FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS

Combined Financial Report for the Quarterly Period Ended March 31, 2017

This Combined Financial Report provides financial information on the Federal Home Loan Banks. Investors should use this Combined Financial Report with other documents provided by, or on behalf of, the Federal Home Loan Banks when considering whether or not to purchase Federal Home Loan Bank consolidated bonds and consolidated discount notes (collectively referred to as consolidated obligations).

Consolidated obligations are the joint and several obligations of all Federal Home Loan Banks, even though each Federal Home Loan Bank is a separately chartered entity with its own board of directors and management. This means that each individual Federal Home Loan Bank is responsible for the payment of principal and interest on all consolidated obligations issued by the Federal Home Loan Banks. There is no centralized, system-wide management or oversight by a single board of directors of the Federal Home Loan Banks.

Federal Home Loan Bank consolidated obligations are not obligations of the United States and are not guaranteed by either the United States or any government agency.

The Securities Act of 1933, as amended, does not require the registration of consolidated obligations; therefore, no registration statement has been filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Neither the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, nor the Federal Housing Finance Agency, nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these consolidated obligations or determined if this report is truthful or complete.

Carefully consider the risk factors provided in the Combined Financial Reports. Neither the Combined Financial Reports nor any offering materials provided on behalf of the Federal Home Loan Banks describe all the risks of investing in Federal Home Loan Bank consolidated obligations. Investors should consult with their financial and legal advisors about the risks of investing in these consolidated obligations.

The financial information contained in this Combined Financial Report is for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2017. This Combined Financial Report should be read in conjunction with the Federal Home Loan Banks Combined Financial Report for the year ended December 31, 2016, issued on March 28, 2017. Combined Financial Reports are available on the Federal Home Loan Banks Office of Finance web site at www.fhlb-of.com. This web site address is provided as a matter of convenience only, and its contents are not made part of this report and are not intended to be incorporated by reference into this report.

Any information contained in the Combined Financial Reports or any other documents provided by, or on behalf of, the Federal Home Loan Banks will be considered modified or superseded to the extent that the information is, or is deemed to be, modified or superseded by subsequent information contained in documents provided by, or on behalf of, the Federal Home Loan Banks.

Investors should direct questions about Federal Home Loan Bank consolidated obligations or the Combined Financial Reports to the Federal Home Loan Banks Office of Finance at (703) 467-3600.

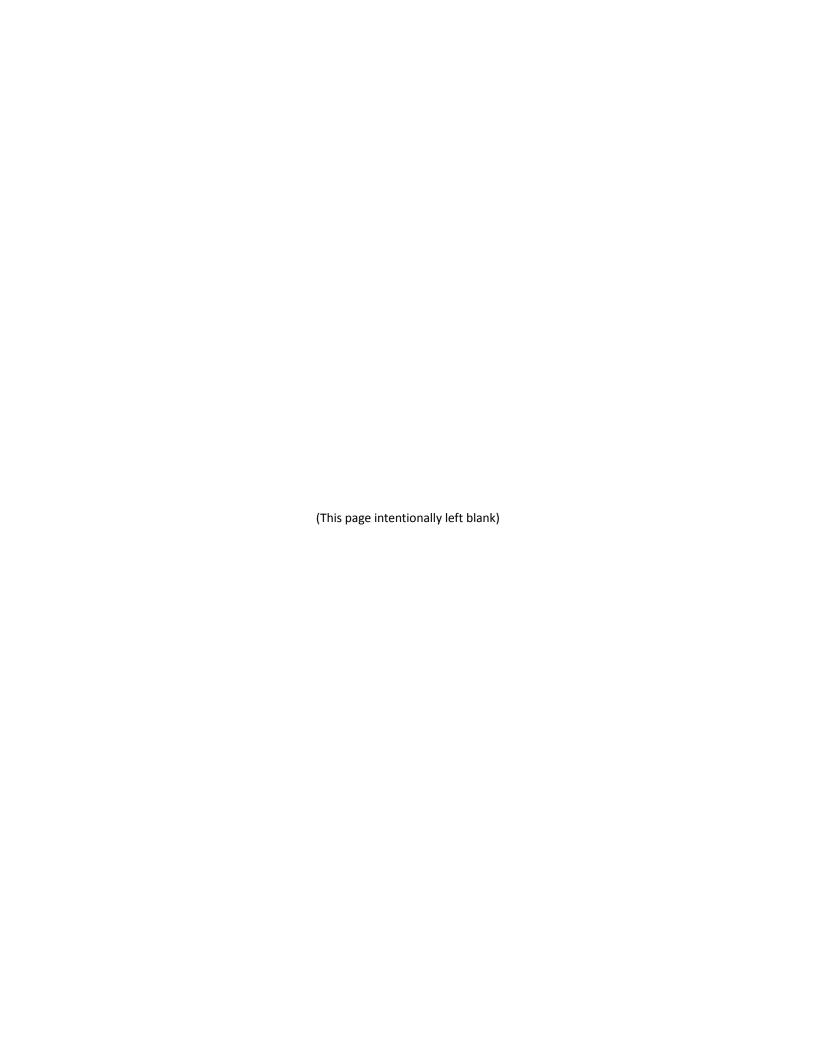


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Consolidated obligations issued under the Federal Home Loan Banks' Global Debt Program may be listed on the Euro MTF market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. The Luxembourg Stock Exchange has allocated the number 2306 to the Federal Home Loan Banks' Global Debt Program for listing purposes. Under the Federal Home Loan Banks' agreement with the underwriter(s) of a particular series of consolidated obligations, any series of consolidated obligations listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange may be delisted if the continuation of the listing has become unduly onerous in the opinion of the issuer, and the issuer has agreed with the underwriter(s) that it will use reasonable efforts to list the consolidated obligations on another stock exchange.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT ABOUT FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS COMBINED FINANCIAL REPORT

The Federal Home Loan Banks (FHLBanks) are government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs), federally-chartered but privately capitalized and independently managed. The FHLBanks together with the Federal Home Loan Banks Office of Finance (Office of Finance), the fiscal agent of the FHLBanks, comprise the FHLBank System.

The Office of Finance is responsible for preparing the Combined Financial Report of the FHLBanks. Each FHLBank is responsible for the financial information and underlying data it provides to the Office of Finance for inclusion in the Combined Financial Report. The Office of Finance is responsible for combining the financial information it receives from each of the FHLBanks.

The FHLBanks Combined Financial Report is intended to be used by investors in consolidated obligations (consolidated bonds and consolidated discount notes) of the FHLBanks as these are the joint and several obligations of all FHLBanks. This Combined Financial Report is provided using combination accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. This combined presentation in no way indicates that these assets and liabilities are under joint management and control as each individual FHLBank manages its operations independently.

Because of the FHLBank System's structure, the Office of Finance does not prepare consolidated financial statements. Consolidated financial statements are generally considered to be appropriate when a controlling financial interest rests directly or indirectly in one of the enterprises included in the consolidation. This is the case in the typical holding company structure, where there is a parent corporation that owns, directly or indirectly, one or more subsidiaries. However, the FHLBanks do not have a parent company that controls each of the FHLBanks. Instead, each of the FHLBanks is owned by its respective members and certain former members.

Each FHLBank is a separately chartered cooperative with its own board of directors and management and is responsible for establishing its own accounting and financial reporting policies in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). Although the FHLBanks work together in an effort to achieve consistency on significant accounting policies, the FHLBanks' accounting and financial reporting policies and practices are not necessarily identical because alternative policies and presentations are permitted under GAAP in certain circumstances. Statements in this report may be qualified by a term such as "generally," "primarily," "typically," or words of similar meaning to indicate that the statement is generally applicable, but may not be applicable to all FHLBanks or transactions as a result of their different business practices and accounting and financial reporting policies under GAAP.

An investor may not be able to obtain easily a system-wide view of the FHLBanks' business, risk profile, and financial information because there is no centralized, system-wide management or centralized board of director oversight of the individual FHLBanks. This decentralized structure is not conducive to preparing disclosures from a system-wide view in the same manner that is generally expected of U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) registrants. For example, a conventional Management's Discussion and Analysis is not provided in this Combined Financial Report; instead, this report includes a "Financial Discussion and Analysis" prepared by the Office of Finance using information provided by each FHLBank.

Each FHLBank is subject to the reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and must file periodic reports and other information with the SEC. Each FHLBank prepares an annual financial report, filed on SEC Form 10-K, quarterly financial reports, filed on SEC Form 10-Q, and current reports, filed on SEC Form 8-K. Those reports contain additional information that is not contained in this Combined Financial Report. An investor should review available information on individual FHLBanks to obtain additional detail on each FHLBank's business, risk profile, financial condition, results of operations, and accounting and financial reporting policies. FHLBank financial reports are made available on the web site of each FHLBank and on the SEC's web site at www.sec.gov. This web site address is provided as a matter of convenience only, and its contents are not made part of this report and are not intended to be incorporated by reference into this report.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS COMBINED STATEMENT OF CONDITION (Unaudited)

(dollars in millions, except par value)	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016		
Assets				
Cash and due from banks	\$ 4,384	\$ 7,441		
Interest-bearing deposits	3,380	2,878		
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	40,753	52,771		
Federal funds sold	78,413	48,633		
Investment securities				
Trading securities (Note 3)	8,059	9,461		
Available-for-sale securities (Note 4)	80,960	81,673		
Held-to-maturity securities, fair value of \$97,833 and \$97,357 (Note 5)	96,986	96,601		
Total investment securities	186,005	187,735		
Advances, includes \$9,114 and \$14,279 at fair value held under fair value option (Note 7)	660,740	705,225		
Mortgage loans held for portfolio, net				
Mortgage loans held for portfolio (Note 8)	48,990	48,494		
Allowance for credit losses on mortgage loans (Note 9)	(18)	(18)		
Total mortgage loans held for portfolio, net	48,972	48,476		
Accrued interest receivable	1,304	1,260		
Premises, software, and equipment, net	236	228		
Derivative assets, net (Note 10)	1,246	1,407		
Other assets	594	658		
Total assets	\$ 1,026,027	\$ 1,056,712		
Liabilities				
Deposits (Note 11)	\$ 8,534	\$ 8,089		
Consolidated obligations (Note 12)				
Discount notes, includes \$8,719 and \$18,597 at fair value held under fair value option	376,967	409,815		
Bonds, includes \$15,008 and \$16,898 at fair value held under fair value option	581,538	578,927		
Total consolidated obligations	958,505	988,742		
Mandatorily redeemable capital stock	1,462	1,704		
Accrued interest payable	1,316	1,100		
Affordable Housing Program payable	977	946		
Derivative liabilities, net (Note 10)	621	810		
Other liabilities	2,598	2,862		
Total liabilities	974,013	1,004,253		
Commitments and contingencies (Note 16)				
Capital (Note 13)				
Capital stock				
Class B putable (\$100 par value) issued and outstanding shares	34,829	36,072		
Class A putable (\$100 par value) issued and outstanding shares	174	162		
Total capital stock	35,003	36,234		
Additional capital from merger	9	52		
Retained earnings				
Unrestricted	11,970	11,789		
Restricted	4,809	4,541		
Total retained earnings	16,779	16,330		
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (Note 14)	223	(157		
Total capital	52,014	52,459		
Total liabilities and capital				
Total habilities and capital	\$ 1,026,027	\$ 1,056,712		

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS COMBINED STATEMENT OF INCOME (Unaudited)

	Three Mont		
(dollars in millions)	2017		2016
Interest income			
Advances	\$ 1,53		1,141
Prepayment fees on advances, net		9	13
Interest-bearing deposits	-	.0	8
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	2	.9	22
Federal funds sold	14	7	60
Investment securities			
Trading securities	3	9	53
Available-for-sale securities	42	.9	391
Held-to-maturity securities	46	8	448
Total investment securities	93	6	892
Mortgage loans held for portfolio	4:	.4	408
Other		1	2
Total interest income	3,07	'6	2,546
Interest expense			
Consolidated obligations			
Discount notes	62	.6	489
Bonds	1,59	8	1,085
Total consolidated obligations	2,22	4	1,574
Deposits	-	.1	4
Subordinated notes		_	14
Mandatorily redeemable capital stock	2	1	17
Total interest expense	2,25		1,609
Net interest income	82		937
Provision (reversal) for credit losses		_	1
Net interest income after provision (reversal) for credit losses	82	0	936
Non-interest income			
Other-than-temporary impairment losses			
Total other-than-temporary impairment losses		(2)	(16
Net amount of impairment losses reclassified to/(from) accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		(3)	7
Net other-than-temporary impairment losses		(5)	(9
Net gains (losses) on trading securities	•	.0	102
Net realized gains (losses) from sale of available-for-sale securities		1	13
Net gains (losses) on financial instruments held under fair value option		(7)	10
Net gains (losses) on derivatives and hedging activities	31		(237
Gains on litigation settlements, net	13	9	348
Net gains (losses) on debt extinguishments		_	(1
Other, net	_	4	42
Total non-interest income (loss)	49	2	268
Non-interest expense			
Compensation and benefits	16	8	153
Other operating expenses	<u>(</u>	2	88
Federal Housing Finance Agency		.7	16
Office of Finance		.5	13
Other	1:	.5	(
Total non-interest expense	4(7	276
Net income before assessments	90	5	928
Affordable Housing Program assessments	9	3	94
Net income	\$ 81	.2 \$	834

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS COMBINED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Unaudited)

	т	hree Months E	nded Mar	ch 31,
(dollars in millions)		2017	2	2016
Net income	\$	812	\$	834
Other comprehensive income				
Net unrealized gains/losses on available-for-sale securities				
Unrealized gains (losses)		267		18
Reclassification of realized net (gains) losses included in net income		(1)		(12)
Total net unrealized gains/losses on available-for-sale securities		266		6
Net unrealized gains/losses on held-to-maturity securities transferred from available-for-sale securities				
Unrealized gains (losses)		_		1
Total net unrealized gains/losses on held-to-maturity securities transferred from available-for-sale securities		_		1
Net non-credit portion of other-than-temporary impairment losses on available-for-sale securities				
Net change in fair value of other-than-temporarily impaired securities		26		(74)
Net amount of impairment losses reclassified to (from) non-interest income		3		(8)
Reclassification of (gains) losses included in net income		-		(1)
Total net non-credit portion of other-than-temporary impairment losses on available-for-sale securities		29		(83)
Net non-credit portion of other-than-temporary impairment losses on held-to-maturity securities				
Net amount of impairment losses reclassified to (from) non-interest income		_		1
Accretion of non-credit portion		25		24
Total net non-credit portion of other-than-temporary impairment losses on held-to-maturity securities		25		25
Net unrealized gains/losses relating to hedging activities				
Unrealized gains (losses)		56		(131)
Reclassification of (gains) losses included in net income		3		7
Total net unrealized gains/losses relating to hedging activities		59		(124)
Pension and postretirement benefits		1		4
Total other comprehensive income (loss)		380		(171)
Comprehensive income	\$	1,192	\$	663

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS COMBINED STATEMENT OF CAPITAL THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2017 AND 2016 (Unaudited)

	Capital Stock - Putable								
	Cla	ss B		Class A					
(dollars and shares in millions)	Shares	P	ar Value	Shares	Par	Value			
Balance, December 31, 2015	340	\$	34,005	2	\$	180			
Comprehensive income (loss)	_		_	_		_			
Proceeds from issuance of capital stock	54		5,393	_		1			
Repurchases/redemptions of capital stock	(52)		(5,253)	(1)		(116)			
Net shares reclassified (to)/from mandatorily redeemable capital stock	(17)		(1,654)	-		(4)			
Transfers between Class B and Class A shares	(1)		(148)	1		148			
Dividends on capital stock									
Cash	_		_	_		_			
Stock	_		22	_		_			
Balance, March 31, 2016	324	\$	32,365	2	\$	209			
Balance, December 31, 2016	361	\$	36,072	2	\$	162			
Comprehensive income (loss)	_		_	_		_			
Proceeds from issuance of capital stock	67		6,704	_		_			
Repurchases/redemptions of capital stock	(76)		(7,605)	(2)		(160)			
Net shares reclassified (to)/from mandatorily redeemable capital stock	(2)		(196)	_		(1)			
Transfers between Class B and Class A shares	(2)		(173)	2		173			
Dividends on capital stock									
Cash	_		_	_		_			
Stock	_		27	_		_			
Balance, March 31, 2017	348	\$	34,829	2	\$	174			

Capital Stoo	k - Putable									Δ	Accumulated				
То	tal	al		Il CapitalRetained Earnings								Additional Capital		Other omprehensive	Total
Shares	Par V	alue	from Mer		Unrestricted		Restricted		Total	Income (Loss)		Capital			
342	\$	34,185	\$	194	\$	10,447	\$	3,850	\$ 14,297	\$	(634)	\$ 48,042			
_		_		_		676		158	834		(171)	663			
54		5,394		-		-		_	_		_	5,394			
(53)		(5,369)		_		_		_	_		_	(5,369)			
(17)		(1,658)		_		_		_	_		_	(1,658)			
_		_		_		_		_	_		_	_			
_		_		(31)		(289)		_	(289)		_	(320)			
_		22		_		(22)		_	(22)		-	_			
326	\$	32,574	\$	163	\$	10,812	\$	4,008	\$ 14,820	\$	(805)	\$ 46,752			
363	\$	36,234	\$	52	\$	11,789	\$	4,541	\$ 16,330	\$	(157)	\$ 52,459			
_		_		_		544		268	812		380	1,192			
67		6,704		_		_		_	_		_	6,704			
(78)		(7,765)		_		-		_	-		_	(7,765)			
(2)		(197)		_		_		_	_		_	(197)			
_		_		_		_		_	_		_	_			
_		_		(43)		(336)		_	(336)		_	(379)			
_		27		_		(27)		_	(27)		_	_			
350	\$	35,003	\$	9	\$	11,970	\$	4,809	\$ 16,779	\$	223	\$ 52,014			

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (Unaudited)

(dollars in millions)	2017	2016
Operating activities		
Net income	\$ 812	\$ 834
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization	26	22
Net change in derivatives and hedging activities	132	99
Net other-than-temporary impairment losses	5	g
Other adjustments	(15)	(22
Net change in fair value adjustments on trading securities	(8)	(85
Net change in fair value adjustments on financial instruments held under fair value option	7	(10
Net change in		
Trading securities	(3)	(18
Accrued interest receivable	(51)	(79
Other assets	47	(257
Accrued interest payable	212	282
Other liabilities	(19)	37
Total adjustments	333	(22
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	1,145	812
Investing activities		
Net change in		
Interest-bearing deposits	80	(1,600
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	12,017	(3,819
Federal funds sold	(29,780)	(7,027
Premises, software, and equipment	(23)	(1:
Trading securities		
Net decrease (increase) in short-term	(200)	_
Proceeds from long-term	1,920	870
Purchases of long-term	(309)	(2,140
Available-for-sale securities		
Net decrease (increase) in short-term	1,150	(100
Proceeds from long-term	2,227	3,413
Purchases of long-term	(2,686)	(6,673
Held-to-maturity securities		
Net decrease (increase) in short-term	568	582
Proceeds from long-term	4,920	4,285
Purchases of long-term	(5,814)	(4,46
Advances		
Principal collected	1,866,267	1,559,106
Made	(1,822,473)	(1,541,629
Mortgage loans held for portfolio	, ,- , - ,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Principal collected	1,745	1,621
Purchases	(2,304)	(1,842
Proceeds from sales of foreclosed assets	17	22
Principal collected on other loans	1	
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	27,323	599

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (continued) (Unaudited)

	Three Months E	nded March 31,		
(dollars in millions)	 2017		2016	
Financing activities				
Net change in				
Deposits and pass-through reserves	\$ 496	\$	(1,281)	
Net proceeds (payments) on derivative contracts with financing element	(59)		(104)	
Net proceeds from issuance of consolidated obligations				
Discount notes	1,326,410		777,556	
Bonds	94,259		118,318	
Payments for maturing and retiring consolidated obligations				
Discount notes	(1,359,278)		(834,339)	
Bonds	(91,476)		(70,035)	
Proceeds from issuance of capital stock	6,704		5,394	
Payments for repurchases/redemptions of mandatorily redeemable capital stock	(437)		(490)	
Payments for repurchases/redemptions of capital stock	(7,765)		(5,369)	
Cash dividends paid	(379)		(320)	
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(31,525)		(10,670)	
Net increase (decrease) in cash and due from banks	(3,057)		(9,259)	
Cash and due from banks at beginning of the period	7,441		14,289	
Cash and due from banks at end of the period	\$ 4,384	\$	5,030	
Supplemental disclosures	 			
Interest paid	\$ 2,045	\$	1,373	
Affordable Housing Program payments, net	\$ 66	\$	63	
Transfers of mortgage loans to other assets	\$ 11	\$	26	
Transfers of mortgage loans held for sale to securitized mortgage loans	\$ 69	\$	91	
Net capital stock reclassified to/(from) mandatorily redeemable capital stock	\$ 197	\$	1,658	

NOTES TO COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

Background Information

These financial statements present the combined financial position and combined results of operations of the Federal Home Loan Banks (FHLBanks). The FHLBanks are government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs) that were organized under the Federal Home Loan Bank Act of 1932, as amended (FHLBank Act), to serve the public by enhancing the availability of credit for residential mortgages and targeted community development. They are financial cooperatives that provide a readily available, competitively-priced source of funds to their member institutions. Each FHLBank operates as a separate entity with its own management, employees, and board of directors. The FHLBanks do not have any special purpose entities or any other type of off-balance sheet conduits.

The Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA) is the independent Federal regulator of the FHLBanks, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac), and Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae). The FHFA's stated mission is to ensure that the housing GSEs operate in a safe and sound manner so that they serve as a reliable source of liquidity and funding for housing finance and community investment.

The Office of Finance is a joint office of the FHLBanks established to facilitate the issuance and servicing of the debt instruments of the FHLBanks, known as consolidated obligations (consolidated bonds and consolidated discount notes), and to prepare the quarterly and annual combined financial reports of the FHLBanks. As provided by the FHLBank Act and applicable regulations, consolidated obligations are backed only by the financial resources of the FHLBanks. Consolidated obligations are the primary source of funds for the FHLBanks in addition to deposits, other borrowings, and capital stock issued to members. The FHLBanks primarily use these funds to provide advances to members. Certain FHLBanks also use these funds to acquire mortgage loans from members (acquired member assets) through their respective FHLBank's Mortgage Purchase Program (MPP) or the Mortgage Partnership Finance® (MPF®) Program. "Mortgage Partnership Finance" and "MPF" are registered trademarks of the FHLBank of Chicago.

Unless otherwise stated, dollar amounts disclosed in this Combined Financial Report represent values rounded to the nearest million. Dollar amounts rounding to less than one million are not reflected in this Combined Financial Report.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

These unaudited quarterly combined financial statements do not include all disclosures associated with annual combined financial statements, and therefore should be read in conjunction with the audited combined financial statements included in the Federal Home Loan Banks Combined Financial Report for the year ended December 31, 2016. In addition, the results of operations for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the year ending December 31, 2017.

Basis of Presentation

These combined financial statements include the financial statements and records of the FHLBanks that are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (GAAP). The information contained in these combined financial statements is not audited. Each FHLBank's financial statements, in the opinion of its management, contain all the necessary adjustments for a fair presentation of its interim financial information.

<u>Principles of Combination.</u> Transactions between the FHLBanks have been eliminated in accordance with combination accounting principles similar to consolidation under GAAP. The more significant transactions between the FHLBanks are:

1. Transfers of Direct Liability on Consolidated Bonds between FHLBanks. These transfers occur when the primary obligation under consolidated bonds issued on behalf of one FHLBank are transferred to and assumed by another FHLBank. The transferring FHLBank treats the transfer as a debt extinguishment because it is released from being the primary obligor when the Office of Finance records the transfer, pursuant to its duties under applicable regulations. The assuming FHLBank then becomes the primary obligor while the transferring FHLBank has a contingent liability because it still has joint and several liability with respect to repaying the transferred consolidated bonds.

The FHLBank assuming the consolidated bond liability initially records the consolidated bond at fair value, which represents the amount paid to the assuming FHLBank by the transferring FHLBank to assume the debt. A premium or

discount exists for the amount paid above or below par. Because these transfers represent inter-company transfers under combination accounting principles, an inter-company elimination is made for any gain or loss on transfer. As a result, the subsequent amortization of premium or discount, amortization of concession fees, and recognition of hedging-related adjustments in the combined financial statements represent those of the transferring FHLBank.

Purchases of Consolidated Bonds. These purchases occur when consolidated bonds issued on behalf of one FHLBank
are purchased by another FHLBank in the open market. All purchase transactions occur at market prices with third
parties and the purchasing FHLBanks treat these consolidated bonds as investments. Under combination accounting
principles, the investment and the consolidated bonds, and related contractual interest income and expense, are
eliminated in combination.

No other transactions among the FHLBanks had a material effect on operating results. (See the <u>Condensed Combining</u> <u>Schedules</u> for the combining adjustments made to the combined financial statements.)

<u>Segment Reporting.</u> FHFA regulations consider each FHLBank to be a segment. However, there is no single chief operating decision maker because there is no centralized, system-wide management or centralized board of director oversight of the individual FHLBanks. (See the <u>Condensed Combining Schedules</u> for segment information.)

<u>Reclassifications and Revisions to Prior Period Amounts.</u> Certain amounts in the 2016 combined financial statements have been reclassified or revised to conform to the financial statement presentation for the three months ended March 31, 2017. Additionally, certain other prior period amounts have been revised and may not agree to previously issued Federal Home Loan Banks combined financial reports. These amounts were not deemed to be material.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires each FHLBank's management to make subjective assumptions and estimates that may affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and the reported amounts of income and expense. The most significant of these estimates include the determination of other-than-temporary impairments of certain mortgage-backed securities (MBS) and fair value of derivatives, certain advances, certain investment securities, and certain consolidated obligations that are reported at fair value on the Combined Statement of Condition. Actual results could differ from these estimates significantly.

<u>Fair Value</u>. The fair value amounts, recorded on the Combined Statement of Condition and in the footnotes for the periods presented, have been determined by the FHLBanks using available market and other pertinent information, and reflect each FHLBank's best judgment of appropriate valuation methods. Although an FHLBank uses its best judgment in estimating the fair value of these financial instruments, there are inherent limitations in any valuation technique. Therefore, these fair values may not be indicative of the amounts that would have been realized in market transactions at the reporting dates. (See <u>Note 15</u> - Fair Value for more information.)

Financial Instruments Meeting Netting Requirements

The FHLBanks present certain financial instruments on a net basis when they have a legal right of offset and all other requirements for netting are met (collectively referred to as the netting requirements). For these financial instruments, each of the affected FHLBanks has elected to offset its asset and liability positions, as well as cash collateral received or pledged, when it has met the netting requirements.

The net exposure for these financial instruments can change on a daily basis; therefore, there may be a delay between the time this exposure change is identified and additional collateral is requested, and the time when this collateral is received or pledged. Likewise, there may be a delay for excess collateral to be returned. For derivative instruments that meet the netting requirements, any excess cash collateral received or pledged is recognized as a derivative liability or derivative asset. (See Note 10 - Derivatives and Hedging Activities for additional information regarding these agreements.)

At March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the FHLBanks had \$40,753 million and \$52,771 million in securities purchased under agreements to resell. Based on the fair value of the related collateral held, the securities purchased under agreements to resell were fully collateralized for the periods presented. There were no offsetting liabilities related to these securities at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

Derivatives

All derivatives are recognized on the Combined Statement of Condition at their fair values and are reported as either derivative assets or derivative liabilities, net of cash collateral, including initial and certain variation margin, and accrued interest received from or pledged to clearing agents and/or counterparties. The fair values of derivatives are netted by clearing agent and/or counterparty when the netting requirements have been met. If these netted amounts are positive, they are classified as an asset, and if negative, they are classified as a liability. Cash flows associated with derivatives are reflected as cash flows from operating activities on the Combined Statement of Cash Flows unless the derivative meets the criteria to be a financing derivative.

Each FHLBank utilizes one or two Derivative Clearing Organizations (Clearinghouses), for all cleared derivative transactions, LCH.Clearnet LLC and/or CME Clearing. Effective January 3, 2017, CME Clearing made certain amendments to its rulebook, changing the legal characterization of variation margin payments to be daily settlement payments, rather than collateral. Variation margin related to LCH.Clearnet LLC contracts continues to be presented as cash collateral. At both Clearinghouses, initial margin continues to be considered cash collateral.

Note 2 - Recently Issued and Adopted Accounting Guidance

Premium Amortization on Purchased Callable Debt Securities

On March 30, 2017, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued amended guidance to shorten the amortization period for certain purchased callable debt securities held at a premium. Specifically, the amendments require the premium to be amortized to the earliest call date. The amendments do not require an accounting change for securities held at a discount; the discount continues to be amortized to maturity. This guidance is effective for the FHLBanks for interim and annual periods beginning on January 1, 2019, and early adoption is permitted. This guidance should be applied using a modified retrospective method through a cumulative-effect adjustment directly to retained earnings as of the beginning of the period of adoption. The FHLBanks are in the process of evaluating this guidance, but its effect on the FHLBanks' combined financial condition, combined results of operations, and combined cash flows has not yet been determined.

Improving the Presentation of Net Periodic Pension Cost and Net Periodic Postretirement Benefit Cost

On March 10, 2017, the FASB issued amended guidance that requires an employer to disaggregate the service cost component from the other components of net periodic pension cost and net periodic postretirement benefit cost (net benefit cost). The amendments also provide explicit guidance on how to present the service cost component and the other components of net benefit cost on the income statement and allow only the service cost component of net benefit cost to be eligible for capitalization. This guidance is effective for the FHLBanks for interim and annual periods beginning on January 1, 2018, and early adoption is permitted. This guidance should be applied retrospectively for the presentation of the service cost component and the other components of net benefit cost on the income statement. For the capitalization of the service cost component of net benefit cost in assets, this guidance should be applied prospectively on and after the effective date. The FHLBanks are in the process of evaluating this guidance, but its effect on the FHLBanks' combined financial condition, combined results of operations, and combined cash flows has not yet been determined.

Contingent Put and Call Options in Debt Instruments

On March 14, 2016, the FASB issued amendments to clarify the requirements for assessing whether contingent call (put) options that can accelerate the payment of principal on debt instruments are clearly and closely related to their debt hosts. The guidance requires entities to apply only the four-step decision sequence when assessing whether the economic characteristics and risks of call (put) options are clearly and closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of their debt hosts. Consequently, when a call (put) option is contingently exercisable, an entity does not have to assess whether the event that triggers the ability to exercise a call (put) option is related to interest rates or credit risks. This guidance became effective for the FHLBanks for the interim and annual periods beginning on January 1, 2017. The adoption of this guidance did not have any effect on the FHLBanks' combined financial condition, combined results of operations, and combined cash flows.

Note 3 - Trading Securities

Table 3.1 - Trading Securities by Major Security Type *(dollars in millions)*

Fair Value	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Non-mortgage-backed securities	-	
U.S. Treasury obligations	\$ 611	\$ 1,606
Certificates of deposit	200	_
Other U.S. obligations	209	216
GSE and Tennessee Valley Authority obligations	5,097	5,693
State or local housing agency obligations	1	_
Other	294	290
Total non-mortgage-backed securities	6,412	7,805
Mortgage-backed securities		
Other U.S. obligations single-family MBS	19	20
GSE single-family MBS	121	127
GSE multifamily MBS	1,507	1,509
Total mortgage-backed securities	1,647	1,656
Total	\$ 8,059	\$ 9,461

Table 3.2 - Net Gains (Losses) on Trading Securities

(dollars in millions)

	Three Months Ended March 31,			
	2	017	20	16
Net unrealized gains (losses) on trading securities held at period-end	\$	11	\$	107
Net unrealized and realized gains (losses) on trading securities sold/matured during the period		(1)		(5)
Net gains (losses) on trading securities	\$	10	\$	102

Note 4 - Available-for-Sale Securities

Table 4.1 - Available-for-Sale (AFS) Securities by Major Security Type (dollars in millions)

	March 31, 2017								
	Amortized Cost(1)	OTTI Recognized in AOCI(2)	Gross Unrealized Gains(3)	Gross Unrealized Losses(3)	Fair Value				
Non-mortgage-backed securities									
Certificates of deposit	\$ 150	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 150				
Other U.S. obligations	4,119	_	26	(9)	4,136				
GSE and Tennessee Valley Authority obligations	16,788	_	174	(55)	16,907				
State or local housing agency obligations	1,309	_	2	(12)	1,299				
Federal Family Education Loan Program ABS	4,317	_	216	(9)	4,524				
Other	1,004	_	12	(26)	990				
Total non-mortgage-backed securities	27,687		430	(111)	28,006				
Mortgage-backed securities									
Other U.S. obligations single-family MBS	5,632	_	31	(21)	5,642				
Other U.S. obligations multifamily MBS	513	_	_	(3)	510				
GSE single-family MBS	9,099	_	30	(44)	9,085				
GSE multifamily MBS	30,826	_	386	(33)	31,179				
Private-label residential MBS	6,146	(102)	494	_	6,538				
Total mortgage-backed securities	52,216	(102)	941	(101)	52,954				
Total	\$ 79,903	\$ (102)	\$ 1,371	\$ (212)	\$ 80,960				

	December 31, 2016								
		Amortized Cost(1)		OTTI Recognized in AOCI(2)		Gross Unrealized Gains(3)	Gross Unrealized Losses(3)		Fair Value
Non-mortgage-backed securities									
Certificates of deposit	\$	1,300	\$	_	\$	_	\$ -	\$	1,300
Other U.S. obligations		4,270		_		25	(13)		4,282
GSE and Tennessee Valley Authority obligations		16,218		_		102	(77)		16,243
State or local housing agency obligations		1,289		_		1	(17)		1,273
Federal Family Education Loan Program ABS		4,430		_		165	(23)		4,572
Other		1,085		_		9	(30)		1,064
Total non-mortgage-backed securities		28,592				302	(160)		28,734
Mortgage-backed securities									
Other U.S. obligations single-family MBS		5,561		_		36	(20)		5,577
Other U.S. obligations multifamily MBS		565		_		_	(2)		563
GSE single-family MBS		9,613		_		23	(60)		9,576
GSE multifamily MBS		30,108		_		359	(77)		30,390
Private-label residential MBS		6,472		(120)		485	(4)		6,833
Total mortgage-backed securities		52,319		(120)		903	(163)		52,939
Total	\$	80,911	\$	(120)	\$	1,205	\$ (323)	\$	81,673
					_			_	

December 31 2016

Table 4.2 presents the AFS securities with unrealized losses by major security type and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position.

Table 4.2 - AFS Securities in a Continuous Unrealized Loss Position (dollars in millions)

						March 3	31, 20	017				
	Less than 12 Months					12 month	s or	more	Total			
	Fair Value			Unrealized Losses	Fair Value		Unrealized Losses		Fair Value			Unrealized Losses(1)
Non-mortgage-backed securities												
Other U.S. Obligations	\$	202	\$	(1)	\$	2,513	\$	(8)	\$	2,715	\$	(9)
GSE and Tennessee Valley Authority obligations		2,372		(7)		535		(48)		2,907		(55)
State or local housing agency obligations		431		(11)		654		(1)		1,085		(12)
Federal Family Education Loan Program ABS		_		-		699		(9)		699		(9)
Other		_		_		422		(26)		422		(26)
Total non-mortgage-backed securities		3,005		(19)		4,823		(92)		7,828		(111)
Mortgage-backed securities												
Other U.S. obligations single-family MBS		1,713		(5)		2,284		(16)		3,997		(21)
Other U.S. obligations multifamily MBS		364		(2)		146		(1)		510		(3)
GSE single-family MBS		3,793		(36)		949		(8)		4,742		(44)
GSE multifamily MBS		2,652		(5)		6,914		(28)		9,566		(33)
Private-label residential MBS		211		(2)		1,362		(100)		1,573		(102)
Total mortgage-backed securities		8,733		(50)		11,655		(153)		20,388		(203)
Total	\$	11,738	\$	(69)	\$	16,478	\$	(245)	\$	28,216	\$	(314)

⁽¹⁾ Amortized cost of AFS securities includes adjustments made to the cost basis of an investment for accretion, amortization, previous OTTI recognized in earnings, and/or fair value hedge accounting adjustments.

⁽²⁾ OTTI recognized in AOCI does not include \$486 million and \$475 million in subsequent unrealized gains (losses) in fair value of previously other-than-temporarily impaired AFS securities at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, which is included in net non-credit portion of OTTI losses on AFS securities in Note 14 - Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss).

⁽³⁾ Gross unrealized gains and gross unrealized losses on AFS securities include \$486 million and \$475 million in subsequent unrealized gains (losses) in fair value of previously other-than-temporarily impaired AFS securities at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, which is not included in net unrealized gains (losses) on AFS securities in Note 14 - Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss).

	December 31, 2016											
		Less than 12 Months				12 month	s or ı	nore	Total			
		Fair Value		Unrealized Losses		Fair Value		Unrealized Losses	Fair Value			Unrealized Losses(1)
Non-mortgage-backed securities												
Other U.S. Obligations	\$	209	\$	(1)	\$	\$ 2,972	\$	(12)	\$	3,181	\$	(13)
GSE and Tennessee Valley Authority obligations		3,342		(14)		945		(63)		4,287		(77)
State or local housing agency obligations		530		(16)		395		(1)		925		(17)
Federal Family Education Loan Program ABS		_		_		753		(23)		753		(23)
Other		_		_		423		(30)		423		(30)
Total non-mortgage-backed securities		4,081		(31)		5,488		(129)		9,569	_	(160)
Mortgage-backed securities					_						_	
Other U.S. obligations single-family MBS		1,318		(3)		2,260		(17)		3,578		(20)
Other U.S. obligations multifamily MBS		326		(1)		165		(1)		491		(2)
GSE single-family MBS		5,943		(50)		735		(10)		6,678		(60)
GSE multifamily MBS		4,564		(22)		9,043		(55)		13,607		(77)
Private-label residential MBS		132		(1)		1,514		(123)		1,646		(124)
Total mortgage-backed securities		12,283		(77)		13,717		(206)		26,000		(283)
Total	\$	16,364	\$	(108)	\$	\$ 19,205	\$	(335)	\$	35,569	\$	(443)

⁽¹⁾ Total unrealized losses in Table 4.2 will not agree to total gross unrealized losses in Table 4.1. Total unrealized losses in Table 4.2 includes non-credit-related OTTI recognized in AOCI.

Table 4.3 - AFS Securities by Contractual Maturity *(dollars in millions)*

		March 3	31, 20	17	December 31, 2016				
Year of Maturity	Amo	ortized Cost		Fair Value	Amortized	Cost		Fair Value	
Non-mortgage-backed securities									
Due in one year or less	\$	2,455	\$	2,460	\$	3,838	\$	3,843	
Due after one year through five years		7,093		7,159		5,870		5,908	
Due after five years through ten years		10,387		10,465	1	1,019		11,052	
Due after ten years		3,435		3,398		3,435		3,359	
Federal Family Education Loan Program ABS(1)		4,317		4,524		4,430		4,572	
Total non-mortgage-backed securities		27,687		28,006		28,592		28,734	
Mortgage-backed securities(1)		52,216		52,954		52,319		52,939	
Total	\$	79,903	\$	80,960	\$ 8	30,911	\$	81,673	

⁽¹⁾ Federal Family Education Loan Program ABS and MBS are not presented by contractual maturity because their expected maturities will likely differ from contractual maturities as borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment fees.

Table 4.4 - Proceeds from Sale and Gross Gains and Losses on AFS Securities (dollars in millions)

	Three Months Ended March 31,						
	 2017		2016				
Proceeds from sale of AFS securities	\$ 170	\$	1,360				
Gross gains on sale of AFS securities	\$ 1	\$	13				
Gross losses on sale of AFS securities	_		_				
Net realized gains/(losses) from sale of AFS securities	\$ 1	\$	13 ^(a)				

⁽a) Includes \$1 million of net realized gains relating to sales of previously other-than-temporarily impaired securities.

See <u>Note 6 - Other-than-Temporary Impairment Analysis</u> for analysis related to OTTI.

Note 5 - Held-to-Maturity Securities

Table 5.1 - HTM Securities by Major Security Type

(dollars in millions)

March 31, 2017

					March 3	31, 20	17				
		mortized Cost(1)	ecognized in OCI(2)	d Gross Unrecognized Carrying Holding Value(2) Gains(3)			recognized Holding	Gross Unrecognized Holding Losses(3)			Fair Value
Non-mortgage-backed securities											
Certificates of deposit	\$	1,800	\$ _	\$	1,800	\$	_	\$	_	\$	1,800
Other U.S. obligations		1,050	_		1,050		39		(1)		1,088
GSE and Tennessee Valley Authority obligations		6,547	_		6,547		66		(5)		6,608
State or local housing agency obligations		2,578	_		2,578		2		(94)		2,486
Total non-mortgage-backed securities		11,975			11,975		107		(100)		11,982
Mortgage-backed securities											
Other U.S. obligations single-family MBS		8,301	_		8,301		28		(40)		8,289
Other U.S. obligations multifamily MBS		5	_		5		_		_		5
GSE single-family MBS		40,085	_		40,085		310		(220)		40,175
GSE multifamily MBS		32,528	_		32,528		234		(50)		32,712
Private-label residential MBS		4,247	(382)		3,865		572		(40)		4,397
Manufactured housing loan ABS		66	_		66		2		(1)		67
Home equity loan ABS		186	(25)		161		47		(2)		206
Total mortgage-backed securities		85,418	(407)		85,011		1,193		(353)		85,851
Total	\$	97,393	\$ (407)	\$	96,986	\$	1,300	\$	(453)	\$	97,833
	_										

	,	Amortized Cost(1)	ОТ	TI Recognized in AOCI(2)		Carrying Value(2)	ι	Gross Inrecognized Holding Gains(3)	ι	Gross Inrecognized Holding Losses(3)		Fair Value
Non-mortgage-backed securities					Т				Т		Т	
Certificates of deposit	\$	1,750	\$	_	\$	1,750	\$	_	\$	_	\$	1,750
Other U.S. obligations		1,751		_		1,751		42		(1)		1,792
GSE and Tennessee Valley Authority obligations		6,470		_		6,470		63		(6)		6,527
State or local housing agency obligations		2,575		_		2,575		2		(104)		2,473
Total non-mortgage-backed securities		12,546		_		12,546		107		(111)		12,542
Mortgage-backed securities												
Other U.S. obligations single-family MBS		8,493		_		8,493		30		(37)		8,486
Other U.S. obligations multifamily MBS		5		_		5		_		_		5
GSE single-family MBS		41,116		_		41,116		290		(266)		41,140
GSE multifamily MBS		30,083		_		30,083		231		(70)		30,244
Private-label residential MBS		4,520		(402)		4,118		576		(48)		4,646
Manufactured housing loan ABS		69		_		69		3		(1)		71
Home equity loan ABS		201		(30)		171		55		(3)		223
Total mortgage-backed securities		84,487		(432)		84,055		1,185		(425)		84,815
Total	\$	97,033	\$	(432)	\$	96,601	\$	1,292	\$	(536)	\$	97,357

Amortized cost of HTM securities includes adjustments made to the cost basis of an investment for accretion, amortization, and/or previous OTTI recognized in earnings.

