Corporate One
FEDERAL CREDIT UNION

2016
FINANCIAL REPORT

CORPORATE ONE FEDERAL CREDIT UNION

866/MyCorp1
www.corporateone.coop

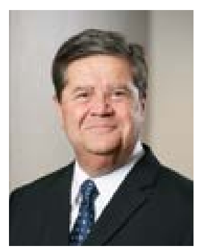
8700 Orion Place
Columbus, Ohio 43240

A LETTER TO OUR MEMBERS

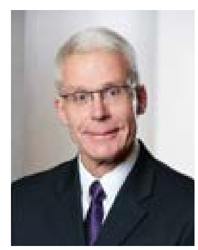
Thanks to the ongoing support of our members, Corporate One had a strong year in 2016, while providing essential liquidity options, competitive settlement services, and mobile/digital solutions to our members/owners. Maintaining the strength of the corporate credit union network remains at the forefront of the NCUA's and our members' minds, and we know having a strong and strategic corporate partner is crucial. We are excited to report that Corporate One remains one of the strongest corporate credit unions in the nation.

This was our third straight year of exceptional earnings, achieving $9.7 million in net income, which made 2016 one of our strongest earning years ever. We also ended the year with $284.0 million in total regulatory capital, an increase of $9.2 million since December of 2015. Such a large increase in our capital strength is a direct result of our members' support. As such, our ongoing focus remains on our members, and we recognize that the solutions we provide add value to our members by increasing your revenue, streamlining your operations, and helping you grow your respective memberships.

To do this, we have a clearly defined set of strategic initiatives designed to help our members succeed. During the last year, these initiatives led to several significant projects and advancements of which we are very proud because of the value they provide.



Lee C. Butke,
President, CEO



Gerald D. Guy,
Chairman,
CEO, KEMBA
Financial Credit Union

- **Modern, mobile/digital solutions**
  We continued on the course we had set for ourselves in 2015, which is to help you stay at the forefront of the evolving mobile-digital landscape, enabling you to increase and retain membership and meet your members' expectations. We are finding that our innovative suite of digital onboarding solutions spans the needs of credit unions of every size, no matter where they are in their mobile/digital journeys.

- **Effective funding offerings**
  In the last two years, Corporate One has also enhanced our product suite to better serve members across all aspects of their funding needs. Serving as a liquidity provider to credit unions is one of the main reasons corporate credit unions were created. Corporate One has gone back to those roots with the goal of being your "first in funding" provider; a one-stop-shop with all the resources you need to succeed by offering comprehensive, effective, and efficient funding solutions and advice.

- **Progressive faster-payments services**
  Delivering world-class, faster-payments solutions to our members is an ongoing priority. We are proud to have representation on the Federal Reserve Bank's Faster Payments Task Force, which gives us direct impact on the faster payments solutions being brought to market. We will also continue to provide valuable, relevant Same Day ACH education and solutions to help members implement the next two phases of this new rule. Also, in 2016, we focused on establishing a partnership with a leading technology solutions provider's cloud-based testing environment to simulate connectivity to The Clearing House's real-time payments network, which is the centralized infrastructure for the new real-time payments rails in the U.S.

- **Enhanced engagement/education**
  Connecting with our members and keeping in touch with you by providing key education and training opportunities is an ongoing focus. Some of our most fulfilling work in 2016 came from enhancing our engagement and educational opportunities for our members. We had nearly 30 live, online training opportunities and an additional 30-plus in-person, corporate event engagements in 2016.

- **Advancements in technology**
  We kicked off several projects in 2016 to strengthen our organization and harden our technological infrastructure, which allowed us to provide an overall higher availability of services for our members. We also invested (and continue to invest) heavily in technological research, which includes reaching out to our members to understand their needs and then collaborating with others to create needed synergies.

As we look at prioritizing projects for both 2017 and beyond, our strong commitment to the success of our members will never wane. We will continue to focus on initiatives that provide new and enhanced funding services so that we can serve as your number-one source for funding, ensure you stay on the cutting edge of ACH/faster payments, and identify, help educate, and bring to market the greatest solution opportunities for you in the mobile/digital marketplace.

Thanks for a great 2016! We look forward to serving you, with a dedication to excellence, in the years to come.

Sincerely,

Lee C. Butke,
President, CEO

Gerald D. Guy,
Chairman,
CEO, KEMBA
Financial Credit Union

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Executive Summary

The strength of the corporate credit union network remains at the forefront of the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) and our members' minds. We are proud to say that Corporate One continues as one of the strongest corporates in the nation and 2016 marks itself as one of our strongest earning years. During 2016, we recognized $9.7 million in net income and ended 2016 with retained earnings of $70.0 million.

When the NCUA re-regulated the corporates in 2011, they issued rules which can limit a corporate's ability to fully count the perpetual contributed capital (PCC) from its members as Tier 1 capital. The limitation is based on a combination of retained earnings and daily average net assets of the corporate and is being phased in between 2016 and 2020. Our members supported us by investing $219.2 million of PCC with Corporate One, one of the highest commitments of any corporate credit union in the nation. To fully use this capital in the most efficient manner, our ability to continually increase retained earnings at a strong and steady pace is critical.

A strong regulatory capital level is important for several reasons. First, this capital protects member shares and certificates. Second, our capital position results in Corporate One exceeding the capital requirements of NCUA. As, we continue to grow and expand our membership, new members cite our strong capital position as one of their requirements when looking for a corporate. Our strong capital ratios are important for our members and prospective members when they perform their due diligence of Corporate One. Third, we believe that one of the fundamental reasons that corporates exist is to provide liquidity to their members when they need it. This important function can only be achieved if the corporate's balance sheet can support it. With the balance sheet being limited by the amount of capital a corporate maintains, one can see why capital is so essential when a corporate is a liquidity provider.

As a member-owned cooperative, we recognize that our members are our owners. Accordingly, our goal is to appropriately balance the pricing of our services and the rates we pay on shares, while striving to build retained earnings. Therefore, we continue to pay very competitive rates on our shares and offer cost-effective correspondent services to our members. Our strong earnings are the result of efforts made over the past several years to grow the corporate through the merger with another corporate, expand our offerings to both membership groups through a best-of-breed approach and create efficiencies in our expense structure through integration of back-office processes. In addition, we have been positioning our balance sheet over the last several years to ensure we are prepared for a rising rate environment. Part of the positioning effort includes spending considerable time and money to create the most value from our legacy private-label mortgage portfolio.

Those efforts continued to pay off during 2016. We continue to actively monitor this portfolio and only sell securities when we believe there is value in doing so. As in 2015, the markets are seeing value in some of these legacy assets and we were able sell some of these securities at gains.

Overall net interest income in 2016 was $29.3 million, which increased $6.3 million from 2015. We had positioned the balance sheet to be prepared for rising interest rates and December 2015 marked the first increase by the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) since June 2006. The increase in rates boosted our net interest margins and contributed to an increase in net interest income year over year. In addition, in 2016, we recognized income from improved cash flows and one-time settlements on our legacy private-label mortgages of $2.2 million as compared to $1.8 million in 2015 adding to the increase in net interest income over 2015. Also in 2016, our overall cost of funds increased over 2015 due to the increase in the dividends we pay to our members. However, this increase was partially offset by a decrease in the dividends paid on our Non-perpetual Capital Accounts (NCA). NCA of $82.7 million was issued during our 2011 capital raise and benefitted our members by paying above market rates for the last five years. This NCA matured mid-year 2016 and due to our strong capital position there was no need to re-issue this capital, therefore decreasing our cost of funds by approximately $2.2 million from 2015.

Net settlement income was $13.9 million in 2016, down $681,000 from 2015. This decrease is primarily due to a decrease in our brokerage income related to the income we earn on the certificates of deposit we place through Primary Financial Company. We had been earning an additional spread on these certificates as additional consideration related to our sale of Primary Financial Company in 2003. The additional consideration was scheduled to end in August 2015 and is the reason for the decrease in brokerage income from 2015 to 2016. In addition, we continue to see overall check processing volumes decline which contributed to the decrease in income. Despite the decline, our members still need us to provide valuable check processing services for them. So, in late 2015 we offered our members significant discounts to renew their contracts for longer periods. This program was very successful, and our members are benefiting from the reduction of fees. However, this also contributed to the decrease in income from 2015. Some of these decreases were partially offset by increased revenue from our wholly owned credit union service organizations (CUSO's), Member Business Solutions and Accolade Investment Advisory, both of which saw significant increases in credit unions utilizing their services.

Total operating expenses increased over 2015 as we made significant investments in improving internal support systems including enhancing our communications technology and computer infrastructure so that we can better support our members. In addition, we continued to invest in member engagement activities throughout 2016. We significantly increased our sponsorship and participation in chapter meetings, conventions and other regional meetings over 2015. Again in 2016 we offered our popular Member Connect Summits which provided education for our member credit union executives and their directors. Also in 2016, we continued to focus on mobile technology solutions for our members. We believe we should be investing on behalf of our members to bring to market solutions that help them remain competitive in this technology-driven environment. During 2016, we rolled out the Gro Account Opening and ClickSWITCH products. These first two products in our Member Acquisition Experience (MAX) product line help our members effectively and conveniently onboard new members. To support these new offerings we invested in personnel, marketing, advertising, educational opportunities and collateral materials. In addition to these products, in 2016 we invested time and money on a new product for our members which will allow a simpler, faster and more transparent home financing experience for their members, as well as enhancing the members' back-office loan processes. We plan to roll out this offering in 2017.

Partially offsetting these expenses is a decrease in the amortization expense of intangible assets recorded as a result of our merger with another corporate in 2012. These intangible assets are being amortized on a schedule that is heavily front loaded and decreases over the useful lives of the assets. As a result, the amortization expense associated with these assets decreased $671,200 in 2016 from 2015. Other-than-temporary impairment (OTTI) on our private-label mortgages was $171,000 in 2016. This was a decrease from the $829,000 recorded in 2015 and is the lowest level of OTTI recorded since the start of the financial crisis in 2007. Gains on the sales of securities of $1.2 million in 2016 which also contributed to our strong earnings more than offset the OTTI we recorded.

Table One provides selected financial information for the last five years.

Table One: Selected Financial Information (Dollar amounts are in thousands)

	For the year ended December 31,				
	2016	**2015**	**2014**	**2013**	**2012**
Net interest income	$ 29,255	$ 22,912	$ 23,440	$ 22,683	$ 20,297
Net service fee income	13,868	14,549	14,804	14,354	12,426
Total operating expenses	34,465	32,088	29,670	32,464	26,175
CORE EARNINGS BEFORE NET GAIN ON INVESTMENTS	8,658	5,373	8,574	4,573	6,548
Other-than-temporary impairment losses on securities	(171)	(829)	(1,011)	(2,415)	(2,253)
Net gain on other investments	1,169	4,393	1,680	2,558	53
NET INCOME	**$ 9,656**	**$ 8,937**	**$ 9,243**	**$ 4,716**	**$ 4,348**

Regulatory Capital Position

On October 20, 2010, the NCUA published the revisions to NCUA Rules and Regulations, Part 704, in the Federal Register. The revisions establish a new capital framework, including risk-based capital requirements. The old capital instruments, Paid-in Capital (PIC) and Membership Capital Shares (MCS), were phased out and two new capital instruments were established. The new capital instruments are PCC and NCA. As a result of phasing out the old capital instruments, MCS has been paid back to our members as it matured over the past several years.