⁽²⁾ (3) Carrying value of HTM securities represents amortized cost after adjustment for the non-credit-related OTTI recognized in AOCI.

Gross unrecognized holding gains (losses) represent the difference between fair value and carrying value.

Table 5.2 presents the HTM securities with unrealized losses, which are aggregated by major security type and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position.

Table 5.2 - HTM Securities in a Continuous Unrealized Loss Position (dollars in millions)

							•						
		Less than 12 Months				12 months or more				Total			
	F	air Value		Unrealized Losses		Fair Value		Unrealized Losses		Fair Value		Unrealized Losses(1)	
Non-mortgage-backed securities													
Other U.S. obligations	\$	22	\$	_	\$	16	\$	(1)	\$	38	\$	(1)	
GSE and Tennessee Valley Authority obligations		2,533		(5)		_		_		2,533		(5)	
State or local housing agency obligations		740		(11)		839		(83)		1,579		(94)	
Total non-mortgage-backed securities		3,295		(16)		855		(84)		4,150		(100)	
Mortgage-backed securities													
Other U.S. obligations single-family MBS		2,729		(29)		1,432		(11)		4,161		(40)	
GSE single-family MBS		9,444		(133)		6,678		(87)		16,122		(220)	
GSE multifamily MBS		7,189		(36)		3,783		(14)		10,972		(50)	
Private-label residential MBS		61		_		2,739		(237)		2,800		(237)	
Manufactured housing loan ABS		_		-		7		(1)		7		(1)	
Home equity loan ABS		5		_		45		(2)		50		(2)	
Total mortgage-backed securities		19,428		(198)	_	14,684		(352)		34,112		(550)	
Total	\$	22,723	\$	(214)	\$	15,539	\$	(436)	\$	38,262	\$	(650)	

December	31,	201
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	Less than 12 Months					12 month	more	Total				
	Fai	Fair Value		Unrealized Losses		Fair Value		Unrealized Losses	Fair Value			Unrealized Losses(1)
Non-mortgage-backed securities												
Other U.S. obligations	\$	37	\$	_	\$	16	\$	(1)	\$	53	\$	(1)
GSE and Tennessee Valley Authority obligations		2,605		(6)		_		_		2,605		(6)
State or local housing agency obligations		368		(13)		843		(91)		1,211		(104)
Total non-mortgage-backed securities		3,010		(19)		859		(92)		3,869		(111)
Mortgage-backed securities												
Other U.S. obligations single-family MBS		2,896		(25)		1,503		(12)		4,399		(37)
GSE single-family MBS		16,052		(164)		6,237		(102)		22,289		(266)
GSE multifamily MBS		11,349		(45)		4,973		(25)		16,322		(70)
Private-label residential MBS		66		_		3,148		(261)		3,214		(261)
Manufactured housing loan ABS		_		_		7		(1)		7		(1)
Home equity loan ABS		6		_		47		(3)		53		(3)
Total mortgage-backed securities		30,369		(234)		15,915		(404)		46,284		(638)
Total	\$	33,379	\$	(253)	\$	16,774	\$	(496)	\$	50,153	\$	(749)

⁽¹⁾ Total unrealized losses in Table 5.2 will not agree to total gross unrecognized holding losses in Table 5.1. Total unrealized losses in Table 5.2 includes non-credit-related OTTI recognized in AOCI and gross unrecognized holding gains on previously other-than-temporarily impaired securities.

Table 5.3 - HTM Securities by Contractual Maturity

(dollars in millions)

			M	arch 31, 2017			December 31, 2016							
Year of Maturity	Am	Amortized Cost		Carrying Value(1)		Fair Value		Amortized Cost		Carrying Value(1)		Fair Value		
Non-mortgage-backed securities														
Due in one year or less	\$	4,269	\$	4,269	\$	4,270	\$	4,917	\$	4,917	\$	4,919		
Due after one year through five years		3,753		3,753		3,761		3,879		3,879		3,885		
Due after five years through ten years		1,013		1,013		1,040		799		799		826		
Due after ten years		2,940		2,940		2,911		2,951		2,951		2,912		
Total non-mortgage-backed securities		11,975		11,975		11,982		12,546		12,546		12,542		
Mortgage-backed securities(2)		85,418		85,011		85,851		84,487		84,055		84,815		
Total	\$	97,393	\$	96,986	\$	97,833	\$	97,033	\$	96,601	\$	97,357		
					_									

⁽¹⁾ Carrying value of HTM securities represents amortized cost after adjustment for non-credit-related OTTI recognized in AOCI.

Realized Gains and Losses

Certain FHLBanks sold securities out of their respective HTM portfolio that were either within three months of maturity or had less than 15% of the acquired principal outstanding at the time of the sale. These sales are considered maturities for purposes of security classification.

Table 5.4 - Proceeds from Sale and Gains and Losses on HTM Securities *(dollars in millions)*

	Three Months Ended March 31,				
	2017	2016	2016		
Proceeds from sale of HTM securities	\$	_	\$	48	
Carrying value of HTM securities sold		_		48	
Net realized gains (losses) from sale of HTM securities	\$		\$	_	

Note 6 - Other-than-Temporary Impairment Analysis

Each FHLBank evaluates its individual AFS and HTM investment securities holdings in an unrealized loss position for OTTI on a quarterly basis. A description of the OTTI evaluation process is disclosed in *Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, page F-14, of the audited combined financial statements included in the Federal Home Loan Banks Combined Financial Report for the year ended December 31, 2016. The FHLBanks' uniform framework is disclosed in *Note 7 - Other-than-Temporary Impairment Analysis*, pages F-30 to F-31, of the audited combined financial statements included in the Federal Home Loan Banks Combined Financial Report for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Certain Private-label MBS

The FHLBanks' system-wide governance committee developed a short-term housing price forecast with projected changes ranging from a decrease of 5.0% to an increase of 10.0% over the twelve month period beginning January 1, 2017. For the vast majority of markets, the projected short-term housing price changes range from 0% to an increase of 6.0%. Thereafter, a unique path is projected for each geographic area based on an internally developed framework derived from historical data.

Table 6.1 presents the March 31, 2017 balance of the total HTM and AFS MBS with OTTI charges during the life of the security, which represents securities other-than-temporarily impaired prior to and at March 31, 2017, based on each individual FHLBank's impairment analyses of its investment portfolio.

⁽²⁾ MBS are not presented by contractual maturity because their expected maturities will likely differ from contractual maturities as borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment fees.

Table 6.1 - Total MBS Other-than-Temporarily Impaired during the Life of the Security at March 31, 2017 (dollars in millions)

	Held-to-Maturity Securities(1)						Availa	ble-fo	or-Sale Securit	ies(1	L)																																								
	Unpaid Principal Balance		Amortized Cost		Carrying Value Fair Value		Carrying Value		Principa		Fair Value		Fair Value		Fair Value		Fair Value		Fair Value		Fair Value		Fair Value		Fair Value		Fair Value		Fair Value		Fair Value		Fair Value		Fair Value		Fair Value		Fair Value		Fair Value		Fair Value		Fair Value		Unpaid Principal Balance	Am	ortized Cost		Fair Value
Private-label residential MBS(2)																																																			
Prime	\$ 773	\$	636	\$	489	\$	672	\$	2,344	\$	1,895	\$	2,100																																						
Alt-A	1,198		910		717		972		5,225		4,247		4,433																																						
Subprime	425		235		193		314		2		1		1																																						
Total private-label residential MBS	2,396		1,781		1,399		1,958		7,571		6,143		6,534																																						
Home equity loan ABS(2)																																																			
Subprime	113		87		62		106		_		_		_																																						
Total home equity loan ABS	113		87		62		106		_		_		_																																						
Total	\$ 2,509	\$	1,868	\$	1,461	\$	2,064	\$	7,571	\$	6,143	\$	6,534																																						
						_		_				_																																							

⁽¹⁾ Table 6.1 does not include all HTM and AFS securities that are in an unrealized loss position as of March 31, 2017. This table includes only HTM and AFS MBS with OTTI charges during the life of the security.

Table 6.2 presents a rollforward of the amounts related to credit losses recognized in earnings. The rollforward relates to the amount of credit losses on investment securities held by the FHLBanks for which a portion of OTTI losses was recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

Table 6.2 - Rollforward of the Amounts Related to Credit Losses Recognized into Earnings *(dollars in millions)*

	Th	ree Months E	Ended March 31,		
		2017	2016		
Balance, at beginning of period	\$	2,983	\$	3,240	
Additions					
Additional OTTI credit losses for securities upon which an OTTI charge was previously recognized (1)		5		9	
Reductions					
Securities sold or matured during the period(2)		_		(2)	
Increases in cash flows expected to be collected (accreted as interest income over the remaining lives of the applicable securities)		(64)		(68)	
Balance, at end of period	\$	2,924	\$	3,179	

⁽¹⁾ For the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, additional OTTI credit losses for securities upon which an OTTI charge was previously recognized relates to all securities that were also previously impaired prior to January 1, 2017 and 2016.

All other AFS and HTM Investment Securities

At March 31, 2017, the FHLBanks held certain other AFS and HTM securities in unrealized loss positions. These unrealized losses are due primarily to interest rate volatility and/or illiquidity. These losses are considered temporary as each FHLBank expects to recover the entire amortized cost basis on its remaining AFS and HTM securities in unrealized loss positions and neither intends to sell these securities nor considers it more likely than not that it will be required to sell these securities before its anticipated recovery of each security's remaining amortized cost basis. As a result, each FHLBank does not consider these other AFS and HTM investment securities to be other-than-temporarily impaired at March 31, 2017.

⁽²⁾ The FHLBanks classify securities as prime, Alt-A, and subprime based on the originator's classification at the time of origination or based on classification by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization upon issuance of the securities.

⁽²⁾ Represents reductions related to securities sold or having reached final maturity during the period, and therefore are no longer held by the FHLBanks at the end of the period.

Note 7 - Advances

The FHLBanks offer a wide range of fixed- and variable-rate advance products with different maturities, interest rates, payment characteristics, and optionality. Fixed-rate advances generally have maturities ranging from one day to 30 years. Variable-rate advances generally have maturities ranging from less than 30 days to 20 years, where the interest rates reset periodically at a fixed spread to LIBOR or other specified indices, or consolidated discount note rates.

Table 7.1 - Advances Redemption Terms (dollars in millions)

	Marc	h 31, 2017	Decembe	December 31, 2016			
Contractual Maturity	Amount	Weighted-Average Interest Rate	Amount	Weighted-Average Interest Rate			
Overdrawn demand and overnight deposit accounts	\$	1.41%	\$ 6	1.53%			
Due in 1 year or less	298,06	1.10%	286,615	0.91%			
Due after 1 year through 2 years	122,74	1.38%	141,504	1.27%			
Due after 2 years through 3 years	77,729	1.40%	86,360	1.25%			
Due after 3 years through 4 years	62,20	1.40%	53,816	1.32%			
Due after 4 years through 5 years	33,870	1.60%	53,765	1.41%			
Thereafter	64,40	3 1.60%	80,795	1.38%			
Index-amortizing advances(1)	1,478	3 2.72%	1,448	2.76%			
Total par value	660,51	1.29%	704,309	1.15%			
Commitment fees	(2	1)	(1)				
Discounts on AHP advances	(2)	3)	(29)				
Premiums	12	5	140				
Discounts	(5	7)	(59)				
Hedging adjustments	168	3	846				
Fair value option valuation adjustments	1	7	19				
Total	\$ 660,740) =	\$ 705,225				

⁽¹⁾ Index-amortizing advances require repayment according to predetermined amortization schedules linked to the level of various indices. Generally, as market interest rates rise (fall), the maturity of an index-amortizing advance extends (contracts).

The FHLBanks offer advances to members and housing associates that provide the right, based upon predetermined option exercise dates, to call the advance prior to maturity without incurring prepayment or termination fees (callable advances). The FHLBanks also offer certain floating-rate and/or amortizing advances that may be contractually prepaid by the borrower on specified dates without incurring prepayment or termination fees (prepayable advances). At March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the FHLBanks had callable and prepayable advances outstanding totaling \$171.6 billion and \$215.5 billion. Other advances may only be prepaid by paying a fee to the FHLBank (prepayment fee) that makes the FHLBank financially indifferent to the prepayment of the advance.

Some advances contain embedded options allowing an FHLBank to offer putable and convertible advances. A member either can sell an embedded option to an FHLBank or can purchase an embedded option from an FHLBank.

With a putable advance to a member, an FHLBank effectively purchases a put option from the member that allows that FHLBank to put or extinguish the fixed-rate advance to the member on predetermined exercise dates. Generally, these put options are exercised when interest rates increase relative to contractual rates. At March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the FHLBanks had putable advances outstanding totaling \$12.5 billion and \$11.7 billion.

Convertible advances allow an FHLBank to convert an advance from one interest-payment term structure to another. When issuing convertible advances, an FHLBank may purchase put options from a member that allow that FHLBank to convert the fixed-rate advance to a variable-rate advance at the current market rate or another structure after an agreed-upon lockout period. A convertible advance carries a lower interest rate than a comparable-maturity fixed-rate advance without the conversion feature. Variable- to fixed-rate convertible advances have a defined lockout period during which the interest rates adjust based on a spread to LIBOR or other specified index. At the end of the lockout period, these advances may convert to fixed-rate advances. The fixed rates on the converted advances are determined at origination. At March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the FHLBanks had convertible advances outstanding totaling \$2.8 billion and \$3.1 billion.

Table 7.2 - Advances by Year of Contractual Maturity or Next Call Date and Next Put or Convert Date (dollars in millions)

	Year of Contractual Maturity or Next Call Date(1)						actual Maturity r Convert Date		
	March 31, 2017 Do		December 31, 2016		March 31, 2017		De	cember 31, 2016	
Overdrawn demand and overnight deposit accounts	\$	9	\$	6	\$	9	\$	6	
Due in 1 year or less		417,240		444,438		303,624		293,854	
Due after 1 year through 2 years		96,061		103,668		121,608		138,499	
Due after 2 years through 3 years		62,563		62,894		78,134		86,466	
Due after 3 years through 4 years		34,362		34,513		61,546		52,780	
Due after 4 years through 5 years		24,527		31,367		33,309		53,717	
Thereafter		24,275		25,975		60,807		77,539	
Index-amortizing advances		1,478		1,448		1,478		1,448	
Total par value	\$	660,515	\$	704,309	\$	660,515	\$	704,309	

⁽¹⁾ Also includes certain floating-rate and/or amortizing advances that may be contractually prepaid by the borrower on specified dates without incurring prepayment or termination fees.

Table 7.3 - Advances by Current Interest Rate Terms (dollars in millions)

Contractual Maturity	March 31, 2017		December 31, 2016		
Total fixed-rate	\$	333,223	\$	329,776	
Total variable-rate		327,292		374,533	
Total par value	\$	660,515	\$	704,309	

Credit Risk Exposure and Security Terms

The FHLBanks' potential credit risk from advances is concentrated in commercial banks. The FHLBanks' advances outstanding that were greater than or equal to \$1.0 billion per borrower were \$476.4 billion and \$509.0 billion at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016. These advances were made to 100 and 98 borrowers (members and non-members) at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, which represented 72.1% and 72.3% of total advances outstanding at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016. (See Note 9 - Allowance for Credit Losses for information related to the FHLBanks' credit risk on advances and allowance methodology for credit losses.)

Note 8 - Mortgage Loans

Mortgage Loans Held for Portfolio

Mortgage loans held for portfolio consist of loans obtained through the MPP and MPF Program and are either conventional mortgage loans or government-guaranteed or -insured mortgage loans. Under the MPP and MPF Program, the FHLBanks purchase single-family mortgage loans that are originated or acquired by participating financial institutions. These mortgage loans are credit-enhanced by participating financial institutions or are guaranteed or insured by Federal agencies.

Table 8.1 - Mortgage Loans Held for Portfolio (dollars in millions)

	March 31, 2017		Decei	mber 31, 2016
Fixed-rate, long-term single-family mortgage loans	\$	41,681	\$	40,941
Fixed-rate, medium-term(1) single-family mortgage loans		6,400		6,644
Total unpaid principal balance		48,081		47,585
Premiums		886		873
Discounts		(47)		(47)
Deferred loan costs, net		(3)		(3)
Hedging adjustments		73		86
Total mortgage loans held for portfolio	\$	48,990	\$	48,494

⁽¹⁾ Medium-term is defined as a term of 15 years or less.

Table 8.2 - Mortgage Loans Held for Portfolio by Collateral/Guarantee Type

(dollars in millions)

	Marc	h 31, 2017	December 31, 2016		
Conventional mortgage loans	\$	44,095	\$	43,519	
Government-guaranteed or -insured mortgage loans		3,986		4,066	
Total unpaid principal balance	\$	48,081	\$	47,585	

Note 9 - Allowance for Credit Losses

Each FHLBank has established an allowance methodology for its applicable portfolio segments:

- credit products (advances, letters of credit, and other extensions of credit to borrowers);
- government-guaranteed or -insured mortgage loans held for portfolio;
- conventional MPF loans held for portfolio and conventional MPP loans held for portfolio;
- term federal funds sold; and
- term securities purchased under agreements to resell.

See Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Note 10 - Allowance for Credit Losses on pages F-16 to F-17 and pages F-35 to F-41 of the audited combined financial statements included in the Federal Home Loan Banks Combined Financial Report for the year ended December 31, 2016, for a description of allowance methodologies related to the FHLBanks' portfolio segments as well as the FHLBanks' policies for impairing financing receivables, placing them on non-accrual status, and charging them off when necessary.

Credit Products

Using a risk-based approach and taking into consideration each borrower's financial strength, the FHLBanks consider the types and level of collateral to be the primary indicator of credit quality on their credit products. At March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, each FHLBank had rights to collateral on a borrower-by-borrower basis with an estimated value equal to, or greater than, its outstanding extensions of credit.

Each FHLBank continues to evaluate and make changes to its collateral guidelines, as necessary, based on current market conditions. At March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, none of the FHLBanks had any credit products that were past due, on non-accrual status, or considered impaired. In addition, there were no troubled debt restructurings related to credit products at any FHLBank during the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016.

Based on the collateral held as security, each FHLBank management's credit extension and collateral policies and repayment history on credit products, no FHLBank has incurred any losses on its credit products. Accordingly, at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, no FHLBank recorded any allowance for credit losses on these credit products, and no FHLBank recorded any liability to reflect an allowance for credit losses for off-balance sheet credit exposures. (See <u>Note 16 - Commitments and Contingencies</u> for additional information on the FHLBanks' off-balance sheet credit exposure.)

Government-Guaranteed or -Insured Mortgage Loans Held for Portfolio

An FHLBank invests in fixed-rate mortgage loans that are insured or guaranteed by the Federal Housing Administration, the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Rural Housing Service of the Department of Agriculture, and/or the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The servicer provides and maintains insurance or a guarantee from the applicable government agency. The servicer is responsible for compliance with all government agency requirements and for obtaining the benefit of the applicable guarantee or insurance with respect to defaulted government-guaranteed or -insured mortgage loans. Any losses incurred on these loans that are not recovered from the issuer or the guarantor are absorbed by the servicer. Therefore, each FHLBank only has credit risk for these loans if the servicer fails to pay for losses not covered by the guarantee or insurance. Based on each FHLBank's assessment of its servicers, no FHLBank established an allowance for credit losses for its government-guaranteed or -insured mortgage loan portfolio at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016. Furthermore, none of these mortgage loans has been placed on non-accrual status because of the U.S. government guarantee or insurance on these loans and the contractual obligation of the loan servicer to repurchase the loans when certain criteria are met.

Mortgage Loans Held for Portfolio - Conventional MPF and Conventional MPP

<u>Rollforward of Allowance for Credit Losses on Mortgage Loans.</u> Each FHLBank established an allowance for credit losses on its conventional mortgage loans held for portfolio. Table 9.1 presents a rollforward of the allowance for credit losses on mortgage loans for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016.

Table 9.1 - Rollforward of Allowance for Credit Losses on Conventional MPF/MPP Mortgage Loans *(dollars in millions)*

	Three I	Three Months Ended March 31,				
	2017			2016		
Balance, at beginning of period	\$	18	\$	18		
Charge-offs, net of recoveries		_		(1)		
Provision (reversal) for credit losses		_		1		
Balance, at end of period	\$	18	\$	18		

Table 9.2 presents the recorded investment in mortgage loans by impairment methodology at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016. The recorded investment in a loan is the unpaid principal balance of the loan, adjusted for accrued interest, net deferred loan fees or costs, unamortized premiums or discounts, fair value hedge adjustments, and direct writedowns. The recorded investment is not net of any valuation allowance.

Table 9.2 - Allowance for Credit Losses and Recorded Investment by Impairment Methodology on Conventional MPF/MPP Mortgage Loans

(dollars in millions)

	March 31, 2017		Dece	mber 31, 2016
Allowance for credit losses				
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$	6	\$	6
Collectively evaluated for impairment		12		12
Total allowance for credit losses	\$	18	\$	18
Recorded investment				
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$	296	\$	307
Collectively evaluated for impairment		44,838		44,243
Total recorded investment	\$	45,134	\$	44,550
			_	

<u>Credit Quality Indicators.</u> Key credit quality indicators for mortgage loans include the migration of past due loans, non-accrual loans, loans in process of foreclosure, and impaired loans. Table 9.3 presents the FHLBanks' key credit quality indicators for mortgage loans at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

Table 9.3 - Recorded Investment in Delinquent Mortgage Loans *(dollars in millions)*

		March 31, 2017						
	_	Conventional MPF/MPP			Government- Guaranteed or -Insured		Total	
Past due 30-59 days	\$		374	\$	160	\$	534	
Past due 60-89 days			96		52		148	
Past due 90 days or more			244		71		315	
Total past due mortgage loans	_		714		283		997	
Total current mortgage loans	_	44	,420		3,793		48,213	
Total mortgage loans(1)	\$	45	,134	\$	4,076	\$	49,210	
Other delinquency statistics	_							
In process of foreclosure, included above(2)	\$		129	\$	21	\$	150	
Serious delinquency rate(3)			0.55%		1.77%		0.65%	
Past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest	\$		53	\$	71	\$	124	
Loans on non-accrual status	\$		227	\$		\$	227	

	December 31, 2016						
	Conventional MPF/MPP			Government- Guaranteed or -Insured		Total	
Past due 30-59 days	\$	386	\$	178	\$	564	
Past due 60-89 days		102		55		157	
Past due 90 days or more		256		75		331	
Total past due mortgage loans		744		308		1,052	
Total current mortgage loans		43,806		3,850		47,656	
Total mortgage loans(1)	\$	44,550	\$	4,158	\$	48,708	
Other delinquency statistics							
In process of foreclosure, included above(2)	\$	136	\$	21	\$	157	
Serious delinquency rate(3)		0.59%		1.83%		0.69%	
Past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest	\$	53	\$	75	\$	128	
Loans on non-accrual status	\$	240	\$		\$	240	

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Individually Evaluated Impaired Loans. Certain conventional mortgage loans, primarily impaired mortgage loans that are considered collateral-dependent, may be specifically identified for the purpose of calculating the allowance for credit losses. The estimated credit losses on impaired collateral-dependent loans may be separately determined because sufficient information exists to make reasonable estimates of the inherent losses on these loans on an individual loan basis. An FHLBank may estimate the fair value of this collateral by applying an appropriate loss severity rate or using third party estimates or property valuation model(s).

Table 9.4 presents the recorded investment, unpaid principal balance, and related allowance of impaired conventional MPF/MPP mortgage loans individually assessed for impairment at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

Table 9.4 - Individually Evaluated Impaired Conventional MPF/MPP Mortgage Loans (dollars in millions)

	March 31, 2017					December 31, 2016						
	Recorded Investment	ı	Unpaid Principal Balance		Related Allowance	Recorded Investment		Unpaid Principal Balance		Related Allowance		
With no related allowance	\$ 264	\$	269	\$	_	\$	275	\$	281	\$	_	
With an allowance	31		31		6		31		31		6	
Total	\$ 295	\$	300	\$	6	\$	306	\$	312	\$	6	

Table 9.5 presents the average recorded investment and related interest income recognized on impaired loans during the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016.

Table 9.5 - Average Recorded Investment of Individually Impaired Conventional MPF/MPP Mortgage Loans and Related Interest Income Recognized

(dollars in millions)

			Thr	ee Months E	Ended March 31,					
	2017				2016					
	Average Recorded Investment		Interest Income Recognized		Average Recorded Investment		Interest Income Recognized			
With no related allowance	\$	267	\$	1	\$	302	\$	1		
With an allowance		31		_		37		_		
Total	\$	298	\$	1	\$	339	\$	1		

⁽¹⁾ The difference between the recorded investment and the carrying value of total mortgage loans of \$220 million and \$214 million at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, relates primarily to accrued interest. (See <u>Note 8 - Mortgage Loans</u> for details on the carrying values of total mortgage loans.)

⁽²⁾ Includes loans where the decision of foreclosure or a similar alternative, such as pursuit of deed-in-lieu, has been reported. Loans in the process of foreclosure are included in past due or current loans depending on their delinquency status.

⁽³⁾ Represents seriously delinquent loans as a percentage of total mortgage loans. Seriously delinquent loans are comprised of all loans past due 90 days or more delinquent or loans that are in the process of foreclosure (including past due or current loans in the process of foreclosure).

<u>Credit Enhancements.</u> An FHLBank's allowance for credit losses considers the credit enhancements associated with conventional mortgage loans under the MPF Program and MPP. These credit enhancements apply after a homeowner's equity is exhausted. Credit enhancements may include primary mortgage insurance, supplemental mortgage insurance, the credit enhancement amount plus any recoverable performance-based credit enhancement fees (for certain MPF loans), and Lender Risk Account (for MPP loans). The amount of credit enhancements estimated to protect an FHLBank against credit losses, within an FHLBank's risk tolerance, is determined through the use of a validated model. Any incurred losses that would be recovered from the credit enhancements are not reserved as part of an FHLBank's allowance for credit losses on mortgage loans. (See *Note 10 - Allowance for Credit Losses* on pages F-39 to F-40 of the audited combined financial statements included in the Federal Home Loan Banks Combined Financial Report for the year ended December 31, 2016, for additional information on credit enhancements for the Mortgage Partnership Finance Program and Mortgage Purchase Program.)

At March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the amounts of First Loss Account remaining to cover the losses under the MPF program were \$399 million and \$396 million. This balance excludes amounts that may be recovered through the recapture of performance-based credit enhancement fees. The First Loss Account represents the first layer or portion of credit losses that each MPF FHLBank absorbs with respect to its MPF loans after considering the borrower's equity, primary mortgage insurance, and recoverable credit enhancement fees. An FHLBank records credit enhancement fees paid to the participating financial institutions as a reduction to mortgage interest income.

At March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the amounts of Lender Risk Account remaining to cover future potential losses under the MPP were \$320 million and \$312 million. The Lender Risk Account is a lender-specific account funded by an MPP FHLBank, either upfront as a portion of the purchase proceeds or through a portion of the net interest remitted monthly by the borrower, in an amount sufficient to cover expected losses on the pool of mortgages.

<u>Troubled Debt Restructurings.</u> A troubled debt restructuring is considered to have occurred when a concession is granted to a borrower for economic or legal reasons related to the borrower's financial difficulties and that concession would not have been considered otherwise. An FHLBank has granted a concession when it does not expect to collect all amounts due to the FHLBank under the original contract as a result of the restructuring. Loans outstanding as of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016 that are discharged in Chapter 7 bankruptcy and have not been reaffirmed by the borrowers are also considered to be troubled debt restructurings, except in certain cases where supplemental mortgage insurance policies are held or where all contractual amounts due are still expected to be collected as a result of certain credit enhancements or government guarantees.

An MPF or MPP loan considered to be a troubled debt restructuring is individually evaluated for impairment when determining its related allowance for credit losses. Credit loss is measured by factoring in expected cash shortfalls (i.e., loss severity rate) incurred as of the reporting date as well as the economic loss attributable to delaying the original contractual principal and interest due dates, if applicable. As of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the recorded investment balances of mortgage loans classified as troubled debt restructurings were \$148 million and \$152 million.

Term Federal Funds Sold and Term Securities Purchased Under Agreements to Resell

These investments are generally short-term, their recorded balance approximates fair value, and they are generally transacted with counterparties that are considered by an individual FHLBank to be of investment quality. FHLBank investments in term federal funds are evaluated for purposes of a reserve for credit losses only if the investment is not paid when due. All investments in term federal funds sold are unsecured and were repaid or expected to be repaid according to the contractual terms as of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016. Term securities purchased under agreements to resell are considered collateralized financing arrangements and effectively represent short-term loans. The terms of these loans are structured such that if the market value of the underlying securities decreases below the market value required as collateral, the counterparty must place an equivalent amount of additional securities as collateral or remit an equivalent amount of cash. If an agreement to resell is deemed to be impaired, the difference between the fair value of the collateral and the amortized cost of the agreement is charged to earnings. Based upon the collateral held as security, each FHLBank determined that no allowance for credit losses was needed for its term securities purchased under agreements to resell at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

Note 10 - Derivatives and Hedging Activities

Nature of Business Activity

The FHLBanks are exposed to interest-rate risk primarily from the effect of interest rate changes on their interest-earning assets and their interest-bearing liabilities that finance these assets. The goal of each FHLBank's interest-rate risk management strategy is not to eliminate interest-rate risk, but to manage it within appropriate limits. To mitigate the risk of loss, each FHLBank has established policies and procedures, which include guidelines on the amount of exposure to interest rate changes it is willing to accept. In addition, each FHLBank monitors the risk to its interest income, net interest margin, and average maturity of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities. See *Note 11 - Derivatives and Hedging Activities* on pages F-41 to F-49 of the audited combined financial statements included in the Federal Home Loan Banks Combined Financial Report for the year ended December 31, 2016, for a description of the application of derivatives and the types of derivatives and hedged items.

Each FHLBank reevaluates its hedging strategies from time to time and may change the hedging techniques it uses or may adopt new strategies. Each FHLBank transacts most of its derivatives with large banks and major broker-dealers. Some of these banks and broker-dealers, or their affiliates, buy, sell, and distribute consolidated obligations. Derivative transactions may be either executed with a counterparty (uncleared derivatives) or cleared through a Futures Commission Merchant (i.e., clearing agent) with a Derivative Clearing Organization (cleared derivatives). Once a derivative transaction has been accepted for clearing by a Derivative Clearing Organization (Clearinghouse) the executing counterparty is replaced with the Clearinghouse. FHLBanks are not derivative dealers and do not trade derivatives for short-term profit.

Financial Statement Effect and Additional Financial Information

<u>Derivative Notional Amounts.</u> The notional amount of derivatives serves as a factor in determining periodic interest payments or cash flows received and paid. However, the notional amount of derivatives reflects the FHLBanks' involvement in the various classes of financial instruments and represents neither the actual amounts exchanged nor the overall exposure of the FHLBanks to credit and market risk; the overall risk is much smaller. The risks of derivatives can be measured meaningfully on a portfolio basis that takes into account the counterparties, the types of derivatives, the items being hedged, and any offsets between the derivatives and the items being hedged.

Table 10.1 presents the notional amount, fair value of derivative instruments (excluding fair value adjustments related to variation margin on daily settled contracts), and total derivative assets and liabilities. Total derivative assets and liabilities include the effect of netting adjustments, cash collateral, and variation margin for daily settled contracts. For purposes of this disclosure, the derivative values include the fair value of derivatives and the related accrued interest.

Table 10.1 - Fair Value of Derivative Instruments

(dollars in millions)

		March 3	31, 2017		December 31, 2016				
	onal Amount Derivatives	Derivati	ve Assets	Derivative Liabilities		Iotional Amount of Derivatives	Derivative Assets		Derivative Liabilities
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments									
Interest-rate swaps	\$ 327,227	\$	2,048	\$ 3,548	\$	345,673	\$ 1,923	\$	4,273
Interest-rate swaptions	 2			<u> </u>		3			_
Total derivatives designated as hedging instruments	327,229		2,048	3,548		345,676	1,923		4,273
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments									
Interest-rate swaps	110,359		481	564		123,240	520		627
Interest-rate swaptions	3,480		46	_		3,111	54		_
Interest-rate caps or floors	24,273		52	8		26,671	75		13
Interest-rate futures or forwards	525		_	2		767	2		1
Mortgage delivery commitments	1,522		4	1		1,584	4		15
Other	419		5	5		328	6		5
Total derivatives not designated as hedging instruments	140,578		588	580		155,701	661		661
Total derivatives before netting and collateral adjustments	\$ 467,807		2,636	4,128	\$	501,377	2,584		4,934
Netting adjustments, cash collateral, and variation margin for daily settled contracts(1)			(1,390)	(3,507)			(1,177)		(4,124)
Total derivative assets and total derivative liabilities		\$	1,246	\$ 621			\$ 1,407	\$	810

¹⁾ Amounts represent the application of the netting requirements that allow an FHLBank to settle positive and negative positions, cash collateral and related accrued interest held or placed by that FHLBank with the same clearing agent and/or counterparty, and effective January 3, 2017, includes fair value adjustments on derivatives for which variation margin is characterized as a daily settled contract. Cash collateral posted and related accrued interest was \$2,131 million and \$3,600 million at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016. Cash collateral received and related accrued interest was \$487 million and \$653 million at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016. Variation margin for daily settled contracts was \$511 million at March 31, 2017.

Table 10.2 presents the components of net gains (losses) on derivatives and hedging activities as presented on the Combined Statement of Income.

Table 10.2 - Net Gains (Losses) on Derivatives and Hedging Activities *(dollars in millions)*

	TI	ree Months Ende	d March 31,
		2017	2016
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments			
Total net gains related to fair value hedge ineffectiveness(1)	\$	315 \$	(33)
Total net gains related to cash flow hedge ineffectiveness		1	_
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments			
Economic hedges			
Interest-rate swaps		22	(175)
Interest-rate swaptions		(8)	10
Interest-rate caps or floors		(19)	(13)
Interest-rate futures or forwards		(2)	(13)
Net interest settlements		(12)	(31)
Other		_	(2)
Mortgage delivery commitments		9	20
Intermediary interest-rate swap transactions		3	_
Total net gains (losses) related to derivatives not designated as hedging instruments		(7)	(204)
Other(2)		1	_
Net gains (losses) on derivatives and hedging activities	\$	310 \$	(237)

¹⁾ Consists of interest-rate swaps.

⁽²⁾ Consist of price alignment amount on derivatives for which variation margin is characterized as a daily settled contract.

Table 10.3 presents, by type of hedged item, the gains (losses) on derivatives and the related hedged items in fair value hedging relationships and the effect of those derivatives on the FHLBanks' net interest income.

Table 10.3 - Effect of Fair Value Hedge-Related Derivative Instruments (dollars in millions)

		Three Months Ended March 31, 2017										
Hedged Item Type		Gains (Losses) on Derivatives		(Losses) on Hedged Items		Fair Value Hedge neffectiveness	Net Effect of Derivatives on Net Interest Income(1)					
Advances	\$	667	\$	(347)	\$	320	\$	(252)				
Consolidated bonds		(136)		129		(7)		123				
Consolidated discount notes		3		(3)		_		(3)				
Available-for-sale securities		130		(128)		2		(135)				
Total	\$	664	\$	(349)	\$	315	\$	(267)				

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2016										
Hedged Item Type	Gains (Losses) on Derivatives		Gains (Losses) on Hedged Items			Net Fair Value Hedge Ineffectiveness	Net Effect of Derivatives on Net Interest Income(1)				
Advances	\$	(1,553)	\$	1,571	\$	18	\$	(527)			
Consolidated bonds		490		(526)		(36)		278			
Consolidated discount notes		6		(8)		(2)		(5)			
Available-for-sale securities		(838)		825		(13)		(172)			
Total	\$	(1,895)	\$	1,862	\$	(33)	\$	(426)			

⁽¹⁾ The net effect of derivatives, in fair value hedge relationships, on net interest income is included in the interest income or interest expense line item of the respective hedged item type. These amounts include the effect of net interest settlements attributable to designated fair value hedges but do not include \$(295) million and \$(14) million of amortization/accretion related to fair value hedging activities for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016.

Table 10.4 presents by type of hedged item in cash flow hedging relationships, the gains (losses) recognized in OCI, the gains (losses) reclassified from AOCI into income, and the effect of those hedging activities on the FHLBanks' net gains (losses) on derivatives and hedging activities on the Combined Statement of Income. (See <u>Note 14 - Accumulated Other Comprehensive</u> <u>Income (Loss)</u> for more details on the effect of cash flow hedges on AOCI.)

Table 10.4 - Effect of Cash Flow Hedge-Related Derivative Instruments *(dollars in millions)*

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2017								
Derivatives and Hedged Items in Cash Flow Hedging Relationships(1)	Recognize Derivative	Gains (Losses) d in OCI on es (Effective tion)	Location of Gains (Losses) Reclassified from AOCI into Income (Effective Portion)	Amount of Gai Reclassified f into Income (Portio	rom AOCI (Effective	Amount of Recognized in (Losses) on Down and Hedging (Ineffective	Net Gains erivatives Activities		
Interest-rate swaps									
Consolidated bonds	\$	(1)	Interest expense	\$	(6)	\$	_		
Consolidated discount notes		57	Interest expense		(1)		1		
Interest-rate caps or floors									
Advances		_	Interest income		3		_		
Total	\$	56		\$	(4)	\$	1		
			Three Months End	ed March 31, 201	16				
Derivatives and Hedged Items in Cash Flow Hedging Relationships(1)	Recognize Derivative	Gains (Losses) d in OCI on s (Effective tion)	Three Months End Location of Gains (Losses) Reclassified from AOCI into Income (Effective Portion)	ed March 31, 201 Amount of Gai Reclassified fi into Income (Portio	ns (Losses) rom AOCI (Effective	Amount o Recognized ir (Losses) on D and Hedging (Ineffective	Net Gains erivatives Activities		
	Recognize Derivative	d in OCI on s (Effective	Location of Gains (Losses) Reclassified from AOCI into Income (Effective	Amount of Gai Reclassified fi into Income (ns (Losses) rom AOCI (Effective	Recognized in (Losses) on D and Hedging	Net Gains erivatives Activities		
Relationships(1)	Recognize Derivative	d in OCI on s (Effective	Location of Gains (Losses) Reclassified from AOCI into Income (Effective	Amount of Gai Reclassified fi into Income (ns (Losses) rom AOCI (Effective	Recognized ir (Losses) on D and Hedging (Ineffective	Net Gains erivatives Activities		
Relationships(1) Interest-rate swaps	Recognize Derivative Por	d in OCI on s (Effective tion)	Location of Gains (Losses) Reclassified from AOCI into Income (Effective Portion)	Amount of Gai Reclassified fi into Income (Portio	ns (Losses) rom AOCI (Effective n)	Recognized ir (Losses) on D and Hedging (Ineffective	Net Gains erivatives Activities		
Relationships(1) Interest-rate swaps Consolidated bonds	Recognize Derivative Por	d in OCI on is (Effective tion)	Location of Gains (Losses) Reclassified from AOCI into Income (Effective Portion)	Amount of Gai Reclassified fi into Income (Portio	ns (Losses) rom AOCI (Effective n)	Recognized ir (Losses) on D and Hedging (Ineffective	Net Gains erivatives Activities		
Relationships(1) Interest-rate swaps Consolidated bonds Consolidated discount notes	Recognize Derivative Por	d in OCI on is (Effective tion)	Location of Gains (Losses) Reclassified from AOCI into Income (Effective Portion)	Amount of Gai Reclassified fi into Income (Portio	ns (Losses) rom AOCI (Effective n)	Recognized ir (Losses) on D and Hedging (Ineffective	Net Gains erivatives Activities		

⁽¹⁾ Table 10.4 does not include \$(54) million and \$(56) million for the effect of net interest settlements on net interest income attributable to open cash flow hedges for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016.

For the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, no material amounts were reclassified from AOCI into earnings as a result of discontinued cash flow hedges because the original forecasted transactions occurred by the end of the originally specified time period or within a two-month period thereafter. At March 31, 2017, \$16 million of deferred net losses on derivative instruments in AOCI is expected to be reclassified to earnings during the next twelve months. At March 31, 2017, the maximum length of time over which an FHLBank is hedging its exposure to the variability in future cash flows for forecasted transactions is fifteen years, excluding those forecasted transactions related to the payment of variable interest on existing financial instruments.

Managing Credit Risk on Derivatives

Each FHLBank is subject to credit risk due to the risk of non-performance by counterparties to its derivative transactions, and manages credit risk through credit analysis, collateral requirements, and adherence to the requirements set forth in its policies, U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission regulations, and FHFA regulations.

<u>Uncleared Derivatives.</u> For uncleared derivatives, the degree of credit risk depends on the extent to which master netting arrangements are included in these contracts to mitigate the risk. Each FHLBank requires collateral agreements with collateral delivery thresholds on the majority of its uncleared derivatives. Additionally, collateral related to derivatives with member institutions includes collateral assigned to an FHLBank, as evidenced by a written security agreement and held by the member institution for the benefit of that FHLBank.

Certain of the FHLBanks' uncleared derivative instruments contain provisions that require an FHLBank to post additional collateral with its counterparties if there is deterioration in that FHLBank's credit rating. If an FHLBank's credit rating is lowered by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization, that FHLBank may be required to deliver additional collateral on uncleared derivative instruments in net liability positions. The aggregate fair value of all uncleared derivative instruments with credit-risk-related contingent features that were in a net liability position (before cash collateral and related accrued interest) at March 31, 2017, was \$1.1 billion, for which the FHLBanks have posted collateral with a fair value of \$1.0 billion in the normal course of business. If each FHLBank's credit rating had been lowered from its current rating to the next lower rating that would have triggered additional collateral to be delivered, the FHLBanks would have been required to deliver an additional \$0.1 billion of collateral at fair value to their uncleared derivatives counterparties at March 31, 2017.

<u>Cleared Derivatives.</u> For cleared derivatives, a Derivative Clearing Organization (Clearinghouse) is an FHLBank's counterparty. The Clearinghouse notifies the clearing agent of the required initial and variation margin and the clearing agent in turn notifies the FHLBank. Each FHLBank utilizes one or two Clearinghouses for all cleared derivative transactions, LCH.Clearnet LLC and/or CME Clearing. Effective January 3, 2017, CME Clearing made certain amendments to its rulebook, changing the legal characterization of variation margin payments to be daily settlement payments, rather than collateral. Variation margin related to LCH.Clearnet LLC contracts continues to be presented as cash collateral. At both Clearinghouses, initial margin continues to be considered cash collateral. The requirement that an FHLBank post initial and variation margin, through the clearing agent to the Clearinghouse, exposes an FHLBank to credit risk if the clearing agent or the Clearinghouse fails to meet its obligations. The use of cleared derivatives is intended to mitigate credit risk exposure because a central counterparty is substituted for individual counterparties and collateral/payments for changes in the fair value of cleared derivatives is posted daily through a clearing agent.