As of December 31, 2016, our total regulatory capital (as defined by the NCUA) is $284.0 million, which is an increase of approximately $9.2 million since December 31, 2015. This increase in total regulatory capital is due to our strong earnings. During 2016 the NCA issued in 2011 matured and because our capital position is strong, we did not re-issue any NCA. While the NCA matured in 2016, we had been amortizing the balance out of our regulatory capital ratios as required per regulation and NCA had not been included in any of those ratios since May 2015. Therefore when comparing our regulatory ratios year over year, the actual repayment of NCA to our members had no effect on our regulatory ratios.

As part of the new capital framework, certain requirements are phased-in over time. These requirements change certain definitions of the capital components. One such change became effective in October 2016 and limited the amount of PCC included in Tier 1 Capital. This limitation is a function of both Moving Daily Average Net Asset (MDANA) and retained earnings. In 2020, this limitation becomes more severe, limiting the inclusion of PCC in Tier 1 Capital to an amount equal to the amount of retained earnings a corporate holds.

Table Two provides the components of Total and Tier 1 capital for the last five years.

Table Two: Regulatory Capital (Dollar amounts are in thousands)

	At December 31,				
	2016	**2015**	**2014**	**2013**	**2012**
Retained earnings	$ 69,988	$ 61,103	$ 52,933	$ 44,454	$ 40,498
PIC	20	20	20	20	20
MCS		100	101	26,095	34,945
PCC	219,174	219,181	219,208	216,970	216,024
NCA		82,700	82,700	82,700	82,700
TOTAL REGULATORY CAPITAL ACCOUNT BALANCES	289,182	363,104	354,962	370,239	374,187
Plus retained earnings of acquired entity	869	869	869	869	869
Less amortized PIC, MCS and NCA		(82,800)	(75,911)	(81,005)	(62,584)
Less CUSO's (equity-owned)	(6,023)	(6,313)	(6,112)	(7,008)	(6,624)
TOTAL REGULATORY CAPITAL	$ 284,028	$ 274,860	$ 273,808	$ 283,095	$ 305,848
Unamortized PIC, MCS and NCA	(20)	(20)	(6,910)	(27,810)	(55,081)
Excluded PCC*	(73,763)				
TIER 1 CAPITAL	**$ 210,245**	**$ 274,840**	**$ 266,898**	**$ 255,285**	**$ 250,767**

*As per the regulation beginning in October 2016, all corporate credit unions must exclude the portion of PCC equal to the amount of PCC less retained earnings exceeding 2 percent of MDANA.

Table Three summarizes Corporate One's capital ratios as of December 31, 2016 and 2015.

Table Three: Capital Ratios (Dollar amounts are in millions)

	December 31,	
	2016	**2015**
Retained earnings/MDANA	1.89%	1.64%
Leverage ratio	5.69%	7.38%
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	16.79%	19.43%
Total risk-based capital ratio	22.69%	19.21%***
MDANA*	$ 3,697	$ 3,724
MDANRA**	$ 1,252	$ 1,418

*Moving Daily Average Net Assets
**Moving Daily Average Net Risk-Weighted Assets
*** In a letter provided by the NCUA in 2016 the definition of Total Capital was clarified. This clarification removed the requirement to deduct a corporate's equity ownership in their wholly owned CUSOs from Total Capital. Prior to 2016, Corporate One deducted these amounts. Total Capital is the numerator in the Total risk-based capital ratio.

Corporate One is focused on maintaining strong capital levels. In 2016 we increased our retained earnings $8.9 million, which boosted our retained earnings as a percentage of MDANA. Tier 1 capital is the numerator in both the leverage ratio and the Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio. As discussed earlier, the limitation of PCC in Tier 1 capital as required per NCUA regulation went into effect in October 2016 and is the sole reason for the decrease in our Tier 1 capital and hence the decrease in our leverage and Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio year over year. Although these ratios decreased, the PCC is fully intact and continues to protect member shares at the same level as prior years. Our total risk-based capital ratio increased from 2015 to 2016 as a result of the increase in retained earnings, as well as our investing in lower risk weighted assets. In addition, in a letter provided by the NCUA in 2016 the definition of Total Capital was clarified. Prior to the clarification, Corporate One deducted our equity ownership in wholly owned CUSOs from Total Capital. In 2016, subsequent to the clarification we are no longer deducting such amounts. Total Capital is the numerator in the total risk-based capital ratio. At the end of 2016, all of our capital ratios exceed NCUA well capitalized levels.

Table Four summarizes the NCUA requirements for the various ratios:

Table Four: Capital Ratios

	Regulatory Capital Minimums	
	Well capitalized	Adequately capitalized
Retained earnings/MDANA ratio	0.45%	0.45%
Leverage ratio	5.00%	4.00%
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	6.00%	4.00%
Total risk-based capital ratio	10.00%	8.00%

Enterprise Wide Risk Management

Corporate One is committed to managing the risks associated with our business activities and has maintained a formal risk management department for many years. We feel so strongly about managing risk that over ten years ago we embarked on an initiative to deploy enterprise risk management (ERM) throughout our entire organization. We believe that ERM is critical not only to managing our risks, but also to maximizing our value to our members. To that end, Corporate One has adopted the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) framework for ERM as the structure for the governance of risk. Corporate One utilizes a core process risk assessment methodology to identify, categorize and mitigate its risks.

We have established an ERM Committee comprised of members of our Board of Directors, our Supervisory Committee and our senior management. The ERM Committee is responsible for reviewing completed risk assessments and coordinating, in conjunction with the Supervisory Committee, the testing of controls over critical processes. They are also responsible for reporting the residual risks of Corporate One's activities to the Board of Directors. The risks an organization takes should be balanced by the rewards. The Board of Directors ultimately uses the information from Corporate One's ERM Committee to determine if those residual risks are balanced by rewards or if the risks are too great and should be mitigated.

Interestingly, during the revisions to NCUA Regulation Part 704, the NCUA made it a requirement, starting in 2013, for all corporate credit unions to establish an ERM committee responsible for reviewing the enterprise risk management practices of the corporate credit union. We had already incorporated ERM into our culture, processes and expense structure here at Corporate One many years prior to this becoming a regulatory requirement.

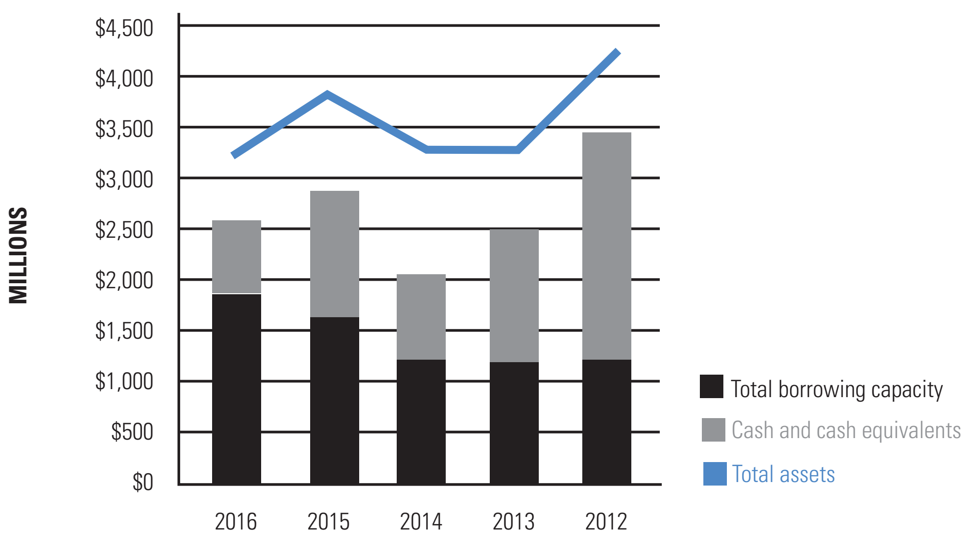
Liquidity Risk Management
Liquidity risk is one of the most important risks that we manage. With every deposit we accept, we understand that we need to appropriately manage our liquidity to ensure our members have access to those funds when needed. Accordingly, we have certain daily liquidity management strategies that we employ, as well as more long term, overarching liquidity strategies.

We constantly monitor our members' demands on our liquidity and evaluate the adequacy of our liquidity sources. To meet day-to-day member liquidity requirements, we keep a portion of our assets very liquid. In fact, as of December 31, 2016, we had $718 million in cash and cash equivalents and approximately $1.9 billion in remaining borrowing capacity (total existing lines less borrowings outstanding). This is significant given our total balance sheet of $3.3 billion and settlement and regular shares of $2.8 billion.

As credit unions have been increasing their loan to savings ratios to their highest level since 2008, we have naturally seen a decrease in shares year over year. As our members are making more loans to their members, we continue to work to make certain we have ample liquidity to fund their needs. While a portion of our assets are held in cash and cash equivalents, we have consciously worked to more fully invest our assets over the last five years. Our ability to invest in assets other than cash enhances our return on our assets so we can continue to pay our members competitive rates on their deposits. All of our securities are classified as available-for-sale in case we need to sell them to raise liquidity. Additionally, we have used some of these investments as collateral to increase our borrowing capacity year over year. We still maintain a strong cash balance with our cash as a percentage of overnight shares above 26 percent.

Figure One shows our available liquidity as compared to our total assets over the last five years.

Figure One: Trended data on liquidity sources



We also mitigate our liquidity risk by monitoring our top depositors. We have limits on the maximum any one credit union may deposit with us. By striving to diversify our shares and member base, we shield ourselves from the risk of sudden withdrawals by large depositors. In fact, as of December 31, 2016, our single largest depositor represented only 7 percent of our total member shares.

We also strive to buy securities with readily determined market values that may be sold or borrowed against to generate liquidity. Should we need to generate liquidity, we have diversified sources of funds and we test these sources often to ensure availability. As noted earlier, Corporate One's remaining borrowing capacity at December 31, 2016, was approximately $1.9 billion. We maintain a line of credit with the Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati (FHLB) of approximately $841.3 million. This line of credit is secured by certain investments held in safekeeping at the FHLB.

Corporate One's remaining borrowing capacity at the FHLB was approximately $819.3 million at December 31, 2016. In addition, we maintain a reverse repurchase agreement with another party totaling $500.0 million. This agreement is secured using certain of our asset-backed securities as collateral and we have recently tested this source to ensure that it represents a viable liquidity source. Also, we maintain $130.0 million of federal funds lines with various financial institutions. The federal funds lines do not require collateral for overnight borrowing.

To further strengthen our liquidity position, we elected to voluntarily hold Reg D reserves in order to gain access to the Federal Reserve discount window. Previously, as a bankers' bank, we were unable to access the Federal Reserve Discount Window. By changing our status with the Federal Reserve Bank, we have the potential to access the ultimate backstop for liquidity.