Each FHLBank has analyzed the enforceability of offsetting rights incorporated in its cleared derivative transactions and determined that the exercise of those offsetting rights by a non-defaulting party under these transactions should be upheld under applicable law upon an event of default including a bankruptcy, insolvency, or similar proceeding involving the Clearinghouse or that FHLBank's clearing agent, or both. Based on this analysis, each FHLBank presents a net derivative receivable or payable for all of its transactions through a particular clearing agent with a particular Clearinghouse. The Clearinghouse determines initial margin requirements and generally credit ratings are not factored into the initial margin. However, clearing agents may require additional initial margin to be posted based on credit considerations, including, but not limited to, credit rating downgrades. None of the FHLBanks were required to post additional initial margin by its clearing agents, based on credit considerations, at March 31, 2017.

Offsetting of Derivative Assets and Derivative Liabilities

An FHLBank presents derivative instruments, related cash collateral, including initial and certain variation margin, received or pledged, and associated accrued interest, on a net basis by clearing agent and/or by counterparty when it has met the netting requirements.

Table 10.5 presents separately the fair value of derivative instruments meeting or not meeting netting requirements, with and without the legal right of offset, including the related collateral received from or pledged to counterparties and variation margin for daily settled contracts.

Table 10.5 - Offsetting of Derivative Assets and Derivative Liabilities (dollars in millions)

	March 3	31, 2017	Decembe	ber 31, 2016	
	Derivative Assets	Derivative Liabilities	Derivative Assets	Derivative Liabilities	
Derivative instruments meeting netting requirements					
Gross recognized amount					
Uncleared derivatives	\$ 914	\$ 2,128	\$ 947	\$ 2,586	
Cleared derivatives	1,718	1,998	1,632	2,333	
Total gross recognized amount	2,632	4,126	2,579	4,919	
Gross amounts of netting adjustments, cash collateral, and variation margin for daily settled contracts(1)					
Uncleared derivatives	(763)	(1,519)	(789)	(1,802)	
Cleared derivatives	(627)	(1,988)	(388)	(2,322)	
Total gross amounts of netting adjustments, cash collateral, and variation margin for daily settled contracts(1)	(1,390)	(3,507)	(1,177)	(4,124)	
Net amounts after netting adjustments, cash collateral, and variation margin for daily settled contracts					
Uncleared derivatives	151	609	158	784	
Cleared derivatives	1,091	10	1,244	11	
Total net amounts after netting adjustments, cash collateral, and variation margin for daily settled contracts	1,242	619	1,402	795	
Derivative instruments not meeting netting requirements(2)					
Uncleared derivatives	4	2	5	15	
Total derivative instruments not meeting netting requirements(2)	4	2	5	15	
Total derivative assets and total derivative liabilities					
Uncleared derivatives	155	611	163	799	
Cleared derivatives	1,091	10	1,244	11	
Total derivative assets and total derivative liabilities presented on the Combined Statement of Condition	1,246	621	1,407	810	
Non-cash collateral received or pledged not offset					
Can be sold or repledged					
Uncleared derivatives	_	21	_	30	
Cleared derivatives				2	
Total can be sold or repledged	_	21	_	32	
Cannot be sold or repledged					
Uncleared derivatives	114	278	113	291	
Cleared derivatives	(1)	10	(2)	9	
Total cannot be sold or repledged	113	288	111	300	
Net amount(3)					
Uncleared derivatives	41	312	50	478	
Cleared derivatives	1,092	_	1,246	_	
Total net amount(3)	\$ 1,133	\$ 312	\$ 1,296	\$ 478	

⁽¹⁾ Variation margin for daily settled contracts was \$511 million at March 31, 2017.

⁽²⁾ Represents derivatives that are not subject to an enforceable netting agreement (e.g., mortgage delivery commitments and certain interest-rate futures or forwards).

⁽³⁾ Any overcollateralization at an FHLBank's individual clearing agent and/or counterparty level is not included in the determination of the net amount. At March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the FHLBank's had additional net credit exposure of \$632 million and \$700 million due to instances where an FHLBank's non-cash collateral to a counterparty exceeded the FHLBank's net derivative liability position.

Note 11 - Deposits

The FHLBanks offer demand and overnight deposit programs to members and qualifying non-members. In addition, certain FHLBanks offer short-term interest-bearing deposit programs to members, and in certain cases, qualifying non-members. A member that services mortgage loans may deposit in its FHLBank funds collected in connection with the mortgage loans, pending disbursement of these funds to the owners of the mortgage loans. The FHLBanks classify these items as other deposits.

Table 11.1 - Deposits *(dollars in millions)*

	March 31, 2017		Decem	ber 31, 2016
Interest-bearing				
Demand and overnight	\$	7,460	\$	7,101
Term		764		634
Other		12		13
Total interest-bearing		8,236		7,748
Non-interest-bearing				
Demand and overnight		151		167
Other		147		174
Total non-interest-bearing		298		341
Total deposits	\$	8,534	\$	8,089

Note 12 - Consolidated Obligations

Consolidated obligations consist of consolidated bonds and consolidated discount notes. The FHLBanks issue consolidated obligations through the Office of Finance as their agent. In connection with each debt issuance, an FHLBank specifies the amount of debt it wants issued on its behalf. The Office of Finance tracks the amount of debt issued on behalf of each FHLBank. In addition, each FHLBank records as a liability its specific portion of consolidated obligations for which it is the primary obligor.

The FHFA and the Secretary of the Treasury oversee the issuance of FHLBank debt through the Office of Finance. Consolidated bonds may be issued to raise short-, intermediate-, or long-term funds for the FHLBanks and are not subject to any statutory or regulatory limits on their maturity. Consolidated discount notes are issued primarily to raise short-term funds and have original maturities of up to one year. These notes generally sell at or below their face value and are redeemed at par when they mature.

Table 12.1 - Consolidated Discount Notes Outstanding (dollars in millions)

	В	ook Value	Par Value	Weighted-Average Interest Rate(1)	
March 31, 2017	\$	376,967	\$ 377,342	0.63%	
December 31, 2016	\$	409,815	\$ 410,122	0.48%	

⁽¹⁾ Represents yield to maturity excluding concession fees.

Table 12.2 - Consolidated Bonds Outstanding by Contractual Maturity

(dollars in millions)

		March 3	1, 2017	December 31, 2016			
Year of Contractual Maturity		Amount	Weighted-Average Interest Rate	Amount	Weighted-Average Interest Rate		
Due in 1 year or less	\$	350,048	0.96%	\$ 335,	399 0.86%		
Due after 1 year through 2 years		99,697	1.16%	109,	1.06%		
Due after 2 years through 3 years		41,097	1.65%	44,	1.48%		
Due after 3 years through 4 years		19,916	1.88%	18,	798 2.07%		
Due after 4 years through 5 years		26,679	1.83%	28,	007 1.77%		
Thereafter		44,171	2.70%	42,	587 2.67%		
Index-amortizing notes		112	4.75%		123 4.74%		
Total par value		581,720	1.25%	578,	968 1.16%		
Net premiums		423			436		
Hedging adjustments		(568)		(-	437)		
Fair value option valuation adjustments		(37)			(40)		
Total	\$	581,538		\$ 578,	927		

Consolidated obligations outstanding were issued with either fixed-rate coupon payment terms or variable-rate coupon payment terms that may use a variety of indices for interest-rate resets, such as LIBOR. To meet the specific needs of certain investors in consolidated obligations, both fixed-rate consolidated bonds and variable-rate consolidated bonds may contain features that result in complex coupon payment terms and call options. When these consolidated obligations are issued, an FHLBank may enter into derivatives containing features that offset the terms and embedded options, if any, of the consolidated bond obligations.

Table 12.3 - Consolidated Bonds Outstanding by Call Features

(dollars in millions)

Par Value of Consolidated Bonds		n 31, 2017	December 31, 2016		
Non-callable/non-putable	\$	514,893	\$	513,846	
Callable		66,827		65,122	
Total par value	\$	581,720	\$	578,968	

Table 12.4 - Consolidated Bonds Outstanding by Contractual Maturity or Next Call Date

(dollars in millions)

Year of Contractual Maturity or Next Call Date	March 31, 2017		December 31, 2016	
Due in 1 year or less	\$	411,987	\$	395,363
Due after 1 year through 2 years		90,567		99,898
Due after 2 years through 3 years		35,634		38,185
Due after 3 years through 4 years		13,130		13,441
Due after 4 years through 5 years		13,175		14,927
Thereafter		17,115		17,031
Index-amortizing notes		112		123
Total par value	\$	581,720	\$	578,968

Note 13 - Capital

Each FHLBank is subject to three capital requirements under its capital plan and the FHFA rules and regulations. Regulatory capital does not include AOCI, but does include mandatorily redeemable capital stock.

- 1. *Risk-based capital*. Each FHLBank must maintain at all times permanent capital, defined as Class B stock and retained earnings, in an amount at least equal to the sum of its credit risk, market risk, and operations risk capital requirements, all of which are calculated in accordance with the rules and regulations of the FHFA.
- 2. Total regulatory capital. Each FHLBank is required to maintain at all times a total capital-to-assets ratio of at least four percent. Total regulatory capital is the sum of permanent capital, Class A stock, any general loss allowance, if consistent with GAAP and not established for specific assets, and other amounts from sources determined by the FHFA as available to absorb losses (including additional capital from merger).
- 3. Leverage capital. Each FHLBank is required to maintain at all times a leverage capital-to-assets ratio of at least five percent. Leverage capital is defined as the sum of permanent capital weighted 1.5 times and all other capital without a weighting factor.

The FHFA may require an FHLBank to maintain greater minimum capital levels than are required based on FHFA rules and regulation. At March 31, 2017, each FHLBank was in compliance with FHFA regulatory capital requirements.

Table 13.1 - Risk-Based Capital Requirements at March 31, 2017 (dollars in millions)

	Risk-Ba	Risk-Based Capital				
FHLBank	Minimum Requirement		Actual			
Boston	\$ 678	\$	3,722			
New York	792	2	7,389			
Pittsburgh	1,003	2	4,560			
Atlanta	1,634	ļ.	6,561			
Cincinnati	640)	5,058			
Indianapolis	810	5	2,624			
Chicago	1,090	5	4,666			
Des Moines	1,020	j	7,887			
Dallas	700	5	2,808			
Торека	333	,	1,947			
San Francisco	2,149)	5,833			

Table 13.2 - Regulatory Capital Requirements at March 31, 2017 (dollars in millions)

	Regulatory Capital Ratio		Regulatory Capital			
FHLBank	Minimum Requirement	Actual	Minimum Requirement	Actual		
Boston	4.0%	6.6%	\$ 2,263	\$	3,722	
New York	4.0%	5.2%	5,672		7,389	
Pittsburgh	4.0%	4.8%	3,809		4,560	
Atlanta	4.0%	4.9%	5,389		6,561	
Cincinnati	4.0%	5.3%	3,853		5,058	
Indianapolis	4.0%	4.6%	2,267		2,624	
Chicago	4.0%	6.1%	3,044		4,666	
Des Moines	4.0%	4.6%	6,917		7,896	
Dallas	4.0%	4.9%	2,301		2,808	
Topeka	4.0%	4.5%	1,884		2,122	
San Francisco	4.0%	6.4%	3,652		5,833	

Table 13.3 - Leverage Capital Requirements at March 31, 2017 (dollars in millions)

	Leverage Capital Ratio		Leverage Capital			
FHLBank	Minimum Requirement	Actual	Minimum Requirement		Actual	
Boston	5.0%	9.9%	\$ 2,828	\$	5,583	
New York	5.0%	7.8%	7,090		11,083	
Pittsburgh	5.0%	7.2%	4,762		6,840	
Atlanta	5.0%	7.3%	6,736		9,842	
Cincinnati	5.0%	7.9%	4,816		7,588	
Indianapolis	5.0%	7.0%	2,833		3,936	
Chicago	5.0%	9.2%	3,805		6,999	
Des Moines	5.0%	6.9%	8,646		11,839	
Dallas	5.0%	7.3%	2,876		4,212	
Topeka	5.0%	6.6%	2,355		3,096	
San Francisco	5.0%	9.6%	4,565		8,750	

Each FHLBank is a cooperative whose member financial institutions own most of the FHLBank's capital stock. Former members (including certain non-members that own FHLBank capital stock as a result of merger or acquisition, relocation, charter termination, or involuntary termination of an FHLBank member) own the remaining capital stock to support business transactions still carried on an FHLBank's statement of condition. Shares of capital stock cannot be purchased or sold except between an FHLBank and its members at its \$100 per share par value, as mandated by each FHLBank's capital plan. Members can redeem Class A stock by giving six-months written notice, and members can redeem Class B stock by giving five-years written notice, subject to certain restrictions. An FHLBank's board of directors may declare and pay dividends in either cash or capital stock, assuming the FHLBank is in compliance with FHFA rules.

Restricted Retained Earnings

The Joint Capital Enhancement Agreement, as amended (Capital Agreement), is intended to enhance the capital position of each FHLBank. The Capital Agreement provides that each FHLBank will allocate 20% of its net income each quarter to a separate restricted retained earnings account until the balance of that account equals at least one percent of that FHLBank's average balance of outstanding consolidated obligations for the previous quarter. These restricted retained earnings are not available to pay dividends.

The FHLBank of San Francisco's Excess Stock Repurchase, Retained Earnings, and Dividend Framework establishes amounts to be retained in restricted retained earnings, which are not made available for dividends in the current dividend period. These amounts are not related to the Capital Agreement; however, they are also classified as restricted retained earnings on the Combined Statement of Condition. The FHLBank of San Francisco retains in restricted retained earnings any cumulative net gains in earnings (net of applicable assessments) resulting from gains or losses on derivatives and associated hedged items and financial instruments carried at fair value (valuation adjustments). In addition to any cumulative net gains resulting from valuation adjustments, the FHLBank of San Francisco holds an additional amount in restricted retained earnings intended to protect paid-in capital from the effects of an extremely adverse credit event, an extremely adverse operations risk event, a cumulative net loss related to the FHLBank of San Francisco's derivatives and associated hedged items and financial instruments carried at fair value, an extremely adverse change in the market value of the FHLBank of San Francisco's capital, a significant amount of additional credit-related OTTI on private-label residential MBS, or some combination of these effects, especially in periods of extremely low net income, and to maintain capital compliance.

Table 13.4 presents the components of retained earnings, including the restricted amounts related to the Capital Agreement and the restricted amounts related to the FHLBank of San Francisco's Excess Stock Repurchase, Retained Earnings, and Dividend Framework.

Table 13.4 - Retained Earnings

(dollars in millions)

			al Agreement cted Retained Earnings	Other Restricted Retained Earnings(1)		Total Restricted Retained Earnings		Total Retained Earnings	
Balance, December 31, 2015	\$ 10,447	\$	2,190	\$	1,660	\$	3,850	\$	14,297
Net income	676		168		(10)		158		834
Dividends on capital stock									
Cash	(289)		_		_		_		(289)
Stock	(22)		_		_		_		(22)
Balance, March 31, 2016	\$ 10,812	\$	2,358	\$	1,650	\$	4,008	\$	14,820
Balance, December 31, 2016	\$ 11,789	\$	2,873	\$	1,668	\$	4,541	\$	16,330
Net income	544		166		102		268		812
Dividends on capital stock									
Cash	(336)		-		_		_		(336)
Stock	(27)		_		_		_		(27)
Balance, March 31, 2017	\$ 11,970	\$	3,039	\$	1,770	\$	4,809	\$	16,779

⁽¹⁾ Represents retained earnings restricted by the FHLBank of San Francisco's Excess Stock Repurchase, Retained Earnings, and Dividend Framework related to valuation adjustments and other restricted retained earnings.

Mandatorily Redeemable Capital Stock

An FHLBank generally reclassifies capital stock subject to redemption from capital to the mandatorily redeemable capital stock liability upon expiration of a grace period, if applicable, after a member exercises a written redemption right, or gives notice of intent to withdraw from membership, or attains non-member status by merger or acquisition, relocation, charter termination, or involuntary termination from membership. Shares of capital stock meeting these definitions are reclassified to mandatorily redeemable capital stock at fair value. Dividends related to capital stock classified as mandatorily redeemable capital stock are accrued at the expected dividend rate and reported as interest expense on the Combined Statement of Income. For the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, dividends on mandatorily redeemable capital stock in the amount of \$21 million and \$17 million were recorded as interest expense.

A member may cancel or revoke its written notice of redemption or its notice of withdrawal from membership prior to the end of the applicable redemption period. Each FHLBank's capital plan provides the terms for cancellation fees that may be incurred by the member upon cancellation.

Table 13.5 presents capital stock subject to mandatory redemption. Payment is contingent on each FHLBank's waiting period and the FHLBank's ability to meet its minimum regulatory capital requirements. These amounts have been classified as a liability on the Combined Statement of Condition.

Table 13.5 - Mandatorily Redeemable Capital Stock Rollforward *(dollars in millions)*

	Three Months Ended March 31,				
	 2017		2016		
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 1,704	\$	745		
Net capital stock subject to mandatory redemption reclassified (to)/ from capital	197		1,658 (a)		
Redemption/repurchase of mandatorily redeemable capital stock	(437)		(490)		
Accrued stock dividend classified as mandatorily redeemable capital stock	(2)		(1)		
Balance, end of period	\$ 1,462	\$	1,912		

⁽a) Includes \$1,276 million of reclassifications to mandatorily redeemable capital stock resulting from an FHFA rule effective February 19, 2016, that made captive insurance companies ineligible for FHLBank membership. Captive insurance company members that were admitted as FHLBank members prior to September 12, 2014, will have their memberships terminated no later than February 19, 2021. Captive insurance company members that were admitted as FHLBank members on or after September 12, 2014, had their memberships terminated no later than February 19, 2017.

Table 13.6 presents the amount of mandatorily redeemable capital stock by contractual year of redemption. The year of redemption in the table is the end of the appropriate redemption period applicable to each FHLBank's capital plan. An FHLBank is not required to redeem membership stock until either five years or six months, depending on the type of capital stock issuable under its capital plan, after the membership is terminated or the FHLBank receives notice of withdrawal. However, if membership is terminated due to merger or consolidation, the FHLBank may recalculate the former member's stock requirement following that termination and the stock may be deemed excess stock subject to repurchase at the FHLBank's discretion. An FHLBank is not required to redeem activity-based stock until the later of the expiration of the notice of redemption or until the activity to which the capital stock relates no longer remains outstanding. If activity-based stock becomes excess stock as a result of an activity no longer remaining outstanding, an FHLBank may repurchase those shares, at its sole discretion, subject to the statutory and regulatory restrictions on excess capital stock redemption.

Table 13.6 - Mandatorily Redeemable Capital Stock by Contractual Year of Redemption *(dollars in millions)*

	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Year 1	\$ 11	\$ 7
Year 2	13	17
Year 3	36	36
Year 4	386	388
Year 5	278	27
Thereafter(1)	651	1,084
Past contractual redemption date due to remaining activity(2)	87	145
Total	\$ 1,462	\$ 1,704

⁽¹⁾ Represents mandatorily redeemable capital stock resulting from an FHFA rule effective February 19, 2016, that made captive insurance companies ineligible for FHLBank membership. Captive insurance company members that were admitted as FHLBank members prior to September 12, 2014, will have their memberships terminated no later than February 19, 2021. Captive insurance company members that were admitted as FHLBank members on or after September 12, 2014, had their memberships terminated no later than February 19, 2017. The related mandatorily redeemable capital stock is not required to be redeemed until five years after the member's termination.

Excess Capital Stock

Excess capital stock is defined as the amount of stock held by a member (or former member) in excess of that institution's minimum stock ownership requirement. FHFA rules limit the ability of an FHLBank to create member excess capital stock under certain circumstances. An FHLBank may not pay dividends in the form of capital stock or issue new excess capital stock to members if that FHLBank's excess capital stock exceeds one percent of its total assets or if the issuance of excess capital stock would cause that FHLBank's excess capital stock to exceed one percent of its total assets. At March 31, 2017, the FHLBank of Cincinnati had excess capital stock outstanding totaling more than one percent of its total assets. During the three months ended March 31, 2017, the FHLBank of Cincinnati was in compliance with the excess capital stock rule.

Capital Classification Determination

The FHFA has implemented the prompt corrective action provisions of the Housing Act. The FHFA rule defined four capital classifications for the FHLBanks: adequately capitalized, undercapitalized, significantly undercapitalized, and critically undercapitalized, and the FHFA issued a regulation implementing the prompt corrective action provisions that apply to FHLBanks that are not deemed to be adequately capitalized. The FHFA determines each FHLBank's capital classification on at least a quarterly basis. If an FHLBank is determined to be other than adequately capitalized, that FHLBank becomes subject to additional supervisory authority by the FHFA. Before implementing a reclassification, the Director of the FHFA is required to provide that FHLBank with written notice of the proposed action and an opportunity to submit a response. Each FHLBank is classified by the FHFA as adequately capitalized as of the date of the FHFA's most recent notification to each FHLBank.

⁽²⁾ Represents mandatorily redeemable capital stock that is past the end of the contractual redemption period because there is activity outstanding to which the mandatorily redeemable capital stock relates.

Note 14 - Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Table 14.1 presents a summary of changes in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016.

Table 14.1 - Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

(dollars in millions)

	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on AFS Securities (Note 4)	Gains (Losses) on HTM Securities Transferred from AFS Securities	Net Non-Credit Portion of OTTI Losses on AFS Securities (Notes 4 and 6)	Net Non-Credit Portion of OTTI Losses on HTM Securities (Notes 5 and 6)	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) Relating to Hedging Activities (Note 10)	Pension and Postretirement Benefits	Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
Balance, December 31, 2015	\$ 366	\$ (1)	\$ 241	\$ (527)	\$ (626)	\$ (87)	\$ (634)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications							
Unrealized gains (losses)	18	1	(51)	_	(131)	_	(163)
Non-credit OTTI losses	_	_	(11)	_	_	_	(11)
Change in fair value of other- than-temporarily impaired securities	_	_	(23)	_	_	_	(23)
Accretion of non-credit loss	_	_	_	24	_	_	24
Reclassifications from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) to net income							
Reclassification of realized net (gains) losses included in net income	(12)	_	(1)	_	_	_	(13)
Non-credit OTTI to credit OTTI	_	_	3	1	_	_	4
Amortization on hedging activities(1)	_	_	_	_	7	_	7
Amortization - pension and postretirement						4	4
Net current period other comprehensive income (loss)	6	1	(83)	25	(124)	4	(171)
	\$ 372	\$ _	\$ 158	\$ (502)	\$ (750)	\$ (83)	\$ (805)
Balance, December 31, 2016	\$ 407	\$ -	\$ 355	\$ (432)	\$ (386)	\$ (101)	\$ (157)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications							
Unrealized gains (losses)	267	_	11	_	56	_	334
Change in fair value of other- than-temporarily impaired securities	_	-	15	_	_	_	15
Accretion of non-credit loss	_	_	_	25	_	_	25
Reclassifications from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) to net income							
Reclassification of realized net (gains) losses included in net income	(1)	_	_	_	_	_	(1)
Non-credit OTTI to credit OTTI	_	_	3	_	_	_	3
Amortization on hedging activities(1)	_	_	_	_	3	_	3
Amortization - pension and postretirement	_					1	1
Net current period other comprehensive income (loss)	266		29	25	59	1	380
Balance, March 31, 2017	\$ 673	\$ —	\$ 384	\$ (407)	\$ (327)	\$ (100)	\$ 223

			Marc	h 31,	
(1)	Amortization on hedging activities consists of amortization to:	201	7		2016
	Interest income - Advances	\$	3	\$	3
	Interest expense - Consolidated bonds		(6)		(9)
	Interest expense - Consolidated discount notes		(1)		(1)
	Net gains (losses) on derivatives and hedging activities		1		_
	Total amortization on hedging activities	\$	(3)	\$	(7)

Note 15 - Fair Value

The fair value amounts recorded on the Combined Statement of Condition and presented in the note disclosures for the periods presented have been determined by the FHLBanks using available market and other pertinent information and reflect each FHLBank's best judgment of appropriate valuation methods. Although each FHLBank uses its best judgment in estimating the fair value of its financial instruments, there are inherent limitations in any valuation technique. Therefore, the fair values may not be indicative of the amounts that would have been realized in market transactions at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

Fair Value Hierarchy

The FHLBanks record trading securities, available-for-sale securities, derivative assets, derivative liabilities, certain advances, certain consolidated obligations, and certain other assets at fair value on a recurring basis, and on occasion certain private-label MBS, certain mortgage loans held for portfolio, and certain other assets on a non-recurring basis. GAAP establishes a fair value hierarchy and requires an entity to maximize the use of significant observable inputs and minimize the use of significant unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The inputs are evaluated and an overall level for the fair value measurement is determined. This overall level is an indication of market observability of the fair value measurement for the asset or liability. An entity must disclose the level within the fair value hierarchy in which the measurements are classified.

The fair value hierarchy prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value into three broad levels:

- <u>Level 1 Inputs.</u> Quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in an active market that the reporting entity can access on the measurement date.
- Level 2 Inputs. Inputs other than quoted prices within Level 1, that are observable inputs for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. If the asset or liability has a specified or contractual term, a Level 2 input must be observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability. Level 2 inputs include the following: (1) quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; (2) quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active; (3) inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability (e.g., interest rates and yield curves that are observable at commonly quoted intervals, and implied volatilities); and (4) inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.
- <u>Level 3 Inputs.</u> Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Each FHLBank reviews its fair value hierarchy classifications on a quarterly basis. Changes in the observability of the valuation inputs may result in a reclassification of certain assets or liabilities. These reclassifications are reported as transfers in/out at fair value at the beginning of the quarter in which the changes occur. The FHLBanks had no transfers of assets or liabilities recorded at fair value on a recurring basis during the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016.

Table 15.1 presents the carrying value, fair value, and fair value hierarchy of financial assets and liabilities of the FHLBanks at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016. These values do not represent an estimate of the overall market value of the FHLBanks as going concerns, which would take into account future business opportunities and the net profitability of assets and liabilities.

Table 15.1 - Fair Value Summary *(dollars in millions)*

			March :	31, 2017		
				Fair Value		
Financial Instruments	Carrying Value	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Netting Adjustment, Cash Collateral, and Variation Margin for Daily Settled Contracts(1)
Assets						
Cash and due from banks	\$ 4,384	\$ 4,384	\$ 4,384	\$ —	\$ —	\$ -
Interest-bearing deposits	3,380	3,380	1,776	1,604	_	_
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	40,753	40,753	_	40,753	_	_
Federal funds sold	78,413	78,413	_	78,413	_	_
Trading securities	8,059	8,059	19	8,040	_	_
Available-for-sale securities	80,960	80,960	47	74,367	6,546	_
Held-to-maturity securities	96,986	97,833	_	91,643	6,190	_
Advances(2)	660,740	661,677	_	661,677	_	_
Mortgage loans held for portfolio, net	48,972	49,497	_	49,332	165	_
Mortgage loans held for sale(3)	56	56	_	56	_	_
Accrued interest receivable	1,304	1,304	_	1,304	_	_
Derivative assets, net	1,246	1,246	_	2,636	_	(1,390)
Other assets	116	116	106	10	_	_
Liabilities						
Deposits	8,534	8,534	_	8,534	_	_
Consolidated obligations						
Discount notes(4)	376,967	376,928	_	376,928	_	_
Bonds(5)	581,538	582,560	_	582,560	_	_
Total consolidated obligations	958,505	959,488		959,488	_	_
Mandatorily redeemable capital stock	1,462	1,462	1,462	_	_	-
Accrued interest payable	1,316	1,316	_	1,316	_	_
Derivative liabilities, net	621	621	_	4,128	_	(3,507)
Other liabilities	71	71	71	_	_	_

December 31, 2016

			Fair Value						
Financial Instruments	Carrying Value	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Netting Adjustment and Cash Collateral(1)			
Assets									
Cash and due from banks	\$ 7,441	\$ 7,441	\$ 7,441	\$ —	\$ —	\$ -			
Interest-bearing deposits	2,878	2,878	1,390	1,488	_	_			
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	52,771	52,771	_	52,771	_	_			
Federal funds sold	48,633	48,633	_	48,633	_	_			
Trading securities	9,461	9,461	17	9,444	_	_			
Available-for-sale securities	81,673	81,673	44	74,788	6,841	_			
Held-to-maturity securities	96,601	97,357	_	90,942	6,415	_			
Advances(2)	705,225	705,656	_	705,656	_	_			
Mortgage loans held for portfolio, net	48,476	49,079	_	48,908	171	_			
Mortgage loans held for sale(3)	44	44	_	44	_	_			
Accrued interest receivable	1,260	1,260	_	1,260	_	_			
Derivative assets, net	1,407	1,407	_	2,584	_	(1,177)			
Other assets	107	107	98	9	_	_			
Liabilities									
Deposits	8,089	8,089	_	8,089	_	_			
Consolidated obligations									
Discount notes(4)	409,815	409,821	_	409,821	_	_			
Bonds(5)	578,927	579,798		579,798					
Total consolidated obligations	988,742	989,619	_	989,619	_	_			
Mandatorily redeemable capital stock	1,704	1,704	1,704	_	_	_			
Accrued interest payable	1,100	1,100	_	1,100	_	_			
Derivative liabilities, net	810	810	_	4,934	_	(4,124)			
Other liabilities	68	68	68	_	_	_			

⁽¹⁾ Amounts represent the application of the netting requirements that allow an FHLBank to settle positive and negative positions, cash collateral and related accrued interest held or placed by that FHLBank with the same clearing agent and/or counterparty, and effective January 3, 2017, includes fair value adjustments on derivatives for which variation margin is characterized as a daily settled contract. Variation margin for daily settled contracts was \$511 million at March 31, 2017.

Summary of Valuation Methodologies and Primary Inputs

A description of the valuation methodologies and primary inputs is disclosed in *Note 19 - Fair Value*, pages F-66 to F-70, of the audited combined financial statements included in the Federal Home Loan Banks Combined Financial Report for the year ended December 31, 2016. There have been no significant changes in these valuation methodologies and primary inputs during the three months ended March 31, 2017.

⁽²⁾ Includes \$9,114 million and \$14,279 million of advances recorded under fair value option at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

⁽³⁾ Represents mortgage loans held for sale recorded under fair value option, included in other assets on the Combined Statement of Condition at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

⁽⁴⁾ Includes \$8,719 million and \$18,597 million of consolidated discount notes recorded under fair value option at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

⁽⁵⁾ Includes \$15,008 million and \$16,898 million of consolidated bonds recorded under fair value option at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

Fair Value Measurements

Table 15.2 presents the fair value of assets and liabilities that are recorded on a recurring or non-recurring basis at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, by level within the fair value hierarchy. The FHLBanks measure certain held-to-maturity securities and mortgage loans at fair value on a non-recurring basis due to the recognition of a credit loss. Real estate owned is measured using fair value when the asset's fair value less costs to sell is lower than its carrying amount.

Table 15.2 - Fair Value Measurements

(dollars in millions)

			March 31, 2017		
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Netting Adjustment, Cash Collateral, and Variation Margin for Daily Settled Contracts(1)
Recurring fair value measurements - Assets		-	-	-	
Trading securities					
U.S. Treasury obligations	\$ 611	\$ -	\$ 611	\$ -	\$ -
Certificates of deposit	200	_	200	_	_
Other U.S. obligations	209	_	209	_	-
GSE and Tennessee Valley Authority obligations	5,097	_	5,097	_	_
State or local housing agency obligations	1	_	1	_	_
Other non-MBS	294	19	275	_	_
Other U.S. obligations single-family MBS	19	_	19	_	_
GSE single-family MBS	121	_	121	_	_
GSE multifamily MBS	1,507	_	1,507	_	_
Total trading securities	8,059	19	8,040	_	
Available-for-sale securities					
Certificates of deposit	150	_	150	_	_
Other U.S. obligations	4,136	_	4,136	_	_
GSE and Tennessee Valley Authority obligations	16,907	_	16,907	_	_
State or local housing agency obligations	1,299	_	1,291	8	_
Federal Family Education Loan Program ABS	4,524	_	4,524	_	_
Other non-MBS	990	47	943	_	_
Other U.S. obligations single-family MBS	5,642	_	5,642	_	_
Other U.S. obligations multifamily MBS	510	_	510	_	_
GSE single-family MBS	9,085	_	9,085	_	_
GSE multifamily MBS	31,179	_	31,179	_	_
Private-label residential MBS	6,538			6,538	
Total available-for-sale securities	80,960	47	74,367	6,546	_
Advances(2)	9,114		9,114		
Mortgage loans held for sale(3)	56		56	_	_
Derivative assets, net					
Interest-rate related	1,242	_	2,632	_	(1,390)
Mortgage delivery commitments	4		4		
Total derivative assets, net	1,246	_	2,636	<u>-</u>	(1,390)
Other assets	116	106	10		
Total recurring assets at fair value	\$ 99,551	\$ 172	\$ 94,223	\$ 6,546	\$ (1,390)

March 31, 2017

	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	V: fo	Netting ljustment, Cash Collateral, and ariation Margin or Daily Settled Contracts(1)
Recurring fair value measurements - Liabilities						
Consolidated Obligations						
Discount notes(4)	\$ 8,719	\$ _	\$ 8,719	\$ _	\$	_
Bonds(5)	15,008	_	15,008	_		_
Total consolidated obligations	23,727	_	23,727	_		_
Derivative liabilities, net						
Interest-rate related	620	_	4,127	_		(3,507)
Mortgage delivery commitments	1	_	1	_		_
Total derivative liabilities, net	621		4,128			(3,507)
Total recurring liabilities at fair value	\$ 24,348	\$ _	\$ 27,855	\$ 	\$	(3,507)
Non-recurring fair value measurements - Assets(6)						
Held-to-maturity securities						
Private-label residential MBS	\$ 6	\$ _	\$ _	\$ 6		
Mortgage loans held for portfolio	27	_	1	26		
Real estate owned	5	_	_	5		
Total non-recurring assets at fair value	\$ 38	\$ _	\$ 1	\$ 37		

				December 31, 2016			
	Total	Level 1		Level 2	Leve	el 3	Netting Adjustment and Cash Collateral(1)
Recurring fair value measurements - Assets							
Trading securities							
U.S. Treasury obligations	\$ 1,606	\$ _	. \$	1,606	\$	_	\$ -
Other U.S. obligations	216	_		216		_	_
GSE and Tennessee Valley Authority obligations	5,693	_		5,693		_	_
Other non-MBS	290	17	,	273		_	_
Other U.S. obligations single-family MBS	20	_		20		_	_
GSE single-family MBS	127	_		127		_	_
GSE multifamily MBS	1,509	_		1,509		_	_
Total trading securities	9,461	17	,	9,444		_	_
Available-for-sale securities							
Certificates of deposit	1,300	_		1,300		_	_
Other U.S. obligations	4,282	-		4,282		_	_
GSE and Tennessee Valley Authority obligations	16,243	_		16,243		_	_
State or local housing agency obligations	1,273	-		1,265		8	-
Federal Family Education Loan Program ABS	4,572	_		4,572		_	_
Other non-MBS	1,064	44	ļ	1,020		_	_
Other U.S. obligations single-family MBS	5,577	_		5,577		_	_
Other U.S. obligations multifamily MBS	563	_		563		_	_
GSE single-family MBS	9,576	_		9,576		_	_
GSE multifamily MBS	30,390	_		30,390		_	_
Private-label residential MBS	6,833	_		_		6,833	_
Total available-for-sale securities	81,673	44		74,788	-	6,841	

		201	

	Total		Level 1		Level 2	Level 3	Ne	tting Adjustment and Cash Collateral(1)
Advances(2)	\$ 14,279	\$	_	\$	14,279	\$ _	\$	
Mortgage loans held for sale(3)	44		_		44	_		_
Derivative assets, net								
Interest-rate related	1,403		_		2,580	-		(1,177)
Mortgage delivery commitments	4		-		4	_		-
Total derivative assets, net	1,407		_		2,584	_		(1,177)
Other assets	107		98		9	_		-
Total recurring assets at fair value	\$ 106,971	\$	159	\$	101,148	\$ 6,841	\$	(1,177)
Recurring fair value measurements - Liabilities								
Consolidated Obligations								
Discount notes(4)	\$ 18,597	\$	_	\$	18,597	\$ _	\$	_
Bonds(5)	16,898		_		16,898	_		_
Total consolidated obligations	35,495		_		35,495	_		_
Derivative liabilities, net								
Interest-rate related	795		_		4,919	_		(4,124)
Mortgage delivery commitments	15		_		15	_		_
Total derivative liabilities, net	810		_		4,934	_		(4,124)
Total recurring liabilities at fair value	\$ 36,305	\$	_	\$	40,429	\$ _	\$	(4,124)
Non-recurring fair value measurements - Assets(7)								
Held-to-maturity securities								
Private-label residential MBS	\$ 13	\$	_	\$	_	\$ 13		
Mortgage loans held for portfolio	75		_		3	72		
Real estate owned	19	_	-	_	-	19		
Total non-recurring assets at fair value	\$ 107	\$		\$	3	\$ 104		

Amounts represent the application of the netting requirements that allow an FHLBank to settle positive and negative positions, cash collateral and related accrued interest held or placed by that FHLBank with the same clearing agent and/or counterparty, and effective January 3, 2017, includes fair value adjustments on derivatives for which variation margin is characterized as a daily settled contract. Variation margin for daily settled contracts was \$511 million at March 31, 2017.

⁽²⁾

Represents advances recorded under fair value option at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016.
Represents mortgage loans held for sale recorded under fair value option, included in other assets on the Combined Statement of Condition at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

Represents consolidated discount notes recorded under fair value option at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

Represents consolidated bonds recorded under fair value option at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

⁽⁶⁾ The fair value information presented is as of the date the fair value adjustment was recorded during the three months ended March 31, 2017.

The fair value information presented is as of the date the fair value adjustment was recorded during the year ended December 31, 2016.

Level 3 Disclosures for All Assets and Liabilities that are Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

Table 15.3 presents a rollforward of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis and classified as Level 3 during the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016.

Table 15.3 - Rollforward of Level 3 Assets and Liabilities (dollars in millions)

				Three	ided March 31	1, 2017				
		Av	ailable-fo	or-Sale Securiti	es	_	Derivative	Assets(1)		
	State and Housing A Obliga	Agency		ate-Label ential MBS		quity Loan ABS	Interes Rela	st-Rate ated	Consolida	ted Bonds
Balance, at beginning of period	\$	8	\$	6,833	\$		\$	_	\$	_
Total gains (losses) included in earnings										
Interest income		_		46		_		_		_
Net other-than-temporary impairment losses		_		(4)		_		_		_
Total gains (losses) included in other comprehensive income										
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-forsale securities		_		2		_		_		_
Net amount of impairment losses reclassified to (from) non-interest income		_		3		_		_		_
Net change in fair value of other-than- temporarily impaired securities		_		26		_		_		_
Purchases, issuances, sales, and settlements										
Settlements		_		(368)		_		_		_
Balance, at end of period	\$	8	\$	6,538	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_
Total amount of gains (losses) for the period included in earnings attributable to the change in unrealized gains/losses relating to assets and liabilities held at end of period	\$		\$	26	\$	_	\$		\$	

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2016											
		Available-for-	Sale Securities	De	erivative Assets(1)							
		ate-Label ential MBS	Home Equity Loan ABS		Interest-Rate Related	Consolidated	d Bonds					
Balance, at beginning of period	\$	8,282	\$ 10	\$	4	\$	(55)					
Total gains (losses) included in earnings												
Net gains (losses) on sale of available-for-sale securities		_	1		_		_					
Net gains (losses) on derivatives and hedging activities		_	_		(4)		55					
Interest income		47	_		_		_					
Net other-than-temporary impairment losses		(8)	_		_		_					
Total gains (losses) included in other comprehensive income												
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities		(2)	_		_		_					
Net amount of impairment losses reclassified to (from) non-interest income		(6)	(1)		_		_					
Net change in fair value of other-than-temporarily impaired securities		(73)	(1)		_		_					
Purchases, issuances, sales, and settlements												
Sales		_	(8)		_		_					
Settlements		(362)	(1)		_		_					
Balance, at end of period	\$	7,878	\$ -	\$		\$						
Total amount of gains (losses) for the period included in earnings attributable to the change in unrealized gains/losses relating to assets and liabilities held at end of period	\$	26	\$ –	\$		\$	55					
			•									

⁽¹⁾ Balances exclude netting adjustments and cash collateral.

Fair Value Option

The fair value option provides an irrevocable option to elect fair value as an alternative measurement for selected financial assets, financial liabilities, unrecognized firm commitments, and written loan commitments not previously carried at fair value. It requires entities to display the fair value of those assets and liabilities for which the entity has chosen to use fair value on the face of the statement of condition. Fair value is used for both the initial and subsequent measurement of the designated assets, liabilities and commitments, with the changes in fair value recognized in net income. Interest income and interest expense on advances and consolidated obligations at fair value are recognized solely on the contractual amount of interest due or unpaid. Any transaction fees or costs are immediately recognized into non-interest income or non-interest expense.

The FHLBanks of New York, Cincinnati, Chicago, Des Moines, and San Francisco (Electing FHLBanks) have each elected the fair value option for certain financial instruments when a hedge relationship does not qualify for hedge accounting or may be at risk for not meeting hedge effectiveness requirements. These fair value elections were made primarily in an effort to mitigate the potential income statement volatility that can arise when an economic derivative is adjusted for changes in fair value, but the related hedged item is not.

For instruments for which the fair value option has been elected, the related contractual interest income, contractual interest expense, and the discount amortization on fair value option discount notes are recorded as part of net interest income on the Combined Statement of Income. The remaining changes in fair value for instruments for which the fair value option has been elected are recorded as net gains (losses) on financial instruments held under fair value option on the Combined Statement of Income. The net losses on financial instruments held under fair value option was \$7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017. The net gains on financial instruments held under fair value option was \$10 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016. The change in fair value does not include changes in instrument-specific credit risk. Each of the Electing FHLBanks determined that no adjustments to the fair values of its instruments recorded under fair value option for instrument-specific credit risk were necessary for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016.

Table 15.4 presents the difference between the aggregate fair value and the aggregate unpaid principal balance outstanding for advances, mortgage loans held for sale, and consolidated obligations for which the fair value option has been elected as of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

Table 15.4 - Aggregate Fair Value and Aggregate Unpaid Balance (dollars in millions)

			Ma	arch 31, 2017				Dec	ember 31, 2016		
	Aę	gregate Fair Value		regate Unpaid ncipal Balance	(Ur	nggregate Fair Value Over/ Inder) Aggregate Inpaid Principal Balance	Aggregate Fair Value		gregate Unpaid ncipal Balance	(Un	ggregate Fair Value Over/ Ider) Aggregate Ipaid Principal Balance
Advances(1)	\$	9,114	\$	9,097	\$	17	\$ 14,279	\$	14,260	\$	19
Mortgage loans held for sale(2)		56		54		2	44		44		_
Consolidated discount notes		8,719		8,704		15	18,597		18,574		23
Consolidated bonds		15,008		15,045		(37)	16,898		16,938		(40)

⁽¹⁾ At March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, none of the advances were 90 days or more past due or had been placed on non-accrual status.