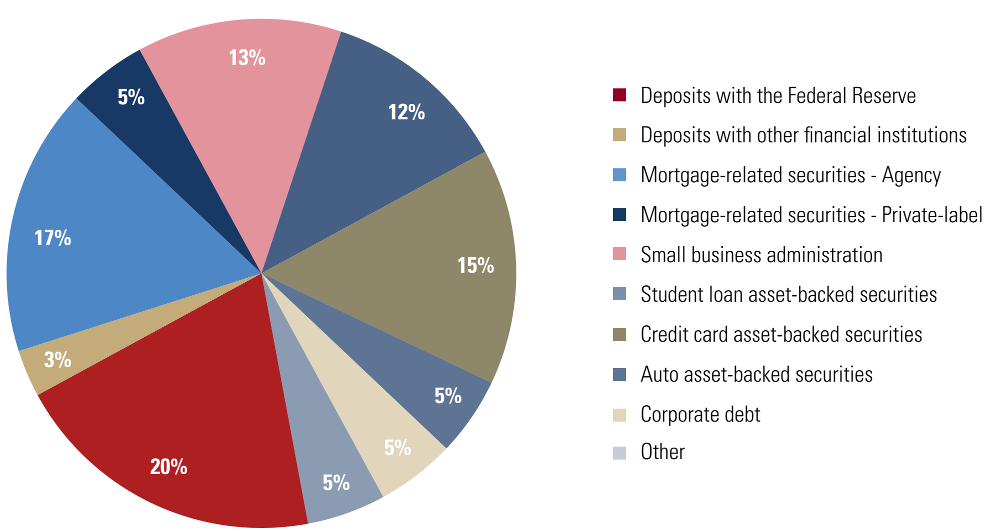
We have been granted primary credit with the Federal Reserve Bank. Primary credit is available to generally sound deposit institutions on a very short-term basis, typically overnight, at a rate above the FOMC's target rate for federal funds. All extensions of credit must be secured to the satisfaction of the lending Federal Reserve Bank by collateral that is acceptable for that purpose. Corporate One's borrowing capacity at the Federal Reserve Bank was approximately $407.2 million at December 31, 2016.

Although Corporate One's on-balance-sheet loan portfolio is small, we have total outstanding advised lines and letter of credit commitments to members of approximately $3.4 billion at December 31, 2016. All outstanding line of credit commitments are collateralized by specific or general pledges of assets by members. Commitments to extend credit to members remain effective as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the agreement. Advances on these commitments generally require repayment within one year of the advance. Since a portion of the commitments is expected to terminate without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements.

Credit Risk Management

Another material risk that we manage is credit risk. One way we mitigate credit risk is by actively managing our balance sheet to ensure that it is well diversified. We also perform extensive pre-purchase and on-going credit analysis and only purchase investments of high credit quality as determined by our credit risk manager. Our internal assessments of credit include, among other things, reviews of the issuer's financial stability, the trust structure, underlying collateral performance, credit enhancements and credit ratings, as assigned by Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations (NRSROs). Corporate One's portfolio diversification as of December 31, 2016, is shown in Figure Two.

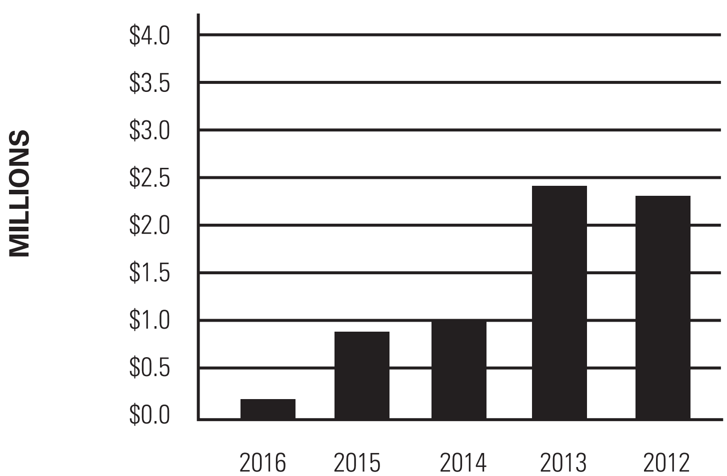
Figure Two: Diversification of investment portfolio as of December 31, 2016



As shown in Figure Two, our portfolio remains well diversified. Twenty percent of the amortized cost of our portfolio is in cash held at the Federal Reserve Bank. Another sixty-three percent of our portfolio is cash and investments held at other financial institutions, agencies and securities rated "A" or higher by NRSROs. Corporate One does not have any investments in structured investment vehicles (SIVs), collateralized debt obligations (CDOs) or commercial mortgage-backed securities.

For securities where we believe not all principal and interest will be received, we must record OTTI charges. The charges, which represent the estimated credit losses, are determined by calculating the difference between the discounted estimated cash flows of the securities and their current amortized cost. In our review of our investment portfolio, the only sector for which we believe we will have credit losses is our private-label mortgage-related sector.

Figure Three: OTTI charges by year



As of December 31, 2016, we owned 41 mortgage-related securities that were considered other-than-temporarily impaired. These securities had a total par value of approximately $101.3 million at December 31, 2016. During the year ended December 31, 2016, we recorded OTTI charges on one mortgage-related security. The estimated credit loss on this security of $171,000 is a calculation of the difference between the discounted cash flows of the security and its current amortized cost. For these 41 mortgage-related securities, we have recorded OTTI charges of approximately $52.4 million. However, we have actually only had total cumulative principal shortfalls of approximately $18.9 million on 19 of these 41 securities through December 31, 2016. The difference between the $52.4 million of cumulative estimated credit losses and the $18.9 million of actual cumulative principal shortfalls is the amount remaining to absorb future principal shortfalls or will be recognized as earnings if we determine there is a significant improvement in cash flows over our original estimates. As of December 31, 2016, we hold 17 securities for which we believe there has been a significant improvement in cash flows over our estimates made at the time that we recorded OTTI. Accounting guidance requires that this improvement be accounted for as an adjustment to the yield on the security and recognized as interest income over the remaining life of the security. Accordingly, we adjusted the yield on these 17 securities and recorded additional interest income of $1.5 million in 2016.

In addition to these securities, as a result of the merger with another corporate credit union, we acquired 20 private-label mortgage-related securities for which there was, at acquisition, evidence of deterioration of credit quality since origination and it was probable, at acquisition, that all contractually required payments would not be collected. These 20 securities were all acquired at a discount and based on our estimates of future credit losses, we allocated a portion of the discount as a nonaccretable discount which is available to absorb principal shortfalls as they occur. At acquisition, the total nonaccretable discount was $26.7 million. Since that time, we have had actual principal shortfalls of $2.6 million. Additionally, current estimates of future cash flows show significant improvement. As a result, we have reclassified $5.2 million of the nonaccretable discount to the accretable discount since acquisition. This will increase the yield on these securities and be recognized as increased interest income over the remaining lives of the securities. In addition, in 2015, we sold one of these securities and recognized a significant gain. As of the end of December 31, 2016, for the 19 remaining securities, there is a balance of $18.4 million in the nonaccretable discount on these securities. This is the amount remaining to absorb future principal shortfalls on these securities or will be recognized as earnings if we determine there is additional improvement in cash flows over our original estimates.

Market/Spread Risk

Because we invest in securities, we are also exposed to market risk due to liquidity and credit spreads. In 2011 and 2012, our securities were still significantly impacted by the credit and liquidity crisis that spread through the global markets beginning in 2007. However, due to various programs instituted by the government to reinsert liquidity into the markets, we have seen significant improvements in the fair values of the securities we hold. In 2015, we experienced some spread widening and resulting decrease in value, primarily in our student loan portfolio. However, in 2016, spreads tightened in that portfolio resulting in improved market values for many of our student loan holdings. Our total net unrealized losses (AOCL) on securities decreased from $39.4 million at December 31, 2015, to $18.5 million as of December 31, 2016.

Figure Four illustrates the trend of the net unrealized losses on our securities.

Figure Four: Net unrealized losses trend

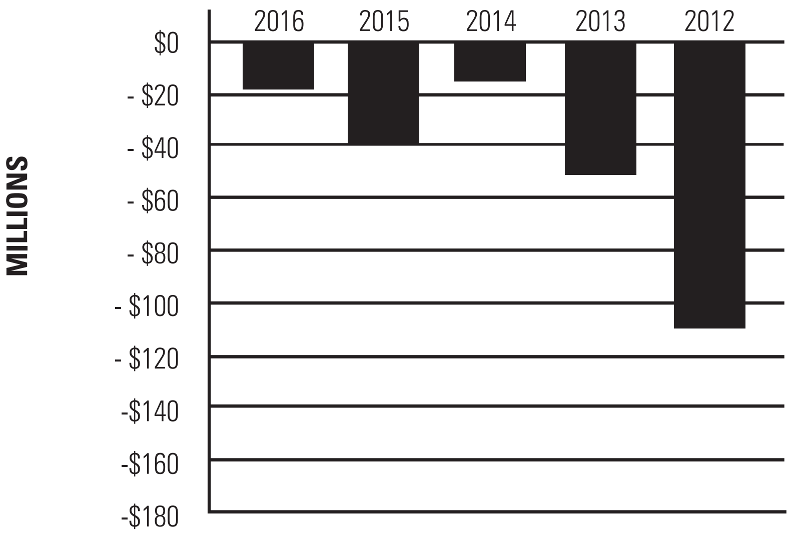


Table Five details our net unrealized gains (losses) by sector at December 31, 2016 and 2015.

Table Five: Net Unrealized Gains (Losses)
(Dollar amounts are in thousands)

	December 31,	
Type	2016	2015
Student loans	$ (23,198)	$ (42,622)
Mortgage-related	(2,243)	1,586
Corporate debt	1,075	(729)
Automobiles	254	(560)
Credit cards	518	(639)
Small business administration	5,056	3,543
	$ (18,538)	$ (39,421)

Our December 31, 2016, AOCL has decreased significantly since December 31, 2015. The most significant change is in our student loan asset-backed securities portfolio. During 2015, the AOCL on our student loan securities portfolio began to worsen due to extension risk within the Federal Family Education Loan Program (FFELP) student loan asset-backed securities sector. Declines in voluntary prepayments caused actual prepayment rates to be lower than initial expectations. In addition, growth in government payment programs for student loans, such as the Income-Based Repayment Plan, also pushed down prepayment rates. Slowing prepayments could cause certain FFELP student loan asset-backed securities to miss their final legal maturities, resulting in a technical default. When this extension risk came to light during the middle of 2015, the NRSROs reviewed FFELP student loan asset-backed securities on a case-by-case basis for the risk of a technical default due to slowing prepayments. In 2016, two of the four primary NRSROs modified and finalized their previously issued revisions to the ratings models for FFELP student loan asset-backed securities based on the increased use of federally offered income-based loan repayment options. In anticipation of the slowed repayment speeds incorporated into these new ratings models, Navient Inc. (Navient) (formerly known as Sallie Mae), in particular, took actions to modify their outstanding and serviced securities based on the terms of the security prospectuses where possible, including, 1) exercising options to replace underperforming loans with active-paying loans and 2) exercising clean-up calls to pay off outstanding securities prior to their stated maturity. Where these options could not be taken due to limitations in deal prospectuses, Navient also took the costly course of action to contact all bondholders of certain issues in order to obtain 100 percent permission from investors to modify the stated maturity of additional deals that, in stressed conditions, violated the modified NRSRO ratings models in order to mitigate the risk that these securities violate the stated maturity set when the securities were first issued. Corporate One benefited from the market price appreciation that resulted from the finalization of the NRSRO ratings criteria and actions taken by Navient and others to mitigate the risk of significant ratings downgrades. The NRSROs have finalized their ratings watchlist actions except where investor contact is still underway. FFELP student loan asset-backed securities continue to benefit from the ultimate guarantee from the US Department of Education as to payment of principal and accrued interest of 97 percent or more, based on the date of loan origination, for properly serviced FFELP student loans even if the stated maturity date is not met.