⁽²⁾ Included in other assets on the Combined Statement of Condition at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

Note 16 - Commitments and Contingencies

Off-Balance Sheet Commitments

Table 16.1 - Off-Balance Sheet Commitments (dollars in millions)

			Mar	ch 31, 2017		Dec	ember 31, 2016
Notional amount	Expire	e Within One Year	Expir	e After One Year	Total		Total
Standby letters of credit outstanding(1)	\$	105,291	\$	29,206	\$ 134,497	\$	134,623
Unsettled consolidated bonds, at par		5,078		_	5,078		3,700
Unsettled consolidated discount notes, at par		3,818		_	3,818		1,105
Commitments to fund additional advances		2,737		332	3,069		1,065
Unused lines of credit - advances		2,389		_	2,389		2,361
Commitments for standby bond purchases		650		1,497	2,147		2,083
Commitments to purchase mortgage loans		809		_	809		898
Other(2)		367		_	367		367

⁽¹⁾ Excludes unconditional commitments to issue standby letters of credit of \$255 million and \$472 million at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

Standby Letters of Credit. A standby letter of credit is a financing arrangement between an FHLBank and its member. Standby letters of credit are executed for members for a fee. If an FHLBank is required to make payment for a beneficiary's draw, the payment amount may be converted into a collateralized advance to the member. These standby letters of credit have original expiration periods of up to 20 years, currently expiring no later than 2034. The carrying value of guarantees related to standby letters of credit are recorded in other liabilities and were \$154 million and \$184 million at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

Each FHLBank monitors the creditworthiness of its members that have standby letters of credit. In addition, standby letters of credit are fully collateralized at the time of issuance. As a result, each FHLBank has deemed it unnecessary to record any additional liability on these commitments.

Standby Bond-Purchase Agreements. Certain FHLBanks have entered into standby bond-purchase agreements with state housing authorities within their district whereby these FHLBanks agree to provide liquidity for a fee. If required, the affected FHLBanks will purchase and hold the state housing authority's bonds until the designated marketing agent can find a suitable investor or the state housing authority repurchases the bond according to a schedule established by the standby bond-purchase agreement. Each standby bond-purchase agreement dictates the specific terms that would require the affected FHLBank to purchase the bond. The standby bond-purchase commitments entered into by these FHLBanks have original expiration periods of up to seven years, currently expiring no later than 2024, although some are renewable at the option of the affected FHLBank. At March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the FHLBanks had standby bond-purchase commitments with 12 and 11 state housing authorities. During the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, the FHLBanks were not required to purchase any bonds under these agreements.

Pledged Collateral

Certain FHLBanks pledged securities, as collateral, related to derivatives. (See <u>Note 10 - Derivatives and Hedging Activities</u> for additional information about the FHLBanks' pledged collateral and other credit-risk-related contingent features.)

⁽²⁾ Consists primarily of commitments related to MPF products and commitments to purchase investments not yet traded.

Lehman Bankruptcy

On September 15, 2008, Lehman Brothers Holdings, Inc. (LBHI), the parent company of Lehman Brothers Special Financing (LBSF) and a guarantor of LBSF's obligations, announced it had filed a petition for bankruptcy protection under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. This filing precipitated the termination of the FHLBanks' derivatives transactions with LBSF. Each affected FHLBank calculated its resulting settlement amount, including in that calculation any unreturned collateral pledged in connection with those transactions.

Several FHLBanks received a derivatives alternative dispute resolution (ADR) notice from the LBHI bankruptcy estate relating to the unwinding of derivatives transactions between LBSF and individual FHLBanks in 2008. Under the derivatives ADR notice, an FHLBank may agree to the demand, deny the demand, or make a counteroffer and ultimately arrive at a settlement of the demand. All of these FHLBanks have settled their disputes with the LBHI bankruptcy estate. On April 11, 2017, the FHLBank of New York reached an agreement in principle to settle all pending claims related to the LBHI bankruptcy. This settlement provides that the FHLBank of New York will pay \$70 million to the LBHI bankruptcy estate. The FHLBank of New York believes the settlement is in the best interest of itself and its members, as it will remove the uncertainty presented by this litigation. A provision of \$70 million for the settlement was established as a charge to earnings in the FHLBank of New York's statement of income for the three months ended March 31, 2017, and a corresponding reserve was recorded in its statement of condition as of March 31, 2017. On April 18, 2017, the FHLBank of New York transferred \$70 million to LBSF.

Other Legal Proceedings

The FHLBanks are subject to other legal proceedings arising in the normal course of business. The FHLBanks would record an accrual for a loss contingency when it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. After consultation with legal counsel, management of each FHLBank does not anticipate that the ultimate liability, if any, arising out of these matters will have a material effect on its FHLBank's financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.

Note 17 - Subsequent Events

Subsequent events have been evaluated from April 1, 2017, through the time of this Combined Financial Report publication. No significant subsequent events were identified, except for the declaration of dividends or repurchase or redemption of excess capital stock, which generally occur in the normal course of business unless there are regulatory or self-imposed restrictions, and the following events:

FHLBank of New York

See <u>Note 16 - Commitments and Contingencies - Lehman Bankruptcy</u> for information regarding the FHLBank of New York's settlement with Lehman Brothers Special Financing Inc. on April 11, 2017.

FHLBank of Des Moines

On April 20, 2017, the FHLBank of Des Moines acquired a building and certain adjacent lots with surface parking in downtown Des Moines to be used for the FHLBank of Des Moines' new headquarters. The FHLBank of Des Moines purchased the building, located at 909 Locust Street, and adjacent lots for an aggregate purchase price of \$20.5 million. The FHLBank of Des Moines currently leases a total of 55,500 square feet of office space at 801 Locust Street and 666 Walnut Street, both located in downtown Des Moines. Of the approximately 225,654 finished square feet of office space in the newly acquired building, the FHLBank of Des Moines intends to occupy approximately 72,000 square feet and lease the remaining space. The FHLBank of Des Moines anticipates that it will move into its new headquarters location sometime in the fourth quarter of 2018.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS CONDENSED COMBINING SCHEDULES—STATEMENTS OF CONDITION MARCH 31, 2017 (Unaudited)

(dollars in millions, except par value)	Com	nbined	Comb Adjust	oining ments	Boston		New York
Assets							
Cash and due from banks	\$	4,384	\$	_	\$ 13	\$	141
Investments	3	308,551		(234)	17,216		36,925
Advances	6	660,740		_	35,479		101,428
Mortgage loans held for portfolio, net		48,972		(2)	3,676		2,787
Other assets		3,380		(1)	185		520
Total assets	\$ 1,0	026,027	\$	(237)	\$ 56,569	\$	141,801
Liabilities							
Deposits	\$	8,534	\$	(12)	\$ 490	\$	1,288
Consolidated obligations							
Discount notes	3	376,967		-	24,179		46,162
Bonds	į	581,538		(232)	27,978		86,143
Total consolidated obligations	- 9	958,505		(232)	52,157		132,305
Mandatorily redeemable capital stock		1,462		_	33		21
Other liabilities		5,512		(4)	543		895
Total liabilities		974,013		(248)	53,223		134,509
Capital							
Capital stock							
Class B putable (\$100 par value) issued and outstanding		34,829		1	2,459		5,973
Class A putable (\$100 par value) issued and outstanding		174		_	_		_
Total capital stock		35,003		1	2,459		5,973
Additional capital from merger		9		_	_		_
Retained earnings							
Unrestricted		11,970		12	994		995
Restricted		4,809		-	236		400
Total retained earnings		16,779		12	1,230		1,395
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		223		(2)	(343) _	(76)
Total capital		52,014		11	3,346		7,292
Total liabilities and capital	\$ 1,0	026,027	\$	(237)	\$ 56,569	\$	141,801

Pit	tsburgh	A	tlanta	Cincinnati	Ir	ndianapolis		Chicago	De	es Moines	Dallas	Topeka	Sa	n Francisco
							117 \$ 3							
\$	2,551	\$	1,041	\$ 9	\$	117	\$	34	\$	237	\$ 92	\$ 108	\$	41
	18,722		41,805	25,526		16,942		28,547		41,792	26,041	14,286		40,983
	70,317		90,688	61,286		29,671		42,328		123,609	31,059	25,823		49,052
	3,419		512	9,292		9,633		4,940		6,870	178	6,701		966
	224		684	215		306		260		410	156	173		248
\$	95,233	\$	134,730	\$ 96,328	\$	56,669	\$	76,109	\$	172,918	\$ 57,526	\$ 47,091	\$	91,290
\$	603	\$	1,205	\$ 674	\$	525	\$	564	\$	1,015	\$ 1,432	\$ 579	\$	171
	24,191		42,066	36,298		18,399		32,806		72,549	22,783	22,506		35,028
	65,481		84,292	53,497		34,470		37,662		90,956	30,128	21,670		49,493
	89,672		126,358	89,795		52,869		70,468		163,505	52,911	44,176		84,521
	5		1	32		167		301		494	3	2		403
	316		501	814		571		358		455	239	202		622
	90,596		128,065	91,315		54,132		71,691		165,469	54,585	44,959		85,717
	3,523		4,650	4,173		1,554		1,282		5,803	1,952	1,179		2,280
												174		
	3,523		4,650	4,173		1,554		1,282		5,803	1,952	1,353		2,280
	_		_	_		_		_		9	_	_		_
	799		1,584	580		745		2,680		1,331	767	633		850
	232		326	273		158		403		259	86	136		2,300
	1,031		1,910	853		903		3,083		1,590	853	769		3,150
	83		105	(13)		80		53		47	136	10		143
	4,637		6,665	5,013		2,537		4,418		7,449	2,941	2,132		5,573
\$	95,233	\$	134,730	\$ 96,328	\$	56,669	\$	76,109	\$	172,918	\$ 57,526	\$ 47,091	\$	91,290

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS CONDENSED COMBINING SCHEDULES—STATEMENTS OF CONDITION DECEMBER 31, 2016 (Unaudited)

Advances 705,225 — 39,099 1 Mortgage loans held for portfolio, net 48,476 2 3,694 Other assets 3,553 (1,347) 201 Total assets \$1,056,712 \$ (1,580) \$ 61,546 \$ 1 Liabilities Use of the positions Deposits \$8,089 \$ (17) \$ 482 \$ Consolidated obligations Use of the position of the	(dollars in millions, except par value)	Combined		mbining ustments	Boston	N	lew York
Notestments 292,017 (234) 18,032 18,03	Assets						
Advances 705,225 — 39,099 1 Mortgage loans held for portfolio, net 48,476 2 3,694 Other assets 3,553 (1,347) 201 Total assets \$1,056,712 \$(1,580) \$61,546 \$1 Liabilities Deposits \$8,089 \$(17) \$482 \$ Consolidated obligations Discount notes 409,815 — 30,054 \$ Bonds 578,927 (234) 27,171 \$	Cash and due from banks	\$ 7,441	\$	(1)	\$ 520	\$	152
Mortgage loans held for portfolio, net 48,476 2 3,694 Other assets 3,553 (1,347) 201 Total assets \$ 1,056,712 \$ (1,580) \$ 61,546 \$ 1 Liabilities \$ 8,089 \$ (17) \$ 482 \$ Deposits \$ 8,089 \$ (17) \$ 482 \$ Consolidated obligations \$ 409,815 \$ 30,054	Investments	292,017		(234)	18,032		30,685
Other assets 3,553 (1,347) 201 Total assets \$ 1,056,712 \$ 61,546 \$ 1 Liabilities Expension of the property of the prop	Advances	705,225		_	39,099		109,257
Total assets	Mortgage loans held for portfolio, net	48,476		2	3,694		2,746
Liabilities Image: Composities of the properties o	Other assets	3,553		(1,347)	201		766
Deposits \$ 8,089 \$ (17) 482 \$ (17) \$ 482 \$ (17) \$ 482 \$ (17) \$ 482 \$ (17) \$ 482 \$ (17) \$ 482 \$ (17) \$ 482 \$ (17)	Total assets	\$ 1,056,712	\$	(1,580)	\$ 61,546	\$	143,606
Consolidated obligations Discount notes 409,815 — 30,054 Bonds 578,927 (234) 27,171 — Total consolidated obligations 988,742 (234) 57,225 1 Mandatorily redeemable capital stock 1,704 1 33 Other liabilities 5,718 (1,348) 561 Total liabilities 5,718 (1,598) 58,301 1 Capital Capital stock 36,072 (1) 2,412 — Class B putable (\$100 par value) issued and outstanding 36,072 (1) 2,412 — Class A putable (\$100 par value) issued and outstanding 162 — — — Total capital stock 36,234 (1) 2,412 — Additional capital from merger 52 — — — Retained earnings 11,789 15 988 Restricted 4,541 1 229 Total retained earnings 16,330 16 1,217 Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (157) 3	Liabilities		1				
Discount notes 409,815 — 30,054 Bonds 578,927 (234) 27,171 Total consolidated obligations 988,742 (234) 57,225 1 Mandatorily redeemable capital stock 1,704 1 33 Other liabilities 5,718 (1,348) 561 Total liabilities 1,004,253 (1,598) 58,301 1 Capital stock Class B putable (\$100 par value) issued and outstanding 36,072 (1) 2,412 1 Class A putable (\$100 par value) issued and outstanding 162 — — — Total capital stock 36,234 (1) 2,412 1 Additional capital from merger 52 — — — Retained earnings 11,789 15 988 Restricted 4,541 1 229 Total retained earnings 16,330 16 1,217 Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (157) 3 (384)	Deposits	\$ 8,089	\$	(17)	\$ 482	\$	1,241
Bonds 578,927 (234) 27,171 Total consolidated obligations 988,742 (234) 57,225 1 Mandatorily redeemable capital stock 1,704 1 33 Other liabilities 5,718 (1,348) 561 Total liabilities 1,004,253 (1,598) 58,301 1 Capital Calstal 36,072 (1) 2,412 1 3,412 1 3,412 1	Consolidated obligations						
Total consolidated obligations 988,742 (234) 57,225 1 Mandatorily redeemable capital stock 1,704 1 33 Other liabilities 5,718 (1,348) 561 Total liabilities 1,004,253 (1,598) 58,301 1 Capital Calst B putable (\$100 par value) issued and outstanding 36,072 (1) 2,412 Class A putable (\$100 par value) issued and outstanding 162 — — Total capital stock 36,234 (1) 2,412 Additional capital from merger 52 — — Retained earnings 11,789 15 988 Unrestricted 4,541 1 229 Total retained earnings 16,330 16 1,217 Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (157) 3 (384)	Discount notes	409,815		_	30,054		49,358
Mandatorily redeemable capital stock 1,704 1 33 Other liabilities 5,718 (1,348) 561 Total liabilities 1,004,253 (1,598) 58,301 1 Capital Capital stock Class B putable (\$100 par value) issued and outstanding 36,072 (1) 2,412 Class A putable (\$100 par value) issued and outstanding 162 — — Total capital stock 36,234 (1) 2,412 Additional capital from merger 52 — — Retained earnings 11,789 15 988 Unrestricted 4,541 1 229 Total retained earnings 16,330 16 1,217 Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (157) 3 (384)	Bonds	578,927		(234)	27,171		84,785
Other liabilities 5,718 (1,348) 561 Total liabilities 1,004,253 (1,598) 58,301 1 Capital Capital stock Class B putable (\$100 par value) issued and outstanding 36,072 (1) 2,412 Class A putable (\$100 par value) issued and outstanding 162 — — Total capital stock 36,234 (1) 2,412 Additional capital from merger 52 — — Retained earnings Unrestricted 11,789 15 988 Restricted 4,541 1 229 Total retained earnings 16,330 16 1,217 Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (157) 3 (384)	Total consolidated obligations	988,742		(234)	57,225		134,143
Total liabilities 1,004,253 (1,598) 58,301 1 Capital Capital Stock	Mandatorily redeemable capital stock	1,704		1	33		31
Capital Capital stock Class B putable (\$100 par value) issued and outstanding 36,072 (1) 2,412 Class A putable (\$100 par value) issued and outstanding 162 — — Total capital stock 36,234 (1) 2,412 Additional capital from merger 52 — — Retained earnings 11,789 15 988 Restricted 4,541 1 229 Total retained earnings 16,330 16 1,217 Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (157) 3 (384)	Other liabilities	5,718		(1,348)	561		567
Capital stock Class B putable (\$100 par value) issued and outstanding 36,072 (1) 2,412 Class A putable (\$100 par value) issued and outstanding 162 — — Total capital stock 36,234 (1) 2,412 Additional capital from merger 52 — — Retained earnings 11,789 15 988 Restricted 4,541 1 229 Total retained earnings 16,330 16 1,217 Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (157) 3 (384)	Total liabilities	1,004,253		(1,598)	58,301		135,982
Class B putable (\$100 par value) issued and outstanding 36,072 (1) 2,412 Class A putable (\$100 par value) issued and outstanding 162 — — Total capital stock 36,234 (1) 2,412 Additional capital from merger 52 — — Retained earnings 11,789 15 988 Restricted 4,541 1 229 Total retained earnings 16,330 16 1,217 Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (157) 3 (384)	Capital						
Class A putable (\$100 par value) issued and outstanding 162 — <td>Capital stock</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Capital stock						
Total capital stock 36,234 (1) 2,412 Additional capital from merger 52 — — Retained earnings — — Unrestricted 11,789 15 988 Restricted 4,541 1 229 Total retained earnings 16,330 16 1,217 Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (157) 3 (384)	Class B putable (\$100 par value) issued and outstanding	36,072		(1)	2,412		6,308
Additional capital from merger 52 — — Retained earnings — — — Unrestricted 11,789 15 988 Restricted 4,541 1 229 Total retained earnings 16,330 16 1,217 Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (157) 3 (384)	Class A putable (\$100 par value) issued and outstanding	162		_	_		_
Retained earnings Unrestricted 11,789 15 988 Restricted 4,541 1 229 Total retained earnings 16,330 16 1,217 Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (157) 3 (384)	Total capital stock	36,234		(1)	2,412		6,308
Unrestricted 11,789 15 988 Restricted 4,541 1 229 Total retained earnings 16,330 16 1,217 Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (157) 3 (384)	Additional capital from merger	52		_	_		_
Restricted 4,541 1 229 Total retained earnings 16,330 16 1,217 Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (157) 3 (384)	Retained earnings						
Total retained earnings 16,330 16 1,217 Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (157) 3 (384)	Unrestricted	11,789		15	988		1,029
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (157) 3 (384)	Restricted	4,541		1	229		383
	Total retained earnings	16,330		16	1,217		1,412
T. I.	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(157)	3	(384)		(96)
Total capital 52,459 18 3,245	Total capital	52,459	1	18	3,245		7,624
Total liabilities and capital \$ 1,056,712 \$ (1,580) \$ 61,546 \$ 1	Total liabilities and capital	\$ 1,056,712	\$	(1,580)	\$ 61,546	\$	143,606

Р	ittsburgh	Atlanta	Cincinnati	Ir	ndianapolis		Chicago	D	es Moines	Dallas	Topeka	Sa	n Francisco
\$	3,588	\$ 1,815	\$ 9	\$	547	\$	351	\$	223	\$ 28	\$ 207	\$	2
	17,227	36,510	25,334		15,460		28,060		41,218	25,129	13,610		40,986
	76,809	99,077	69,882		28,096		45,067		131,601	32,506	23,986		49,845
	3,391	523	9,149		9,501		4,967		6,913	124	6,640		826
	245	746	 261		303		247		650	 425	 774		282
\$	101,260	\$ 138,671	\$ 104,635	\$	53,907	\$	78,692	\$	180,605	\$ 58,212	\$ 45,217	\$	91,941
\$	559	\$ 1,118	\$ 765	\$	524	\$	496	\$	1,113	\$ 1,040	\$ 599	\$	169
	28,500	41,292	44,690		16,802		35,949		80,947	26,942	21,775		33,506
	67,156	88,647	53,191		33,467		36,903		89,898	26,997	20,722		50,224
	95,656	129,939	97,881		50,269		72,852		170,845	53,939	42,497		83,730
	5	1	35		170		301		664	3	3		457
	246	662	 976		508		348		582	 413	155		2,048
	96,466	131,720	99,657		51,471		73,997		173,204	 55,395	43,254		86,404
	3,755	4,955	4,157		1,493		1,711		5,917	1,930	1,065		2,370
						_				 	162		
	3,755	4,955	4,157		1,493		1,711		5,917	1,930	1,227		2,370
	_	_	_		_		_		52	_	_		_
	772	1,582	574		735		2,631		1,219	745	611		888
	214	310	260	(152		389		231	79	 125		2,168
	986	1,892	834		887		3,020		1,450	824	736		3,056
	53	104	(13)		56		(36)		(18)	63			111
	4,794	6,951	4,978		2,436		4,695		7,401	2,817	 1,963		5,537
\$	101,260	\$ 138,671	\$ 104,635	\$	53,907	\$	78,692	\$	180,605	\$ 58,212	\$ 45,217	\$	91,941

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS CONDENSED COMBINING SCHEDULES—STATEMENTS OF INCOME THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2017 and 2016 (Unaudited)

(dollars in millions)		Coi	mbined		bining tments		Boston	Nev	v York
March 31, 2017									
Interest income									
Advances		\$	1,539	\$	(2)	\$	107	\$	317
Investments			1,122		(2)		62		120
Mortgage loans held for portfolio			414		_		30		23
Other interest income			1		_		_		_
Total interest income			3,076		(4)		199		460
Interest expense									
Consolidated obligations - Discount notes			626		-		38		77
Consolidated obligations - Bonds			1,598		-		98		207
Other interest expense			32		_		1		2
Total interest expense			2,256		_		137		286
Net interest income			820		(4)		62		174
Provision (reversal) for credit losses			_		_		_		_
Net interest income after provision (reversal) for credit losses			820		(4)		62		174
Non-interest income (loss)			492		(3)		_		4
Non-interest expense			407		(4)		21		100
Affordable Housing Program assessments			93		1		4		8
Net income		\$	812	\$	(4)	\$	37	\$	70
March 31, 2016	Ì								
Interest income									
Advances		\$	1,154	\$	(2)	ς	80	\$	191
Investments		Y	982	Ÿ	(5)	Y	59	Ÿ	86
Mortgage loans held for portfolio			408		(5)		31		22
Other interest income			2		2				
Total interest income			2,546		(5)		170		299
Interest expense		_	2,340		(3)	_			233
Consolidated obligations - Discount notes			489		(1)		23		49
Consolidated obligations - Bonds			1,085		_		91		122
Other interest expense			35		2		_		1
Total interest expense			1,609		1	_	114		172
Net interest income			937		(6)		56		127
Provision (reversal) for credit losses			1		_		_		1
Net interest income after provision (reversal) for credit losses			936		(6)		56		126
Non-interest income (loss)			268		(3)		(4)		(5)
Non-interest expense			276		(3)		19		29
Affordable Housing Program assessments			94		(1)		3		9
Net income		\$	834	\$	(5)	\$	30	\$	83
		_		_		_		$\dot{-}$	

Pit	tsburgh	At	lanta	Cincinnati	lı	ndianapolis		Chicago	Des Moines		Dallas	Topeka	San	Francisco
\$	206	\$	(80)	\$ 182	\$	74	\$	99	\$ 333	\$	76	\$ 74	\$	153
	72		140	90		59		184	130		71	43		153
	31		7	72		76		54	58		1	53		9
				 		1			 			 		
	309		67	 344		210	_	337	 521		148	 170		315
	35		68	57		25		96	109		32	35		54
	165		199	183		123		125	253		62	67		116
	1		2	1		3	_	3	6		1	 1		11
	201		269	241		151	_	224	 368	_	95	 103		181
	108		(202)	103		59		113	153		53	67		134
							_					 		
	108		(202)	103		59		113	153		53	67		134
	12		319	(11)		(3)		10	35		8	9		112
	24		34	20		20		42	32		22	16		80
	9		8	 7		4		8	 16		4	 6		18
\$	87	\$	75	\$ 65	\$	32	\$	73	\$ 140	\$	35	\$ 54	\$	148
\$	132	\$	127	\$ 136	\$	49	\$	63	\$ 173	\$	45	\$ 54	\$	106
	63		122	98		44		198	98		40	37		142
	30		9	68		69		57	61		1	52		8
							_		 			 		
	225		258	 302		162		318	 332		86	 143		256
	33		63	55		16		82	109		20	21		19
	110		101	157		96		102	116		29	57		104
			1	 1		1		14	4		1			10
	143		165	 213		113	_	198	 229		50	 78		133
	82		93	89		49		120	103		36	65		123
	82		93	89		49		120	103		36	65		123
	1		(3)	(4)		(1)		(3)	132		(7)	(6)		171
	20		34	22		18		40	27		20	14		36
	6		6	 6		3	_	8	21		1	5		27
\$	57	\$	50	\$ 57	\$	27	\$	69	\$ 187	\$	8	\$ 40	\$	231

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS CONDENSED COMBINING SCHEDULES—STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2017 AND 2016 (Unaudited)

(dollars in millions)	Coi	mbined	bining tments	Boston		New York
March 31, 2017						
Net income	\$	812	\$ (4)	\$ 3	' \$	70
Other comprehensive income						
Net unrealized gains/losses on available-for-sale securities		266	(1)	2	,	3
Net non-credit portion of other-than-temporary impairment losses on available-for-sale securities		29	(1)	_		_
Net non-credit portion of other-than-temporary impairment losses on held-to-maturity securities		25	(3)	9)	7
Net unrealized gains/losses relating to hedging activities		59	(1)	į	;	10
Pension and postretirement benefits		1	1	-		_
Total other comprehensive income (loss)		380	(5)	4:		20
Comprehensive income	\$	1,192	\$ (9)	\$ 78	\$	90
March 31, 2016						
Net income	\$	834	\$ (5)	\$ 30) \$	83
Other comprehensive income						
Net unrealized gains/losses on available-for-sale securities		6	(3)	57	<u> </u>	(3)
Net unrealized gains/losses on held-to-maturity securities transferred from available-for-sale securities		1	1	_		_
Net non-credit portion of other-than-temporary impairment losses on available-for-sale securities		(83)	_	_		_
Net non-credit portion of other-than-temporary impairment losses on held-to-maturity securities		25	_	10)	2
Net unrealized gains/losses relating to hedging activities		(124)	_	(10))	(56)
Pension and postretirement benefits		4	4			_
Total other comprehensive income (loss)		(171)	2	57	2	(57)
Comprehensive income	\$	663	\$ (3)	\$ 82	: \$	26

Pitt	tsburgh	A	tlanta	(Cincinnati	li	ndianapolis		Chicago		Des Moines	Dallas	Topeka	Sa	n Francisco
						_		Ţ		_				_	
\$	87	\$	75	\$	65	Ş	32	Ş	73	\$	140	\$ 35	\$ 54	\$	148
													_		
	32		_		_		23		38		64	71	9		_
	(2)		_		_		1		_		_	_	_		31
	_		_		_		_		9		_	1	1		1
	_		_		_		_		44		_	1	_		_
	_		1		_		_		(2)		1	_	_		_
	30		1		_		24		89		65	73	10		32
\$	117	\$	76	\$	65	\$	56	\$	162	\$	205	\$ 108	\$ 64	\$	180
\$	57	\$	50	\$	57	\$	27	\$	69	\$	187	\$ 8	\$ 40	\$	231
	27		_		_		-		(40)		(37)	5	5		_
	_		_		_		_		_		_	_	_		_
	(13)		(9)		_		(6)		_		_	_	_		(55)
	(13)		(5)				(0)								(55)
	_		_		_		_		11		_	1	_		1
	_		_		_		_		(53)		_	(5)	_		_
											(1)				1
	14		(9)		_		(6)		(82)		(38)	1	5		(53)
\$	71	\$	41	\$	57	\$	21	\$	(13)	\$	149	\$ 9	\$ 45	\$	178

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS CONDENSED COMBINING SCHEDULES—STATEMENTS OF CAPITAL THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2017 AND 2016 (Unaudited)

(dollars in millions)	Cc	ombined	oining ments	Boston	Ne	ew York
Balance, December 31, 2015	\$	48,042	\$ 30	\$ 3,023	\$	6,719
Comprehensive income (loss)		663	(3)	82		26
Proceeds from issuance of capital stock		5,394	1	69		776
Repurchases/redemptions of capital stock		(5,369)	1	(105)		(989)
Net shares reclassified (to)/from mandatorily redeemable capital stock		(1,658)	_	_		(12)
Dividends of capital stock		22	_	_		_
Dividends						
Cash		(320)	(2)	(20)		(61)
Stock		(22)	_	_		_
Balance, March 31, 2016	\$	46,752	\$ 27	\$ 3,049	\$	6,459
				·		
Balance, December 31, 2016	\$	52,459	\$ 18	\$ 3,245	\$	7,624
Comprehensive income (loss)		1,192	(9)	78		90
Proceeds from issuance of capital stock		6,704	2	182		987
Repurchases/redemptions of capital stock		(7,765)	_	(135)		(1,322)
Net shares reclassified (to)/from mandatorily redeemable capital stock		(197)	_	_		_
Dividends of capital stock		27	-	_		_
Dividends						
Cash		(379)	_	(24)		(87)
Stock		(27)	_	_		_
Balance, March 31, 2017	\$	52,014	\$ 11	\$ 3,346	\$	7,292

Pitt	sburgh	Atlanta	C	incinnati	In	ndianapolis	Chicago	Des Moines	Dallas	Topeka	Sa	n Francisco
\$	4,501	\$ 7,016	\$	5,153	\$	2,386	\$ 4,652	\$ 5,625	\$ 2,199	\$ 1,842	\$	4,896
	71	41		57		21	(13)	149	9	45		178
	703	1,264		10		26	184	1,616	237	396		112
	(929)	(1,735)		_		_	(107)	(993)	(197)	(117)		(198)
	_	(1)		(229)		(179)	(294)	(730)	_	(161)		(52)
	_	_		_		_	_	_	3	19		_
	(40)	(52)		(43)		(17)	(9)	(31)	_	_		(45)
	_	_		_		_			(3)	(19)		_
\$	4,306	\$ 6,533	\$	4,948	\$	2,237	\$ 4,413	\$ 5,636	\$ 2,248	\$ 2,005	\$	4,891
\$	4,794	\$ 6,951	\$	4,978	\$	2,436	\$ 4,695	\$ 7,401	\$ 2,817	\$ 1,963	\$	5,537
	117	76		65		56	162	205	108	64		180
	989	2,034		18		61	534	1,079	296	439		83
	(1,221)	(2,331)		_		_	(960)	(1,183)	(280)	(160)		(173)
	_	(8)		(2)		_	(3)	(10)	_	(174)		_
	_	_		_		-	_	_	6	21		_
	(42)	(57)		(46)		(16)	(10)	(43)	_	_		(54)
		_		_		_	_	_	(6)	(21)		
\$	4,637	\$ 6,665	\$	5,013	\$	2,537	\$ 4,418	\$ 7,449	\$ 2,941	\$ 2,132	\$	5,573

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS CONDENSED COMBINING SCHEDULES—STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2017 (Unaudited)

(dollars in millions)	Combin	ned	Comb Adjust		Boston		New York	
Operating activities								
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 1	1,145	\$	(1)	\$	50	\$	144
Investing activities		_						
Net change/net proceeds and payments in								
Loans to FHLBanks		-		(1,345)		_		255
Premises, software, and equipment		(23)		(2)		(1)		(9)
Investments	(15	5,907)		2		864		(5,932)
Advances	43	3,794		2		3,595		7,736
Mortgage loans held for portfolio		(559)		-		15		(42)
Proceeds from sales of foreclosed assets		17		(2)		1		1
Principal collected on other loans		1		-		_		_
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	27	7,323		(1,345)		4,474		2,009
Financing activities		_						
Net change in								
Deposits and pass-through reserves		496		1		8		72
Loans from FHLBanks		-		1,345		_		_
Net proceeds (payments) on derivative contracts with financing element		(59)		(1)		(2)		(4)
Net proceeds from issuance of consolidated obligations		Ī						
Discount notes	1,326	5,410		(1)		38,927		218,869
Bonds	94	4,259		_		2,095		18,342
Payments for maturing and retiring consolidated obligations		Ī						
Discount notes	(1,359	9,278)		_		(44,804)		(222,056)
Bonds	(9:	1,476)		-		(1,278)		(16,955)
Proceeds from issuance of capital stock	6	5,704		2		182		987
Payments for repurchases/redemptions of mandatorily redeemable capital stock		(437)		1		_		(10)
Payments for repurchases/redemptions of capital stock	(7	7,765)		_		(135)		(1,322)
Cash dividends paid		(379)		_		(24)		(87)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(32	1,525)		1,347		(5,031)		(2,164)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and due from banks	(3	3,057)		1		(507)		(11)
Cash and due from banks at beginning of the period	1	7,441		(1)		520		152
Cash and due from banks at end of the period	\$ 4	4,384	\$	_	\$	13	\$	141

Pit	tsburgh	Atlanta	Cincinnati	Indianapolis	Chicago	Des Moines	Dallas	Topeka	San Francisco
		4	4		4	4		4	
\$	93	\$ 134	\$ 115	\$ 56	\$ 159	\$ 108	\$ 60	\$ 60	\$ 167
	_	_	_	_	_	200	290	600	_
	_	(1)	<u> </u>	(1)	(2)	_	(1)	(5)	(1)
	(1,373)	(5,040)	(328)	(1,377)	(464)	(579)	(1,045)	(607)	(28)
	6,476	7,957	8,587	(1,595)	2,726	7,951	1,434	(1,855)	780
	(32)	10	(161)	(154)	23	37	(54)	(65)	(136)
	2	1	_	_	11	1	_	_	2
	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	1	_
	5,073	2,927	8,098	(3,127)	2,294	7,610	624	(1,931)	617
	43	87	(95)	4	68	(90)	400	(5)	3
	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	(1,345)
	_	(10)	(2)	(7)	(7)	(1)	(17)	(8)	_
	33,222	158,897	102,824	49,173	320,127	60,061	73,552	229,024	41,735
	11,069	9,260	7,816	6,936	4,130	13,766	5,598	2,927	12,320
	(27.520)	(450.422)	(444.240)	(47.570)	(222.250)	(60.465)	(77.744)	(220, 207)	(40.247)
	(37,538)	(158,123)	(111,219)	(47,579)	(323,269)	(68,465)	(77,711)	(228,297)	(40,217)
	(12,725) 989	(13,584)	(7,504) 18	(5,929) 61	(3,380)	(12,648)	(2,457) 296	(1,973) 439	(13,043)
	989	2,034	(5)	(2)	(3)	1,079 (180)	(1)	(175)	(54)
	(1,221)	(2,331)	(5)	(2) —	(960)	(1,183)	(280)	(160)	(173)
	(42)	(57)	(46)	(16)	(10)	(43)	(200)	(100)	(54)
	(6,203)	(3,835)	(8,213)	2,641	(2,770)	(7,704)	(620)	1,772	(745)
	(1,037)	(774)		(430)	(317)	14	64	(99)	39
	3,588	1,815	9	547	351	223	28	207	2
\$	2,551	\$ 1,041	\$ 9	\$ 117	\$ 34	\$ 237	\$ 92	\$ 108	\$ 41

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS CONDENSED COMBINING SCHEDULES—STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2016 (Unaudited)

(dollars in millions)	Combined	Combi Adjustr		Boston		Ne	ew York
Operating activities							
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 812	\$	2	\$ 4	11	\$	109
Investing activities							
Net change/net proceeds and payment in							
Premises, software, and equipment	(11)		2		_		(2)
Investments	(16,670)		7	(2,27	78)		(1,312)
Advances	17,477		(3)	1,62	22		4,812
Mortgage loans held for portfolio	(220)		_		4		(43)
Proceeds from sales of foreclosed assets	22		1		2		1
Principal collected on other loans	1		_		_		_
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	599		7	(65	50)		3,456
Financing activities							
Net change in							
Deposits and pass-through reserves	(1,281)		(6)	-	79		(440)
Net proceeds (payments) on derivative contracts with financing element	(104)		(1)		(3)		(21)
Net proceeds from issuance of consolidated obligations							
Discount notes	777,556		_	36,53	34		53,382
Bonds	118,318		_	5,72	23		17,592
Payments for maturing and retiring consolidated obligations							
Discount notes	(834,339)		_	(38,65	57)		(63,376)
Bonds	(70,035)		1	(3,19	91)		(10,530)
Proceeds from issuance of capital stock	5,394		1	(59		776
Payments for repurchases/redemptions of mandatorily redeemable capital stock	(490)		_		(7)		_
Payments for repurchases/redemptions of capital stock	(5,369)		1	(10)5)		(989)
Cash dividends paid	(320)		(3)	(2	20)		(61)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(10,670)		(7)	42	22		(3,667)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and due from banks	(9,259)		2	(18	37)		(102)
Cash and due from banks at beginning of the period	14,289		_	25	54		327
Cash and due from banks at end of the period	\$ 5,030	\$	2	\$ 6	57	\$	225

Pi	ttsburgh	Atlanta	Cincinnati	Indianapolis	Chicago	Des Moines	Dallas	Topeka	San Francisco	
\$	71	\$ 112	\$ 71	\$ 52	\$ (9)	\$ 218	\$ 32	\$ 69	\$ 44	
	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	_	(3)	(1)	(2)	(1)	
	(1,572)	(2,994)	10,631	(4,795)	747	(5,416)	(8,865)	456	(1,279)	
	5,545	12,092	4,615	1,557	(1,456)	(11,859)	503	(1,799)	1,848	
	10	29	(295)	(158)	150	82	1	(23)	23	
	2	4	_	_	6	4	_	1	1	
								1		
	3,984	9,130	14,950	(3,397)	(553)	(17,192)	(8,362)	(1,366)	592	
	61	72	(134)	(16)	(40)	(108)	80	(46)	(783)	
	(19)	(19)	(4)	(10)	(12)	(2)	2	(15)	_	
	20,323	144,785	90,886	45,482	42,844	74,729	112,317	140,350	15,924	
	19,231	11,094	14,865	10,370	4,410	18,717	3,835	1,417	11,064	
	(34,605)	(154,075)	(114,422)	(49,682)	(44,124)	(70,073)	(105,842)	(137,006)	(22,477)	
	(9,394)	(11,288)	(6,018)	(6,287)	(3,050)	(7,520)	(2,903)	(4,139)	(5,716)	
	703	1,264	10	26	184	1,616	237	396	112	
	_	(2)	(164)	(1)	_	(101)	_	(161)	(54)	
	(929)	(1,735)	_	_	(107)	(993)	(197)	(117)	(198)	
	(40)	(52)	(43)	(16)	(9)	(31)			(45)	
	(4,669)	(9,956)	(15,024)	(134)	96	16,234	7,529	679	(2,173)	
	(614)	(714)	(3)	(3,479)	(466)	(740)	(801)	(618)	(1,537)	
	2,377	1,751	10	4,932	499	982	837	683	1,637	
\$	1,763	\$ 1,037	\$ 7	\$ 1,453	\$ 33	\$ 242	\$ 36	\$ 65	\$ 100	

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SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

	2017	2016						
(dollars in millions)	March 31,	D	ecember 31,	Se	ptember 30,	_	June 30,	March 31,
Selected Statement of Condition Data at								
Investments(1)	\$ 308,551	\$	292,017	\$	291,516	\$	285,789	\$ 290,332
Advances	660,740		705,225		688,597		689,792	618,136
Mortgage loans held for portfolio	48,990		48,494		47,065		45,695	44,786
Allowance for credit losses on mortgage loans	(18)		(18)		(19)		(18)	(18)
Total assets	1,026,027		1,056,712		1,036,110		1,030,643	961,435
Consolidated obligations								
Discount notes	376,967		409,815		434,510		471,032	437,392
Bonds	581,538		578,927		534,087		494,158	460,702
Total consolidated obligations	958,505		988,742		968,597	_	965,190	898,094
Mandatorily redeemable capital stock	1,462		1,704		1,892		1,845	1,912
Subordinated notes(2)	_		_		_		_	944
Capital								
Total capital stock(3)	35,003		36,234		35,270		34,813	32,574
Additional capital from merger(4)	9		52		92		128	163
Retained earnings	16,779		16,330		15,838		15,295	14,820
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	223		(157)		(350)		(705)	(805)
Total capital	52,014		52,459		50,850		49,531	46,752
Selected Statement of Income Data for the quarter ended								
Net interest income	\$ 820	\$	1,015	\$	978	\$	905	\$ 937
Provision (reversal) for credit losses			1		3		1	1
Net interest income after provision (reversal) for credit losses	820		1,014		975		904	936
Non-interest income (loss)	492		351		281		254	268
Non-interest expense	407		346		291		270	276
Affordable Housing Program Assessments	93		106		100		92	94
Net income	\$ 812	\$	913	\$	865	\$	796	\$ 834
Selected Other Data for the quarter ended								
Cash and stock dividends	\$ 406	\$	461	\$	358	\$	356	\$ 342
Dividend payout ratio(5)	50.00%		50.49%		41.39%		44.72%	41.01%
Return on average equity(6)	6.20%		7.07%		6.85%		6.64%	7.02%
Return on average assets	0.31%		0.35%		0.33%		0.32%	0.34%
Average equity to average assets	4.98%		4.92%		4.87%		4.85%	4.87%
Net interest margin(7)	0.31%		0.39%		0.38%		0.37%	0.39%
Selected Other Data at								
GAAP capital-to-asset ratio	5.07%		4.96%		4.91%		4.81%	4.86%
Regulatory capital-to-assets ratio(8)	5.19%		5.14%		5.13%		5.05%	5.15%

⁽¹⁾ Investments consist of interest-bearing deposits, securities purchased under agreements to resell, federal funds sold, trading securities, available-for-sale securities, and held-to-maturity securities.

⁽²⁾ The subordinated notes outstanding, issued by the FHLBank of Chicago, matured and were paid in full on June 13, 2016.

⁽³⁾ FHLBank capital stock is redeemable at the request of a member subject to the statutory redemption periods and other conditions and limitations. (See <u>Note 13 - Capital</u> to the accompanying combined financial statements for additional information on the statutory redemption periods and other conditions and limitations.)

⁽⁴⁾ Additional capital from merger resulted from the merger effective May 31, 2015, between the FHLBank of Des Moines and the FHLBank of Seattle, and primarily represents the amount of the FHLBank of Seattle's closing retained earnings balance as of the merger date, adjusted for fair value and other purchase accounting adjustments, and identified intangible assets, and is net of dividends paid by the FHLBank of Des Moines subsequent to the merger date.

⁽⁵⁾ Dividend payout ratio is equal to dividends declared in the period expressed as a percentage of net income in the period. This ratio may not be as relevant to the combined balances because there are no shareholders at the FHLBank System-wide level.

⁽⁶⁾ Return on average equity is equal to net income expressed as a percentage of average total capital.

⁽⁷⁾ Net interest margin is equal to net interest income represented as a percentage of average interest-earning assets.

⁽⁸⁾ The regulatory capital-to-assets ratio is calculated based on the FHLBanks' regulatory capital as a percentage of total assets. (See <u>Note 13 - Capital</u> to the accompanying combined financial statements for a definition and discussion of regulatory capital.)

FINANCIAL DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF COMBINED FINANCIAL CONDITION AND COMBINED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Investors should read this financial discussion and analysis of combined financial condition and combined results of operations together with the combined financial statements and the accompanying notes in this Combined Financial Report of the Federal Home Loan Banks (FHLBanks). Each FHLBank discusses its financial condition and results of operations in its periodic reports filed with the U.S Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The results of operations for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the year ending December 31, 2017. The unaudited financial statements, included in this Combined Financial Report, should be read in conjunction with the audited combined financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016, included in the Federal Home Loan Banks Combined Financial Report for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Each FHLBank's Annual Report on SEC Form 10-K and Quarterly Report on SEC Form 10-Q contains, as required by applicable SEC rules, a "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," commonly called MD&A. The SEC notes that one of the principal objectives of MD&A is "to provide a narrative explanation of a registrant's financial statements that enables investors to see the registrant through the eyes of management." Because there is no centralized management of the FHLBanks that can provide a system-wide "eyes of management" view of the FHLBanks as a whole, this Combined Financial Report does not contain a conventional MD&A. Instead, a "Financial Discussion and Analysis of Combined Financial Condition and Combined Results of Operations" is prepared by the Office of Finance using information provided by the individual FHLBanks. This Financial Discussion and Analysis does not generally include a separate description of how each FHLBank's operations affect the combined financial condition and combined results of operations. That level of information about each of the FHLBanks is addressed in each respective FHLBank's periodic reports filed with the SEC. (See Explanatory Statement about Federal Home Loan Banks Combined Financial Report and Supplemental Information - Individual Federal Home Loan Bank Selected Financial Data and Financial Ratios.)

The combined financial statements include the financial records of the FHLBanks. (See <u>Condensed Combining Schedules</u> for information regarding each individual FHLBank's results.) Transactions among the FHLBanks have been eliminated in accordance with combination accounting principles related to consolidation under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). (See <u>Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies</u> to the accompanying combined financial statements and <u>Interbank Transfers of Consolidated Bonds and Their Effect on Combined Net Income</u> for more information.)

Unless otherwise stated, dollar amounts disclosed in this Combined Financial Report represent values rounded to the nearest million. Dollar amounts rounding to less than one million are not reflected in this Combined Financial Report.

Forward-Looking Information

Statements contained in this report, including statements describing the objectives, projections, estimates, or future predictions of the FHLBanks and Office of Finance, may be "forward-looking statements." These statements may use forward-looking terminology, such as "anticipates," "believes," "could," "estimates," "expects," "may," "should," "will," "would," or their negatives or other variations on these terms. Investors should note that forward-looking statements, by their nature, involve risks or uncertainties, including those set forth in *Risk Factors* on pages 19 to 27 of the Federal Home Loan Banks Combined Financial Report for the year ended December 31, 2016. Therefore, the actual results could differ materially from those expressed or implied in these forward-looking statements or could affect the extent to which a particular objective, projection, estimate, or prediction is realized.

These forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties including, but not limited to, the following:

- changes in the general economy, money and capital markets, the rate of inflation (or deflation), employment rates, housing market activity and housing prices, the size and volatility of the residential mortgage market, and uncertainty regarding the global economy;
- volatility of market prices, interest rates, and indices or other factors that could affect the value of investments or collateral held by the FHLBanks resulting from the effects of, and changes in, various monetary or fiscal policies and regulations, including those determined by the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), or a decline in liquidity in the financial markets;
- political events, including legislative, regulatory, judicial, or other developments that affect the FHLBanks, their
 members, counterparties, underwriters, or investors in the consolidated obligations of the FHLBanks, including changes
 in the Federal Home Loan Bank Act of 1932, as amended (FHLBank Act), housing finance and government-sponsored
 enterprise (GSE) reform, Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA) actions, or regulations that affect FHLBank operations,
 and regulatory oversight;
- competitive forces, including other sources of funding available to FHLBank members and other entities borrowing funds in the capital markets;
- disruptions in the credit and debt markets and the effect on future funding costs, sources, and availability;
- demand for FHLBank advances resulting from changes in FHLBank members' deposit flows and credit demands;
- loss of members and repayment of advances made to those members due to institutional failures, consolidations, voluntary withdrawals, or involuntary terminations from FHLBank membership, and changes in the financial health of members:
- changes in domestic and foreign investor demand for consolidated obligations, including short-term funding, or the
 terms of derivative transactions and similar transactions, including changes in the relative attractiveness of
 consolidated obligations as compared to other investment opportunities, changes in support from FHLBank debt
 underwriters, and changes resulting from any modification of credit ratings;
- the availability of acceptable institutional counterparties for business transactions, including derivative transactions used to manage interest-rate risk;
- the ability to introduce new products and services and successfully manage the risks associated with those products and services, including new types of collateral used to secure advances;
- the pace of technological change and the ability to develop, secure, and support technology and information systems to effectively manage the risks; and
- the effect of new accounting guidance, including the development of supporting systems and related internal controls.

Neither the FHLBanks nor the Office of Finance undertakes any obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements contained in this Combined Financial Report, whether as a result of new information, future events, changed circumstances, or any other reason.

Executive Summary

This overview highlights selected information and may not contain all of the information that is important to readers of this Combined Financial Report. For a more complete understanding of events, trends, and uncertainties, this executive summary should be read together with the Financial Discussion and Analysis section in its entirety and the FHLBanks' combined financial statements and related notes.

Overview

The FHLBanks are GSEs, federally-chartered, but privately capitalized and independently managed. The FHLBanks together with the Office of Finance, the fiscal agent of the FHLBanks, comprise the FHLBank System. All FHLBanks and the Office of Finance operate under the supervisory and regulatory framework of the FHFA.

The FHLBanks are cooperative institutions, meaning that their stockholders are also the FHLBanks' primary customers. FHLBank capital stock is not publicly traded; it is purchased by members from, and redeemed or repurchased by, an FHLBank at the stated par value of \$100 per share. The FHLBanks are generally designed to expand and contract in asset size as the needs of member financial institutions and their communities change over time.

Each FHLBank's primary business is to serve as a financial intermediary between the capital markets and its members. This intermediation process involves raising funds by issuing debt, known as consolidated obligations, in the capital markets and lending those proceeds to member institutions in the form of secured loans, known as advances. Each FHLBank's funding is principally obtained from consolidated obligations issued through the Office of Finance on behalf of the FHLBanks. Consolidated obligations are the joint and several obligation of each FHLBank. FHLBank debt issuance is generally driven by members' needs for advances.

The FHLBanks seek to maintain a balance between their public policy mission and their goal of providing adequate returns on member capital. The FHLBanks strive to achieve this balance by providing value to their members through advances, other services, and dividend payments. The FHLBanks' primary sources of earnings are the net interest spread between the yield on interest-earning assets and the yield on interest-bearing liabilities, combined with earnings on invested capital. However, due to the FHLBanks' cooperative structures, the FHLBanks generally earn a narrow net interest spread.

External Credit Ratings

The FHLBanks' ability to raise funds in the capital markets at narrow spreads to the U.S. Treasury yield curve is due largely to the FHLBanks' status as GSEs, which is reflected in its consolidated obligations receiving the same credit rating as the government bond credit rating of the United States, even though the consolidated obligations are not obligations of the United States and are not guaranteed by either the United States or any government agency. In addition to ratings on the FHLBanks' consolidated obligations, each FHLBank is rated individually by Moody's Investors Service (Moody's) and S&P Global Ratings (S&P). (See *External Credit Ratings* for more information.) Investors should note that a rating issued by a rating agency is not a recommendation to buy, sell, or hold securities, and that the ratings may be revised or withdrawn by the rating agency at any time. Investors should evaluate the rating of each rating agency independently. Moody's, S&P, or other rating organizations could downgrade or upgrade the credit rating of the U.S. government and, in turn, GSEs, including the FHLBanks and their consolidated obligations.

Business Environment

The primary external factors that affect the FHLBanks' combined financial condition and results of operations include (1) the general state of the economy and financial markets; (2) the conditions in the housing markets; (3) interest rate levels and volatility; and (4) the legislative and regulatory environment.

<u>Economy and Financial Markets.</u> The FHLBanks' members typically use wholesale funding in the form of advances along with other sources of funding, such as retail deposits, as sources of liquidity to make residential mortgage loans. The FHLBanks' overall results of operations are influenced by the economy and financial markets, and, in particular, by the FHLBanks' member demand for wholesale funding and the FHLBanks' ability to maintain sufficient access to diverse sources of funding at relatively favorable rates.

The FHLBanks' flexibility in utilizing various funding tools, in combination with a diverse investor base and their status as GSEs, have helped ensure reliable market access and demand for FHLBank consolidated obligations, despite market uncertainty and regulations affecting debt underwriters. The FHLBanks continued to meet their funding needs in response to demand for advances during the three months ended March 31, 2017.

Economic and market data received prior to the Federal Open Market Committee meeting in March 2017 indicated that the labor market continued to strengthen and that economic activity expanded at a moderate pace. Inflation increased in recent quarters, moving closer to the Federal Open Market Committee's longer-run objective of two percent; and inflation is expected to stabilize around two percent over the medium term. The Federal Open Market Committee also stated that it is maintaining its existing policy of reinvesting principal payments from its holdings of agency debt and agency mortgage-backed securities (MBS) back into agency MBS, and of rolling over maturing Treasury securities at auction.

The unemployment rate declined to 4.5% in March 2017 compared to 4.7% in December 2016. U.S. real gross domestic product increased at an annual rate of 0.7% in the first quarter of 2017, according to the advance estimate released by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, compared to an increase at an annual rate of 2.1% in the fourth quarter of 2016.

Conditions in Housing Markets. Conditions in the U.S. housing markets primarily affect the FHLBanks through the creation of demand for, and yield on, advances and mortgage loans, as well as the yield on investments in mortgage-backed securities. In March 2017, total existing home sales were 5.71 million, based on a seasonally-adjusted annual rate, an increase of 5.9% on a year-over-year basis. This increase was driven by strong consumer confidence, low mortgage rates, and a stronger labor market. Despite limited housing inventory and strong demand that have continued to push home prices higher, a rising number of households successfully entered the housing market in March 2017. Total housing inventory was 1.8 million existing homes available for sale at the end of March 2017, a decrease of 6.6% from March 2016. The median existing home price was \$236,400 in March 2017, an increase of 6.8% from March 2016.

Interest Rate Levels and Volatility. The level and volatility of interest rates affect FHLBank member demand for wholesale funding. In addition, credit spreads and the shape of the yield curve affect investor demand for consolidated obligations. These factors also impact the FHLBanks' combined results of operations, primarily affecting net interest income and the valuation of certain assets and liabilities.

Interest rate levels, volatility, and spreads were affected by several factors during the three months ended March 31, 2017. In the United States, overall economic conditions, monetary policy, financial regulation, heavy issuance of corporate debt, and the presidential transition were influencing factors. Also, there was uncertainty in the global markets regarding the United Kingdom's planned exit from the European Union, elections in Western Europe, and China's economy.

Table 1 presents key interest rate data that illustrates the increase in average interest rates during the three months ended March 31, 2017 compared to the same period in 2016.

Table 1 - Key Interest Rates

	Three-Mont	h Average	Ending	Rate		
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016		
Federal funds effective rate	0.70%	0.36%	0.82%	0.55%		
3-month LIBOR	1.07%	0.63%	1.15%	1.00%		
2-year swap rate	1.56%	0.91%	1.62%	1.45%		
10-year swap rate	2.38%	1.78%	2.38%	2.34%		
3-month U.S. Treasury yield	0.59%	0.28%	0.75%	0.50%		
2-year U.S. Treasury yield	1.24%	0.84%	1.26%	1.19%		
30-year residential mortgage note rate	4.36%	3.96%	4.33%	4.39%		

Source: Bloomberg

The Federal Reserve Board, acting through its Federal Open Market Committee, decided in March 2017 to raise the target range for the federal funds rate to 0.75% to 1.00%, based on labor market conditions and inflation. In determining the timing and size of future adjustments to the target range for the federal funds rate, the Federal Open Market Committee will assess realized and expected economic conditions relative to its objectives of maximum employment and two percent inflation.

During the three months ended March 31, 2017, the cost of FHLBank consolidated obligations, as measured by the spread to comparative U.S. Treasury rates, has remained relatively stable. Average funding spreads to three-month LIBOR improved for the three months ended March 31, 2017 compared to the same period in 2016, resulting primarily from increased investor demand for FHLBank consolidated obligations and rising LIBOR. Table 2 presents the FHLBanks' funding spreads to three-month LIBOR.

Table 2 - Funding Spreads to Three-Month LIBOR (in basis points)

	Three-Mont	Three-Month Average						
Borrowing Term	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016				
3-months	(42.5)	(21.2)	(35.3)	(42.7)				
2-years	(20.0)	4.3	(23.3)	(16.5)				
5-years	2.9	23.4	(2.8)	9.0				
10-years	51.6	67.1	48.7	57.7				

<u>Legislative and Regulatory Environment.</u> The legislative and regulatory environment in which each FHLBank and its members and underwriters operate continues to evolve as regulators continue to implement the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008, as amended (Housing Act), and the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (Dodd-Frank Act). Potential legislative and regulatory changes, as well as other rules and regulations issued by the FHFA, could adversely affect the FHLBanks, FHLBank members, investors, and debt underwriters. The FHLBanks' business operations, funding costs, rights, obligations, and/or the environment in which the FHLBanks carry out their mission could be significantly affected by these changes. (See <u>Legislative and Regulatory Developments</u> for more information.)

FHLBanks' Financial Highlights

Combined Financial Condition. Total assets were \$1.026 trillion at March 31, 2017, a decrease of 2.9% from \$1.057 trillion at December 31, 2016. Advances were \$660.7 billion at March 31, 2017, a decrease of 6.3% from \$705.2 billion at December 31, 2016, driven primarily by lower member demand, particularly by large members. Investments totaled \$308.6 billion at March 31, 2017, an increase of 5.7% from \$292.0 billion at December 31, 2016, resulting from an increase in federal funds sold, partially offset by a decrease in securities purchased under agreements to resell. Mortgage loans held for portfolio, net were \$49.0 billion at March 31, 2017, an increase of 1.0% from \$48.5 billion at December 31, 2016, as mortgage loan purchases outpaced principal repayments.

Total liabilities were \$974.0 billion at March 31, 2017, a decrease of 3.0% from \$1.004 trillion at December 31, 2016, primarily the result of a decrease in consolidated obligations. Consolidated obligations were \$958.5 billion at March 31, 2017, a decrease of 3.1% from \$988.7 billion at December 31, 2016, due primarily to reduced funding needs related to the decline in total assets. This decrease in consolidated obligations was driven by an 8.0% decrease in consolidated discount notes.

Total GAAP capital was \$52.0 billion at March 31, 2017, a decrease of 0.8% from \$52.5 billion at December 31, 2016. This decrease was due primarily to a decline in capital stock, partially offset by growth in retained earnings and an increase in accumulated other comprehensive income. Capital stock was \$35.0 billion at March 31, 2017, a decrease of 3.4% from \$36.2 billion at December 31, 2016. Retained earnings were \$16.8 billion at March 31, 2017, a growth of 2.7% from \$16.3 billion at December 31, 2016, resulting from net income of \$812 million, offset by dividends of \$363 million.

Combined Results of Operations. Net income was \$812 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017, a decrease of \$22 million, or 2.6%, compared to the same period in 2016. This decrease was primarily the result of lower gains on litigation settlements, an increase in non-interest expense, and lower net interest income, partially offset by gains on derivatives and hedging activities.

Net interest income after provision (reversal) for credit losses was \$820 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017, a decrease of \$116 million, or 12.4%, compared to the same period in 2016. Net interest margin was 0.31% for the three months ended March 31, 2017, a decrease of 8 basis points compared to the same period in 2016.

Interest income was \$3,076 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017, an increase of \$530 million, or 20.8%, compared to the same period in 2016. This increase was due primarily to higher yields on advances and investments, and an increase in the average balance of advances. Interest expense was \$2,256 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017, an increase of \$647 million, or 40.2%, compared to the same period in 2016. This increase was due primarily to an increase in the average balance of consolidated bonds and higher yields on consolidated discount notes and consolidated bonds.

Non-interest income was \$492 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017, an increase of \$224 million, or 83.6%, compared to the same period in 2016, resulting primarily from higher gains on derivatives and hedging activities, partially offset by lower gains on litigation settlements. Non-interest expense was \$407 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017, an increase of \$131 million, or 47.5%, compared to the same period in 2016, due primarily to a charge resulting from a bankruptcy claim settlement and a charitable contribution.

Affordable Housing Program assessments were \$93 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017, a decrease of \$1 million, or 1.1%, compared to the same period in 2016. Affordable Housing Program assessments result from individual FHLBank income subject to assessments.

See Combined Financial Condition and Combined Results of Operations for further information.

Combined Financial Condition

Total assets were \$1.026 trillion at March 31, 2017, a decrease of 2.9% from \$1.057 trillion at December 31, 2016, driven by a decline in advances, partially offset by an increase in investments. Total liabilities were \$974.0 billion at March 31, 2017, a decrease of 3.0% from \$1.004 trillion at December 31, 2016, driven by a decline in consolidated discount notes. The following discussion contains information on the major categories of the Combined Statement of Condition: advances, investments, mortgage loans, consolidated obligations, deposits, and capital.

Advances

The FHLBanks provide liquidity to members and housing associates through secured loans (advances), which may be used for residential mortgages, community investments, and other services for housing and community development. Each FHLBank makes advances based on the security of mortgage loans and other types of eligible collateral pledged by, and the creditworthiness and financial condition of, the borrowing institutions.

Table 3 presents advances outstanding by product type and contractual maturity, some of which include advances that contain embedded put or call options. A member either can sell an embedded option to an FHLBank or it can purchase an embedded option from an FHLBank. (See <u>Note 7 - Advances</u> to the accompanying combined financial statements for additional information on putable and callable advances and their potential effects on advance maturities.)

Table 3 - Types of Advances by Contractual Maturity

(dollars in millions)

		March 3	31, 2017	Decen	December 31, 2016		
	An	nount	Percentage of Total Par Value of Advances	Amount	Percentage of Total Par Value of Advances	Change	
Fixed-rate							
Due in 1 year or less	\$	188,953	28.6%	\$ 181,63	1 25.8%	\$ 7,322	
Due after 1 year through 3 years		74,283	11.2%	73,78	10.5%	501	
Due after 3 years through 5 years		30,054	4.6%	33,36	68 4.7%	(3,314)	
Thereafter		16,344	2.5%	18,15	2.6%	(1,808)	
Total par value		309,634	46.9%	306,93	43.6%	2,701	
Fixed-rate, callable or prepayable(1)							
Due in 1 year or less		21	_	Ĩ	_	(1)	
Due after 1 year through 3 years		78	_	(60 -	18	
Due after 3 years through 5 years		248	_	22	4 —	24	
Thereafter		204	_	23	-	(30)	
Total par value		551		54	- 0	11	
Fixed-rate, putable							
Due in 1 year or less		5,214	0.8%	3,67	0.5%	1,544	
Due after 1 year through 3 years		1,890	0.3%	3,04	2 0.4%	(1,152)	
Due after 3 years through 5 years		1,931	0.3%	1,80	0.3%	125	
Thereafter		2,899	0.4%	2,61	.9 0.4%	280	
Total par value		11,934	1.8%	11,13	1.6%	797	
Variable-rate							
Due in 1 year or less		72,336	11.0%	68,11	.9 9.7%	4,217	
Due after 1 year through 3 years		66,984	10.1%	72,27	78 10.3%	(5,294)	
Due after 3 years through 5 years		17,492	2.6%	18,93	6 2.7%	(1,444)	
Thereafter		2,023	0.4%	2,87	0.4%	(847)	
Total par value		158,835	24.1%	162,20	23.1%	(3,368)	
Variable-rate, callable or prepayable(1)							
Due in 1 year or less		29,849	4.5%	31,64	4.5%	(1,795)	
Due after 1 year through 3 years		55,192	8.4%	76,40	10.9%	(21,214)	
Due after 3 years through 5 years		44,263	6.7%	51,13	9 7.3%	(6,876)	
Thereafter		39,144	5.9%	53,13	7.5%	(13,990)	
Total par value		168,448	25.5%	212,32	30.2%	(43,875)	
Other(2)							
Due in 1 year or less		1,693	0.3%	1,52	9 0.2%	164	
Due after 1 year through 3 years		2,047	0.3%	2,29	0.3%	(249)	
Due after 3 years through 5 years		2,091	0.3%	2,10	9 0.3%	(18)	
Thereafter		3,795	0.6%	3,78	0.5%	10	
Total par value		9,626	1.5%	9,72	.9 1.3%	(93)	
Index-amortizing(3)		1,478	0.2%	1,44	8 0.2%	30	
Overdrawn and overnight deposit accounts		9	_		6 –	3	
Total par value advances	\$	660,515	100.0%	\$ 704,30	9 100.0%	\$ (43,794)	
Other adjustments(4)		225		91	.6		
Total advances	\$	660,740		\$ 705,22	15		

⁽¹⁾ Prepayable advances are those advances that may be contractually prepaid by the borrower on specified dates without incurring prepayment or termination fees.

⁽²⁾ Includes hybrid, fixed-rate amortizing/mortgage matched, convertible, and other advances.

⁽³⁾ Index-amortizing advances require repayment according to predetermined amortization schedules linked to the level of various indices. Generally, as market interest rates rise (fall), the maturity of an index-amortizing advance extends (contracts).

⁽⁴⁾ Consists of hedging and fair value option valuation adjustments, unamortized premiums, discounts, and commitment fees.

The outstanding carrying value of advances was \$660.7 billion at March 31, 2017, a decrease of \$44.5 billion or 6.3%, from \$705.2 billion at December 31, 2016. This decrease was driven primarily by lower member demand, particularly by large members. The percentage of members with outstanding advances was 55.4% at March 31, 2017 compared to 57.1% at December 31, 2016.

Table 4 presents cash flows related to advance originations and advance repayments. During the three months ended March 31, 2017, advance repayments exceeded originations, resulting in a decline in advances outstanding. Despite this decline, both advance originations and advance repayments increased during the three months ended March 31, 2017, driven by higher turnover resulting from increases in advances with short-term maturities compared to the same period in 2016.

Table 4 - Advance Originations and Repayments *(dollars in millions)*

	Three Months Ended March 31,					
		2017		2016	Change	
Advances originated	\$	1,822,473	\$	1,541,629	\$	280,844
Advances repaid		1,866,267		1,559,106		307,161
Net change	\$	(43,794)	\$	(17,477)		

The FHLBanks make advances primarily to their members. Table 5 presents advances at par value by type of borrower and Table 6 presents member borrowers by type of member.

Table 5 - Advances at Par Value by Type of Borrower *(dollars in millions)*

	March 31, 2017			December	31, 2016
	F	Par Value	Percentage of Total Par Value of Advances	Par Value	Percentage of Total Par Value of Advances
Commercial bank members	\$	413,310	62.6%	\$ 452,712	64.3%
Insurance company members(1)		100,362	15.2%	101,739	14.5%
Savings institution members		84,836	12.8%	86,188	12.2%
Credit union members		45,171	6.8%	46,666	6.6%
Community development financial institution members		134	_	121	_
Total member advances		643,813	97.4%	687,426	97.6%
Non-member borrowers		15,927	2.5%	16,173	2.3%
Housing associates		775	0.1%	710	0.1%
Total par value	\$	660,515	100.0%	\$ 704,309	100.0%

⁽¹⁾ Includes \$26.5 billion and \$31.1 billion of advances outstanding at par value to captive insurance members at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

Table 6 - Member Borrowers by Type of Member

	March 31, 2017		Decembe	31, 2016	
	Number	Percentage of Total Member Borrowers	Number	Percentage of Total Member Borrowers	
Commercial banks	2,691	68.7%	2,799	68.8%	
Savings institutions	534	13.6%	549	13.5%	
Credit unions	509	13.0%	532	13.1%	
Insurance companies	164	4.2%	168	4.1%	
Community development financial institutions	19	0.5%	19	0.5%	
Total member borrowers	3,917	100.0%	4,067	100.0%	
Total members	7,071		7,125		

Table 7 presents the FHLBanks' top 10 advance holding borrowers at the holding-company level on a combined basis based on advances outstanding at par at March 31, 2017. The percentage of total advances for each holding company was computed by dividing the par value of advances by subsidiaries of that holding company by the total combined par value of advances. These percentage concentrations do not represent borrowing concentrations in an individual FHLBank.

Table 7 - Top 10 Advance Holding Borrowers by Holding Company at March 31, 2017 (dollars in millions)

Holding Company Name(1)	FHLBank Districts(2)	Par Value	Percentage of Total Par Value of Advances
JPMorgan Chase & Co.	Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, Des Moines, San Francisco	\$ 74,281	11.2%
Wells Fargo & Company	Des Moines, San Francisco	71,642	10.8%
Bank of America Corporation	Boston, Atlanta, Des Moines, San Francisco	28,159	4.3%
Citigroup Inc.	New York, Dallas, San Francisco	26,551	4.0%
The PNC Financial Services Group, Inc.	Pittsburgh, Atlanta, Cincinnati	19,539	3.0%
MetLife, Inc.	Boston, New York, Pittsburgh, Des Moines	15,965	2.4%
Navy Federal Credit Union	Atlanta	11,618	1.8%
New York Community Bancorp, Inc.	New York	11,355	1.7%
U.S. Bancorp	Cincinnati, Des Moines, Topeka	8,167	1.2%
Ally Financial Inc.	Pittsburgh	7,970	1.2%
		\$ 275,247	41.6%

⁽¹⁾ Holding company information was obtained from the Federal Reserve System's web site, the National Information Center (NIC), and SEC filings. The NIC is a central repository of data about banks and other institutions for which the Federal Reserve System has a supervisory, regulatory, or research interest, including both domestic and foreign banking organizations operating in the United States.

Investments

The FHLBanks maintain investment portfolios for liquidity purposes and to generate additional earnings. This investment income bolsters the FHLBanks' capacity to meet their commitments to affordable housing and community investment. Within the investment portfolio, the FHLBanks invest in investment-quality securities to reduce their credit risk. Investments totaled \$308.6 billion at March 31, 2017, an increase of \$16.5 billion or 5.7% from \$292.0 billion at December 31, 2016, driven by an increase in federal funds sold, partially offset by a decrease in securities purchased under agreements to resell. FHFA regulations prohibit the FHLBanks from investing in certain types of securities and limit the FHLBanks' investment in mortgage-backed securities (MBS) and asset-backed securities (ABS). (See *Financial Discussion and Analysis - Risk Management - Credit Risk - Investments* for additional information.)

The FHLBanks maintain short-term investment portfolios, which may provide funds to meet the credit needs of their members and to maintain liquidity. These portfolios may include:

- interest-bearing deposits;
- securities purchased under agreements to resell;
- federal funds sold;
- U.S. Treasury obligations;
- certificates of deposit; and
- GSE obligations.

The yield earned on these short-term investments is tied directly to short-term market interest rates. At March 31, 2017, the FHLBanks continued to maintain significant short-term investment balances as part of their ongoing strategy and to satisfy liquidity needs. (See *Liquidity and Capital Resources* for further discussion related to liquidity management.)

⁽²⁾ At March 31, 2017, each holding company had subsidiaries with advance borrowings in these FHLBank districts.

The FHLBanks maintain long-term investment portfolios primarily to provide additional liquidity and to earn interest income. These investments generally provide the FHLBanks with higher returns than those available on short-term investments.

Table 8 presents the composition of investments and investment securities at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016. For disclosures related to an individual FHLBank's investment holdings that exceed 10% of its respective total capital, see that FHLBank's 2016 SEC Form 10-K or its 2017 First Quarter SEC Form 10-Q for any updates.

Table 8 - Total Investments *(dollars in millions)*

Carrying Value	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016	Change	
Interest-bearing deposits	\$ 3,380	\$ 2,878	\$ 502	
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	40,753	52,771	(12,018)	
Federal funds sold	78,413	48,633	29,780	
Total Investment Securities by Major Security Type				
Investment securities non-mortgage-backed securities				
U.S. Treasury obligations	611	1,606	(995)	
Certificates of deposit	2,150	3,050	(900)	
Other U.S. obligations	5,395	6,249	(854)	
GSE and Tennessee Valley Authority obligations	28,551	28,406	145	
State or local housing agency obligations	3,878	3,848	30	
Federal Family Education Loan Program ABS	4,524	4,572	(48)	
Other	1,284	1,354	(70)	
Total investment securities non-mortgage-backed securities	46,393	49,085	(2,692)	
Investment securities mortgage-backed securities				
Other U.S. obligations single-family MBS	13,962	14,090	(128)	
Other U.S. obligations multifamily MBS	515	568	(53)	
GSE single-family MBS	49,291	50,819	(1,528)	
GSE multifamily MBS	65,214	61,982	3,232	
Private-label residential MBS	10,403	10,951	(548)	
Manufactured housing loan ABS	66	69	(3)	
Home equity loan ABS	161	171	(10)	
Total investment securities mortgage-backed securities	139,612	138,650	962	
Total investment securities	186,005	187,735	(1,730)	
Total investments	\$ 308,551	\$ 292,017	\$ 16,534	

The FHLBanks classify investment securities as held-to-maturity (HTM), available-for-sale (AFS), or trading securities. The interest-rate and prepayment risks associated with these investment securities are managed through a combination of debt issuance and derivatives. An FHLBank may manage the prepayment and interest-rate risks by funding investment securities with consolidated obligations that have call features or by hedging the prepayment risk with caps or floors, callable swaps or swaptions. An FHLBank may manage prepayment and duration risk by funding investment securities with consolidated obligations that contain call features. An FHLBank may also manage the risk arising from changing market prices and volatility of investment securities by matching the cash outflow on the derivatives with the cash inflow on the investment securities. Derivatives held by an FHLBank that are associated with trading and HTM securities are designated as economic hedges, and derivatives held by an FHLBank associated with AFS securities may qualify as either a fair value hedge, an economic hedge, or a cash flow hedge. (See <u>Note 10 - Derivatives and Hedging Activities</u> to the accompanying combined financial statements for additional information.)

Table 9 presents the interest-rate payment terms of investment securities at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

Table 9 - Interest-Rate Payment Terms of Investment Securities *(dollars in millions)*

	March	March 31, 2017		December 31, 2016	
Trading Securities at Fair Value					
Trading non-mortgage-backed securities					
Fixed-rate	\$	2,444	\$	3,241	
Variable-rate		3,968		4,564	
Total trading non-mortgage-backed securities		6,412		7,805	
Trading mortgage-backed securities					
Fixed-rate		1,507		1,509	
Variable-rate		140		147	
Total trading mortgage-backed securities		1,647		1,656	
Total trading securities	\$	8,059	\$	9,461	
Available-for-Sale Securities at Amortized Cost					
Available-for-sale non-mortgage-backed securities					
Fixed-rate	\$	20,402	\$	21,136	
Variable-rate		7,285		7,456	
Total available-for-sale non-mortgage-backed securities		27,687		28,592	
Available-for-sale mortgage-backed securities					
Fixed-rate		28,466		28,105	
Variable-rate		23,750		24,214	
Total available-for-sale mortgage-backed securities		52,216		52,319	
Total available-for-sale securities	\$	79,903	\$	80,911	
Held-to-Maturity Securities at Amortized Cost					
Held-to-maturity non-mortgage-backed securities					
Fixed-rate	\$	5,820	\$	6,483	
Variable-rate		6,155		6,063	
Total held-to-maturity non-mortgage-backed securities		11,975		12,546	
Held-to-maturity mortgage-backed securities					
Fixed-rate		30,395		31,076	
Variable-rate		55,023		53,411	
Total held-to-maturity mortgage-backed securities		85,418		84,487	
Total held-to-maturity securities	\$	97,393	\$	97,033	

Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on AFS and HTM Investment Securities. The FHLBanks held AFS and HTM securities in net unrealized gain(loss) positions. These net unrealized gains(losses) are due primarily to changes in interest rates, credit spreads, rate volatility, and/or illiquidity.

Net unrealized gains, including the net effect of non-credit related other-than-temporary impairment (OTTI) recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (AOCI), on AFS securities totaled \$1,057 million at March 31, 2017, an increase of \$295 million from December 31, 2016. This increase was due primarily to higher net unrealized gains on GSE and Tennessee Valley Authority obligations, GSE MBS, and Federal Family Education Loan Program ABS. (See Note 4 - Available-for-Sale Securities to the accompanying combined financial statements for additional information regarding AFS securities.)

Net unrealized gains, including the net effect of non-credit-related OTTI recognized in AOCI, on HTM securities totaled \$440 million, an increase of \$116 million from December 31, 2016. This increase was due primarily to higher net unrealized gains on GSE MBS. (See <u>Note 5 - Held-to-Maturity Securities</u> to the accompanying combined financial statements for additional information regarding HTM securities).

OTTI on Investment Securities. Each FHLBank evaluates its individual AFS and HTM investment securities holdings for OTTI on a quarterly basis. Private-label residential MBS, manufactured housing loan ABS, and home equity loan ABS (collectively referred to as private-label mortgage-backed securities) are those investment securities that generally carry the greatest risk of loss. (See <u>Note 6 - Other-than-Temporary Impairment Analysis</u> to the accompanying combined financial statements and <u>Risk Management - Credit Risk - Investments</u> for additional information.)

Limits on certain investments. FHFA regulations prohibit an FHLBank from purchasing MBS/ABS if its investment in these securities exceeds 300% of that FHLBank's previous month-end regulatory capital on the day it intends to purchase the securities. At March 31, 2017, each of the FHLBanks of Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas, and Topeka was precluded from purchasing additional MBS/ABS investments until its respective MBS/ABS to total regulatory capital percentage declines below 300%. Each of these FHLBanks was not required to sell any previously purchased securities. Each of the FHLBanks was in compliance with the regulatory limit at the time of its respective securities purchases. On a combined basis, at March 31, 2017, the FHLBanks' percentage of MBS/ABS (net of regulatory excluded MBS) was 270% of total combined regulatory capital.

Mortgage Loans Held for Portfolio, Net

An FHLBank may purchase mortgage loans to support the FHLBank's housing mission, provide an additional source of liquidity to FHLBank members, diversify its investments, and generate additional earnings. The two primary programs are the Mortgage Purchase Program (MPP) and the Mortgage Partnership Finance® (MPF) Program. (See <u>Risk Management - Credit</u> <u>Risk - Mortgage Loans Held for Portfolio</u> for more information.)

Table 10 - Mortgage Loans Held for Portfolio, Net *(dollars in millions)*

	March 31, 2017		December 31, 2016		Change
Mortgage loans held for portfolio	\$	48,990	\$	48,494	\$ 496
Allowance for credit losses on mortgage loans		(18)		(18)	_
Total mortgage loans held for portfolio, net	\$	48,972	\$	48,476	\$ 496

Mortgage Loans Held for Portfolio. Mortgage loans were \$49.0 billion at March 31, 2017, an increase of 1.0% from \$48.5 billion at December 31, 2016, as mortgage loan purchases outpaced principal repayments.

As of March 31, 2017, the FHLBank of Atlanta was not accepting additional master commitments to acquire loans for its own portfolio. However, during 2016, the FHLBank of Atlanta and the FHLBank of Indianapolis began participating in the funding of an MPP master commitment with a member of the FHLBank of Indianapolis. This funding was completed and the master commitment was closed in January 2017. The FHLBank of Des Moines was not accepting additional master commitments to purchase mortgage loans under the MPP at March 31, 2017, and expects the balance of these existing loans, acquired through its merger with the FHLBank of Seattle, to decrease as they are paid off. However, the FHLBank of Des Moines continues to acquire mortgage loans under the MPF Program. The remaining FHLBanks participating in the MPP and MPF Program continue to have the ability to purchase both conventional and government-guaranteed or -insured fixed-rate mortgage loans.

Allowance for Credit Losses on Mortgage Loans. Table 11 presents the characteristics and credit losses of mortgage loans held for portfolio. Periodically, each FHLBank evaluates the allowance for credit losses for its mortgage loans based on its policies and procedures to determine if an allowance for credit losses is necessary. The allowance for credit losses on mortgage loans remained unchanged at \$18 million as of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

Table 11 - Mortgage Loans Held for Portfolio - Characteristics and Credit Losses (dollars in millions)

Unpaid Principal Balance	March 31, 2017		December 31, 2016	
Total past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest	\$	122	\$	126
Non-accrual loans	\$	228	\$	241
Troubled debt restructurings (not included above)(1)	\$	101	\$	103

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2017			ed ., 2016
Allowance for credit losses, beginning of period	\$	18	\$	18
Charge-offs, net of recoveries		_		(6)
Provision (reversal) for credit losses	_			6
Allowance for credit losses, end of period	\$	18	\$	18

⁽¹⁾ Represents troubled debt restructured loans that are still performing as of the period-end presented.

See Note 9 - Allowance for Credit Losses to the accompanying combined financial statements for more information.

Consolidated Obligations

Consolidated obligations consist of consolidated bonds and consolidated discount notes, which are debt instruments issued through the Office of Finance. Consolidated obligations are the principal funding source used by the FHLBanks to make advances and to purchase mortgage loans and investments. The carrying value of consolidated obligations was \$958.5 billion at March 31, 2017, a decrease of \$30.2 billion or 3.1% from \$988.7 billion at December 31, 2016, due primarily to reduced funding needs related to the decline in total assets.

Consolidated bonds may be issued to raise short-, intermediate-, or long-term funds. Consolidated bonds generally carry fixed- or variable-rate payment terms and have maturities ranging from one month to 30 years. The carrying value of consolidated bonds was \$581.5 billion at March 31, 2017, an increase of \$2.6 billion or 0.5% from \$578.9 billion at December 31, 2016. Consolidated bonds represented 60.7% and 58.6% of total consolidated obligations outstanding at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

Consolidated discount notes are issued primarily to provide short-term funding and have a maturity range of one day to one year, are generally issued at or below par, and mature at par. A significant portion of consolidated discount note activity typically results from the refinancing of overnight discount notes. The carrying value of consolidated discount notes was \$377.0 billion at March 31, 2017, a decrease of \$32.8 billion or 8.0% from \$409.8 billion at December 31, 2016. Consolidated discount notes represented 39.3% and 41.4% of total consolidated obligations outstanding at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

Table 12 - Types of Consolidated Obligations by Contractual Maturity

(dollars in millions)

	March 31, 2017			December 3	December 31, 2016		
	Amount	Percentage of Total Par Value of Consolidated Obligations		Amount	Percentage of Total Par Value of Consolidated Obligations		Change
Consolidated Discount Notes							
Overnight	\$ 7,576	0.8%	\$	5,201	0.5%	\$	2,375
Due after 1 day through 30 days	144,938	15.1%		159,352	16.1%		(14,414)
Due after 30 days through 90 days	167,278	17.4%		192,622	19.4%		(25,344)
Due after 90 days through 1 year	57,550	6.0%		52,947	5.4%		4,603
Total par value	377,342	39.3%	_	410,122	41.4%	_	(32,780)
Consolidated Bonds							
Fixed-rate, non-callable							
Due in 1 year or less	71,164	7.4%		78,335	7.9%		(7,171)
Due after 1 year through 3 years	87,897	9.2%		85,847	8.7%		2,050
Due after 3 years through 5 years	25,535	2.7%		27,663	2.8%		(2,128)
Thereafter	17,029	1.8%		16,946	1.7%		83
Total par value	 201,625	21.1%	_	208,791	21.1%		(7,166)
Fixed-rate, callable	•			•			, , ,
Due in 1 year or less	4,194	0.4%		4,104	0.4%		90
Due after 1 year through 3 years	17,661	1.9%		17,566	1.8%		95
Due after 3 years through 5 years	13,179	1.4%		12,286	1.2%		893
Thereafter	20,188	2.1%		19,081	1.9%		1,107
Total par value	 55,222	5.8%	_	53,037	5.3%		2,185
Variable-rate (non-capped and capped)							
Due in 1 year or less	274,115	28.6%		252,249	25.6%		21,866
Due after 1 year through 3 years	32,810	3.4%		48,091	4.9%		(15,281)
Due after 3 years through 5 years	375	-%		375	-%		_
Thereafter	_	-%		_	-%		-
Total par value	 307,300	32.0%	_	300,715	30.5%		6,585
Step-up/step-down							
Due in 1 year or less	230	-%		215	-%		15
Due after 1 year through 3 years	2,301	0.2%		2,436	0.2%		(135)
Due after 3 years through 5 years	7,301	0.8%		6,266	0.7%		1,035
Thereafter	5,855	0.6%		5,689	0.6%		166
Total par value	 15,687	1.6%		14,606	1.5%		1,081
Other(1)							
Due in 1 year or less	652	0.1%		667	0.1%		(15)
Due after 1 year through 3 years	133	-%		138	-%		(5)
Due after 3 years through 5 years	205	-%		215	-%		(10)
Thereafter	1,115	0.1%		1,019	0.1%		96
Total par value	2,105	0.2%		2,039	0.2%		66
Total par value consolidated bonds	581,939	60.7%		579,188	58.6%	\$	2,751
Total par value	959,281	100.0%		989,310	100.0%		
Other adjustments(2)	(776)			(568)			
Total consolidated obligations	\$ 958,505		\$	988,742			

⁽¹⁾ Includes index-amortizing notes.

⁽²⁾ Consists of hedging and fair value option valuation adjustments, unamortized premiums and discounts, and also consists of combining adjustments of \$232 million and \$234 million at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

Table 13 presents cash flows related to consolidated obligations, which illustrates payments exceeding proceeds for the three months ended March 31, 2017, resulting in a decrease in consolidated obligations outstanding. Despite this decrease, the volume for both issuances and payments of consolidated obligations increased during the three months ended March 31, 2017, due to short-term funding needs resulting from market conditions and short-term advance demand as compared to the same period in 2016.

Table 13 - Net Proceeds and Payments for Consolidated Obligations *(dollars in millions)*

	Three Months Ended March 31,				
	 2017		2016		Change
Net proceeds from issuance of consolidated obligations					
Discount notes	\$ 1,326,410	\$	777,556	\$	548,854
Bonds	94,259		118,318		(24,059)
Net proceeds	 1,420,669		895,874	\$	524,795
Payments for maturing and retiring consolidated obligations					
Discount notes	1,359,278		834,339	\$	524,939
Bonds	91,476		70,035		21,441
Net payments	1,450,754		904,374	\$	546,380
Net change	\$ (30,085)	\$	(8,500)		
	 	_			

Consolidated bonds often have investor-determined features. The decision to issue a consolidated bond using a particular structure is based on the desired amount of funding and the ability of the FHLBank(s) receiving the proceeds of the consolidated bonds issued to hedge the risks. This strategy of issuing consolidated obligations while simultaneously entering into derivative transactions enables an FHLBank to offer a wider range of attractively-priced advances to its members and may allow an FHLBank to reduce its funding costs. The continued attractiveness of this strategy depends on yield relationships between the FHLBanks' consolidated obligations and the derivatives markets. If conditions change, an FHLBank may alter the types or terms of the consolidated obligations that it issues. The increase in funding alternatives available to the FHLBanks through negotiated debt/swap transactions is beneficial to the FHLBanks because it may diversify the investor base, reduce funding costs, and/or provide additional asset/liability management tools.