The total amortized cost of our student loan asset-backed securities portfolio was $393.3 million as of December 31, 2016. Of that total, 84 percent were FFELP–backed student loan securities. The remaining 16 percent of the portfolio is private-issue student loan securities. Every student loan asset-backed security we hold, except for two, is graded an A or better by at least one NRSRO. We have never determined any of our student loan securities to be other-than-temporarily impaired. Semi-annually we have our entire student loan portfolio reviewed by an independent third party consultant. The consultant has always confirmed our view that these securities do not have projected credit losses. Accordingly, we expect the fair values of our student loan asset-backed securities to improve and to fully recover as the securities approach their maturity.

The net unrealized gain on our mortgage-related securities as of December 31, 2015, became a net unrealized loss at the end of 2016. Our mortgage-related securities can be thought of as two distinct portfolios. One portfolio which is made up of the mortgage-related securities owned by Corporate One prior to the merger with another corporate and is in an overall net unrealized loss position. Another portfolio, made up of mortgage-related securities acquired during our merger with another corporate credit union, which at the time of the merger were transferred to Corporate One at fair value. With liquidity returning to the mortgage markets, the fair values have experienced significant improvements, and in most cases, have resulted in unrealized gains on the securities acquired through the merger. However, at the date of the merger, the difference between the par value of these securities and their fair values were recorded as discounts and we are accreting these discounts into income over the lives of these securities. During 2016, we recognized accretion income of approximately $5.9 million. This accretion in essence moves the unrealized gain from the balance sheet into the income statement as additional interest income. So although our mortgage-related securities acquired through our merger remain in an unrealized gain position, the unrealized gains are lower due to the accretion of the discounts and they are no longer offsetting the unrealized losses on our legacy private-label mortgage securities not obtained through the merger.

Interest Rate Risk Management

Our primary interest-rate risk-measurement tool is a Net Economic Value (NEV) test. NEV is defined as the fair value of assets less the fair value of liabilities. The purpose of the NEV test is to determine whether Corporate One has sufficient capital to absorb potential changes to the market value of our assets and liabilities given sudden changes in interest rates.

NEV scenarios are performed monthly testing for sudden and sustained increases or decreases in interest rates of 100, 200 and 300 basis points (bps). A summary of Corporate One's NEV calculation as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, is shown in Table Six.

Table Six: Net Economic Value Calculation (Dollar amounts are in thousands)

	Net Economic Value	NEV Ratio	Actual Dollar Change from Base	Percentage Change from Base
As of December 31, 2016*				
300 bps rise in rates	$ 262,298	8.07%	$ (7,677)	-2.84%
Base scenario	$ 269,975	8.28%		
As of December 31, 2015*				
300 bps rise in rates	$ 233,253	6.14%	$ (5,777)	-2.42%
Base scenario	$ 239,030	6.27%		

* 300, 200 and 100 bps declines did not apply in the interest rate environment present on December 31, 2016 and 2015.

The increase in our NEV from December 31, 2015, is primarily due to an increase in the fair values of the securities we hold and net income. The NEV ratio, which is a function of both the NEV and the size of our balance sheet, is measured using period end balances. Corporate One maintains an NEV ratio well above the minimum 2 percent NEV ratio required by the NCUA.

To mitigate interest-rate risk, when members deposit funds with us, we can invest those funds in a variety of financial instruments that closely match the re-pricing characteristics of the underlying deposit, resulting in minimal mismatch. As of December 31, 2016, 94 percent of our liabilities are overnight shares that re-price daily while only 6 percent are fixed rate term deposits. Even the term deposits are short term in nature, with the majority of them maturing in one year or less. As of December 31, 2016, 22 percent of our assets were held in cash which re-prices daily. The rest of our assets were mostly held in debt securities such as corporate debt, asset-backed, mortgage-related and small business administration securities. At year-end, 91 percent of the par value amount of our securities were variable-rate securities and reset either monthly or quarterly, predominantly based upon LIBOR. Of these variable-rate securities, 26 percent had interest rate caps that were fixed at the time of issuance and the caps range from 6 percent to 18 percent.

As a result of the way we manage our balance sheet, when interest rates move, the value of our floating-rate assets and liabilities does not fluctuate significantly. Movements in interest rates do affect our fixed-rate securities and deposits; however, these represent a very modest portion of our balance sheet. Additionally, the change in value of the fixed-rate deposits generally helps offset the change in value of the fixed-rate securities that occur as a result of changes in interest rates.

Corporate One's interest-rate risk remains minimal, demonstrated by the low percentage in NEV change between the base scenario and a 300 bps rise in rates scenario. This change remains low due to the structure of our balance sheet. It is also well within the maximum decline of 20 percent required by the NCUA.

Operational Risk Management

Corporate One provides a variety of products and services to our members and is reliant upon the ability of our employees and systems to process a large number of transactions. Accordingly, Corporate One is exposed to a variety of operational risks, including errors and omissions, business interruptions, improper procedures, and vendors that do not perform in accordance with outsourcing arrangements. These risks are less direct than credit and interest rate risk, but managing them is critical, particularly in a rapidly changing environment with increasing transaction volumes. In the event of a breakdown or improper operation of systems or improper procedures, we could suffer financial loss and other damage, including harm to our reputation.

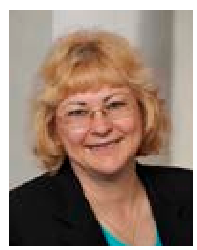
To mitigate and control operational risk, Corporate One developed comprehensive policies and procedures designed to provide a sound and well-controlled operational environment. All critical vendor relationships are reviewed on an annual basis and a financial analysis of our major business partners is completed. Corporate One also has internal auditors on staff who perform periodic internal audit procedures on the internal controls of Corporate One. They report on such procedures to Corporate One's Supervisory and ERM Committees and Board of Directors. Additionally, business continuity plans exist and are tested for critical systems, and redundancies are built into the systems as deemed appropriate.

SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE REPORT

Corporate One's 2016 financial statements, prepared by management, were audited in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America by Crowe Horwath LLP, independent auditors. Crowe Horwath's report on Corporate One's financial statements is included within this annual report.

In addition to the annual audit, Corporate One employs internal audit staff who perform internal audits of select processes, controls and systems of Corporate One, and report quarterly on such procedures to the Supervisory Committee.

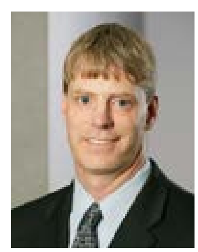
Based on the annual audit and internal audit procedures, the Supervisory Committee is confident that Corporate One is subjected to a thorough and professional examination process.



Kathy R. Martin,
Directions CU

Paige Shockley,
Solidarity Community FCU

Mark A. Overfield,
Chairman, Firelands FCU



William P. Allender,
Board Liaison, BMI FCU

MANAGEMENT REPORT

Statement of Management's Responsibilities
The management of Corporate One Federal Credit Union (Corporate One) is responsible for preparing Corporate One's annual financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, for establishing and maintaining an adequate internal control structure and procedures for financial reporting, including controls over the preparation of regulatory financial statements in accordance with the instructions for the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) 5310 Corporate Credit Union Call Report, and for complying with the Federal laws and, if applicable, State laws and regulations pertaining to affiliate transactions, legal lending limits, loans to insiders, restrictions on capital and share dividends and regulatory reporting that meets full and fair disclosure.

Management's Assessment of Compliance with Safety and Soundness Laws and Regulations
The management of Corporate One has assessed Corporate One's compliance with the Federal and, if applicable, State laws and regulations pertaining to affiliate transactions, legal lending limits, loans to insiders, restrictions on capital and share dividends and regulatory reporting that meets full and fair disclosure during the fiscal year that ended on December 31, 2016. Based upon its assessment, management has concluded that Corporate One complied with the Federal laws and, if applicable, State laws and regulations pertaining to affiliate transactions, legal lending limits, loans to insiders, restrictions on capital and share dividends and regulatory reporting that meets full and fair disclosure during the fiscal year that ended on December 31, 2016.

Management's Assessment of Internal Control over Financial Reporting
Corporate One's internal control over financial reporting is a process affected by those charged with governance, management, and other personnel, designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of reliable financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and financial statements for regulatory reporting purposes (i.e., NCUA-5310 Corporate Credit Union Call Report). Corporate One's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and

dispositions of the assets of Corporate One; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and for regulatory reporting purposes, and that receipts and expenditures of Corporate One are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of Corporate One; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention, or timely detection and correction of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of Corporate One's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

Management assessed the effectiveness of Corporate One's internal control over financial reporting, including controls over the preparation of regulatory financial statements in accordance with the instructions for the NCUA-5310 Corporate Credit Union Call Report, as of December 31, 2016, based on criteria established in the 2013 *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) relevant to reporting objectives for the express purpose of meeting the regulatory requirements of Regulation 704.15 of the NCUA.

Based upon its assessment, management has concluded that, as of December 31, 2016, Corporate One's internal control over financial reporting, including controls over the preparation of regulatory financial statements in accordance with the instructions for the NCUA-5310 Corporate Credit Union Call Report, is effective based on criteria established in the 2013 *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) relevant to reporting objectives for the express purpose of meeting the regulatory requirements of Regulation 704.15 of the NCUA.

Management's assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, including controls over the preparation of regulatory financial statements in accordance with the instructions for the NCUA 5310 – Corporate Credit Union Call Report, as of December 31, 2016, has been audited by Crowe Horwath LLP, an independent public accounting firm, as stated in their report dated March 28, 2017.

Lee C. Butke
President, Chief Executive Officer

Melissa A. Ashley
Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer

Columbus, Ohio
March 28, 2017

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Supervisory Committee and Board of Directors
Corporate One Federal Credit Union
Columbus, Ohio

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting
We have audited Corporate One Federal Credit Union's ("Corporate One") internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on criteria established in the Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013), issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) relevant to reporting objectives for the express purpose of meeting the regulatory requirements of Regulation 704.15 of NCUA.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Control Over Financial Reporting
Management is responsible for designing, implementing, and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment about the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Assessment of Internal Control over Financial Reporting.

Auditor's Responsibility
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the entity's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

An audit of internal control over financial reporting involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about whether a material weakness exists. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks that a material weakness exists. An audit includes obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting based on the assessed risk.

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

Definition and Inherent Limitations of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting
An entity's internal control over financial reporting is a process effected by those charged with governance, management, and other personnel, designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the preparation of reliable financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Because management's assessment and our audit were conducted to meet the reporting requirements of Regulation 704.15 of the NCUA, our audit of Corporate One's internal control over financial reporting included controls over the preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and with the instructions to the NCUA 5310 - Corporate Credit Union Call Report. An entity's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the entity; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and that receipts and expenditures of the entity are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and those charged with governance; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention, or timely detection and correction of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the entity's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

Opinion
In our opinion, Corporate One Federal Credit Union maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on criteria established in the Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013), issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) relevant to reporting objectives for the express purpose of meeting the regulatory requirements of Regulation 704.15 of the NCUA.