The types of consolidated bonds issued can fluctuate based on comparative changes in their cost levels, supply and demand conditions, advance demand, and the FHLBanks' individual balance sheet management strategies. During the three months ended March 31, 2017, investors preferred variable-rate consolidated obligations to fixed-rate consolidated obligations as a result of money market fund reform and investor expectations that interest rates may rise. Table 14 presents the bond types the FHLBanks relied on for their bond funding needs.

Table 14 - Percentage of Total Consolidated Bonds Issued by Bond Type

	Three Months Ende	d March 31,
ed-rate, noncallable ed-rate, callable	2017	2016
Single-index, variable-rate	80.1%	61.7%
Fixed-rate, noncallable	13.2%	27.1%
Fixed-rate, callable	4.6%	9.2%
Step-up/step-down(1)	2.0%	1.7%
Other	0.1%	0.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

⁽¹⁾ Primarily consists of callable step-up bonds.

Deposits

The FHLBanks offer demand and overnight deposit programs to members and qualifying non-members. In addition, certain FHLBanks offer short-term interest-bearing deposit programs to members, and in certain cases, qualifying non-members. Deposits represent a relatively small portion of the FHLBanks' funding, totaling \$8.5 billion at March 31, 2017, an increase of \$0.4 billion or 5.5% from December 31, 2016. Deposit balances vary depending on market factors, such as the attractiveness of the FHLBanks' deposit pricing relative to the rates available on alternative money market instruments, FHLBank members'

investment preferences with respect to the maturity of their investments, and FHLBank members' liquidity. Interest-bearing demand and overnight deposits represented 87.4% and 87.8% of deposits at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, with the remaining deposits primarily being term deposits and non-interest bearing deposits.

Capital

Table 15 - Total Capital and Capital-to-Assets Ratios *(dollars in millions)*

	M	arch 31, 2017	Dec	ember 31, 2016	Change
Capital stock	\$	35,003	\$	36,234	\$ (1,231)
Additional capital from merger		9		52	(43)
Retained earnings		16,779		16,330	449
AOCI		223		(157)	380
Total GAAP capital		52,014		52,459	(445)
Exclude: AOCI		(223)		157	(380)
Add: Mandatorily redeemable capital stock		1,462		1,704	(242)
Other(1)		(2)		(2)	_
Total combined regulatory capital(2)	\$	53,251	\$	54,318	\$ (1,067)
Total assets	\$	1,026,027	\$	1,056,712	\$ (30,685)
Combined GAAP capital-to-assets ratio		5.07%		4.96%	
Combined regulatory capital-to-assets ratio(3)		5.19%		5.14%	

⁽¹⁾ Represents rounding adjustments.

GAAP Capital. Total GAAP capital was \$52.0 billion at March 31, 2017, a decrease of 0.8% from \$52.5 billion at December 31, 2016. This decrease was due primarily to a decline in capital stock, partially offset by growth in retained earnings and an increase in accumulated other comprehensive income. The combined GAAP capital-to-assets ratio was 5.07% at March 31, 2017, an increase of 11 basis points from 4.96% at December 31, 2016.

Capital Stock. Capital stock was \$35.0 billion at March 31, 2017, a decrease of 3.4% from \$36.2 billion at December 31, 2016. This decrease was driven by repurchases and redemptions of capital stock resulting from lower member demand for advances.

Retained Earnings. Retained earnings were \$16.8 billion at March 31, 2017, an increase of 2.7% from \$16.3 billion at December 31, 2016. This increase was the result of net income of \$812 million, offset by dividends of \$363 million. Unrestricted retained earnings were \$12.0 billion at March 31, 2017, an increase of 1.5% from \$11.8 billion at December 31, 2016. Restricted retained earnings were \$4.8 billion at March 31, 2017, an increase of 5.9% from \$4.5 billion at December 31, 2016.

Table 16 - Capital Components as a Percentage of Total GAAP Capital

	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Capital stock	67.3%	69.1 %
Additional capital from merger	_	0.1 %
Retained earnings	32.3%	31.1 %
AOCI	0.4%	(0.3)%
Total GAAP capital	100.0%	100.0 %

Regulatory Capital. Total combined regulatory capital was \$53.3 billion at March 31, 2017, a decrease of 2.0% from \$54.3 billion at December 31, 2016. This decrease consisted of a decline in regulatory capital stock outstanding, which consists of capital stock and mandatorily redeemable capital stock, partially offset by growth in retained earnings.

⁽²⁾ Regulatory capital requirements apply to individual FHLBanks, and the combined amounts are for analysis only. The sum of the individual FHLBank regulatory capital amounts does not agree to the total combined regulatory capital due to combining adjustments.

⁽³⁾ The combined regulatory capital-to-assets ratio is calculated based on the FHLBanks' combined regulatory capital as a percentage of combined total assets. (See <u>Note 13 - Capital</u> to the accompanying combined financial statements for a definition and discussion of regulatory capital.)

Combined Results of Operations

Net Income

Net income was \$812 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017, a decrease of 2.6% compared to the same period in 2016. This decrease was primarily the result of lower gains on litigation settlements, an increase in non-interest expense, and lower net interest income, partially offset by gains on derivatives and hedging activities.

Table 17 - Changes in Net Income

(dollars in millions)

		Three Months Ended March 31,									
	_	2017		2016		Change					
Net interest income after provision (reversal) for credit losses	\$	820	\$	936	\$	(116)					
Non-interest income		492		268		224					
Non-interest expense		407		276		131					
Affordable Housing Program assessments		93		94		(1)					
Net income	\$	812	\$	834	\$	(22)					

Net Interest Income after Provision (Reversal) for Credit Losses

The primary source of each FHLBank's earnings is net interest income, which is the interest income on advances, mortgage loans, and investments, less the interest expense on consolidated obligations and mandatorily redeemable capital stock and other borrowings. Net interest income after provision (reversal) for credit losses was \$820 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017, a decrease of 12.4% compared to the same period in 2016. Net interest margin was 0.31% for the three months ended March 31, 2017, a decrease of 8 basis points compared to the same period in 2016.

Table 18 - Net Interest Income after Provision (Reversal) for Credit Losses (dollars in millions)

	Three Months Ended March 31,						
	2017		2016		Change		
Interest income							
Advances	\$ 1	,530	\$ 1,141	\$	389		
Prepayment fees on advances, net		9	13		(4)		
Mortgage loans held for portfolio		414	408		6		
Investments and other	1	,123	984		139		
Total interest income	3	,076	2,546		530		
Interest expense							
Consolidated obligations - Discount notes		626	489		137		
Consolidated obligations - Bonds	1	,598	1,085		513		
Total consolidated obligations	2	,224	1,574		650		
Mandatorily redeemable capital stock and other borrowings		32	35		(3)		
Total interest expense	2	,256	1,609		647		
Net interest income		820	937		(117)		
Provision (reversal) for credit losses		_	1		(1)		
Net interest income after provision (reversal) for credit losses	\$	820	\$ 936	\$	(116)		

Table 19 presents average balances of and yields on the major categories of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities; net interest spread, which is the difference between the annualized yield on total interest-earning assets and the annualized yield on total interest-bearing liabilities; and net interest margin, which is net interest income expressed as a percentage of the average balance of total interest-earning assets. Due to the FHLBanks' cooperative structures, the FHLBanks generally earn a narrow net interest spread.

Table 19 - Spread and Yield Analysis

(dollars in millions)

Three Months	Ended	March 31,

		I nree Months Ended March 31,											
				2017	,		2016						
	Ave	Average Balance		Interest	Annualized Yield	Ave	rage Balance		Interest	Annualized Yield			
Advances(1)	\$	716,431	\$	1,539	0.87%	\$	645,815	\$	1,154	0.72%			
Mortgage loans		48,750		414	3.44%		44,621		408	3.68%			
Investments													
Interest-bearing deposits and other		5,308		11	0.84%		7,891		10	0.51%			
Securities purchased under agreements to resell		19,314		29	0.61%		25,848		22	0.34%			
Federal funds sold		83,135		147	0.72%		67,253		60	0.36%			
Trading securities		8,669		39	1.82%		11,217		53	1.90%			
Available-for-sale securities(2)		80,083		429	2.17%		76,964		391	2.04%			
Held-to-maturity securities(2)		96,699		468	1.96%		94,947		448	1.90%			
Total investment securities		185,451		936	2.05%		183,128		892	1.96%			
Total investments		293,208		1,123	1.55%		284,120		984	1.39%			
Total interest-earning assets		1,058,389		3,076	1.18%		974,556		2,546	1.05%			
Other non-interest-earning assets		6,985					6,247						
Fair-value adjustment on investment securities(2)		835					347						
Total assets	\$	1,066,209				\$	981,150						
Consolidated obligations													
Discount notes	\$	409,017		626	0.62%	\$	476,196		489	0.41%			
Bonds		586,313		1,598	1.11%		436,023		1,085	1.00%			
Total consolidated obligations		995,330		2,224	0.91%		912,219		1,574	0.70%			
Mandatorily redeemable capital stock and other borrowings(3)		9,944		32	1.31%		11,176		35	1.26%			
Total interest-bearing liabilities		1,005,274		2,256	0.91%		923,395		1,609	0.70%			
Non-interest-bearing liabilities		7,829					9,981						
Total liabilities		1,013,103					933,376						
Capital		53,106					47,774						
Total liabilities and capital	\$	1,066,209				\$	981,150						
Net interest income			\$	820				\$	937				
Net interest spread					0.27%					0.35%			
Net interest margin					0.31%					0.39%			

⁽¹⁾ Interest income for advances includes prepayment fees on advances, net.

⁽²⁾ The average balances of AFS securities and HTM securities are reflected at amortized cost; therefore, the resulting yields do not give effect to changes in fair value or the non-credit component of previously recognized OTTI reflected in AOCI.

⁽³⁾ The average balances of other borrowings do not include non-interest-bearing deposits, but do include the average balances and the related interest expense of deposits and subordinated notes.

Changes in both interest rates and average balances of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities have a direct influence on changes in net interest income, net interest margin, and net interest spread. Table 20 presents changes in interest income and interest expense due to volume-related and rate-related factors. Changes in interest income and interest expense not identifiable as either volume-related or rate-related, but rather attributable to both volume and rate changes, have been allocated to the volume and rate categories based on the proportion of the absolute value of the volume and rate changes.

Table 20 - Rate and Volume Analysis

(dollars in millions)

	Three Months Ended March 31,									
	 2017 vs. 2016									
	Volume	Rate	Total							
Interest Income										
Advances(1)	\$ 137	\$ 248	\$ 385							
Mortgage loans	37	(31)	6							
Investments	32	107	139							
Total interest income	206	324	530							
Interest Expense										
Consolidated obligations - Discount notes	(76)	213	137							
Consolidated obligations - Bonds	 397	116	513							
Total consolidated obligations	321	329	650							
Mandatorily redeemable capital stock and other borrowings(2)	(4)	1	(3)							
Total interest expense	317	330	647							
Changes in net interest income	\$ (111)	\$ (6)	\$ (117)							

⁽¹⁾ Includes prepayment fees on advances, net.

Net interest income was \$820 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017, a decrease of 12.5% compared to the same period in 2016. Interest income was \$3,076 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017, an increase of 20.8% compared to the same period in 2016, due primarily to a 13 basis point increase in the yield on interest-earning assets, and an 8.6% increase in the average balance of interest-earning assets. Interest expense was \$2,256 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017, an increase of 40.2% compared to the same period in 2016, due primarily to a 21 basis point increase in the yield on interest-bearing liabilities, and an 8.9% increase in the average balance of interest-bearing liabilities.

Factors Affecting Net Interest Income.

Advances. Interest income on advances was \$1,539 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017, an increase of 33.4% compared to the same period in 2016, resulting from increases in both the yield on, and average balance of, advances. The yield on advances was 0.87% for the three months ended March 31, 2017, an increase of 15 basis points compared to the same period in 2016, and the average balance of advances was \$716.4 billion, an increase of 10.9% compared to the same period in 2016. The increase in yield was primarily due to the higher interest rate environment, including the effect of derivative and hedging activities on advances interest income. (See Table 21 for additional information regarding the effect of derivative and hedging activities on net interest income.)

Mortgage Loans. Interest income on mortgage loans was \$414 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017, an increase of 1.5% compared to the same period in 2016, resulting from an increase in the average balance of mortgage loans, partially offset by a decrease in the yield on mortgage loans. The average balance of mortgage loans was \$48.8 billion for the three months ended March 31, 2017, an increase of 9.3% compared to the same period in 2016. The yield on mortgage loans was 3.44% for three months ended March 31, 2017, a decrease of 24 basis points compared to the same period in 2016.

⁽²⁾ The average balances of other borrowings do not include non-interest-bearing deposits, but do include the average balances and the related interest expense of deposits and subordinated notes.

Investments. Interest income on investments was \$1,123 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017, an increase of 14.1% compared to the same period in 2016, resulting from increases in both the yield on, and average balance of, investments. The yield on investments was 1.55% for the three months ended March 31, 2017, an increase of 16 basis points, and the average balance of investments was \$293.2 billion, an increase of 3.2% compared to the same period in 2016. The increase in yield was driven primarily by higher yields on federal funds sold, resulting from the higher interest rate environment. The increase in the average balance of investments was primarily driven by an increase in the average balance of federal funds sold, partially offset by a decrease in the average balance of securities purchased under agreements to resell.

Consolidated Obligations. Interest expense on consolidated obligations was \$2,224 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017, an increase of 41.3% compared to the same period in 2016, resulting from an increase in the average balance of consolidated bonds and an increase in the yields on consolidated discount notes and consolidated bonds. The average balance of consolidated bonds was \$586.3 billion, an increase of 34.5% compared to the same period in 2016. For the three months ended March 31, 2017, the yield on consolidated discount notes was 0.62%, an increase of 21 basis points, and the yield on consolidated bonds was 1.11%, an increase of 11 basis points compared to the same period in 2016. The increase in the average balance of consolidated bonds was primarily due to a shift from consolidated discount notes to consolidated bonds. The increase in the yields on consolidated discount notes and consolidated bonds was due primarily to the higher interest rate environment, including the effect of derivatives and hedging activities on consolidated bonds interest expense. (See Table 21 for additional information regarding the effect of derivatives and hedging activities on net interest income.)

Effect of Derivatives and Hedging Activities on Net Interest Income

Net interest income includes components related to the effect of derivatives and hedging activities resulting from the FHLBanks' hedging strategies. Net interest income, net interest margin, and the yield on advances for the three months ended March 31, 2017, were negatively affected by the FHLBank of Atlanta's recording of \$302 million of accelerated amortization due to prepayments of certain previously restructured and hedged advances, which was offset by corresponding gains recorded in net gains (losses) on derivatives and hedging activities included in non-interest income. Table 21 presents the effect of derivatives and hedging activities on net interest income and Table 23 presents the effect of derivatives and hedging activities on non-interest income.

If a hedging relationship is designated and qualifies for hedge accounting treatment, the net interest settlements of interest receivables or payables related to derivatives designated in fair value or cash flow hedge relationships are recognized as adjustments to interest income or expense of the designated hedged item. In addition, when hedge accounting is discontinued, the cumulative basis adjustment on the hedged item is amortized or accreted into net interest income over the remaining life of the hedged item using a level-yield methodology. (See <u>Note 10 - Derivatives and Hedging Activities</u> to the accompanying combined financial statements for additional information on the effect of derivatives and hedging activities.)

Table 21 - Effect of Derivatives and Hedging Activities on Net Interest Income (dollars in millions)

Three Months Ended March 31, 2017											
Investment Advances Securities		М	ortgage Loans	Consolidated Bonds		Consolidated Discount Notes			Total		
\$	(310)	\$	20	\$	(5)	\$	(4)	\$	_	\$	(299)
	(252)		(135)		_		123		(57)		(321)
\$	(562)	\$	(115)	\$	(5)	\$	119	\$	(57)	\$	(620)
	\$ \$	\$ (310) (252)	\$ (310) \$ (252)	\$ (310) \$ 20 (252) (135)	Advances Investment Securities M \$ (310) \$ 20 \$ (252) (135)	Nortgage Loans Securities Mortgage Loans	Advances Investment Securities Mortgage Loans \$ (310) \$ 20 \$ (5) \$ (252) (135) — —	Advances Investment Securities Mortgage Loans Consolidated Bonds \$ (310) \$ 20 \$ (5) \$ (4) (252) (135) — 123	Advances Investment Securities Mortgage Loans Consolidated Bonds D \$ (310) \$ 20 \$ (5) \$ (4) \$ (252) (135) — 123	Advances Investment Securities Mortgage Loans Consolidated Discount Notes \$ (310) \$ 20 \$ (5) \$ (4) \$ — (252) (135) — 123 (57)	Investment Securities Mortgage Loans Consolidated Discount Notes

	Adva	nces	Investment Securities		Mortgage Loans		Consolidated Bonds		Consolidated Discount Notes		Total
Net interest income											
Amortization and accretion of hedging activities in net interest income	\$	(29)	\$	20	\$	(6)	\$	(5)	\$	(1)	\$ (21)
Net interest settlements included in net interest income(1)		(527)		(172)		_		278		(61)	(482)
Total effect on net interest income	\$	(556)	\$	(152)	\$	(6)	\$	273	\$	(62)	\$ (503)

⁽¹⁾ Represents interest income or expense on derivatives included in net interest income.

Non-Interest Income

Non-interest income was \$492 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017, an increase of \$224 million compared to the same period in 2016, resulting primarily from higher gains on derivatives and hedging activities, partially offset by lower gains on litigation settlements and lower gains on trading securities.

Table 22 - Changes in Non-Interest Income (dollars in millions)

	Three Months Ended March 31,							
	2	2017	2016		Change			
Net other-than-temporary impairment losses	\$	(5)	\$ (9)	\$	4			
Net gains (losses) on trading securities		10	102		(92)			
Net realized gains (losses) from sale of available-for-sale securities		1	13		(12)			
Net gains (losses) on financial instruments held under fair value option		(7)	10		(17)			
Net gains (losses) on derivatives and hedging activities		310	(237)		547			
Gains on litigation settlements, net		139	348		(209)			
Net gains (losses) on debt extinguishments		_	(1)		1			
Other, net		44	42		2			
Total non-interest income (loss)	\$	492	\$ 268	\$	224			

Gains (Losses) on Trading Securities. The FHLBanks classify certain investment securities generally held for liquidity purposes as trading securities under GAAP. Securities classified as trading are recorded at fair value, with changes in fair value reflected in non-interest income. There are a number of factors that affect the fair value of these securities, including changes in interest rates, credit spreads, the passage of time, and volatility. Net gains on trading securities were \$10 million and \$102 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016. Certain trading securities are being economically hedged, and the gains (losses) on these securities are generally offset by the change in fair value of the associated derivatives. (See Table 23 for additional information regarding the effect of derivatives and hedging activities on non-interest income).

<u>Gains (Losses) on Derivatives and Hedging Activities.</u> Fair value estimates for an FHLBank's derivatives and hedging positions fluctuate with changes in market conditions. In general, an FHLBank holds derivatives and associated hedged instruments to the maturity, call, or put date. Therefore, as a matter of timing, nearly all of the cumulative net gains and losses for these financial instruments generally reverse over the remaining contractual terms of the hedged financial instruments. However, there may be instances when an FHLBank terminates these instruments prior to maturity or prior to the call or put dates. Terminating the financial instrument or hedging relationship may result in a realized gain or loss.

Fair values are based on a wide range of factors, including current and projected levels of interest rates, credit spreads, the passage of time, and volatility. Hedge ineffectiveness occurs when changes in the fair value of the derivative and the associated hedged instrument do not perfectly offset. (See <u>Note 10 - Derivatives and Hedging Activities</u> to the accompanying combined financial statements for additional information on the financial effect of derivatives and hedging activities.) Table 23 presents the effect of derivatives and hedging activities on non-interest income.

Table 23 - Effect of Derivatives and Hedging Activities on Non-Interest Income

(dollars in millions)

Three Months Ended March 31, 2017

Advances		Investment Securities	Mortgage Loans	:	Consolidated Bonds	С	onsolidated Discount Notes	Balance Sheet	Intermediary Positions and Other	Total
\$ 320) \$	2	\$	_	\$ (7) \$	_	\$ -	\$ —	\$ 315
_	-	_		_	_		1	_	_	1
2	1	(2)		8	7		(16)	(11)	3	(7)
-	-	-		_	_		-	-	1	1
324	1	_		8	_		(15)	(11)	4	310
_	-	7		_	_		_	_	_	7
(1	L)	_		_	(9)	3	_	_	(7)
\$ 323	3 \$	7	\$	8	\$ (9) \$	(12)	\$ (11)	\$ 4	\$ 310
	\$ 320	\$ 320 \$	\$ 320 \$ 2 4 (2) 324 - 7 (1) -	\$ 320 \$ 2 \$ 4 (2) 324 7 (1)	Advances Investment Securities Mortgage Loans \$ 320 \$ 2 \$ — — — — 4 (2) 8 — — — 324 — 8 — 7 — (1) — —	Advances Investment Securities Mortgage Loans Consolidated Bonds \$ 320 \$ 2 \$ — \$ (7 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	Nortgage Consolidated Bonds Consolidated Bond	Advances Investment Securities Mortgage Loans Consolidated Bonds Consolidated Discount Notes \$ 320 \$ 2 \$ — \$ (7) \$ — — — — — 1 4 (2) 8 7 (16) — — — — 324 — 8 — (15) — 7 — — — (1) — — (9) 3	Advances Investment Securities Mortgage Loans Consolidated Bonds Consolidated Discount Notes Balance Sheet \$ 320 \$ 2 \$ - \$ (7) \$ - \$ - - - - - 1 - 4 (2) 8 7 (16) (11) - - - - - - 324 - 8 - (15) (11) - 7 - - - - (1) - - (9) 3 -	Notes Balance Positions and Other

Three I	Months	Fnded	March	31	2016

						ıı ee	iviolitiis Liiu	eu iv	nai (ii 31, 201	U				
	A	dvances	vestment ecurities	N	Nortgage Loans	Co	onsolidated Bonds		onsolidated Discount Notes		Balance Sheet		ermediary sitions and Other	Total
Net gains (losses) on derivatives and hedging activities														
Gains (losses) related to fair value hedge ineffectiveness	\$	18	\$ (13)	\$	_	\$	(36)	\$	(2)	\$	_	\$	_	\$ (33)
Gains (losses) related to derivatives not designated as hedging instruments		(84)	(165)		(8)		88		(29)		(6)		_	(204)
Total net gains (losses) on derivatives and hedging activities		(66)	(178)		(8)		52		(31)		(6)	•	_	(237)
Net gains (losses) on trading securities(2)		_	95		_				_		_		_	95
Net gains (losses) on financial instruments held at fair value		67	_		_		(49)		(9)		1		_	10
Total effect on non-interest income	\$	1	\$ (83)	\$	(8)	\$	3	\$	(40)	\$	(5)	\$	_	\$ (132)

⁽¹⁾ Amount in intermediary positions and other includes the price alignment amount on derivatives for which variation margin is characterized as a daily settled contract.

Net gains on derivatives and hedging activities were \$310 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017, consisting primarily of gains related to fair value hedge ineffectiveness. Fair value hedge ineffectiveness was driven primarily by gains resulting from prepayments of certain previously restructured and hedged advances recorded by the FHLBank of Atlanta. However, this gain was offset by \$302 million of accelerated amortization included in net interest income. See Table 21, which presents the effect of derivatives and hedging activities on net interest income.

Net losses on derivatives and hedging activities were \$237 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016, due primarily to changes in the fair value of derivatives not designated as qualifying accounting hedges under GAAP.

Gains on Litigation Settlement, Net. Certain FHLBanks agreed to settle certain claims arising from investments in private-label mortgage-backed securities. Gains on litigation settlements, net of related legal expenses, were \$139 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017, driven primarily by the FHLBank of San Francisco's recognition of settlements resulting in a net gain of \$119 million. Gains on litigation settlements, net of related legal expenses, were \$348 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016, due to the FHLBank of San Francisco's recognition of a settlement resulting in a net gain of \$211 million and the FHLBank of Des Moines' recognition of a settlement resulting in a net gain of \$137 million.

⁽²⁾ Includes only those gains (losses) on trading securities that have an assigned economic derivative; therefore, this line item may not agree to the Combined Statement of Income.

Non-Interest Expense

Non-interest expense was \$407 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017, an increase of 47.5% compared to the same period in 2016, due primarily to an increase in other non-interest expense. This increase was primarily the result of a charge of \$70 million by the FHLBank of New York to settle all claims related to the 2008 Lehman Brothers bankruptcy and a voluntary charitable contribution of \$40 million for a donor-advised fund established to support quality jobs growth and small business expansion by the FHLBank of San Francisco, during the first quarter of 2017. The FHLBank of San Francisco also made a voluntary contribution of \$4 million to the Affordable Housing Program (AHP), during the first quarter of 2017, recorded in other non-interest expense, to offset the impact on the AHP assessment of the expense related to the charitable contribution. (See <u>Note 16 - Commitments and Contingencies</u> for additional information related to the Lehman Brothers settlement for the FHLBank of New York.)

Table 24 - Changes in Non-Interest Expense *(dollars in millions)*

		Three Months Ended March 31,								
	201	.7		2016		Change				
Compensation and benefits	\$	168	\$	153	\$	15				
Other operating expenses		92		88		4				
Federal Housing Finance Agency		17		16		1				
Office of Finance		15		13		2				
Other		115		6		109				
Total non-interest expense	\$	407	\$	276	\$	131				

Affordable Housing Program (AHP) Assessments

AHP assessments were \$93 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017, a decrease of 1.1% compared to the same period in 2016. AHP assessments result from individual FHLBank income subject to assessments.

By regulation, the FHLBanks must annually set aside for the AHP the greater of the aggregate of \$100 million or 10% of the individual FHLBank's income subject to assessment. In addition to the required assessment, an FHLBank's board of directors may elect to make voluntary contributions to the AHP. For purposes of the AHP calculation, each FHLBank's income subject to assessment is defined as the individual FHLBank's net income before assessments, plus interest expense related to mandatorily redeemable capital stock.

AHP helps members provide subsidized and other low-cost funding, as well as grants, to create affordable rental and homeownership opportunities. All FHLBank operating costs for the AHP are included in operating expenses, so all AHP assessments go directly to support affordable housing projects.

Interbank Transfers of Consolidated Bonds and Their Effect on Combined Net Income

Combined net income of the FHLBanks is affected by interbank transfers of the liability on outstanding consolidated bonds. These transactions arise when one FHLBank transfers its direct liability on outstanding consolidated bonds to another FHLBank. By engaging in these transactions, two FHLBanks are able to better match their funding needs by transferring funds held by one FHLBank to another FHLBank that needs funds. Because the consolidated bonds are the joint and several obligation of all FHLBanks, these interbank transactions have no effect on the holders of the consolidated bonds.

There were no interbank transfers of consolidated obligations during the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016. The amount of total interbank consolidated bonds transferred during a period depends on a variety of factors, such as (1) whether an assuming FHLBank can obtain equal or lower funding costs through interbank transfers as compared to issuing new debt, (2) an FHLBank's overall asset/liability management strategy, and (3) current market conditions.

The transferring FHLBank treats the transfer as a debt extinguishment because that FHLBank has been released from being the primary obligor. The transferring FHLBank records a gain or loss on the debt transferred to the assuming FHLBank based on the difference between the fair value and the carrying value of the consolidated bonds, including any unamortized premiums or discounts. The assuming FHLBank becomes the primary obligor because it now is directly responsible for repaying the debt. The assuming FHLBank records the fair value, including any premium or discount, as the initial carrying amount for the

consolidated bond it received from the transferring FHLBank. However, under the principles of combination accounting, interbank eliminations are required to reflect the transaction as if the transferring FHLBank continues to hold the consolidated bond for purposes of the FHLBanks' combined financial statements.

Table 25 presents the effect of interbank eliminations and rounding adjustments (collectively referred to as combining adjustments) on the Combined Statement of Income. Interbank eliminations include:

- transfers of interbank consolidated bond liabilities;
- interest on purchased consolidated bonds, which is eliminated in interest income and interest expense; and
- fees related to the MPF Program that are eliminated in non-interest income and non-interest expense.

Table 25 - Effect of Combining Adjustments on Combined Statement of Income (dollars in millions)

	Thre	e Months Ended	Ended March 31,		
Effect on	20:	17	2016		
Interest income	\$	(4) \$	(5)		
Interest expense		_	1		
Provision (reversal) for credit losses		-	_		
Net interest income after provision (reversal) for credit losses		(4)	(6)		
Non-interest income		(3)	(3)		
Non-interest expense		(4)	(3)		
Affordable Housing Program assessments		1	(1)		
Net income	\$	(4) \$	(5)		

Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income is comprised of net income and other comprehensive income. Other comprehensive income is reported on the Combined Statement of Comprehensive Income and presents the net change in the accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) balances.

Other comprehensive income was \$380 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017, an increase of \$551 million compared to the same period in 2016, resulting primarily from fair value gains on AFS securities and net unrealized gains relating to cash flow hedging activities.

Table 26 - Comprehensive Income *(dollars in millions)*

		Thre	ee Months Ended March	31,
	20	17	2016	Change
Net income	\$	812	\$ 834	\$ (22)
Other comprehensive income				
Changes in fair value of AFS securities				
Net unrealized gains (losses) on AFS securities		266	6	260
Net change in fair value of other-than-temporarily impaired AFS securities		26	(74)	100
Total changes in fair value of AFS securities		292	(68)	360
Changes in non-credit OTTI losses				
Net amount of AFS and HTM impairment losses reclassified to (from) non-interest income		3	(7)	10
Reclassification of (gains) losses of the non-credit portion on AFS securities included in net income		_	(1)	1
Accretion of non-credit portion on HTM securities		25	24	1
Total changes in non-credit OTTI losses		28	16	12
Net unrealized gains (losses) relating to hedging activities		59	(124)	183
Other		1	5	(4)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)		380	(171)	551
Comprehensive income	\$	1,192	\$ 663	\$ 529
	_			

<u>Changes in Fair Value of AFS securities.</u> Changes in the fair value of AFS securities are recorded in other comprehensive income. The net change in unrealized gains (losses) on AFS securities, which have not been other-than-temporarily impaired, was due primarily to changes in interest rates, credit spreads, the passage of time, and volatility. The net change in the fair value of other-than-temporarily impaired AFS securities was driven by housing prices and the economic outlook, as well as changes in interest rates, credit spreads, the passage of time, and volatility. The distinction between the two categories is whether the AFS security has ever incurred an OTTI loss.

<u>Changes in Non-Credit OTTI Losses.</u> Changes in non-credit OTTI losses are comprised of the accretion of the non-credit portion on HTM securities, the reclassification of (gains) losses of the non-credit portion on AFS securities included in net income, and the net amount of AFS and HTM impairment losses reclassified to (from) non-interest income.

<u>Net Unrealized Gains (Losses)</u> Relating to Hedging Activities. Net unrealized gains (losses) relating to hedging activities is comprised of changes in the fair value of a derivative that is designated and qualifies as a cash flow hedge, to the extent that the hedge is effective, until earnings are affected by the variability of the cash flows of the hedged transaction and the amounts are reclassified to non-interest income. The FHLBanks' gains (losses) on hedging activities fluctuate with volatility in the overall interest-rate environment and with the positions taken by the FHLBanks to hedge their risk exposure using cash flow hedges.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity

Each FHLBank is required to maintain liquidity in accordance with the FHLBank Act, FHFA regulations, and policies established by its management and board of directors. Each FHLBank seeks to be in a position to meet the credit and liquidity needs of its members and to meet all current and future financial commitments by managing liquidity positions to maintain stable, reliable, and cost-effective sources of funds while taking into account market conditions, member demand, and the maturity profile of its assets and liabilities.

The FHLBanks may not be able to predict future trends in member credit needs because they are driven by complex interactions among a number of factors, including members' mortgage loan originations, other loan portfolio growth, deposit growth, and the attractiveness of advances compared to other wholesale borrowing alternatives. Each FHLBank regularly monitors current trends and anticipates future debt issuance needs to be prepared to fund its members' credit needs and its investment opportunities. An FHLBank's ability to expand its balance sheet and corresponding liquidity requirements in response to its members' increased credit needs is correlated to its members' requirements for advances and mortgage loans. Alternatively, in response to reduced member credit needs, an FHLBank may allow its consolidated obligations to mature without replacement, or repurchase and retire outstanding consolidated obligations, allowing its balance sheet to shrink.

<u>Sources and Uses of Liquidity.</u> The FHLBanks' primary sources of liquidity are proceeds from the issuance of consolidated obligations and advance repayments, as well as cash and investment holdings that are primarily high-quality, short-, and intermediate-term financial instruments. The FHLBanks' consolidated obligations are not obligations of the United States and are not guaranteed by either the United States or any government agency, but have historically received the same credit rating as the government bond credit rating of the United States. As a result, the FHLBanks generally have comparatively stable access to funding at relatively favorable spreads to U.S. Treasury rates. As of April 30, 2017, the FHLBanks' consolidated obligations were rated AA+/Aaa (with outlook stable) by S&P and Moody's. (See <u>External Credit Ratings</u> for additional information).

During the three months ended March 31, 2017, the FHLBanks maintained continual access to funding and adapted their debt issuance to meet the needs of their members. The FHLBanks maintained a preference for short-term funding through the issuance of consolidated discount notes and short-term consolidated bonds during the three months ended March 31, 2017. Access to short-term debt markets has been reliable because investors, driven by increased liquidity preferences and risk aversion, including the effects of money market fund reform, have sought the FHLBanks' short-term debt as an asset of choice, which has led to advantageous funding opportunities and increased utilization of debt maturing in one year or less. However, due to the short maturity of the debt, the FHLBanks may be exposed to access to debt markets, refinancing, and investor concentration risks. (See <u>Combined Financial Condition - Consolidated Obligations</u> for more information on short-term consolidated obligations.)

Other sources of liquidity include payments collected on mortgage loans, proceeds from the issuance of capital stock, and deposits from members. In addition, by law, the Secretary of the Treasury may acquire up to \$4 billion of consolidated obligations of the FHLBanks. This authority may be exercised only if alternative means cannot be effectively employed to permit the FHLBanks to continue to supply reasonable amounts of funds to the mortgage market, and the ability to supply such funds is substantially impaired because of monetary stringency and a high level of interest rates. Any funds borrowed shall be repaid by the FHLBanks at the earliest practicable date.

The FHLBanks' primary uses of liquidity are advance originations and consolidated obligation payments. Other uses of liquidity are mortgage loan and investment purchases, dividend payments, and other contractual payments. An FHLBank also maintains liquidity to redeem or repurchase excess capital stock, at its discretion, upon the request of a member or under an FHLBank's capital plan.

See <u>Combined Financial Condition - Advances</u> for advance originations and repayments and <u>Combined Financial Condition - Consolidated Obligations</u> for net proceeds and payments for consolidated obligations.

Each FHLBank is focused on maintaining a liquidity and funding balance between its financial assets and financial liabilities. The FHLBanks work collectively to manage the system-wide liquidity and funding management and the FHLBanks jointly monitor the combined refinancing risk. In managing and monitoring the amounts of assets that require refunding, the FHLBanks may consider contractual maturities of the financial assets, as well as certain assumptions regarding expected cash flows (i.e., estimated prepayments and scheduled amortizations). See the notes to the accompanying combined financial statements for additional information regarding contractual maturities of certain financial assets and financial liabilities.

<u>Regulatory Liquidity Requirements</u>. To protect the FHLBanks against temporary disruptions in access to the debt markets in response to a rise in capital markets volatility, the FHFA requires each FHLBank to:

- maintain contingency liquidity sufficient to meet liquidity needs that shall, at a minimum, cover five calendar days of inability to access consolidated obligations in the debt markets;
- have available at all times an amount greater than or equal to its members' current deposits invested in advances with maturities not to exceed five years, deposits in banks or trust companies, and obligations of the U.S. Treasury;
- maintain, in the aggregate, unpledged qualifying assets in an amount at least equal to the amount of its participation in total consolidated obligations outstanding; and
- maintain, through short-term investments, an amount at least equal to its anticipated cash outflows under these two hypothetical scenarios.
 - One scenario assumes that an FHLBank cannot access the capital markets for a period of between 10 to 20 days, with initial guidance set at 15 days, and that during that time members do not renew any maturing, prepaid, or called advances.
 - The second scenario assumes that an FHLBank cannot access the capital markets for a period of between three to seven days, with initial guidance set at five days, and that during that period an FHLBank will automatically renew maturing and called advances for all members except very large members, provided that the member is well-rated by its primary Federal regulator or its state regulator equivalent for insurance companies and is well-rated by the individual FHLBank's internal credit rating system.

Each FHLBank also maintains a contingency liquidity plan designed to enable it to meet its obligations and the liquidity needs of members in the event of operational disruptions at the FHLBanks and/or the Office of Finance, or short-term capital market disruptions. During the three months ended March 31, 2017, each of the FHLBanks was in compliance with the FHFA's regulatory contingency liquidity requirements. As defined by FHFA regulations, contingency liquidity means the sources of cash an FHLBank may use to meet its operational requirements when its access to capital markets is impeded, and includes:

- marketable securities with a maturity of one year or less;
- self-liquidating assets with a maturity of seven days or less;
- assets that are generally accepted as collateral in the repurchase agreement market; and
- irrevocable lines of credit from financial institutions rated not lower than the second highest rating category by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization.

Capital Resources

At March 31, 2017, each of the FHLBanks was in compliance with its statutory minimum capital requirements. (See <u>Note 13-Capital</u> to the accompanying combined financial statements for additional information regarding minimum regulatory capital requirements.) Regulatory guidance requires each FHLBank to assess, at least once a year, the adequacy of its retained earnings under various future financial and economic scenarios, including:

- parallel and non-parallel interest-rate shifts;
- changes in the interest-rate relationship between different yield curves; and
- changes in the credit quality of the FHLBank's assets.

Management and the board of directors of each FHLBank review the capital structure of that FHLBank on a periodic basis to ensure the capital structure supports the risk associated with its assets and addresses applicable regulatory and supervisory matters. In addition, an individual FHLBank may institute a higher capital requirement to meet internally-established thresholds or to address supervisory matters, limit dividend payments, or restrict excess capital stock repurchases as part of its retained earnings policies. (See *Note 13 - Capital* to the accompanying combined financial statements for more information.)

<u>Joint Capital Enhancement Agreement</u>. The Joint Capital Enhancement Agreement, as amended (Capital Agreement), is intended to enhance the capital position of each FHLBank. The Capital Agreement provides that each FHLBank will allocate 20% of its net income each quarter to a separate restricted retained earnings account until the balance of that account equals at least one percent of that FHLBank's average balance of outstanding consolidated obligations for the previous quarter. These restricted retained earnings are not available to pay dividends. (See <u>Note 13 - Capital</u> - Restricted Retained Earnings to the accompanying combined financial statements for more information.)

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires each FHLBank's management to make a number of judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities (if applicable), and the reported amounts of income and expense during the reported periods. Although each FHLBank's management believes that its judgments, estimates, and assumptions are reasonable, actual results may differ from these estimates.

In the Federal Home Loan Banks Combined Financial Report for the year ended December 31, 2016, certain accounting estimates and assumptions were identified as critical because they are generally considered by each FHLBank's management to be the most critical to an understanding of its financial statements and the financial data it provides to the Office of Finance for preparing the combined financial report. These estimates and assumptions consist of those used in conjunction with (1) OTTI for investment securities; (2) fair value estimates; (3) derivative hedging relationships; (4) amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts on investment securities and purchased mortgage loans; and (5) calculation of allowance for credit losses for each identified portfolio segment of financing receivables. For a description of accounting policies related to these estimates and assumptions, see *Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies* on pages F-10 to F-21 of the audited combined financial statements included in the Federal Home Loan Banks Combined Financial Report for the year ended December 31, 2016.

There have been no significant changes to the critical accounting estimates disclosed in the Federal Home Loan Banks Combined Financial Report for the year ended December 31, 2016. For a detailed discussion of Critical Accounting Estimates, see *Financial Discussion and Analysis of Combined Financial Condition and Combined Results of Operations - Critical Accounting Estimates* on pages 69 to 77 of the Federal Home Loan Banks Combined Financial Report for the year ended December 31, 2016. Each FHLBank describes its critical accounting estimates in its periodic reports filed with the SEC.

See the following for information relating to OTTI for investment securities at and for the three months ended March 31, 2017.

OTTI for Investment Securities

<u>Uniform OTTI Framework.</u> The FHLBanks have developed a uniform framework for completing their OTTI analyses in compliance with accounting guidance on the recognition and presentation of OTTI in the financial statements. To ensure consistency in the determination of OTTI for private-label MBS among all FHLBanks, the FHLBanks use a system-wide governance committee and a formal process to ensure consistency in key OTTI modeling assumptions used for purposes of their cash flow analyses for the majority of these securities.

For a detailed discussion of the FHLBanks' uniform OTTI frameworks, including alternative procedures and approved key assumptions, see *Financial Discussion and Analysis of Combined Financial Condition and Combined Results of Operations - Critical Accounting Estimates* on pages 70 to 71 of the Federal Home Loan Banks Combined Financial Report for the year ended December 31, 2016. Also, see *Note 6 - Other-than-Temporary Impairment Analysis* to the accompanying combined financial statements for additional information relating to OTTI, including the recognition and presentation of OTTI.

Table 27 presents the unpaid principal balances and the significant inputs used to assess private-label residential MBS and home equity loan ABS under the FHLBanks' uniform framework for OTTI, as well as related current credit enhancements as of March 31, 2017. The calculated averages represent the dollar-weighted averages of all private-label residential MBS and home equity loan ABS in each category shown.

Table 27 - Significant Inputs for Private-Label Residential MBS and Home Equity Loan ABS at March 31, 2017 (dollars in millions)

		Significant Inputs							
		Unpaid	Prepayment Rates	Default Rates	Loss Severities	Current Credit Enhancement			
	F	Principal Balance	Weighted- Average	Weighted- Average	Weighted- Average	Weighted- Average			
Private-label Residential MBS(1)									
Prime	\$	3,445	14.5%	6.1%	25.1%	8.1%			
Alt-A		8,468	11.6%	19.5%	36.7%	7.5%			
Subprime		439	2.7%	40.0%	56.2%	18.9%			
Total private-label residential MBS	\$	12,352	12.1%	16.5%	34.1%	8.1%			
Home Equity Loan ABS(1)									
Subprime	\$	57	4.9%	7.3%	49.7%	37.4%			
Total home equity loan ABS	\$	57	4.9%	7.3%	49.7%	37.4%			

⁽¹⁾ The classification (prime, Alt-A, and subprime) is based on the model used to run the estimated cash flows for the individual securities, which may not necessarily be the same as the classification at the time of origination.

Adverse Case Scenario. In addition to evaluating its private-label MBS under a base case (or best estimate) scenario as discussed in Note 6 - Other-than-Temporary Impairment Analysis to the accompanying combined financial statements, each FHLBank performed a cash flow analysis for each of these securities under a more stressful scenario, or adverse case scenario. This adverse case scenario was primarily based on a short-term housing price forecast, which was five percentage points lower than the base case, followed by a path with annual rates of housing price growth that included rates which were 33% lower than the base case. The credit losses on all other-than-temporarily impaired private-label MBS under the base case and adverse case scenarios were \$5 million and \$11 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017. The base case scenario represents actual OTTI-related credit losses recognized in earnings for the three months ended March 31, 2017.