Other Matter
This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, the Supervisory Committee, Board of Directors, others within the organization, and the NCUA and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Report on Financial Statements
We also have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the 2016 consolidated financial statements of Corporate One Federal Credit Union, and our report dated March 28, 2017, expressed an unmodified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

Crowe Horwath LLP

Crowe Horwath LLP
Columbus, Ohio
March 28, 2017

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Supervisory Committee and Board of Directors
Corporate One Federal Credit Union
Columbus, Ohio

Report on the Financial Statements
We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Corporate One Federal Credit Union ("Corporate One"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in members' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements
Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

Opinion
In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Corporate One Federal Credit Union as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements
We also have audited in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, Corporate One Federal Credit Union's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on criteria established in the 2013 Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) relevant to reporting objectives for the express purpose of meeting the regulatory requirements of Regulation 704.15 of the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) and our report dated March 28, 2017, expressed an unmodified opinion.

Crowe Horwath LLP

Crowe Horwath LLP
Columbus, Ohio
March 28, 2017

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 718,149,685	$ 1,219,925,721
Investments in financial institutions	32,241,700	45,483,300
Available-for-sale securities, at fair value	2,312,910,263	2,327,590,349
Loans	119,444,279	138,086,313
Accrued interest receivable	2,964,122	2,081,393
Goodwill	3,401,412	3,401,412
Intangible assets	11,695,802	14,446,137
Other assets	57,465,651	57,834,991
TOTAL ASSETS	**$ 3,258,272,914**	**$ 3,808,849,616**
LIABILITIES AND MEMBERS' EQUITY		
Liabilities:		
Settlement and regular shares	$ 2,767,117,506	$ 3,073,547,309
Share certificates	171,949,782	310,574,113
Member capital shares on-notice		100,000
Non-perpetual capital accounts		82,700,000
Borrowed funds	22,000,000	87,000,000
Dividends and interest payable	63,059	551,007
Due to broker	19,975,000	8,965,666
Accounts payable and other liabilities	6,542,757	4,548,442
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**2,987,648,104**	**3,567,986,537**
Members' equity:		
Perpetual contributed capital	219,173,905	219,181,014
Retained earnings	69,988,474	61,102,675
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(18,537,569)	(39,420,610)
TOTAL MEMBERS' EQUITY	**270,624,810**	**240,863,079**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND MEMBERS' EQUITY	**$ 3,258,272,914**	**$ 3,808,849,616**

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

	Year ended December 31,	
	2016	**2015**
Interest income:		
Investments and securities	$ 40,001,615	$ 30,607,950
Loans	2,216,029	1,659,928
TOTAL INTEREST INCOME	42,217,644	32,267,878
Dividend and interest expense:		
Share accounts	11,217,213	8,880,244
Other borrowings	1,745,928	475,284
TOTAL DIVIDEND AND INTEREST EXPENSE	12,963,141	9,355,528
NET INTEREST INCOME	29,254,503	22,912,350
SERVICE FEE INCOME, NET	13,867,639	14,548,619
Net gain on investments:		
Total other-than-temporary impairment losses	(404,296)	(2,233,657)
Portion of loss recognized in other comprehensive income	233,591	1,404,426
Net impairment losses recognized in earnings	(170,705)	(829,231)
Net gain on sales of securities	1,169,386	4,393,408
TOTAL NET GAIN ON INVESTMENTS	998,681	3,564,177
Operating expenses:		
Salaries and employee benefits	20,899,639	18,752,776
Office operations and occupancy expense	8,131,590	7,552,524
Amortization of intangibles expense	2,750,335	3,421,495
Other operating expenses	2,683,713	2,361,394
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	34,465,277	32,088,189
NET INCOME	**$ 9,655,546**	**$ 8,936,957**

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

	Year ended December 31,	
	2016	**2015**
Net Income	**$ 9,655,546**	**$ 8,936,957**
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Change in net unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities	21,881,722	(20,402,387)
Reclassification adjustment recognized in earnings for other-than-temporary declines in values of securities	170,705	829,231
Reclassification adjustment recognized in earnings for gain from sales of securities	(1,169,386)	(4,393,408)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	20,883,041	(23,966,564)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	**$ 30,538,587**	**$ (15,029,607)**

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN MEMBERS' EQUITY

	Perpetual Contributed Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total Members' Equity
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2015	**$ 219,207,834**	**$ 52,933,432**	**$ (15,454,046)**	**$ 256,687,220**
Net Income		8,936,957		8,936,957
Other comprehensive loss			(23,966,564)	(23,966,564)
Release of perpetual contributed capital due to liquidation of member credit union	(26,820)			(26,820)
Dividends on perpetual contributed capital		(767,714)		(767,714)
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2015	**219,181,014**	**61,102,675**	**(39,420,610)**	**240,863,079**
Net income		9,655,546		9,655,546
Other comprehensive income			20,883,041	20,883,041
Release of perpetual contributed capital due to liquidation of member credit union	(7,109)			(7,109)
Dividends on perpetual contributed capital		(769,747)		(769,747)
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2016	**$ 219,173,905**	**$ 69,988,474**	**$ (18,537,569)**	**$ 270,624,810**

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Year ended December 31,	
	2016	**2015**
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	$ 9,655,546	$ 8,936,957
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	1,825,264	1,451,697
Amortization of intangibles	2,750,335	3,421,495
Net accretion	(5,349,631)	(6,876,791)
Net impairment losses on investments	170,705	829,231
Net gain on sales of securities	(1,169,386)	(4,393,408)
Net gain on disposals of assets	(4,680)	(5,035)
Net change in accrued interest receivable	(882,729)	262,580
Net change in dividends and interest payable	(487,948)	(102,711)
Other, net	1,554,248	225,912
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	8,061,724	3,749,927
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Net change in investments in financial institutions	13,241,600	12,086,800
Available-for-sale securities:		
Sales	203,794,510	360,419,982
Maturities and principal pay downs	486,820,440	552,206,608
Purchases	(637,194,759)	(1,081,337,861)
Dividends received from investments in CUSOs	480,000	
Net change in loans	18,642,034	25,448,002
Net change in NCUA share insurance deposit	19,780	227,466
Net purchase of property and equipment	(1,580,720)	(2,621,875)
Advances on split-dollar life insurance agreements	(429,655)	(12,083,504)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES	83,793,230	(145,654,382)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net change in borrowed funds	(65,000,000)	(1,000,000)
Change in shares and deposits	(445,154,134)	528,568,988
Redemption of non-perpetual contributed capital	(82,700,000)	
Release of perpetual contributed capital due to liquidation of member credit union	(7,109)	(26,820)
Dividends on perpetual contributed capital	(769,747)	(767,714)
NET CASH (USED IN) PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(593,630,990)	526,774,454
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(501,776,036)	384,869,999
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	1,219,925,721	835,055,722
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	**$ 718,149,685**	**$ 1,219,925,721**
Supplemental disclosure:		
Dividends and interest paid	$ 14,220,836	$ 10,225,953
Due to broker	$ (19,975,000)	$ (8,965,666)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

(Table dollar amounts in thousands)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(1) ORGANIZATION

The purpose of Corporate One Federal Credit Union (Corporate One) is to foster and promote the economic well-being, growth and development of our membership base through fiscally responsible and effective funds management, along with loan, investment, and correspondent services for the ultimate benefit of our credit union members. Corporate One's national field of membership includes state- and federally chartered credit unions and other credit union organizations throughout the United States. Corporate One's Board of Directors is composed of executive management from Corporate One's member credit unions. Corporate One also wholly owns three credit union service organizations (CUSOs): Member Business Solutions, LLC (MBS) and Accolade Investment Advisory, LLC (Accolade), which are described below, and Corporate Synergies, LLC (CorpSyn) which is currently an inactive CUSO. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Corporate One and the three CUSOs. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

Member Business Solutions, LLC (MBS) – MBS's purpose is to provide business lending solutions to its credit union customers. The primary source of income for MBS is provided through fees earned for the underwriting, servicing and documenting of business loans. For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, MBS contributed approximately $182,000 and $120,000, respectively to net income for Corporate One. MBS services loans for other credit unions which are not included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The unpaid principal balances of loans serviced by MBS approximated $223.2 million and $190.4 million at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Accolade Investment Advisory, LLC (Accolade) – Accolade provides investment advisory services to credit unions. For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, Accolade contributed approximately $69,000 and $80,000, respectively to net income for Corporate One.

(Table dollar amounts in thousands)

(2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following is a description of the more significant accounting policies Corporate One follows in preparing and presenting our consolidated financial statements.

(a) Use of Estimates
The accounting and reporting policies of Corporate One conform with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) and prevailing practices within the financial services industry. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. Specifically, management has made assumptions in the assessment of other-than-temporary impairment and the amortization/accretion of premiums/discounts on investments subject to prepayment. It is reasonably possible that our estimates could change based on the improvement or worsening of the performance of our other-than-temporarily impaired securities or the change in the prepayments currently expected on investments subject to prepayment. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(b) Cash and Cash Equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents include cash, amounts due from depository institutions and federal funds sold. Net cash flows are reported on the accompanying consolidated statements of cash flows for loans, shares and certain other items.

To further diversify our liquidity options, we have elected to voluntarily hold Reg D reserves in order to gain access to the Federal Reserve Discount Window. Accordingly, Corporate One is required to maintain cash or deposits with the Federal Reserve Bank. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, cash held prior to month-end was sufficient; therefore, no reserve was required.

(c) Investments in Financial Institutions
Investments in financial institutions are carried at cost and reviewed for impairment. These investments consist of interest-bearing term deposits at federally insured depository institutions and Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) of Cincinnati stock. Corporate One is a member of the FHLB system. Members are required to own a certain amount of stock based on the level of borrowings and other factors, and may invest in additional amounts. FHLB stock is carried at cost, classified as a restricted security, and periodically evaluated for impairment based on ultimate recovery of par value. Both cash and stock dividends are reported as income.

(d) Securities
Debt securities are classified as held-to-maturity and carried on the balance sheet at amortized cost when management has the positive intent and ability to hold them to maturity. Corporate One does not plan to classify future purchases as held-to-maturity for the forseeable future. Debt securities are classified as available-for-sale when they might be sold before maturity. Available-for-sale securities are carried on the balance sheet at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities are excluded from earnings, and are reported as a separate component of members' equity. Such securities may be sold in response to changes in interest rates, changes in prepayment risk or other factors.

Amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts are recorded as adjustments to interest income from securities using the interest method. Realized gains and losses on the sale of available-for-sale securities are credited or charged to earnings when realized based on the specific-identification method.

Management evaluates securities for other-than-temporary impairment (OTTI) at least semi-annually, and more frequently when economic or market conditions warrant such an evaluation. For securities in an unrealized loss position, management considers the extent and duration of the unrealized loss, and the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer. Management also assesses whether it intends to sell, or it is more likely than not that it will be required to sell, a security in an unrealized loss position before recovery of its amortized cost basis. If either of the criteria regarding intent or requirement to sell is met, the entire difference between amortized cost and fair value is recognized as impairment through earnings. For debt securities that do not meet the aforementioned criteria, the amount of impairment is split into two components as follows: 1) OTTI related to credit loss, which must be recognized in the statement of income and 2) OTTI related to other

(Table dollar amounts in thousands)

factors, which is recognized in other comprehensive income (loss). The credit loss is defined as the difference between the present value of the cash flows expected to be collected and the amortized cost basis.