The estimated cash flows of the adverse case scenario were generated to estimate what the OTTI charges would have been under a more stressful scenario for the three months ended March 31, 2017. The adverse case scenario and associated results do not represent each FHLBank's current expectations, and therefore should not be construed as a prediction of each FHLBank's future results, market conditions, or the actual performance of these securities. Rather, the results from this hypothetical adverse case scenario provide a measure of the credit losses that the FHLBanks might incur if home price declines (and subsequent recoveries) are more adverse than those projected in each FHLBank's base case OTTI assessment.

Recent Accounting Developments

See <u>Note 2 - Recently Issued and Adopted Accounting Guidance</u> to the accompanying combined financial statements for a discussion regarding the effect of recently issued accounting guidance on the FHLBanks' combined financial condition, combined results of operations, or combined cash flows.

Legislative and Regulatory Developments

Recent regulatory actions and developments that became effective during the period covered by this report are summarized below.

<u>FHFA Final Rule on Acquired Member Assets.</u> On December 19, 2016, the FHFA published the final Acquired Member Assets (AMA) rule, which governs an FHLBank's ability to purchase and hold certain types of mortgage loans from its members. The final rule, effective January 18, 2017, has, among other things:

- expanded the types of assets that qualify as AMA to include (i) mortgage loans insured or guaranteed by a department or agency of the U.S. government that exceed the conforming loan limits and (ii) certificates representing interests in whole loans under certain conditions;
- enhanced the credit risk-sharing requirement by allowing an FHLBank to utilize its own model to determine the credit enhancement for eligible AMA loan assets and pool loans in lieu of a nationally recognized statistical rating organization ratings model. The assets delivered must now be credit enhanced by the member to "AMA investment grade" as determined by an FHLBank instead of to a specific nationally recognized statistical rating organization rating; and
- retained the option to allow a member to meet its credit enhancement obligation by purchasing loan-level supplemental mortgage insurance or pool-level insurance once an FHLBank has established standards for qualified insurers.

The FHLBanks do not anticipate that the final rule will have a negative effect on the volume of AMA loan assets or on each FHLBank's costs of operation.

<u>FHFA Final Rule on New Business Activities.</u> On December 19, 2016, the FHFA issued a final rule effective January 18, 2017, that, among other things, reduces the scope of new business activities for which an FHLBank must seek approval from the FHFA. Under the final rule, acceptance of new types of legally permissible collateral by the FHLBanks would not constitute a new business activity or require approval from the FHFA prior to acceptance. Instead, the FHFA would review new collateral types as part of the annual exam process. In addition, the final rule establishes certain timelines for FHFA review and approval of new business activity notices. The final rule also clarifies the protocol for FHFA review of new business activities.

The final rule is not expected to materially affect the FHLBanks' combined financial condition or combined results of operations.

External Credit Ratings

Since January 1, 2017, no changes to external credit ratings have occurred with regard to the FHLBanks or their consolidated obligations. At April 30, 2017, consolidated obligations are rated AA+/A-1+ by S&P and Aaa/P-1 by Moody's, with outlook stable. Table 28 presents each FHLBank's long-term credit rating, short-term credit rating, and outlook at April 30, 2017.

Table 28 - FHLBanks' Long-Term Credit Ratings, Short-Term Credit Ratings, and Outlook at April 30, 2017

	S&	P	Moo	ody's	
	Long-Term/ Short-Term Rating	Outlook	Long-Term/ Short-Term Rating	Outlook	
Boston	AA+/A-1+	Stable	Aaa/P-1	Stable	
New York	AA+/A-1+	Stable	Aaa/P-1	Stable	
Pittsburgh	AA+/A-1+	Stable	Aaa/P-1	Stable	
Atlanta	AA+/A-1+	Stable	Aaa/P-1	Stable	
Cincinnati	AA+/A-1+	Stable	Aaa/P-1	Stable	
Indianapolis	AA+/A-1+	Stable	Aaa/P-1	Stable	
Chicago	AA+/A-1+	Stable	Aaa/P-1	Stable	
Des Moines	AA+/A-1+	Stable	Aaa/P-1	Stable	
Dallas	AA+/A-1+	Stable	Aaa/P-1	Stable	
Topeka	AA+/A-1+	Stable	Aaa/P-1	Stable	
San Francisco	AA+/A-1+	Stable	Aaa/P-1	Stable	

Risk Management

The fundamental business of each FHLBank is to provide a readily available, competitively-priced source of funds, in a wide range of maturities, to meet the borrowing demands of its members and housing associates. The principal sources of funds for these activities are the proceeds from the issuance of consolidated obligations and, to a lesser extent, capital and deposits from members. Lending and investing funds, and engaging in derivative transactions, can potentially expose the FHLBanks to a number of risks, including market risk and credit risk. (See *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk* for a discussion of market risk). The FHLBanks are also subject to liquidity risk, operational risk, and business risk (see *Financial Discussion and Analysis of Combined Financial Condition and Combined Results of Operations - Risk Management*, pages 99 to 100 of the Federal Home Loan Banks Combined Financial Report for the year ended December 31, 2016, for more information). Each FHLBank has established policies and procedures to evaluate, manage, and control these risks, and must file periodic compliance reports with the FHFA. The FHFA has established regulations governing the risk management practices of the FHLBanks and conducts an annual on-site examination, interim on-site visits of each FHLBank and the Office of Finance, as well as off-site analyses.

Credit Risk

Advances. Each FHLBank manages its credit exposure to advances through an integrated approach that provides for the ongoing review of the financial condition of its borrowers coupled with conservative collateral and lending policies and procedures to limit its risk of loss while balancing its borrowers' needs for a reliable source of funding. Each FHLBank uses a methodology to evaluate its borrowers, based on financial, regulatory, and other qualitative information, including examination reports. Each FHLBank reviews its borrowers' financial condition on an ongoing basis using current information and makes changes to its collateral guidelines to mitigate the credit risk on advances. As of March 31, 2017, the management of each FHLBank believed it had adequate policies and procedures in place to manage its credit risk on advances effectively.

The FHLBanks protect against credit risk on advances by collateralizing all advances. Advances and other credit product obligations to an FHLBank are fully secured with eligible collateral, the value of which is discounted to protect the FHLBanks from credit loss. Eligible collateral values are determined by the market value for securities collateral, and the market value or unpaid principal balance for all loan collateral. For collateral which market prices are not readily available, the FHLBanks may use internal or external valuation models or methodologies to determine the fair value of the collateral. These valuation models incorporate assumptions related to factors that may affect collateral values, such as market liquidity, discounts rates, potential prepayments, and liquidation and servicing costs in the event of default, among others, which may be adjusted in response to changes in economic and market conditions in order to produce reliable results. The FHLBanks also have policies and procedures for validating the reasonableness of their collateral valuations. In addition, collateral verifications and on-site reviews are performed by the FHLBanks based on the risk profile of the borrower. At March 31, 2017, each FHLBank had rights to collateral with an estimated value greater than the related outstanding advances. (See *Financial Discussion and Analysis of Combined Financial Condition and Combined Results of Operations - Risk Management - Credit Risk - Advances*, pages 80 to 84 of the Federal Home Loan Banks Combined Financial Report for the year ended December 31, 2016, for information on eligible collateral and effective lending values.)

As of March 31, 2017 there were 100 individual FHLBank borrowers (99 FHLBank members and 1 non-member financial institutions) that each held advance balances of at least \$1.0 billion. When a non-member financial institution acquires some or all of the assets and liabilities of an FHLBank member, including outstanding advances and FHLBank capital stock, an FHLBank may allow those advances to remain outstanding to that non-member financial institution. The non-member borrower would be required to meet all of that FHLBank's credit and collateral requirements, including requirements regarding creditworthiness and collateral borrowing capacity. A borrower's total credit obligation to an FHLBank could include outstanding advances, outstanding letters of credit, collateralized derivative contracts, and credit enhanced obligations on mortgage loans sold to the FHLBank. Eligible collateral values include market values for securities and the unpaid principal balance for all other collateral pledged by the blanket lien, listing, or delivery method. The collateralization ratio was 2.6 at March 31, 2017, which represents the total of these 100 individual FHLBank borrowers' eligible collateral divided by these borrowers' advances and other credit products outstanding. The collateralization ratio for all borrowers was 3.0 at March 31, 2017. However, individual borrower credit obligations to the FHLBanks are not cross-collateralized between borrowers.

Table 29 presents advances, other credit products (which primarily includes letters of credit), and collateral outstanding for borrowers with at least \$1.0 billion of advances outstanding as compared to all borrowers.

Table 29 - Advances, Other Credit Products, and Collateral Outstanding at March 31, 2017 (dollars in millions)

	Leas	rrowers with at st \$1.0 Billion of Advances Outstanding	All Borrowers	Percentage
Advances outstanding, at par	\$	476,377	\$ 660,515	72.1%
Other credit products outstanding, at par	\$	73,835	\$ 132,845	55.6%
Collateral outstanding	\$	1,403,117	\$ 2,376,568	59.0%

Based on the financial condition of the borrower, each FHLBank classifies each borrower by the method of pledging collateral into one of three collateral categories: (1) blanket lien status; (2) listing (specific identification) status; or (3) delivery (possession) status. The blanket lien status is the least restrictive collateral status, and is generally assigned to lower risk institutions pledging collateral. Under the blanket lien status, an individual FHLBank allows a borrower to retain possession of eligible collateral pledged to that FHLBank, provided the borrower executes a written security agreement and agrees to hold the collateral for the benefit of that FHLBank. Origination of new advances or renewal of advances must only be supported by certain eligible collateral categories. A blanket lien is typically accepted by the FHLBanks only for loan collateral; most securities collateral must be delivered to an FHLBank, or an FHLBank-approved third-party custodian, and pledged for the benefit of that FHLBank.

An FHLBank may require borrowers to provide a detailed listing of eligible advance collateral being pledged to the FHLBank due to their high usage of FHLBank credit products, the type of assets being pledged, or the credit condition of the borrower. Under the listing status, the borrower retains physical possession of specific collateral pledged to an FHLBank, but the borrower provides listings of loans pledged to its FHLBank with detailed loan information, such as loan amount, payments, maturity date, interest rate, loan-to-value, collateral type, and FICO® scores. From a borrower's perspective, the benefit of listing collateral in lieu of a blanket lien security agreement is that, in some cases, the discount or haircut applicable to that collateral may be lower than that for blanket lien collateral. From an FHLBank's perspective, the benefit of listing collateral is that it provides more detailed loan information to arrive at a more precise valuation.

Under the delivery status, an FHLBank requires the borrower to place physical possession of eligible collateral with the FHLBank or a third-party custodian to sufficiently secure all outstanding obligations. Typically, an FHLBank would take physical possession or control of collateral if the financial condition of the borrower was deteriorating or if the borrower exceeded certain credit product usage triggers. However, to ensure its position as a first-priority secured creditor, an FHLBank will generally require insurance company borrowers to place physical possession of all pledged eligible collateral with the FHLBank or deposit it with a custodian or control agent. Delivery of collateral may also be required if there is a regulatory action against the borrower by its regulator that would indicate inadequate controls or other conditions that would be of concern to that FHLBank.

Table 30 presents information on a combined basis regarding the type of collateral securing advances and other credit products outstanding.

Table 30 - Type of Collateral Securing Advances and Other Credit Products Outstanding at March 31, 2017 (dollars in millions)

	Е	lanket Lien		Listing		Deliv	ery ery	Total			
Collateral Type	Amount	Percentage		Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage		
Single-family mortgage loans(1)	\$ 427,	786 18.0	%	\$ 808,413	34.0%	\$ 10,353	0.4%	\$ 1,246,552	52.4%		
Commercial real estate loans	300,0)31 12.6	%	105,785	4.5%	29,083	1.2%	434,899	18.3%		
Multifamily mortgage loans	61,9	914 2.6	%	137,007	5.8%	11,032	0.5%	209,953	8.9%		
Home equity loans and lines of credit	83,8	339 3.5	%	109,067	4.6%	318	-%	193,224	8.1%		
U.S. agency MBS and collateralized mortgage obligations		— N/.	4	_	N/A	93,881	4.0%	93,881	4.0%		
Other real estate loans	68,2	269 2.9	%	8,845	0.3%	3,334	0.1%	80,448	3.3%		
Community Financial Institutions loans	37,5	507 1.6	%	1,456	0.1%	108	-%	39,071	1.7%		
U.S. agency securities (excluding MBS)		— N/	4	_	N/A	26,389	1.1%	26,389	1.1%		
Commercial MBS		— N/	4	_	N/A	19,669	0.8%	19,669	0.8%		
Private-label MBS and collateralized mortgage obligations		– N/.	4	_	N/A	4,075	0.2%	4,075	0.2%		
Other	(- 609	%	3,846	0.2%	23,952	1.0%	28,407	1.2%		
Total collateral	\$ 979,9	955 41.2	%	\$ 1,174,419	49.5%	\$ 222,194	9.3%	\$ 2,376,568	100.0%		

⁽¹⁾ Includes Federal Housing Administration and Department of Veterans Affairs loans.

<u>Investments.</u> The FHLBanks are subject to credit risk on investments consisting of investment securities, interest-bearing deposits, securities purchased under agreements to resell, and federal funds sold. These investments are generally transacted with government agencies and large financial institutions that are considered by an individual FHLBank to be of investment quality. FHFA regulation defines investment quality as a determination by an FHLBank, with respect to a security, that there is adequate financial backing so that full and timely payment of principal and interest on such a security is expected, and there is minimal risk that the timely payment of principal and interest would not occur because of adverse changes in economic and financial conditions during the projected life of the security.

The FHLBanks maintain short-term investment portfolios, which may provide funds to meet the credit needs of their members and to maintain liquidity. Within this portfolio of short-term investments, the FHLBanks have unsecured credit exposure on certain investments.

The FHLBanks maintain long-term investment portfolios primarily to provide additional liquidity and to earn interest income. These investments generally provide the FHLBanks with higher returns than those available on short-term investments. Within this portfolio of long-term investments, the FHLBanks are primarily subject to credit risk related to private-label mortgage-backed securities that are either directly or indirectly supported by underlying mortgage loans.

Regulatory Restrictions on Investments. To minimize credit risk on investments, the FHLBanks are prohibited by FHFA regulations from investing in certain security types. (See Financial Discussion and Analysis of Combined Financial Condition and Combined Results of Operation - Risk Management on page 85 of the Federal Home Loan Banks Combined Financial Report for the year ended December 31, 2016, for additional information regarding the regulatory restrictions on investments.)

N/A Collateral is not pledged using this pledging method.

Investment Quality and Ratings. The FHLBanks reduce the credit risk by investing in investment-quality securities. The FHLBanks consider a variety of credit quality factors when analyzing potential investments, including collateral performance, marketability, asset class or sector considerations, local and regional economic conditions, credit ratings based on the nationally recognized statistical rating organization(s), and/or the financial health of the underlying issuer. Table 31 presents the credit rating of the investment securities held by the FHLBanks as of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, using the lowest long-term credit rating for each security owned by an individual FHLBank based on the nationally recognized statistical rating organization(s) used by that FHLBank. The internal ratings of an individual FHLBank may differ from those obtained from the nationally recognized statistical rating organization(s) and other FHLBank internal ratings.

Table 31 - Investment Ratings *(dollars in millions)*

	March 31, 2017(1)(2)													
Carrying Value	Triple-A	Double-A	Single-A	Triple-B	Below Triple-B	Unrated	Total							
Interest-bearing deposits	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ 3,334	\$ 45	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3,380							
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	6,350	20,044	2,200	9,159	500	2,500	40,753							
Federal funds sold	-	29,891	47,000	1,390	_	132	78,413							
Total investment securities by major security type														
Non-mortgage backed securities														
U.S. Treasury obligations	_	611	_	_	_	_	611							
Certificates of deposit	_	850	1,300	_	_	_	2,150							
Other U.S. obligations	_	5,395	_	_	_	_	5,395							
GSE and Tennessee Valley Authority obligations	_	28,551	_	_	_	_	28,551							
State or local housing agency obligations	1,504	2,027	347	_	_	_	3,878							
Federal Family Education Loan Program ABS	51	4,473	_	_	_	-	4,524							
Other	1,118	101	_	_	_	65	1,284							
Total non-mortgage-backed securities	2,673	42,008	1,647	_	_	65	46,393							
Mortgage-backed securities														
Other U.S. obligations single-family MBS	200	13,762	_	_	_	_	13,962							
Other U.S. obligations multifamily MBS	_	515	_	_	_	_	515							
GSE single-family MBS	_	49,275	10	_	6	_	49,291							
GSE multifamily MBS	462	64,752	_	_	_	_	65,214							
Private-label residential MBS	6	72	119	915	9,259	32	10,403							
Manufactured housing loan ABS	_	_	66	_	_	_	66							
Home equity loan ABS	1	3	80	23	54		161							
Total mortgage-backed securities	669	128,379	275	938	9,319	32	139,612							
Total investment securities	3,342	170,387	1,922	938	9,319	97	186,005							
Total investments	\$ 9,692	\$ 220,323	\$ 54,456	\$ 11,532	\$ 9,819	\$ 2,729	\$ 308,551							

			De	cember 31, 2016(2)(3)			
Carrying Value	Triple-A	Double-A	Single-A	Triple-B	Below Triple-B	Unrated	Total	
Interest-bearing deposits	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ 2,832	\$ 45	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,878	
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	9,725	31,697	2,500	6,449	_	2,400	52,771	
Federal funds sold	_	12,336	33,106	3,061	_	130	48,633	
Total investment securities by major security type								
Non-mortgage backed securities								
U.S. Treasury obligations	_	1,606	_	_	_	_	1,606	
Certificates of deposit	_	1,900	1,150	_	_	_	3,050	
Other U.S. obligations	_	6,249	_	_	_	_	6,249	
GSE and Tennessee Valley Authority obligations	-	28,406	-	-	-	_	28,406	
State or local housing agency obligations	1,521	1,956	371	_	_	_	3,848	
Federal family education loan program ABS	54	4,518	_	_	-	_	4,572	
Other	1,192	101	_	_	_	61	1,354	
Total non-mortgage-backed securities	2,767	44,736	1,521		_	61	49,085	
Mortgage-backed securities								
Other U.S. obligations single-family MBS	210	13,880	-	-	-	-	14,090	
Other U.S. obligations multifamily MBS	_	568	_	_	_	_	568	
GSE single-family MBS	_	50,802	10	_	7	_	50,819	
GSE multifamily MBS	463	61,519	_	_	_	_	61,982	
Private-label residential MBS	7	76	116	988	9,729	35	10,951	
Manufactured housing loan ABS	_	_	69	-	_	_	69	
Home equity loan ABS	1	4	84	24	58	_	171	
Total mortgage-backed securities	681	126,849	279	1,012	9,794	35	138,650	

Total investment securities

Total investments

3,448

13,173

171,585

215,619

Long-term Investments. Within the portfolio of long-term investments, the FHLBanks are primarily subject to credit risk related to private-label mortgage-backed securities that are either directly or indirectly supported by underlying mortgage loans. The FHLBanks invested in private-label mortgage-backed securities, which consisted of private-label residential MBS, manufactured housing loan ABS, and home equity loan ABS. Each private-label mortgage-backed security may contain one or more forms of credit protection/enhancements, including, but not limited to, (1) guarantee of principal and interest, (2) subordination, (3) over-collateralization and excess interest, and (4) insurance wrap. Credit enhancement achieved through subordination features results in the subordination of payments to junior classes to support cash flows received by senior classes held by investors such as the FHLBanks.

1,800

40,238

1,012

10,567

9,794

9,794

96

2,626

187,735

292,017

Although the FHLBanks invested in private-label mortgage-backed securities that at the date of purchase were substantially all rated triple-A, many of these securities have incurred credit losses based on economic conditions and housing market trends.

⁽¹⁾ Does not reflect any changes in ratings, outlook, or watch status occurring after March 31, 2017.

⁽²⁾ Investment amounts represent the carrying value and do not include related accrued interest.

⁽³⁾ Does not reflect any changes in ratings, outlook, or watch status occurring after December 31, 2016.

Current credit enhancement percentages reflect the ability of subordinated classes of securities to absorb principal losses and interest shortfalls before the senior classes held by the FHLBanks are affected (i.e., the losses, expressed as a percentage of the outstanding principal balances, that could be incurred in the underlying loan pools before the securities held by the FHLBanks would be affected, assuming that all of those losses occurred on the measurement date). Depending on the timing and amount of losses in the underlying loan pools, it is possible that the senior classes held by the FHLBanks could have losses in scenarios where the cumulative loan losses do not exceed the current credit enhancement percentage.

Table 32 presents collateral performance and credit enhancement information related to private-label mortgage-backed securities at March 31, 2017. No FHLBank has purchased private-label mortgage-backed securities since 2008.

Table 32 - Credit Ratings of Private-Label Mortgage-Backed Securities at March 31, 2017 (dollars in millions)

	Total	Prime(1)	Alt-A(1)(2)	Subprime(1)
Unpaid Principal Balance (UPB) by credit rating(3)				
Triple-A	\$ 7	\$ _	\$ 6	\$ 1
Double-A	74	40	31	3
Single-A	265	54	60	151
Triple-B	944	742	168	34
Double-B	1,079	766	288	25
Single-B	1,015	350	620	45
Triple-C	3,992	1,066	2,841	85
Double-C	901	113	552	236
Single-C	313	106	92	115
Single-D	4,085	1,715	2,347	23
Unrated	33	23	9	1
Total	\$ 12,708	\$ 4,975	\$ 7,014	\$ 719
Amortized cost	\$ 10,645	\$ 4,388	\$ 5,753	\$ 504
Gross unrealized losses(4)	(342)	(159)	(138)	(45)
Fair value	11,208	4,615	5,990	603
Credit losses(5)				
Total OTTI	\$ (2)	\$ (1)	\$ (1)	\$ _
AOCI(6)	 (3)	 	(3)	
Credit losses	\$ (5)	\$ (1)	\$ (4)	\$ _
Weighted-average percentage				
Fair value to UPB	88.2%	92.8%	85.4%	83.9%
Original credit support(7)	19.0%	10.6%	22.9%	38.1%
Credit support(8)	8.7%	6.7%	8.4%	25.7%
Collateral delinquency(9)	14.4%	10.3%	16.6%	21.4%

⁽¹⁾ The FHLBanks classify securities as prime, Alt-A, and subprime based on the originator's classification at the time of origination or based on classification by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization upon issuance of the securities.

⁽²⁾ The FHLBanks held a total of \$1,607 million in Alt-A option adjustable-rate mortgages, of which \$578 million are in a gross unrealized loss position based on their unpaid principal balance at March 31, 2017.

⁽³⁾ Represents the lowest rating available for each security owned by an individual FHLBank based on the nationally recognized statistical rating organization(s) used by that FHLBank. The internal ratings of an individual FHLBank may differ from those obtained from the nationally recognized statistical rating organization(s) and other FHLBank internal ratings.

⁽⁴⁾ Represents total gross unrealized losses including non-credit-related other-than-temporary impairment recognized in AOCI. The unpaid principal balance and amortized cost of private-label mortgage-backed securities in a gross unrealized loss position was \$5,041 million and \$4,477 million at March 31, 2017.

⁽⁵⁾ The credit losses presented are for the three months ended March 31, 2017.

⁽⁶⁾ Represents the net amount of other-than-temporary impairment losses reclassified to/(from) AOCI.

⁽⁷⁾ Original weighted-average credit support is based on the credit support at the time of issuance and is determined based on the unpaid principal balance of the individual securities in the category and their respective original credit support.

⁽⁸⁾ Weighted-average credit support is based on the credit support as of March 31, 2017, and is determined based on the unpaid principal balance of the individual securities in the category and their respective credit support as of March 31, 2017.

⁽⁹⁾ Weighted-average collateral delinquency rate is determined based on the underlying loans that are 60 days or more past due and is determined based on the unpaid principal balance of the individual securities in the category and their respective delinquencies.

Monoline Bond Insurance. Certain FHLBank investment securities portfolios include a limited number of investments that are insured by monoline bond insurers. The monoline bond insurance on these investments guarantees the timely payment of principal and interest if these payments cannot be satisfied from the cash flows of the underlying mortgage collateral.

The monoline bond insurers continue to be subject to adverse ratings and weak financial performance measures, which imply an increased risk that the monoline bond insurer will fail to fulfill its obligations to reimburse the insured investor for claims made under the related insurance policies. There are five monoline bond insurers that insure the affected FHLBanks' investment securities. Of the five monoline bond insurers, the financial guarantee from Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp. is considered sufficient to cover all future claims and therefore excluded from the burnout period analysis. Conversely, the key burnout period for monoline bond insurers Financial Guaranty Insurance Company, Syncora Guarantee Inc., and MBIA Insurance Corp. are not considered applicable due to regulatory intervention that has suspended all claims, and the affected FHLBanks have placed no reliance on these monoline insurers. For the remaining monoline bond insurer, Ambac Assurance Corp., the affected FHLBanks established a burnout period ending on March 31, 2021. In addition, Ambac Assurance Corp. reimbursements are limited to 45% of new claims during the burnout period. The FHLBanks monitor the financial condition of Ambac Assurance Corp. on an ongoing basis, and, as facts and circumstances change, the burnout period could significantly change.

As of March 31, 2017, total monoline bond insurance coverage was \$261 million, of which \$170 million represents the FHLBanks' private-label MBS covered by the monoline bond insurance that the FHLBanks were relying on at March 31, 2017, for modeling cash flows. Of the \$170 million, 86.5% represents subprime loans and 13.5% represents Alt-A loans. The FHLBanks classify securities as prime, Alt-A, and subprime based on the originator's classification at the time of origination or based on classification by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization upon issuance of the securities.

Short-term Investments. The FHLBanks maintain short-term investment portfolios, which may provide funds to meet the credit needs of their members and to maintain liquidity. The FHLBank Act and FHFA regulations set liquidity requirements for the FHLBanks, and an individual FHLBank's board of directors may also adopt additional liquidity policies. In addition, each FHLBank maintains a contingency liquidity plan in the event of operational disruptions at either the FHLBanks or the Office of Finance. (See <u>Liquidity and Capital Resources</u> for a discussion of the FHLBanks' liquidity management.)

Within the portfolio of short-term investments, the FHLBanks are subject to credit risk from unsecured credit exposures with private counterparties. Each FHLBank manages its own credit risk independently. The FHLBanks' unsecured credit investments have maturities ranging between overnight and nine months, and generally include the following types:

- Interest-bearing deposits. Primarily consists of unsecured deposits that earn interest.
- Federal funds sold. Unsecured loans of reserve balances at the Federal Reserve Banks between financial institutions
 that are made on an overnight and term basis.
- Certificates of deposit. Unsecured negotiable promissory notes issued by banks and payable to the bearer on demand.

Table 33 presents the FHLBanks' unsecured credit exposure with private counterparties by investment type. At March 31, 2017, the FHLBanks had aggregate unsecured credit exposure from investments of \$1 billion or more to each of 18 private counterparties. The aggregate unsecured credit exposure to these counterparties represented 80.7% of the FHLBanks' total unsecured investment credit exposure to private counterparties. The unsecured investment credit exposure presented in Table 33 does not reflect the average or maximum exposure during the period, as the balances presented reflect the balances at period end.

Table 33 - Unsecured Credit Exposure by Investment Type

(dollars in millions)

Carrying Value(1)(2)	March 31, 2017		December 31, 2016		
Interest-bearing deposits	\$	3,379	\$	2,877	
Federal funds sold		78,413		48,633	
Certificates of deposit		2,150		3,050	
Total	\$	83,942	\$	54,560	

⁽¹⁾ Excludes unsecured investment credit exposure to U.S. government, U.S. government agencies, government instrumentalities, government-sponsored enterprises, and supranational entities, and does not include related accrued interest.

Each FHLBank actively monitors its credit exposures and the credit quality of its counterparties, including an assessment of each counterparty's financial performance, capital adequacy, sovereign support, and the current market perceptions of the counterparties. General macroeconomic, political, and market conditions may also be considered when deciding on unsecured exposure. As a result, the FHLBanks may limit or suspend existing exposures.

FHFA regulations include limits on the amount of unsecured credit an individual FHLBank may extend to a counterparty or to a group of affiliated counterparties. This limit is based on a percentage of eligible capital and the counterparty's overall credit rating. Under these regulations, the level of eligible capital is determined as the lesser of an individual FHLBank's total regulatory capital or the eligible amount of Tier 1 capital or regulatory capital of the counterparty. The eligible amount of capital is then multiplied by a stated percentage. The percentage that an FHLBank may offer for term extensions of unsecured credit ranges from 1% to 15% based on the counterparty's credit rating. The calculation of term extensions of unsecured credit includes on-balance sheet transactions, off-balance sheet commitments, and derivative transactions. (See <u>Credit Risk</u> - <u>Derivative Counterparties</u> for additional information related to derivatives exposure.)

FHFA regulation also permits the FHLBanks to extend additional unsecured credit for sales of federal funds with a maturity of one day or less and sales of federal funds subject to a continuing contract that renews automatically. An FHLBank's total unsecured exposure to a counterparty may not exceed twice the regulatory limit for term exposures, or a total of 2% to 30% of the eligible amount of capital, based on the counterparty's credit rating. As of March 31, 2017, each of the FHLBanks was in compliance with the regulatory limits established for unsecured credit.

The FHLBanks are prohibited by FHFA regulation from investing in financial instruments issued by non-U.S. entities, other than those issued by U.S. branches and agency offices of foreign commercial banks. The FHLBanks' unsecured credit exposures to U.S. branches and agency offices of foreign commercial banks include the risk that, as a result of political or economic conditions in a country, the counterparty may be unable to meet its contractual repayment obligations. The FHLBanks' unsecured credit exposures to domestic counterparties and U.S. subsidiaries of foreign commercial banks include the risk that these counterparties have extended credit to foreign counterparties. As of March 31, 2017, an FHLBank held full faith and credit U.S. guaranteed securities with foreign issuers totaling \$465 million. Other than these investments, the FHLBanks are in compliance with the FHFA regulation as of March 31, 2017.

As of March 31, 2017, the FHLBanks' unsecured investment credit exposure to U.S. branches and agency offices of foreign commercial banks was comprised of federal funds sold and certificates of deposit. As of March 31, 2017, 94.7% of the FHLBanks' unsecured investments in federal funds sold and 83.7% of the FHLBanks' unsecured investment in certificates of deposit were to U.S. branches and agency offices of foreign commercial banks.

Table 34 presents the lowest long-term credit ratings of the unsecured investment credit exposures presented by the domicile of the counterparty or the domicile of the counterparty's immediate parent for U.S. branches and agency offices of foreign commercial banks based on the nationally recognized statistical rating organization(s) used by the individual FHLBank holding the investment. This table does not reflect the foreign sovereign government's credit rating.

⁽²⁾ May include unsecured investment credit exposure to members.

Table 34 - Ratings of Unsecured Investment Credit Exposure by Domicile of Counterparty at March 31, 2017 (1) (dollars in millions)

	Investment Grade								
Carrying Value(2)	Double-A		Single-A		Triple-B		Unrated		Total
Domestic	\$	615	\$	5,599	\$ 1,435	\$	132	\$	7,781
U.S. subsidiaries of foreign commercial banks		_		130	_		_		130
Total domestic and U.S. subsidiaries of foreign commercial banks		615		5,729	1,435		132		7,911
U.S. branches and agency offices of foreign commercial banks									
Sweden		14,091		5,957	_		_		20,048
Canada		2,050		12,041	_		_		14,091
Australia		12,047		_	_		_		12,047
France		_		6,660	_		_		6,660
Netherlands		-		6,513	_		_		6,513
Germany		1,938		4,210	_		_		6,148
Norway		-		6,076	_		_		6,076
Japan		_		3,758	_		_		3,758
Belgium		-		490	_		_		490
Switzerland		_		200	_		_		200
Total U.S. branches and agency offices of foreign commercial banks		30,126		45,905	_		_		76,031
Total unsecured investment credit exposure	\$	30,741	\$	51,634	\$ 1,435	\$	132	\$	83,942

⁽¹⁾ Does not reflect any changes in ratings, outlook, or watch status occurring after March 31, 2017. The ratings presented in this table represent the lowest long-term rating available for each security owned by an individual FHLBank, based on the nationally recognized statistical rating organization(s) used by that FHLBank. The internal ratings of an individual FHLBank may differ from those obtained from the nationally recognized statistical rating organization(s) and other FHLBank internal ratings.

Table 35 presents the contractual maturity of the FHLBanks' unsecured investment credit exposure by the domicile of the counterparty or the domicile of the counterparty's immediate parent for U.S. branches and agency offices of foreign commercial banks. The FHLBanks also reduce the credit risk on investments by generally investing in investments that have short-term maturities. At March 31, 2017, 91.0% of the carrying value of the total unsecured investments held by the FHLBanks had overnight maturities.

Table 35 - Contractual Maturity of Unsecured Investment Credit Exposure by Domicile of Counterparty at March 31, 2017 (dollars in millions)

Carrying Value(1)		Overnight	Due 2 days through 30 days		Due 31 days through 90 days	Due 91 days through 180 days		Total	
Domestic	\$	7,431	\$		\$ -	\$	350	\$	7,781
U.S. subsidiaries of foreign commercial banks		130							130
Total domestic and U.S. subsidiaries of foreign commercial banks		7,561		_	_		350		7,911
U.S. branches and agency offices of foreign commercial banks									
Sweden		19,898		_	150		_		20,048
Canada		11,248		1,793	1,050		_		14,091
Australia		10,192		1,320	535		_		12,047
France		5,670		250	740		_		6,660
Netherlands		6,513		_	_		_		6,513
Germany		5,753		_	395		_		6,148
Norway		6,076		_	_		_		6,076
Japan		2,958		800	_		_		3,758
Belgium		490		_	_		_		490
Switzerland				_	200				200
Total U.S. branches and agency offices of foreign commercial banks		68,798		4,163	3,070		_		76,031
Total unsecured investment credit exposure	\$	76,359	\$	4,163	\$ 3,070	\$	350	\$	83,942

⁽¹⁾ Excludes unsecured investment credit exposure to U.S. government, U.S. government agencies, government instrumentalities, government-sponsored enterprises, and supranational entities and does not include related accrued interest.

⁽²⁾ Excludes unsecured investment credit exposure to U.S. government, U.S. government agencies, government instrumentalities, government-sponsored enterprises, and supranational entities, and does not include related accrued interest.

Mortgage Loans Held for Portfolio. The FHFA's Acquired Member Asset (AMA) regulation permits the FHLBanks to purchase and hold specified mortgage loans from their members. Each FHLBank has established or participated in the AMA programs such as the MPF Program and MPP as services to their members. Members and eligible housing associates may apply to become a participating financial institution (PFI) of their respective FHLBank. The mortgage loans purchased under these programs may carry more credit risk than advances, even though the respective member or housing associate provides credit enhancement and bears a portion of the credit risk.

In addition to credit risk associated with mortgage loans purchased or funded through the AMA programs, the FHLBanks are exposed to the risk of non-performance of mortgage insurers that provide primary mortgage insurance and supplemental mortgage insurance coverage on mortgage loans.

Management at each FHLBank believes that it has adequate policies and procedures in place to manage credit risk on mortgage loans appropriately. (See <u>Note 9 - Allowance for Credit Losses</u> to the accompanying combined financial statements for additional information about mortgage loan credit quality indicators, allowance for credit losses, and delinquency statistics.)

The FHFA published the final AMA rule, which became effective January 18, 2017, which governs an FHLBank's authority to purchase and hold certain types of mortgage loans acquired from its PFIs. The final rule, among other things, enhanced the credit risk sharing requirement by allowing an FHLBank to utilize its own model to determine the credit enhancement for AMA loan assets and pool loans in lieu of a nationally recognized statistical rating organization ratings model. (See <u>Legislative and Regulatory Developments</u> for more information about the FHFA final rule on acquired member assets.)

MPF Loans - Loss Allocation. Credit losses on conventional MPF loans held for portfolio not absorbed by the borrower's equity in the mortgaged property, property insurance, or primary mortgage insurance are allocated for each master commitment between an MPF FHLBank and the PFI. For MPF loans, credit losses in a master commitment are first absorbed by an FHLBank's first loss account (FLA), but if applicable to the MPF product, an FHLBank will withhold a PFI's scheduled performance credit enhancement fee in order to reimburse itself for any losses allocated to the FLA. If the FLA is exhausted, the credit losses are then absorbed by the PFI's credit enhancement amount that is calculated by utilizing a third party's credit model.

MPF Loans - Setting Credit Enhancements. Pursuant to the revised AMA regulation, each MPF FHLBank has assessed, and may have adjusted its methodology, to set the PFI's credit enhancement amount. The PFI's credit enhancement amount is determined by each FHLBank with respect to an asset or a pool, based on documented analysis that the FHLBank has a high degree of confidence that it will not bear material losses beyond the losses absorbed by the FLA, even under reasonably likely adverse changes to expected economic conditions.

The MPF products were designed to allow for periodic resets of the credit enhancement amount for each master commitment, and of the First Loss Account for each master commitment for certain products, because the amount of credit enhancement necessary to maintain an FHLBank's risk of credit losses within an FHLBank's risk tolerance for any master commitment is usually reduced over time. Under the MPF Program, the PFI's credit enhancement amount may take the form of a contingent, performance-based credit enhancement fee as well as the credit enhancement amount (which is a direct liability to pay credit losses or the requirement for the PFI to pay for an SMI policy insuring a portion of the credit losses).

See Financial Discussion and Analysis of Combined Financial Condition and Combined Results of Operations - Risk Management - Credit Risk - Mortgage Loans Held for Portfolio, pages 91 to 97 of the Federal Home Loan Banks Combined Financial Report for the year ended December 31, 2016, for information on loss allocation structures, mortgage insurance, and state concentrations for MPF Program and MPP loans.

<u>Derivative Counterparties.</u> Each FHLBank transacts most of its derivatives with large banks and major broker-dealers. Derivative transactions may be either executed with a counterparty (uncleared derivatives) or cleared through a Futures Commission Merchant (i.e., clearing agent) with a Derivative Clearing Organization (cleared derivatives).

Each FHLBank is subject to credit risk due to the risk of non-performance by counterparties to its derivative transactions. The amount of credit risk on derivatives depends on the extent to which netting procedures, collateral requirements, and other credit enhancements are used and are effective in mitigating the risk. Each FHLBank manages credit risk through credit analysis, collateral management, and other credit enhancements. The FHLBanks are also required to follow the requirements set forth by applicable regulation.

The contractual or notional amount of derivative transactions reflects the involvement of an FHLBank in the various classes of financial instruments. The maximum credit risk of an FHLBank with respect to derivative transactions is the estimated cost of replacing the derivative transactions if there is a default, minus the value of any related collateral, including initial and certain variation margin. In determining maximum credit risk, each FHLBank considers accrued interest receivables and payables, as well as the netting requirements to net assets and liabilities.

Uncleared Derivatives. Each FHLBank is subject to the risk of non-performance by the counterparties to its uncleared derivative transactions. An FHLBank generally requires collateral on uncleared derivative transactions. Unless the collateral delivery threshold is set to zero, the amount of net unsecured credit exposure that is permissible with respect to each counterparty depends on the credit rating of that counterparty. A counterparty generally must deliver collateral if the total market value of the FHLBank's exposure to that counterparty rises above a specific trigger point. As a result of these risk mitigation initiatives, the management of each FHLBank did not anticipate any credit losses on its uncleared derivative transactions as of March 31, 2017.

Cleared Derivatives. Each FHLBank is subject to the risk of non-performance by the Derivative Clearing Organization(s) (Clearinghouse) and the clearing agents. The requirement that an FHLBank posts initial and variation margin through the clearing agent, to the Clearinghouse, exposes an FHLBank to credit risk in the event that the clearing agent or the Clearinghouse fails to meet its obligations. However, the use of cleared derivatives is intended to mitigate an FHLBank's overall credit risk exposure because a central counterparty is substituted for individual counterparties and collateral/payment is posted daily for changes in the value of cleared derivatives through a clearing agent. The management of each FHLBank did not anticipate any credit losses on its cleared derivatives as of March 31, 2017.

Table 36 presents the derivative positions with non-member counterparties and member institutions to which the FHLBanks had credit exposure at March 31, 2017.

Table 36 - Derivative Counterparty Credit Exposure at March 31, 2017 (dollars in millions)

Credit Rating(1)	Notional Amount		Net Derivatives Fair Value Before Collateral and Variation Margin for Daily Settled Amount Contracts		Cash Collateral Pledged To (From) Counterparties and Variation Margin for Daily Settled Contracts(2)		Non-cash Collateral Pledged To (From) Counterparties		Net Credit Exposure to Counterparties	
Non-member counterparties										
Asset positions with credit exposure										
Uncleared derivatives										
Double-A	\$	2,494	\$	13	\$	(9)	\$ -	\$	4	
Single-A		19,843		206		(77)	(105)		24	
Cleared derivatives(3)		170,111		730		(265)	534		999	
Liability positions with credit exposure										
Uncleared derivatives										
Double-A		482		(10)		11	_		1	
Single-A		15,183		(154)		156	6		8	
Triple-B		5,126		(33)		22	12		1	
Cleared derivatives(3)		150,597		(1,010)		1,626	108		724	
Total derivative positions with credit exposure to non-member counterparties		363,836		(258)		1,464	555		1,761	
Member institutions(4)		867		4		_	_		4	
Total	\$	364,703	\$	(254)	\$	1,464	\$ 555	\$	1,765	

⁽¹⁾ This chart does not reflect any changes in rating, outlook, or watch status occurring after March 31, 2017. The ratings presented in this table represent the lowest long-term counterparty credit rating available for each counterparty of an individual FHLBank, based on the nationally recognized statistical rating organization(s) used by that FHLBank.

⁽²⁾ Cleared derivatives include variation margin for daily settled contracts of \$511 million at March 31, 2017.

⁽³⁾ Represents derivative transactions cleared with LCH. Clearnet LLC and CME Clearing, the FHLBanks' clearinghouses, which are not rated. LCH. Clearnet LLC's parent company, LCH Group Holdings Ltd., is rated A+ by S&P and CME Clearing's parent company, CME Group Inc., is rated Aa3 by Moody's and AA- by S&P.

⁽⁴⁾ Member institutions include mortgage delivery commitments and derivatives with members where an FHLBank is acting as an intermediary. Collateral held with respect to derivatives with member institutions where an FHLBank is acting as an intermediary represents the amount of eligible collateral physically held by or on behalf of the FHLBank or collateral assigned to the FHLBank, as evidenced by a written security agreement, and held by the member institution for the benefit of that FHLBank.

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Each FHLBank is responsible for establishing its own risk management philosophies, practices, and policies. Each FHLBank describes its risk management policies for its business, including quantitative and qualitative disclosures about its market risk, in its periodic reports filed with the SEC. (See Explanatory Statement about Federal Home Loan Banks Combined Financial Report.)

Each FHLBank has established policies and procedures to evaluate, manage, and mitigate market risks. The FHFA has established regulations governing the risk management practices of the FHLBanks. The FHLBanks must file periodic compliance reports with the FHFA. The FHFA conducts annual on-site examinations, interim on-site visits, and off-site analyses of each FHLBank and the Office of Finance.

Interest-Rate Risk

Interest-rate risk is the risk that relative and absolute changes in interest rates may adversely affect an institution's financial condition. The goal of an interest-rate risk management strategy is not necessarily to eliminate interest-rate risk, but to manage it by setting, and operating within, an appropriate framework and limits. The FHLBanks generally manage interest-rate risk by acquiring and maintaining a portfolio of assets and liabilities and entering into related derivative transactions to limit the expected mismatches in duration and market value of equity sensitivity. The FHLBanks measure and monitor interest rate-risk with commonly used methods, which include the calculations of market value of equity, duration of equity, and duration gap. (See *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk*, pages 101 to 106, of the Federal Home Loan Banks Combined Financial Report for the year ended December 31, 2016, for additional information.)

Market Value of Equity and Duration of Equity

Each FHLBank has an internal modeling system for measuring its duration of equity; therefore, individual FHLBank measurements may not be directly comparable. Each FHLBank reports the results of its duration of equity calculations to the FHFA each quarter. However, not all FHLBanks manage to the duration of equity risk measure. The capital adequacy rules of the FHFA require each FHLBank to hold permanent capital in an amount sufficient to cover the sum of its credit, market, and operations risk-based capital requirements, which are defined by applicable regulations. Each FHLBank has implemented a market-risk model that calculates the market-risk component of this requirement.

Table 37 presents each FHLBank that includes quantitative market value of equity and duration of equity information in its individual 2017 First Quarter SEC Form 10-Q.

Table 37 - Individual FHLBank's Market Value of Equity and Duration of Equity Disclosures

FHLBank	Market Value of Equity	Duration of Equity
Boston	✓	✓
New York	✓	✓
Pittsburgh	(1)	✓
Atlanta	✓	✓
Cincinnati	✓	✓
Indianapolis	✓	✓
Chicago	(2)	✓
Des Moines	(3)	(3)
Dallas	✓	✓
Topeka	(4)	✓
San Francisco	✓	(5)

⁽¹⁾ The FHLBank of Pittsburgh monitors and measures market value of equity to par value of capital stock, as described in its 2017 First Quarter SEC Form 10-Q. In addition, the FHLBank of Pittsburgh also monitors return on equity spread volatility relative to a return on equity spread volatility limit, established and approved by its board of directors.

⁽²⁾ The FHLBank of Chicago disclosed the dollar loss limits on changes in market value of equity under parallel interest rate shocks in its 2017 First Quarter SEC Form 10-Q.

⁽³⁾ Although the FHLBank of Des Moines measures and monitors market value of equity and duration of equity, those measures are not disclosed as key market risk measures. The FHLBank of Des Moines disclosed, in its 2017 First Quarter SEC Form 10-Q, market value of capital stock (MVCS) sensitivity and projected income sensitivity as key market risk measures and MVCS as its key capital adequacy measure.

⁽⁴⁾ The FHLBank of Topeka measures and monitors market value of equity (MVE); however, the FHLBank of Topeka measures market value risk in terms of its MVE in relation to its total regulatory capital stock outstanding instead of to its book value of equity. As described in its 2017 First Quarter SEC Form 10-Q, the FHLBank of Topeka believes this is a reasonable metric because, as a cooperative, the metric reflects the market value of the FHLBank of Topeka relative to the book value of its capital stock.

⁽⁵⁾ The FHLBank of San Francisco does not disclose duration of equity, rather it discloses a comparable metric, "Market Value of Capital Sensitivity" as a key market risk measure.

Table 38 presents the duration of equity reported by each FHLBank to the FHFA in accordance with the FHFA's guidance, which prescribes that down and up interest-rate shocks equal 200 basis points. However, the applicable guidance restricts the down rate from assuming a negative interest rate. Therefore, each FHLBank adjusts the down rate accordingly in periods of very low levels of interest rates.

Table 38 - Duration of Equity *(in years)*

		March 31, 2017			December 31, 2016				
FHLBank	Down	Base	Up	Down	Base	Up			
Boston	(3.0)	1.2	3.7	(3.4)	1.7	3.9			
New York	0.8	0.1	0.7	1.3	0.1	0.8			
Pittsburgh	3.4	0.6	1.1	4.5	0.2	0.8			
Atlanta	(0.3)	0.9	3.6	(0.3)	0.8	3.6			
Cincinnati	(4.2)	1.5	1.4	(3.7)	1.8	2.0			
Indianapolis	(3.2)	1.7	3.6	(8.1)	1.7	3.4			
Chicago	2.5	1.4	1.8	2.3	1.3	1.8			
Des Moines	2.6	1.6	2.7	0.8	1.1	2.6			
Dallas	1.3	(0.6)	0.8	0.9	(0.9)	0.9			
Topeka	2.3	(1.0)	2.2	3.0	(1.0)	2.6			
San Francisco	2.9	1.9	2.3	4.2	1.9	2.7			

Duration Gap

A related measure of interest-rate risk is duration gap, which is the difference between the estimated durations (market value sensitivity) of assets and liabilities, and reflects the extent to which estimated maturity and repricing cash flows for assets and liabilities are matched. Duration gap determines the sensitivity of assets and liabilities to interest-rate changes. Each FHLBank has an internal modeling system for measuring its duration gap; therefore, individual FHLBank measurements may not be directly comparable. Duration generally indicates the expected change in an instrument's market value resulting from an increase or a decrease in interest rates. Higher duration numbers, whether positive or negative, indicate greater volatility in the market value of equity in response to changing interest rates. Duration gap numbers in Table 39 include the effect of derivative transactions.

Table 39 - Duration Gap *(in months)*

FHLBank	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Boston	0.9	1.2
New York	(0.3)	(0.2)
Pittsburgh	0.1	(0.1)
Atlanta	0.4	0.4
Cincinnati	0.0	0.0
Indianapolis	0.4	0.3
Chicago	1.1	1.0
Des Moines	0.7	0.4
Dallas	(0.6)	(0.7)
Topeka	(0.6)	(0.6)
San Francisco	1.1	1.2

Use of Derivatives to Manage Interest-Rate Risk

An FHLBank enters into derivatives to manage interest-rate risk, prepayment risk, and other exposure inherent in otherwise unhedged assets and funding positions. An FHLBank attempts to use derivatives to reduce interest-rate exposure in the most cost-efficient manner. Derivatives are also used to manage the effective maturity, repricing frequency, or option characteristics of financial instruments to achieve risk-management objectives. (See <u>Note 10 - Derivatives and Hedging Activities</u> to the accompanying combined financial statements for a discussion of managing interest-rate risk exposure and <u>Financial Discussion and Analysis - Combined Results of Operations</u> for the effect of derivatives and hedging activities on net interest income and non-interest income resulting from the FHLBanks' hedging strategies.)

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

FHLBanks

The management of each FHLBank is required under applicable laws and regulations to establish and maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures as well as effective internal control over financial reporting, as such disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting relate to that FHLBank only. Each FHLBank's management assessed the effectiveness of its individual internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on this assessment, management of each FHLBank, other than the FHLBank of Des Moines, concluded, as of December 31, 2016, that its individual internal control over financial reporting is effective based on the criteria established in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013)*. Additionally, the independent registered public accounting firm of each FHLBank, other than the FHLBank of Des Moines, opined that the respective individual FHLBank maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016. (See *Part II. Item 8 - Financial Statements and Supplementary Data* or *Item 9A - Controls and Procedures* of each FHLBank's 2016 SEC Form 10-K for its *Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting*.)

Each FHLBank, other than the FHLBank of Des Moines, indicated that there were no changes to its internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended March 31, 2017, that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, its internal control over financial reporting. Additionally, management of each of these FHLBanks concluded that its disclosure controls and procedures were effective at a reasonable assurance level as of the end of the period covered by its respective 2017 First Quarter SEC Form 10-Q. (See *Part I. Item 4 - Controls and Procedures* of each FHLBank's 2017 First Quarter SEC Form 10-Q.)

FHLBank of Des Moines

As of December 31, 2016, the FHLBank of Des Moines' management identified a material weakness in its internal control over financial reporting process, related to ineffective controls over spreadsheets used in its financial close and reporting process. (See *Part II. Item 8 - Financial Statements and Supplementary Data* and *Item 9A - Controls and Procedures of the FHLBank of Des Moines' 2016 SEC Form 10-K* for additional information.)

During the quarter ended March 31, 2017, the management of the FHLBank of Des Moines continued to take steps to remediate the material weakness identified as of December 31, 2016, including streamlining certain spreadsheets, providing additional training to its personnel, and beginning to reduce its reliance on spreadsheets. Other than these remediation steps, there were no changes to its internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended March 31, 2017, that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, its internal control over financial reporting. Additionally, the management of the FHLBank of Des Moines concluded, based on its previous identification of the material weakness in its internal control over financial reporting, that its disclosure controls and procedures were not effective at a reasonable assurance level as of the end of the period covered by its 2017 First Quarter SEC Form 10-Q. (See *Part I. Item 4 - Controls and Procedures* of the FHLBank of Des Moines' 2017 First Quarter SEC Form 10-Q.)

Office of Finance Controls and Procedures over the Combined Financial Reporting Combining Process

The Office of Finance is not responsible for the preparation, accuracy, or adequacy of the information or financial data provided by the FHLBanks to the Office of Finance for use in preparing the combined financial reports, or for the quality or effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures or internal control over financial reporting of the FHLBanks as they relate to that information and financial data. Each FHLBank is responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting with respect to the information and financial data provided to the Office of Finance. Although the Office of Finance is not an SEC registrant, FHFA regulations require that the combined financial report form and content generally be consistent with SEC Regulations S-K and S-X, as interpreted by the FHFA. The Office of Finance is not required to establish and maintain, and in light of the nature of its role has not established and maintained, disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting in the same manner as those maintained by each FHLBank. The Office of Finance has established controls and procedures concerning the FHLBanks' submission of information and financial data to the Office of Finance, the process of combining the financial statements and other financial information of the individual FHLBanks, and the review of that information.

The Office of Finance does not independently verify the financial information submitted by each FHLBank that comprise the combined financial statements, the condensed combining schedules, and other disclosures included in this Combined Financial Report. Instead, the Office of Finance relies on each FHLBank management's certification and representation regarding the accuracy and completeness, in all material respects, of its data submitted to the Office of Finance for use in preparing this Combined Financial Report.

Audit Committee Charter

The charter of the audit committee of the Office of Finance's board of directors is available on the Office of Finance's web site at www.fhlb-of.com. This web site address is provided as a matter of convenience only, and its contents are not made part of this report and are not intended to be incorporated by reference into this report.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The FHLBanks are subject to various pending legal proceedings arising in the normal course of business. The FHLBanks and the Office of Finance are not a party to, nor are they subject to, any pending legal proceedings, except the following identified proceedings, where the ultimate liability of the FHLBanks, if any, arising out of these proceedings is likely to have a material effect on the results of operations, financial condition, or liquidity of the FHLBanks or that are otherwise material to the FHLBanks. (See each FHLBank's 2017 First Quarter SEC Form 10-Q under *Part II. Item 1 - Legal Proceedings* for additional information, including updates, to its legal proceedings.)

Legal Proceedings Relating to the Purchase of Certain Private-label MBS

As of March 31, 2017, each of the FHLBanks of Boston, Chicago, and Des Moines is a plaintiff in continued legal proceedings that relate to the purchases of certain private-label MBS. Defendants in these lawsuits include entities and their affiliates that buy, sell, or distribute the FHLBanks' consolidated obligations or are derivative counterparties. These defendants and their affiliates may be members or former members of the plaintiff FHLBanks or other FHLBanks. As a result of its merger with the FHLBank of Seattle, the FHLBank of Des Moines became involved in a number of legal proceedings initiated by the FHLBank of Seattle against various entities relating to its purchases and subsequent impairment of certain private-label MBS. Although the FHLBank of Seattle sold all private-label MBS during the three months ended March 31, 2015, the FHLBank of Des Moines continues to be involved in these legal proceedings.

Legal Proceedings Relating to the Lehman Bankruptcy

See <u>Note 16 - Commitments and Contingencies</u> - Lehman Bankruptcy to the accompanying combined financial statements for information on legal proceedings and settlement relating to bankruptcy proceedings involving Lehman Brothers Holdings, Inc.

RISK FACTORS

There were no material changes to the risk factors disclosed in the Federal Home Loan Banks Combined Financial Report for the year ended December 31, 2016. (See each FHLBank's 2017 First Quarter SEC Form 10-Q for any updates to the risk factors included in such FHLBank's 2016 SEC Form 10-K under *Part I. Item 1A - Risk Factors.*)

OTHER INFORMATION

There were no material changes to the disclosure relating to Rule 2-01(c)(1)(ii)(A) of SEC Regulation S-X (the Loan Rule) included in the Federal Home Loan Banks Combined Financial Report for the year ended December 31, 2016. (See each affected FHLBank's 2017 First Quarter SEC Form 10-Q for any updates to the Loan Rule disclosure included in such FHLBank's 2016 SEC Form 10-K under *Part II. Item 9B - Other Information*.)

MARKET FOR CAPITAL STOCK AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

As a cooperative, each FHLBank conducts its advances business and mortgage loan programs almost exclusively with its members. Members and certain former members own all of the FHLBanks' capital stock. There is no established marketplace for the FHLBanks' stock and it is not publicly traded. FHLBank stock is purchased by members at the stated par value of \$100 per share and may be redeemed/repurchased at its stated par value of \$100 per share, subject to applicable redemption periods and certain conditions and limitations.

At March 31, 2017, the FHLBanks had 365 million shares of capital stock outstanding, including mandatorily redeemable capital stock. The FHLBanks are not required to register their securities under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended; however, each FHLBank is required to register a class of its stock under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. (See Note 13 - Capital to the accompanying combined financial statements for additional information on regulatory capital stock and mandatorily redeemable capital stock.)

Table 40 presents combined regulatory capital stock, which includes mandatorily redeemable capital stock, held by type of member and Table 41 presents FHLBank membership by type of member.

Table 40 - Regulatory Capital Stock Held by Type of Member *(dollars in millions)*

	March 3	1, 2017	December	31, 2016
	Amount	Percentage of Regulatory Capital Stock	Amount	Percentage of Regulatory Capital Stock
Commercial banks	\$ 22,399	61.5%	\$ 23,650	62.3%
Savings Institutions	4,861	13.3%	4,961	13.1%
Insurance companies	4,128	11.3%	4,009	10.6%
Credit unions	3,606	9.9%	3,605	9.5%
Community development financial institutions	9	_	9	_
Total GAAP capital stock	35,003	96.0%	36,234	95.5%
Mandatorily redeemable capital stock	1,462	4.0%	1,704	4.5%
Total combined regulatory capital stock	\$ 36,465	100.0%	\$ 37,938	100.0%

Table 41 - Membership by Type of Member

	March 3	31, 2017	Decembe	r 31, 2016
	Number	Percentage of Total Members	Number	Percentage of Total Members
Commercial banks	4,474	63.3%	4,520	63.5%
Credit unions	1,397	19.8%	1,389	19.5%
Savings Institutions	774	10.9%	778	10.9%
Insurance companies	379	5.3%	393	5.5%
Community development financial institutions	47	0.7%	45	0.6%
Total	7,071	100.0%	7,125	100.0%

The information on regulatory capital stock presented in Table 42 is accumulated at the holding-company level. The percentage of total regulatory capital stock identified in Table 42 for each holding company was computed by dividing all regulatory capital stock owned by subsidiaries of that holding company by total combined regulatory capital stock. These percentage concentrations do not represent ownership concentrations in an individual FHLBank.

Table 42 - Top 10 Regulatory Capital Stockholders by Holding Company at March 31, 2017 (dollars in millions)

Holding Company Name(1)	FHLBank Districts(2)	tory Capital tock(3)	Percentage of Total Regulatory Capital Stock	Redeem	datorily able Capital tock
Wells Fargo & Company	Des Moines, Dallas, Topeka, San Francisco	\$ 2,910	8.0%	\$	30
JPMorgan Chase & Co.	Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, Des Moines, San Francisco	2,855	7.8%		660
Citigroup Inc.	New York, Dallas, San Francisco	1,452	4.0%		_
Bank of America Corporation	Boston, Atlanta, Des Moines, San Francisco	1,208	3.3%		7
The PNC Financial Services Group, Inc.	Pittsburgh, Atlanta, Cincinnati	881	2.4%		22
MetLife, Inc.	Boston, New York, Pittsburgh, Des Moines	869	2.4%		31
New York Community Bancorp, Inc.	New York	578	1.6%		_
Navy Federal Credit Union	Atlanta	509	1.4%		_
U.S. Bancorp	Cincinnati, Des Moines, Topeka	477	1.3%		2
Ally Financial Inc.	Pittsburgh	359	1.0%		_
		\$ 12,098	33.2%	\$	752

⁽¹⁾ Holding company information was obtained from the Federal Reserve System's web site, the National Information Center (NIC), and SEC filings. The NIC is a central repository of data about banks and other institutions for which the Federal Reserve System has a supervisory, regulatory, or research interest, including both domestic and foreign banking organizations operating in the United States.

⁽²⁾ At March 31, 2017, each holding company had subsidiaries with regulatory capital stock holdings in these FHLBank districts.

⁽³⁾ Includes FHLBank capital stock that is considered to be mandatorily redeemable, which is classified as a liability under GAAP.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

<u>Individual Federal Home Loan Bank Selected Financial Data and Financial Ratios</u>

The following individual Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLBank) selected financial data and financial ratios are provided as a convenience to the reader. Please refer to <u>Explanatory Statement about Federal Home Loan Banks Combined Financial Report</u>, which discusses the independent management and operation of the FHLBanks; identifies the availability of other information about the FHLBanks; and describes where to find the periodic reports and other information filed by each FHLBank with the SEC.

Individual FHLBank Selected Financial Data and Financial Ratios

(dollars in millions)	Bo	ston	 New York	P	ittsburgh
Selected Statement of Condition Data(1)					
At March 31, 2017					
Assets					
Investments(2)	\$	17,216	\$ 36,925	\$	18,722
Advances		35,479	101,428		70,317
Mortgage loans held for portfolio		3,677	2,788		3,425
Allowance for credit losses on mortgage loans		(1)	(1)		(6)
Total assets		56,569	141,801		95,233
Consolidated obligations(3)					
Discount notes		24,179	46,162		24,191
Bonds		27,978	 86,143		65,481
Total consolidated obligations		52,157	 132,305		89,672
Mandatorily redeemable capital stock		33	21		5
Total capital					
Capital stock(4)		2,459	5,973		3,523
Additional capital from merger(5)		_	-		_
Retained earnings		1,230	1,395		1,031
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		(343)	(76)		83
Total capital		3,346	7,292		4,637
Asset composition (as a percentage of the individual FHLBank's total assets)					
Investments(2)		30.4%	26.0%		19.7%
Advances		62.7%	71.5%		73.8%
Mortgage loans held for portfolio, net		6.5%	2.0%		3.6%
Total retained earnings as a percentage of FHLBank's total assets		2.2%	1.0%		1.19
FHLBank's total assets as a percentage of FHLBank System's total assets		5.5%	13.8%		9.3%
At March 31, 2016					
Assets					
Investments(2)	\$	20,319	\$ 27,325	\$	17,802
Advances		34,525	89,482		69,022
Mortgage loans held for portfolio		3,576	2,567		3,080
Allowance for credit losses on mortgage loans		(1)	(1)		(6)
Total assets		58,669	119,941		91,905
Consolidated obligations(3)					
Discount notes		26,359	36,864		28,007
Bonds		27,962	74,927		58,479
Total consolidated obligations		54,321	111,791		86,486
Mandatorily redeemable capital stock		35	31		6
Subordinated notes(6)		_	_		_
Total capital					
Capital stock(4)		2,301	5,360		3,314
Additional capital from merger(5)		_	_		_
Retained earnings		1,139	1,292		898
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		(391)	(193)		94
Total capital		3,049	6,459		4,306
Asset composition (as a percentage of the individual FHLBank's total assets)					
Investments(2)		34.6%	22.8%		19.4%
Advances		58.8%	74.6%		75.19
Mortgage loans held for portfolio, net		6.1%	2.1%		3.3%
Total retained earnings as a percentage of individual FHLBank's total assets		1.9%	1.1%		1.0%
FHLBank's total assets as a percentage of FHLBank System's total assets		6.1%	12.5%		9.6%

⁽¹⁾ The sum or recalculation of individual FHLBank amounts may not agree or may not be recalculated from the Combined Statement of Condition amounts due to combining adjustments.

Investments consist of interest-bearing deposits, deposits with other FHLBanks, securities purchased under agreements to resell, federal funds sold, trading securities, available-for-sale securities, and held-to-maturity securities.

See Financial Discussion and Analysis - Combined Results of Operations - Interbank Transfers of Consolidated Bonds and Their Effect on Combined Net Income.

FHLBank capital stock is redeemable at the request of a member subject to the statutory redemption periods and other conditions and limitations. (See Note 13 - Capital to the accompanying combined financial statements.)

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67.3% 63.6% 52.4% 55.6% 71.5% 54.0% 54.8% 53.7% 0.4% 9.6% 11.0% 6.5% 4.0% 0.3% 14.2% 1.1% 1.4% 0.9% 1.6% 4.1% 0.9% 1.5% 1.6% 3.5% 13.1% 9.4% 5.5% 7.4% 16.9% 5.6% 4.6% 8.9% \$ 37,620 \$ 26,705 \$ 15,050 \$ 27,597 \$ 45,666 \$ 24,990 \$ 13,134 \$ 34,366 92,536 68,720 25,443 38,353 101,157 24,295 25,435 49,169 555 8,246 8,314 4,681 6,668 54 6,412 632 632 (2) (1) (1) (2) (1) — (2) — 132,376 103,870 50,507 70,913 154,056 49,503 45,204 84,739 60,166 53,671 15,055 40,293 103,699 <		6,665		5,013		2,537		4,418		7,449		2,941		2,132		5,573
67.3% 63.6% 52.4% 55.6% 71.5% 54.0% 54.8% 53.7% 0.4% 9.6% 11.0% 6.5% 4.0% 0.3% 14.2% 1.1% 1.4% 0.9% 1.6% 4.1% 0.9% 1.5% 1.6% 3.5% 13.1% 9.4% 5.5% 7.4% 16.9% 5.6% 4.6% 8.9% \$ 37,620 \$ 26,705 \$ 15,050 \$ 27,597 \$ 45,666 \$ 24,990 \$ 13,134 \$ 34,366 92,536 68,720 25,443 38,353 101,157 24,295 25,435 49,169 555 8,246 8,314 4,681 6,668 54 6,412 632 632 (2) (1) (1) (2) (1) — (2) — 132,376 103,870 50,507 70,913 154,056 49,503 45,204 84,739 60,166 53,671 15,055 40,293 103,699 <																
0.4% 9.6% 17.0% 6.5% 4.0% 0.3% 14.2% 1.1% 1.4% 0.9% 1.6% 4.1% 0.9% 1.5% 1.6% 3.5% 13.1% 9.4% 5.5% 7.4% 16.9% 5.6% 4.6% 8.9% \$ 37,620 \$ 26,705 \$ 15,050 \$ 27,597 \$ 45,666 \$ 24,990 \$ 13,134 \$ 34,366 92,536 68,720 25,443 38,353 101,157 24,295 25,435 49,169 555 8,246 8,314 4,681 6,668 5.4 6,412 632 (2) (1) (1) (2) (1) — (2) — 132,376 103,870 50,507 70,913 154,056 49,503 45,204 84,739 60,166 53,671 15,055 40,293 103,699 27,024 25,160 21,095 63,830 43,957 31,958 24,021 42,459 19,007 17,150 57,207		31.0%		26.5%		29.9%		37.5%		24.2%		45.3%		30.3%		44.9%
1.4% 0.9% 1.6% 4.1% 0.9% 1.5% 1.6% 3.5% 13.1% 9.4% 5.5% 7.4% 16.9% 5.6% 4.6% 8.9% \$ 37,620 \$ 26,705 \$ 15,050 \$ 27,597 \$ 45,666 \$ 24,990 \$ 13,134 \$ 34,366 \$ 92,536 68,720 25,443 38,353 101,157 24,295 25,435 49,169 555 8,246 8,314 4,681 6,668 54 6,412 632 (2) (1) (1) (2) (1) — (2) — 132,376 103,870 50,507 70,913 154,056 49,503 45,204 84,739 60,166 53,671 15,055 40,293 103,699 27,024 25,160 21,095 63,830 43,957 31,958 24,021 42,459 19,007 17,150 57,207 123,996 97,628 47,013 64,314 146,158 46,031 42,310 78,3		67.3%		63.6%		52.4%		55.6%		71.5%		54.0%		54.8%		53.7%
13.1% 9.4% 5.5% 7.4% 16.9% 5.6% 4.6% 8.9% \$ 37,620 \$ 26,705 \$ 15,050 \$ 27,597 \$ 45,666 \$ 24,990 \$ 13,134 \$ 34,366 92,536 68,720 25,443 38,353 101,157 24,295 25,435 49,169 555 8,246 8,314 4,681 6,668 54 6,412 632 (2) (1) (1) (2) (1) — (2) — 132,376 103,870 50,507 70,913 154,056 49,503 45,204 84,739 60,166 53,671 15,055 40,293 103,699 27,024 25,160 21,095 63,830 43,957 31,958 24,021 42,459 19,007 17,150 57,207 123,996 97,628 47,013 64,314 146,158 46,031 42,310 78,302 13 103 193 302 732 9 3 486 <td></td> <td>0.4%</td> <td></td> <td>9.6%</td> <td></td> <td>17.0%</td> <td></td> <td>6.5%</td> <td></td> <td>4.0%</td> <td></td> <td>0.3%</td> <td></td> <td>14.2%</td> <td></td> <td>1.1%</td>		0.4%		9.6%		17.0%		6.5%		4.0%		0.3%		14.2%		1.1%
\$ 37,620 \$ 26,705 \$ 15,050 \$ 27,597 \$ 45,666 \$ 24,990 \$ 13,134 \$ 34,366		1.4%		0.9%		1.6%		4.1%		0.9%		1.5%		1.6%		3.5%
92,536 68,720 25,443 38,353 101,157 24,295 25,435 49,169 555 8,246 8,314 4,681 6,668 54 6,412 632 (2) (1) (1) (2) (1) — (2) — 132,376 103,870 50,507 70,913 154,056 49,503 45,204 84,739 60,166 53,671 15,055 40,293 103,699 27,024 25,160 21,095 63,830 43,957 31,958 24,021 42,459 19,007 17,150 57,207 123,996 97,628 47,013 64,314 146,158 46,031 42,310 78,302 13 103 193 302 732 9 3 486 — — — — — — — — — 4,629 4,210 1,375 1,733 4,607 1,583 1,346 2,115 —		13.1%		9.4%		5.5%		7.4%		16.9%		5.6%		4.6%		8.9%
92,536 68,720 25,443 38,353 101,157 24,295 25,435 49,169 555 8,246 8,314 4,681 6,668 54 6,412 632 (2) (1) (1) (2) (1) — (2) — 132,376 103,870 50,507 70,913 154,056 49,503 45,204 84,739 60,166 53,671 15,055 40,293 103,699 27,024 25,160 21,095 63,830 43,957 31,958 24,021 42,459 19,007 17,150 57,207 123,996 97,628 47,013 64,314 146,158 46,031 42,310 78,302 13 103 193 302 732 9 3 486 — — — — — — — — — 4,629 4,210 1,375 1,733 4,607 1,583 1,346 2,115 —																
92,536 68,720 25,443 38,353 101,157 24,295 25,435 49,169 555 8,246 8,314 4,681 6,668 54 6,412 632 (2) (1) (1) (2) (1) — (2) — 132,376 103,870 50,507 70,913 154,056 49,503 45,204 84,739 60,166 53,671 15,055 40,293 103,699 27,024 25,160 21,095 63,830 43,957 31,958 24,021 42,459 19,007 17,150 57,207 123,996 97,628 47,013 64,314 146,158 46,031 42,310 78,302 13 103 193 302 732 9 3 486 — — — — — — — — — 4,629 4,210 1,375 1,733 4,607 1,583 1,346 2,115 —																
555 8,246 8,314 4,681 6,668 54 6,412 632 (2) (1) (1) (2) (1) — (2) — 132,376 103,870 50,507 70,913 154,056 49,503 45,204 84,739 60,166 53,671 15,055 40,293 103,699 27,024 25,160 21,095 63,830 43,957 31,958 24,021 42,459 19,007 17,150 57,207 123,996 97,628 47,013 64,314 146,158 46,031 42,310 78,302 13 103 193 302 732 9 3 486 - - - - - - - - - 4,629 4,210 1,375 1,733 4,607 1,583 1,346 2,115 - - - - - - - - - - - -	\$	37,620	\$	26,705	\$	15,050	\$	27,597	\$	45,666	\$	24,990	\$	13,134	\$	34,366
(2) (1) (1) (2) (1) — (2) — 132,376 103,870 50,507 70,913 154,056 49,503 45,204 84,739 60,166 53,671 15,055 40,293 103,699 27,024 25,160 21,095 63,830 43,957 31,958 24,021 42,459 19,007 17,150 57,207 123,996 97,628 47,013 64,314 146,158 46,031 42,310 78,302 13 103 193 302 732 9 3 486 - - - 944 - - - - - 4,629 4,210 1,375 1,733 4,607 1,583 1,346 2,115 - - - - - - - - - 4,629 4,210 1,375 1,733 4,607 1,583 1,346 2,115 - -		92,536		68,720		25,443		38,353		101,157		24,295		25,435		49,169
132,376 103,870 50,507 70,913 154,056 49,503 45,204 84,739 60,166 53,671 15,055 40,293 103,699 27,024 25,160 21,095 63,830 43,957 31,958 24,021 42,459 19,007 17,150 57,207 123,996 97,628 47,013 64,314 146,158 46,031 42,310 78,302 13 103 193 302 732 9 3 486 - - - 944 - - - - 4,629 4,210 1,375 1,733 4,607 1,583 1,346 2,115 - - - - - - - - 1,838 751 845 2,790 988 767 673 2,814 66 (13) 17 (110) (122) (102) (14) (38) 6,533 4,948 2,237 4,413 5,636 2,248 2,005 4,891 28.4% 25.7% 29.8% 38.9% 29.6% 50.5% 29.1% 40.6% 69.9% 66.2% 50.4% 54.1% 65.7%		555		8,246		8,314		4,681		6,668		54		6,412		632
60,166 53,671 15,055 40,293 103,699 27,024 25,160 21,095 63,830 43,957 31,958 24,021 42,459 19,007 17,150 57,207 123,996 97,628 47,013 64,314 146,158 46,031 42,310 78,302 13 103 193 302 732 9 3 486 -		(2)		(1)		(1)		(2)		(1)		_		(2)		_
63,830 43,957 31,958 24,021 42,459 19,007 17,150 57,207 123,996 97,628 47,013 64,314 146,158 46,031 42,310 78,302 13 103 193 302 732 9 3 486 - - - - - - - - - 4,629 4,210 1,375 1,733 4,607 1,583 1,346 2,115 - - - - - - - - - 1,838 751 845 2,790 988 767 673 2,814 66 (13) 17 (110) (122) (102) (14) (38) 6,533 4,948 2,237 4,413 5,636 2,248 2,005 4,891 28.4% 25.7% 29.8% 38.9% 29.6% 50.5% 29.1% 40.6% 69.9% 66.2%		132,376		103,870		50,507		70,913		154,056		49,503		45,204		84,739
63,830 43,957 31,958 24,021 42,459 19,007 17,150 57,207 123,996 97,628 47,013 64,314 146,158 46,031 42,310 78,302 13 103 193 302 732 9 3 486 - - - - - - - - - 4,629 4,210 1,375 1,733 4,607 1,583 1,346 2,115 - - - - - - - - - 1,838 751 845 2,790 988 767 673 2,814 66 (13) 17 (110) (122) (102) (14) (38) 6,533 4,948 2,237 4,413 5,636 2,248 2,005 4,891 28.4% 25.7% 29.8% 38.9% 29.6% 50.5% 29.1% 40.6% 69.9% 66.2%																
123,996 97,628 47,013 64,314 146,158 46,031 42,310 78,302 13 103 193 302 732 9 3 486 - - - - - - - - 4,629 4,210 1,375 1,733 4,607 1,583 1,346 2,115 - - - - - - - - 1,838 751 845 2,790 988 767 673 2,814 66 (13) 17 (110) (122) (102) (14) (38) 6,533 4,948 2,237 4,413 5,636 2,248 2,005 4,891 28.4% 25.7% 29.8% 38.9% 29.6% 50.5% 29.1% 40.6% 69.9% 66.2% 50.4% 54.1% 65.7% 49.1% 56.3% 58.0% 0.4% 7.9% 16.5% 6.6% <t< td=""><td></td><td>60,166</td><td></td><td>53,671</td><td></td><td>15,055</td><td></td><td>40,293</td><td></td><td>103,699</td><td></td><td>27,024</td><td></td><td>25,160</td><td></td><td>21,095</td></t<>		60,166		53,671		15,055		40,293		103,699		27,024		25,160		21,095
13 103 193 302 732 9 3 486 - - - 944 - - - - - 4,629 4,210 1,375 1,733 4,607 1,583 1,346 2,115 - - - - - - - - 1,838 751 845 2,790 988 767 673 2,814 66 (13) 17 (110) (122) (102) (14) (38) 6,533 4,948 2,237 4,413 5,636 2,248 2,005 4,891 28.4% 25.7% 29.8% 38.9% 29.6% 50.5% 29.1% 40.6% 69.9% 66.2% 50.4% 54.1% 65.7% 49.1% 56.3% 58.0% 0.4% 7.9% 16.5% 6.6% 4.3% 0.1% 14.2% 0.7% 1.4% 0.7% 1.7% 3.9% 0.6% 1.5% 1.5% 3.3%		63,830		43,957		31,958		24,021		42,459		19,007		17,150		57,207
- - - 944 - - - - - 4,629 4,210 1,375 1,733 4,607 1,583 1,346 2,115 - - - - - - - - 1,838 751 845 2,790 988 767 673 2,814 66 (13) 17 (110) (122) (102) (14) (38) 6,533 4,948 2,237 4,413 5,636 2,248 2,005 4,891 28.4% 25.7% 29.8% 38.9% 29.6% 50.5% 29.1% 40.6% 69.9% 66.2% 50.4% 54.1% 65.7% 49.1% 56.3% 58.0% 0.4% 7.9% 16.5% 6.6% 4.3% 0.1% 14.2% 0.7% 1.4% 0.7% 1.7% 3.9% 0.6% 1.5% 1.5% 3.3%		123,996		97,628		47,013		64,314		146,158		46,031		42,310		78,302
4,629 4,210 1,375 1,733 4,607 1,583 1,346 2,115 - - - - - - - - - 1,838 751 845 2,790 988 767 673 2,814 66 (13) 17 (110) (122) (102) (14) (38) 6,533 4,948 2,237 4,413 5,636 2,248 2,005 4,891 28.4% 25.7% 29.8% 38.9% 29.6% 50.5% 29.1% 40.6% 69.9% 66.2% 50.4% 54.1% 65.7% 49.1% 56.3% 58.0% 0.4% 7.9% 16.5% 6.6% 4.3% 0.1% 14.2% 0.7% 1.4% 0.7% 1.7% 3.9% 0.6% 1.5% 1.5% 3.3%		13		103		193		302		732		9		3		486
- -		_		_		_		944		_		_		_		_
- -																
1,838 751 845 2,790 988 767 673 2,814 66 (13) 17 (110) (122) (102) (14) (38) 6,533 4,948 2,237 4,413 5,636 2,248 2,005 4,891 28.4% 25.7% 29.8% 38.9% 29.6% 50.5% 29.1% 40.6% 69.9% 66.2% 50.4% 54.1% 65.7% 49.1% 56.3% 58.0% 0.4% 7.9% 16.5% 6.6% 4.3% 0.1% 14.2% 0.7% 1.4% 0.7% 1.7% 3.9% 0.6% 1.5% 1.5% 3.3%		4,629		4,210		1,375		1,733		4,607		1,583		1,346		2,115
66 (13) 17 (110) (122) (102) (14) (38) 6,533 4,948 2,237 4,413 5,636 2,248 2,005 4,891 28.4% 25.7% 29.8% 38.9% 29.6% 50.5% 29.1% 40.6% 69.9% 66.2% 50.4% 54.1% 65.7% 49.1% 56.3% 58.0% 0.4% 7.9% 16.5% 6.6% 4.3% 0.1% 14.2% 0.7% 1.4% 0.7% 1.7% 3.9% 0.6% 1.5% 1.5% 3.3%		_		-		_		_		163		_		_		_
6,533 4,948 2,237 4,413 5,636 2,248 2,005 4,891 28.4% 25.7% 29.8% 38.9% 29.6% 50.5% 29.1% 40.6% 69.9% 66.2% 50.4% 54.1% 65.7% 49.1% 56.3% 58.0% 0.4% 7.9% 16.5% 6.6% 4.3% 0.1% 14.2% 0.7% 1.4% 0.7% 1.7% 3.9% 0.6% 1.5% 1.5% 3.3%		1,838		751		845		2,790		988		767		673		2,814
28.4% 25.7% 29.8% 38.9% 29.6% 50.5% 29.1% 40.6% 69.9% 66.2% 50.4% 54.1% 65.7% 49.1% 56.3% 58.0% 0.4% 7.9% 16.5% 6.6% 4.3% 0.1% 14.2% 0.7% 1.4% 0.7% 1.7% 3.9% 0.6% 1.5% 1.5% 3.3%		66		(13)		17		(110)		(122)		(102)		(14)		(38)
69.9% 66.2% 50.4% 54.1% 65.7% 49.1% 56.3% 58.0% 0.4% 7.9% 16.5% 6.6% 4.3% 0.1% 14.2% 0.7% 1.4% 0.7% 1.7% 3.9% 0.6% 1.5% 1.5% 3.3%		6,533		4,948		2,237		4,413		5,636		2,248		2,005		4,891
69.9% 66.2% 50.4% 54.1% 65.7% 49.1% 56.3% 58.0% 0.4% 7.9% 16.5% 6.6% 4.3% 0.1% 14.2% 0.7% 1.4% 0.7% 1.7% 3.9% 0.6% 1.5% 1.5% 3.3%																
0.4% 7.9% 16.5% 6.6% 4.3% 0.1% 14.2% 0.7% 1.4% 0.7% 1.7% 3.9% 0.6% 1.5% 1.5% 3.3%		28.4%		25.7%		29.8%		38.9%		29.6%		50.5%		29.1%		40.6%
1.4% 0.7% 1.7% 3.9% 0.6% 1.5% 1.5% 3.3%		69.9%		66.2%		50.4%		54.1%		65.7%		49.1%		56.3%		58.0%
		0.4%		7.9%		16.5%		6.6%		4.3%		0.1%		14.2%		0.7%
13.8% 10.8% 5.3% 7.4% 16.0% 5.1% 4.7% 8.8%		1.4%		0.7%		1.7%		3.9%		0.6%		1.5%		1.5%		3.3%
		13.8%		10.8%		5.3%		7.4%		16.0%		5.1%		4.7%		8.8%

⁽⁵⁾ Additional capital from merger resulted from the merger effective May 31, 2015, between the FHLBank of Des Moines and the FHLBank of Seattle, and primarily represents the amount of the FHLBank of Seattle's closing retained earnings balance as of the merger date, adjusted for fair value and other purchase accounting adjustments, and identified integrible assets, and is not of dividends and by the FHLBank of Des Maines subsequent to the merger date.

identified intangible assets, and is net of dividends paid by the FHLBank of Des Moines subsequent to the merger date.

(6) The subordinated notes outstanding, issued by the FHLBank of Chicago, matured and were paid in full on June 13, 2016.

Individual FHLBank Selected Financial Data and Financial Ratios (continued)

(dollars in millions)	Boston	New York	Pittsburgh
Selected Other Data			
March 31, 2017			
Advance concentrations - top five borrowers	329	61%	77%
Capital stock concentrations - top five stockholders	319	6 55%	70%
Regulatory capital-to-assets ratio(7)	6.69	6 5.2%	4.8%
Cash and stock dividends			
Quarter-to-date March 31, 2017	\$ 24	\$ 87	\$ 42
Quarter-to-date March 31, 2016	\$ 20	\$ 61	\$ 40
Weighted average dividend rate			
Quarter-to-date March 31, 2017	3.949	6 5.00%	4.71%
Quarter-to-date March 31, 2016	3.429	4.50%	4.80%
Return on average equity(8)			
Quarter-to-date March 31, 2017	4.569	6 3.75%	7.50%
Quarter-to-date March 31, 2016	3.889	6 5.10%	5.21%
Return on average assets			
Quarter-to-date March 31, 2017	0.255	6 0.19%	0.36%
Quarter-to-date March 31, 2016	0.209	6 0.27%	0.24%
Net interest margin(9)			
Quarter-to-date March 31, 2017	0.439	6 0.49%	0.46%
Quarter-to-date March 31, 2016	0.399	6 0.41%	0.36%
Net interest spread			
Quarter-to-date March 31, 2017	0.369	6 0.44%	0.42%
Quarter-to-date March 31, 2016	0.349	6 0.38%	0.33%

The regulatory capital-to-assets ratio is calculated based on the FHLBank's total regulatory capital as a percentage of total assets held at period-end. (See Note 13 - Capital to the accompanying combined financial statements.)

Return on average equity is net income expressed as a percentage of average total capital.

Net interest margin is equal to net interest income represented as a percentage of average interest-earning assets.

Atlanta	Cincinnati	Indianapolis		Chicago	Des Moines	Dallas	Topeka	San Francisco
58 %	72%	45%		58%	70%	28%	57%	65%
49 %	57%	35%		46%	55%	21%	50%	33%
4.9 %	5.3%	4.6%		6.1%	4.6%	4.9%	4.5%	6.4%
\$ 57	\$ 46	\$ 16		\$ 10	\$	\$	\$	\$ 54
\$ 52	\$ 43	\$ 17	,	\$ 9	\$ 31	\$ 3	\$ 19	\$ 45
4.77 %	4.50%	4.25%		2.30%	3.05%	1.24%	5.73%	9.08%
4.66 %	4.00%	4.25%		1.93%	2.82%	0.93%	5.32%	7.99%
4.29 %	5.25%	5.18%		6.46%	7.52%	4.83%	9.58%	10.59%
3.02 %	4.50%	4.63%		5.87%	12.92%	1.51%	7.78%	19.19%
0.21 %	0.26%	0.23%		0.36%	0.31%	0.25%	0.43%	0.63%
0.15 %	0.20%	0.21%		0.38%	0.50%	0.07%	0.34%	1.08%
(0.58)%	0.41%	0.43%		0.57%	0.35%	0.38%	0.54%	0.58%
0.28 %	0.32%	0.40%		0.66%	0.28%	0.31%	0.55%	0.58%
(0.62)%	0.36%	0.38%		0.51%	0.31%	0.34%	0.49%	0.53%
0.25 %	0.28%	0.35%		0.58%	0.25%	0.27%	0.51%	0.54%

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