(e) Purchased Credit-Impaired Securities

Corporate One acquired private label mortgage-related securities as a result of a merger, for which, at acquisition, there was evidence of deterioration of credit quality since origination. Such purchased credit-impaired securities are accounted for individually. Corporate One estimates the amount and timing of expected cash flows for each security, and the expected cash flows in excess of the amount paid is recorded as interest income over the remaining life of the security (accretable yield). The excess of the securities' contractual principal payments over expected cash flows is not recorded (nonaccretable difference).

Over the life of the securities, expected cash flows continue to be estimated. If the present value of expected cash flows is less than the carrying amount, an other-than-temporary impairment charge is recorded. If the present value of expected cash flows is greater than the carrying amount, it is recognized as part of future interest income using the interest method over the remaining life of the security.

(f) Loans

Member loans are divided into four classes: settlement, demand, term and warehouse loans. Loans are stated at the current principal amount outstanding. Interest income is accrued on the daily balance outstanding at the borrowing rate. Corporate One evaluates each member's creditworthiness on a case-by-case basis.

An allowance for loan losses is based on management's continuing review and evaluation of the loan portfolio and its judgment as to the effect of economic conditions on the portfolio. The evaluation by management includes consideration of past loan loss experience, changes in the composition of the loan portfolio, the current financial condition of the borrower, quality of the collateral and the amount of loans outstanding.

(g) Property and Equipment

Property and equipment, included in other assets on the consolidated balance sheets, are stated at cost net of accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method and is based on the estimated useful lives of the assets. Maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred.

(h) Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Goodwill resulting from business combinations is generally determined as the excess of the fair value of the consideration transferred, plus the fair value of any noncontrolling interests in the acquiree over the fair value of the net assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of the acquisition date. Goodwill and intangible assets acquired in a purchase business combination and determined to have an indefinite useful life are not amortized, but tested for impairment at least annually or more frequently if events and circumstances exist that indicate that an impairment test should be performed. Corporate One has selected December 31 as the date to perform the annual impairment test. Intangible assets with definite useful lives are amortized over their estimated useful lives to their estimated residual values. Goodwill is the only intangible asset with an indefinite life on our balance sheet.

Other intangible assets consist of core deposits and member relationships. The member relationship intangible is being amortized straight line over its estimated useful life of 12 years. The core deposit intangibles are being amortized on an accelerated amortization method over their estimated useful lives which range from 4 to 10 years.

(i) Indemnification Asset

In order to accomplish a merger with another corporate credit union, the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) provided certain assistance in the form of a conditional indemnification agreement to cover losses on certain assets acquired by Corporate One. The indemnification asset was recognized at the time those assets were acquired and was measured on the same basis; recording both at fair value on the acquisition date. Any amortization of changes in value of the indemnification asset will be limited to the lesser of the contractual term of the indemnification agreement or the remaining life of the indemnified assets. The indemnification asset is included in other assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

(Table dollar amounts in thousands)

(j) Income Taxes

Corporate One is exempt from federal and state income tax pursuant to Section 501(c)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code and Section 122 of the Federal Credit Union Act, respectively.

(k) Financial Instruments and Concentrations of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject Corporate One to concentrations of credit risk consist of federal funds sold, securities purchased under agreements to resell (repurchase) and investment securities. Corporate One invests in and borrows from highly rated domestic banks, and uses nationally recognized broker/dealers in the execution of trades for financial instruments. Exposure to individual counterparties or asset classes may be significant. Corporate One's exposure to investment securities is discussed in Note 5. Additionally, in providing financial services solely to the credit union industry, Corporate One is dependent upon the viability of that industry and the industry's support of corporate credit unions.

Corporate One mitigates risks related to these concentrations through thorough evaluation of credit quality of the assets it purchases and the creditworthiness of its business partners. Counterparty risk is managed by ensuring that market counterparties are institutions of high credit quality and appropriate levels of collateral are maintained, if necessary.

(l) Members' Capital Share Accounts

Credit unions transacting business with Corporate One are required to be a Partner member or an Associate member. Partner members enjoy Corporate One's most favorable rates on their investments and enjoy the lowest fees on settlement services. Associate members may earn lower rates than Partner members on their investments with Corporate One and pay fees on settlement services with Corporate One according to the Associate member fee schedules. Additionally, certain products and services, such as committed lines of credit and fee-free advised lines of credit, are available to Partner members only.

In 2010, the NCUA published revisions to NCUA Rules and Regulations, Part 704, the rule governing corporate credit unions, in the Federal Register. The revisions established a capital framework which included risk-based capital requirements. The old capital instruments, Paid-In Capital (PIC) and Membership Capital Shares (MCS), were phased out and two new capital instruments were established. These capital instruments are Perpetual Contributed Capital (PCC) and Non-perpetual Capital Accounts (NCA).

PCC is required for Partner membership in Corporate One. PCC is defined in Part 704.2 as accounts or other interests of a corporate credit union that: are perpetual, non-cumulative dividend accounts; are available to cover losses that exceed retained earnings, PIC and MCS; are not insured by the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund (NCUSIF) or other share or deposit insurers; and cannot be pledged against borrowings. PCC is classified as equity in the financial statements.

In 2011, Corporate One offered its members, for a limited time, the opportunity to purchase a five year term NCA. The offering was open to all members who converted their MCS and/or PIC to PCC and Associate members who converted to Partner status by purchasing PCC. This offering resulted in $82.7 million of NCA and is no longer being offered. NCA is defined in Part 704.2 as funds contributed by members or nonmembers that: are term certificates with an original minimum term of five years or that have an indefinite term with a minimum withdrawal notice of five years; are available to cover losses that exceed retained earnings, PIC, MCS and PCC; are not insured by the NCUSIF or other share or deposit insurers; and cannot be pledged against borrowings. The balance of NCA matured in 2016. NCA is classified as a liability in the financial statements.

Previously, MCS was required for Partner membership in Corporate One. MCS do not have a stated maturity. Notice of intent to de-capitalize by the Partner member is required and once notification is given, the shares will be redeemed in three or five years. These shares are not subject to share insurance coverage by the NCUSIF and are available to cover losses that exceed retained earnings and PIC. MCS are classified as a liability in the financial statements and are no longer offered. As of October 21, 2011, all remaining MCS not already on notice were automatically put on notice by Corporate One as required by the final revisions to Regulation Part 704. The remaining MCS matured in 2016. At December 31, 2015, there was $100,000 of shares on notice.

PIC are investments by member credit unions and denote their ownership interest in Corporate One. PIC has no stated maturity date. Notice of intent to de-capitalize by the member is required and once notification is given, the shares are redeemed in 20 years. PIC is not subject to share insurance coverage by the NCUSIF and is available to cover losses that exceed retained earnings. PIC is classified as a liability in the financial statements and is no longer offered. As of

(Table dollar amounts in thousands)

October 21, 2011, all PIC not already on notice was automatically put on notice by Corporate One as required by the final revisions to Regulation Part 704. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, there were $20,000 of shares on notice and are included in liabilities under term shares in the financial statements.

(m) Retained Earnings

Retained earnings represent earnings not distributed as dividends to members.

(n) Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) consists of net income and other comprehensive income (loss). Other comprehensive income (loss) includes unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities. Comprehensive income (loss) also includes non-credit losses on available-for-sale securities related to other-than-temporary impairment.

(o) Service Fees

Service fees are earned on various services provided to credit unions and their affiliates. These services include ACH and Credit/Debit programs, depository services, share draft processing, and certificate of deposit and securities brokering. In addition to these services provided by the corporate, our wholly owned CUSOs provide business lending solutions and investment advisory services. Revenue is recognized in the period in which services are rendered. Gross service fee income for the years ending December 31, 2016 and 2015, was $22.6 million and $23.2 million, respectively. Revenues on the accompanying consolidated statements of income are reduced by third-party costs incurred to provide these services. These third-party costs were $8.8 million and $8.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

(p) Loss Contingencies

Loss contingencies, including claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business, are recorded as liabilities when the likelihood of loss is probable and an amount or range of loss can be reasonably estimated. Management does not believe there currently are such matters that will have a material effect on the financial statements.

(q) Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made in the prior year's financial statement to conform to the presentation for the year ended December 31, 2016. These reclassifications had no material impact on total assets, total liabilities and members' equity, or net income.

(r) Subsequent Events

Management has performed an analysis of activities and transactions subsequent to December 31, 2016, to determine the need for any adjustments to and/or disclosures within the audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016. Management has performed such analysis through March 28, 2017, the date the financial statements are available to be issued.

(s) Regulatory Pronouncements

On October 20, 2010, the NCUA published revisions to NCUA Rules and Regulations, Part 704, the rule governing corporate credit unions, in the Federal Register. The major revisions involve corporate credit union capital, investments, asset/ liability management, governance and credit union service organization (CUSO) activities. The new regulation establishes a new capital framework, including risk-based capital requirements; imposes new prompt corrective action requirements; places various new limits on corporate investments; imposes new asset/liability management controls; amends some corporate governance provisions; and limits a corporate CUSO to categories of services pre-approved by the NCUA.

Most of the investment prohibitions and other credit and asset/ liability management requirements were effective January 18, 2011. NCUA recognized that some corporates may hold investments that are in violation of one or more of these new prohibitions and have directed such corporates to follow the investment action plan provisions of NCUA Rules and Regulations Part 704.10. Corporate One holds securities that do not meet certain requirements of the new regulation. At December 31, 2016, the amortized cost and fair value of such securities is $87.5 million and $77.7 million, respectively. At December 31, 2015, the amortized cost and fair value of such securities was $110.1 million and $99.8 million, respectively. During this time of transition to the new investment prohibitions, Corporate One is adhering to Part 704.10 and has filed the required Investment Action Plans (IAP) with the NCUA. In a letter dated March 7, 2017 NCUA confirmed that they have permitted Corporate One to hold non-compliant securities under a number of IAP and do not intend to require Corporate One

(Table dollar amounts in thousands)

to sell any securities. The IAP approval time period is not to exceed March 31, 2018, at which time new IAP are required to be submitted to NCUA.

The new capital requirements went into effect October 20, 2011. The new Regulation Part 704 defined new capital instruments and set forth a process for phasing out MCS and PIC. It also established new capital ratio requirements. These requirements are discussed more specifically in Note 14.

(t) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) amended existing guidance related to revenue from contracts with customers. This amendment supersedes and replaces nearly all existing revenue recognition guidance, including industry-specific guidance, establishes a new control-based revenue recognition model, changes the basis for deciding when revenue is recognized over time or at a point in time, provides new and more detailed guidance on specific topics and expands and improves disclosures about revenue. In addition, this amendment specifies the accounting for some costs to obtain or fulfill a contract with a customer. These amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017. Corporate One is currently evaluating the impact of this new accounting standard on the consolidated financial statements.

(3) LOANS

Loans to members at December 31 are summarized at right.

An allowance for loan losses (ALL) was not considered necessary at December 31, 2016 or 2015, for member loans based on management's continuing review and evaluation of the loan portfolio. Corporate One incurred no loan losses in either 2016 or 2015 on member loans, and considers no member loans impaired as of, or during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015.

	2016	2015
Member loans:		
Term	$ 100,183	$ 121,202
Warehouse	13,519	9,847
Demand	5,733	6,735
Settlement	9	302
TOTAL LOANS	**$ 119,444**	**$ 138,086**

(4) INVESTMENTS IN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Investments in financial institutions at December 31 are summarized as follows:

	2016	2015
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	$ 21,871	$ 16,674
Certificates of deposit	10,371	28,809
TOTAL INVESTMENTS IN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	**$ 32,242**	**$ 45,483**

As a member of the FHLB of Cincinnati, Corporate One is required to own a certain amount of stock based on its level of borrowings and other factors. Corporate One views its investment in the FHLB as a long-term investment. Accordingly, when evaluating for impairment, the value is determined based on the ultimate recovery of the par value rather than recognizing temporary declines in value. Based on our review of the financial condition of the FHLB of Cincinnati, Corporate One does not believe that its investment in the FHLB was impaired as of or for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015.

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, certificates of deposit are all with domestic credit unions or banks. The certificates through the domestic banks and credit unions are all within the insurance limits as set forth by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund (NCUSIF).

(Table dollar amounts in thousands)

Certificates of deposit by maturity at December 31, 2016, are summarized as follows:

Year of Maturity	Balance
2017	$ 7,939
2018	1,936
2019	496
TOTAL CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT	**$ 10,371**

(5) SECURITIES

The amortized costs and fair values of securities at December 31 are summarized as follows:

	2016			
	Amortized Cost	**Gross Unrealized Gains**	**Gross Unrealized Losses**	**Fair Value**
Available-for-sale securities:				
Corporate debt securities	$ 173,505	$ 1,075		$ 174,580
Small business administration (SBA) securities	401,451	5,057		406,508
Mortgage-related securities	711,617	11,548	$ (13,792)	709,373
Asset-backed securities	1,044,875	1,818	(24,244)	1,022,449
TOTAL AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE SECURITIES	**$ 2,331,448**	**$ 19,498**	**$ (38,036)**	**$ 2,312,910**

	2015			
	Amortized Cost	**Gross Unrealized Gains**	**Gross Unrealized Losses**	**Fair Value**
Available-for-sale securities:				
Corporate debt securities	$ 150,612		$ (729)	$ 149,883
Small business administration (SBA) securities	298,416	$ 3,543		301,959
Mortgage-related securities	739,530	16,182	(14,597)	741,115
Asset-backed securities	1,178,453	342	(44,162)	1,134,633
TOTAL AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE SECURITIES	**$ 2,367,011**	**$ 20,067**	**$ (59,488)**	**$ 2,327,590**

Proceeds from the sale of available-for-sale securities were $203.8 million in 2016. Gross gains of $1.2 million and gross losses of $0 were recorded on securities during 2016. Proceeds from the sale of available-for-sale securities were $360.4 million in 2015. Gross gains of $4.4 million and gross losses of $50,000 were recorded on securities during 2015.

Mortgage-related securities consist of: private-label mortgage-backed securities, mortgage-backed securities issued by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac and asset-backed home equity securities. Asset-backed securities consist primarily of securitized credit card, student loan and automobile receivables. SBA securities consist primarily of securitized loans to small businesses used for the purchase of land, buildings or new construction.

(Table dollar amounts in thousands)

The expected distributions of securities at December 31, 2016, are reflected in the following table. Because the actual lives of mortgage-related securities, certain asset-backed securities, SBA securities and investments in government-sponsored entities can differ from contractual maturities due to call or prepayment features, these items are presented separately with their related expected weighted average lives (WAL).

	Available-for-Sale		
	Amortized Cost	**Fair Value**	**WAL (in years)**
Securities with contractual maturities:			
Due in one year or less	$ 412,434	$ 412,620	
Due after one year through five years	402,617	403,986	
Due after five years through ten years	30,000	30,307	
Securities with prepayment features:			
Residential mortgage-backed securities:			
Agency	522,267	520,896	2.54
Non-agency	169,349	168,461	4.49
Asset-backed securities	393,330	370,132	5.42
SBA securities	401,451	406,508	6.21
TOTAL	**$ 2,331,448**	**$ 2,312,910**	

Certain securities are pledged as collateral to secure certain lines of credit with financial institutions. See Note 9 for further details.

At December 31, 2016, approximately 91 percent of the par value amount, or $2.18 billion, of Corporate One's securities, with a fair market value of $2.12 billion, were variable-rate securities, the majority of which had interest rates that reset monthly or quarterly, predominantly based upon LIBOR. Of these $2.18 billion of variable-rate securities, 26 percent of the par value amount, or $568.9 million of such securities, with a fair market value of $553.8 million, had interest rate caps that were fixed at the time of issuance and the caps range from 6 percent to 18 percent.

(Table dollar amounts in thousands)

The gross unrealized losses on investment securities that have been in loss positions less than 12 months and longer than 12 months at December 31 are summarized as follows:

2016	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Available-for-sale:						
Mortgage-related securities	$ 41,945	$ (67)	$ 518,682	$ (13,725)	$ 560,627	$ (13,792)
Asset-backed securities	84,928	(37)	278,650	(24,207)	363,578	(24,244)
TOTAL TEMPORARILY IMPAIRED SECURITIES	**$ 126,873**	**$ (104)**	**$ 797,332**	**$ (37,932)**	**$ 924,205**	**$ (38,036)**

2015	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Available-for-sale:						
Corporate debt securities	$ 149,883	$ (729)			$ 149,883	$ (729)
Mortgage-related securities	441,307	(1,033)	$ 173,609	$ (13,564)	614,916	(14,597)
Asset-backed securities	611,467	(1,324)	454,025	(42,838)	1,065,492	(44,162)
TOTAL TEMPORARILY IMPAIRED SECURITIES	**$ 1,202,657**	**$ (3,086)**	**$ 627,634**	**$ (56,402)**	**$ 1,830,291**	**$ (59,488)**

Corporate One believes the declines in fair values of our asset-backed securities is primarily attributable to the deterioration of liquidity and larger risk premiums in the market consistent with the broader credit markets and are not a result of the performance of the underlying collateral or credit quality supporting the securities. Management believes the unrealized losses on the mortgage-related securities are the result of historically high defaults, delinquencies and loss severities on mortgages underlying the mortgage-related securities, as well as the deterioration of liquidity due to an imbalance between the supply and demand for these securities. We expect the fair value to recover as the securities approach their maturity date. Corporate One does not intend to sell nor is it more likely than not that we will be required to sell these securities prior to a price recovery or maturity. Accordingly, Corporate One determined that there was no additional other-than-temporary impairment of its securities during 2016, above the $171,000 recorded in the accompanying consolidated statements of income.

The new NCUA Rules and Regulations Part 704 contain investment prohibitions and other credit and asset liability management requirements. These requirements became effective January 18, 2011. NCUA recognized that some corporates may hold investments that are in violation of one or more of these prohibitions and have directed such corporates to follow the investment action plan provisions of NCUA Rules and Regulations Part 704.10. Corporate One holds securities that do not meet certain requirements of this regulation. At December 31, 2016, the amortized cost and fair value of such securities is $87.5 million and $ 77.7 million, respectively. At December 31, 2015, the amortized cost and fair value of such securities was $110.1 million and $99.8 million, respectively. Corporate One is adhering to Part 704.10 and has filed the required IAP with the NCUA. In a letter dated March 7, 2017, NCUA confirmed that they have permitted Corporate One to hold non-compliant securities under a number of IAP and do not intend to require Corporate One to sell any securities. The IAP approval time period is not to exceed March 31, 2018, at which time new IAP are required to be submitted to NCUA.

(Table dollar amounts in thousands)

Unrealized losses on asset-backed securities represent 63.7 percent of our gross unrealized losses at December 31, 2016. The amortized costs, fair values, credit grades and WAL of asset-backed securities at December 31, 2016, are summarized as follows:

	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Gain	Gross Unrealized Loss	Highest Credit Grade	Lowest Credit Grade	WAL
Student loans:							
FFELP*	$ 331,763	$ 310,963	$ 1,004	$ (21,804)	AAA	B	5.97
Private	61,567	59,168	5	(2,404)	AAA	BBB	2.46
Credit cards	474,938	475,456	553	(35)	AAA	AAA	1.27
Automobiles	176,607	176,862	256	(1)	AAA	AAA	1.55
ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES	**$ 1,044,875**	**$ 1,022,449**	**$ 1,818**	**$ (24,244)**			

*Federal Family Education Loan Program

Of the approximately 83 asset-backed securities we own, that are not mortgage related, 64 of those securities are dual rated A or better. The remaining are dual rated B or better. We continue to receive principal and interest payments on these securities. Due to the large unrealized losses in our student loan portfolio, Corporate One hired an independent third party consultant to evaluate the portfolio for estimated credit losses. The consultant reported no credit losses based on the present value of expected cash flows as of December 31, 2016.

The remaining 36.3 percent of the gross unrealized losses on available-for-sale securities at December 31, 2016, is related to residential mortgage-backed securities and home equity asset-backed securities. The amortized costs, fair values and credit grades of mortgage-related securities at December 31, 2016, are summarized as follows:

	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Gain	Gross Unrealized Loss	Highest Credit Grade	Lowest Credit Grade
Government agency insured	$ 542,267	$ 540,912	$ 144	$ (1,499)		
Private:						
Prime collateral	1,702	1,682		(20)	BB	B
Near-prime collateral*	74,155	73,136	4,912	(5,931)	AA	D
Sub-prime collateral**	72,292	72,779	5,094	(4,607)	AAA	D
Insured	21,201	20,864	1,398	(1,735)	AA	D
MORTGAGE-RELATED SECURITIES	**$ 711,617**	**$ 709,373**	**$ 11,548**	**$ (13,792)**		

*Based on the definition used on offering circulars
** Based on 660 or lower FICO score

(Table dollar amounts in thousands)

At December 31, 2016, of the approximately 168 mortgage-related available-for-sale securities we own, 22 were rated D by at least one Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization (NRSRO). Seventeen of these D rated securities were determined to be other-than-temporarily impaired. Of the remaining five D rated securities, all but one of them were acquired from the merger and recorded at fair value and considered credit impaired at purchase. In addition to these 17 D rated other-than-temporarily impaired securities, we determined another 24 available-for-sale mortgage-related securities to be other-than-temporarily impaired. All of those securities are dual rated between BB and C.

In order to determine if the declines in fair value below amortized cost represented OTTI, management considered various impairment indicators such as: IAP securities, securities that have had ratings downgrades, securities that have been underwater for greater than 12 months and securities that have severe unrealized losses. We also utilize outside services to assist management in performing detailed cash flow analyses to determine if all principal and interest cash flows will be received. The analyses performed required assumptions about the collateral underlying the securities, including default rates, loss severities on defaulted loans and prepayments. It is possible that the underlying loan collateral of these securities may perform at a level worse than our expectations, which may result in adverse changes in cash flows for these securities and potential OTTI writedowns in the future.

For the securities where we believe not all principal and interest will be received, OTTI charges were recorded. As of December 31, 2016, we owned 41 mortgage-related securities that were considered other-than-temporarily impaired. These securities had a total par value of approximately $101.3 million at December 31, 2016. During the year ended December 31, 2016, we recorded an OTTI charge on one mortgage-related security. The estimated credit loss on this one security of $171,000, recognized in the accompanying consolidated statements of income, is a calculation of the difference between the discounted cash flow of the security and its current amortized cost. Total other-than-temporary impairment recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income related to this one security was approximately $234,000 for available-for-sale securities for the year ended December 31, 2016.

As of December 31, 2015, we owned 42 mortgage-related securities that were considered other-than-temporarily impaired. These securities had a total par value of approximately $118.6 million at December 31, 2015. During the year ended December 31, 2015, we recorded OTTI charges on eight mortgage-related securities. The estimated credit losses on these eight securities of $829,000, recognized in the accompanying consolidated statements of income, are a calculation of the difference between the discounted cash flows of the securities and their current amortized cost. Total other-than-temporary impairment recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income related to these eight securities was approximately $1.4 million for available-for-sale securities for the year ended December 31, 2015.

The following table details losses, both net impairment losses recognized in earnings and accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), as of and for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015.

	Net Impairment Losses Recognized in Earnings for the Year Ended December 31, 2016	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) as of December 31, 2016	Net Impairment Losses Recognized in Earnings for the Year Ended December 31, 2015	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) as of December 31, 2015
Available-for-sale securities:				
Corporate debt securities		$ 1,075		$ (729)
Mortgage-related securities - other-than-temporarily impaired	$ 171	(9,056)	$ 829	(8,999)
Mortgage-related securities		6,812		10,584
Asset-backed securities		(22,426)		(43,820)
SBA securities		5,057		3,543
TOTAL AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE SECURITIES	**$ 171**	**$ (18,538)**	**$ 829**	**$ (39,421)**

(Table dollar amounts in thousands)

Principal Losses and Recoveries
Through December 31, 2015, we had total cumulative principal shortfalls of approximately $32.1 million on 41 securities. In 2016, we had an additional $1.6 million in principal shortfalls, resulting in total cumulative principal shortfalls of $33.7 million on 42 securities through December 31, 2016. We had anticipated these principal shortfalls and had taken OTTI charges on these securities previously or these securities were deemed purchased credit impaired when acquired through the merger.

As a result of the improving economy, ongoing rehabilitation of monoline insurers and various legal actions within the private-label mortgage security markets, beginning in 2014, we began to receive partial principal repayments. These partial repayments from the monline insurers, various class action law suits or liquidation payouts resulted in a significant increase in the cash flows of the affected securities. These payments, which were approximately $848,000 and $39,000 during 2016 and 2015, respectively, are recorded as a component of net interest income in the accompanying consolidated statements of income.

The following table details cumulative credit losses on other-than-temporarily impaired debt securities for the periods ended December 31, 2016 and 2015.

	Cumulative Credit Losses on Debt Securities	
	2016	**2015**
Cumulative credit losses on debt securities previously recognized in earnings at January 1,	$ (57,265)	$ (60,042)
Additional credit losses recognized in earnings on debt securities previously determined to be other-than-temporarily impaired	(171)	(829)
Reduction due to sales of securities	243	1,797
Reduction due to increases in expected cash flows	1,355	1,809
CUMULATIVE CREDIT LOSSES ON DEBT SECURITIES PREVIOUSLY RECOGNIZED IN EARNINGS AT DECEMBER 31,	**$ (55,838)**	**$ (57,265)**

Purchased Credit Impaired Securities
As a result of a merger with another corporate credit union, we acquired 20 private label mortgage-related securities for which there was, at acquisition, evidence of deterioration of credit quality since origination and it was probable, at acquisition, that all contractually required payments would not be collected. One of these impaired securities was sold in 2015. Based on our review during 2016, there was a significant increase in cash flows expected to be collected on these securities. As such, we recalculated the amount of accretable yield for these securities using the updated cash flows and a reclassification from nonaccretable to accretable discount was made during 2016, with the amount of periodic accretion adjusted over the remaining lives of the securities.

(Table dollar amounts in thousands)

A rollforward of the amortized cost, par value, discount amounts and fair value of the remaining 19 private label mortgage-related securities as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, is as follows:

2016	Amortized Cost	Par Value	Nonaccretable Discount	Accretable Discount	Fair Value
At January 1,	$ 38,841	$ 72,216	$ 18,645	$ 14,730	$ 48,502
Accretion	4,003			(4,003)	
Paydowns	(9,086)	(9,086)			
Principal shortfalls		(135)	(135)		
Change due to improved projected cash flows			(149)	149	
Net change in fair value					(7,903)
Balance at December 31,	**$ 33,758**	**$ 62,995**	**$ 18,361**	**$ 10,876**	**$ 40,599**

2015	Amortized Cost	Par Value	Nonaccretable Discount	Accretable Discount	Fair Value
At January 1,	$ 42,901	$ 82,683	$ 20,180	$ 19,602	$ 57,194
Accretion	4,988			(4,988)	
Paydowns	(8,443)	(8,443)			
Principal shortfalls		(451)	(451)		
Sale of security	(605)	(1,573)	(563)	(405)	(2,871)
Change due to improved projected cash flows			(521)	521	
Net change in fair value					(5,821)
Balance at December 31,	**$ 38,841**	**$ 72,216**	**$ 18,645**	**$ 14,730**	**$ 48,502**

The remaining accretable discount on these purchased credit impaired securities is recognized as an increase to interest income using the interest method over the remaining lives of these securities.

(Table dollar amounts in thousands)

(6) EQUITY INVESTMENTS

Investments in non-marketable equity securities, which are included in other assets in the accompanying balance sheets, at December 31, are summarized as follows:

	2016	2015
Primary Financial Company LLC	$ 4,118	$ 4,447
eDoc Innovations, Inc.	1,905	1,866
TOTAL EQUITY INVESTMENTS	**$ 6,023**	**$ 6,313**

Corporate One has a 21.33 percent investment in Primary Financial Company LLC (Primary Financial). Primary Financial is a corporate CUSO and brokers non-negotiable and negotiable certificates of deposit. This investment is accounted for using the equity method. Our investment in Primary Financial was 21.33 percent during all of 2016 and 2015. Corporate One's portion of Primary Financial's current period net income or loss, recognized as a component of net service fee income in the accompanying consolidated statements of income, was $151,000 and $173,000 in 2016 and 2015, respectively. In December 2015, Primary Financial declared a dividend of $30,000 per share. The dividend was paid in January 2016 resulting in a total dividend of $480,000 to Corporate One.

Corporate One is a co-broker of Primary Financial and, as such, earns a spread on certificates placed. Corporate One recognized income of $1.54 million in 2016 and $1.57 million in 2015 on the certificates placed. Corporate One also earned an additional spread on certificates it placed during 2015. This additional spread represented additional consideration related to Corporate One's sale of Primary Financial in 2003 and ended in August 2015. The additional spread earned on certificates Corporate One placed was $472,000 in 2015 through August. This additional spread is included as a component of net service fee income in the accompanying consolidated statements of income.

Corporate One has an approximately 27 percent investment in eDoc Innovations, Inc. (eDoc). eDoc is a corporate CUSO that provides to credit unions e-document management technology as well as technology and services related to check clearing and forward check collection. Corporate One does not have a majority voting interest and does not maintain a controlling interest in eDoc. This investment, therefore, is accounted for using the equity method. Corporate One's portion of eDoc's current period net income or loss, recognized as a component of net service fee income in the accompanying consolidated statements of income, was income of $38,100 in 2016 and $27,300 in 2015.

(7) GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

As a result of a merger with another corporate credit union, Corporate One recorded goodwill of $3.4 million and intangible assets of $29.2 million.

The goodwill is attributable to the expanded membership base, the acquisition of staff with specialized corporate credit union knowledge, the increased deposit base and the anticipated economic value of the securities acquired. Goodwill is not amortized but is evaluated for impairment on an annual basis or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. At December 31, 2016, Corporate One performed a qualitative assessment to determine if it was more likely than not that goodwill is impaired, meaning the carrying amount of goodwill exceeds its implied fair value. Based on our review of as of December 31, 2016, we do not believe goodwill is impaired.

The intangible assets of $29.2 million resulted from the value of core deposits and member relationships. The intangible assets are amortized over their useful lives which range from four to twelve years.

(Table dollar amounts in thousands)

The following table details the balances of the intangible assets and the related accumulated amortization at December 31:

	2016	
	Gross Carrying Amount	**Accumulated Amortization**
Core deposit intangibles	$ 24,962	$ 15,889
Member relationship intangibles	4,200	1,577
Total intangible assets	**$ 29,162**	**$ 17,466**

	2015	
	Gross Carrying Amount	**Accumulated Amortization**
Core deposit intangibles	$ 24,962	$ 13,489
Member relationship intangibles	4,200	1,227
Total intangible assets	**$ 29,162**	**$ 14,716**

The following table represents the estimated amortization expense of our intangible assets for the next five years:

Year	Annual amortization expense
2017	$ 2,454
2018	2,358
2019	2,167
2020	1,885
2021	1,496

In addition to amortizing these intangibles, we evaluate them for impairment on an annual basis or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. As of December 31, 2016, we do not believe that the intangible assets are impaired.

(Table dollar amounts in thousands)

(8) OTHER ASSETS

Included in other assets is a deposit with the NCUA for share insurance, accounts receivable, prepaid accounts, net property and equipment and an indemnification asset. Equity investments are also included in other assets and are discussed in Note 6. Also included in other assets are split dollar loans related to a Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan (SERP), which are discussed in Note 12.

Property and equipment, valued at cost less accumulated depreciation, at December 31 are summarized as follows:

	2016	2015
Buildings and improvements	$ 9,781	$ 9,723
Equipment	12,679	11,118
	22,460	20,841
Less: Accumulated depreciation	11,101	9,265
NET PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT	**$ 11,359**	**$ 11,576**

(9) BORROWED FUNDS

As a member of the FHLB of Cincinnati, Corporate One is eligible to take advantage of the FHLB's numerous credit products and advances. Advances and borrowings from the FHLB are required to be collateralized by securities held in safekeeping by the FHLB. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, Corporate One had securities held in safekeeping at the FHLB with fair values of approximately $877.3 million and $707.2 million, respectively, which provided a borrowing capacity of approximately $841.3 million and $636.5 million, respectively. At December 31, 2016, borrowings of $22.0 million were outstanding at an interest rate of 0.64 percent. These borrowings matured in January 2017. At December 31, 2015, borrowings of $87.0 million were outstanding at an interest rate of 0.35 percent. These borrowings matured in January 2016.

We have been granted primary credit with the Federal Reserve Bank. Primary credit is available to generally sound depository institutions on a very short-term basis, typically overnight, at a rate above the Federal Open Market Committee's (FOMC) target rate for federal funds. All extensions of credit must be secured to the satisfaction of the lending Federal Reserve Bank by collateral that is acceptable for that purpose. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, Corporate One had securities held in safekeeping at the Federal Reserve Bank with fair values of approximately $448.2 million and $520.9 million, respectively, which provided a borrowing capacity of approximately $407.2 million and $487.8 million, respectively. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, there were no amounts outstanding on the line of credit with the Federal Reserve Bank.

Corporate One also maintains reverse repurchase agreements with certain parties allowing for additional liquidity of approximately $500.0 million. These agreements use some of our asset-backed securities as collateral. Corporate One had no amounts outstanding under reverse repurchase agreements at December 31, 2016 or 2015. Average borrowings under reverse repurchase agreements were approximately $394,000 during 2016 and $283,000 during 2015. There was no amount outstanding at any month-end during 2016 or 2015.

We also maintain $130.0 million of federal funds lines with various financial institutions. The federal funds lines do not require collateral for overnight borrowing. No amount was outstanding at December 31, 2016 or 2015.

(Table dollar amounts in thousands)

(10) SHARE ACCOUNTS AND MEMBER CAPITAL ACCOUNTS

Balances and weighted average rates of share accounts and member capital accounts at December 31 are summarized as follows:

	2016		2015	
	Balance	Rate	Balance	Rate
Settlement and regular shares	$ 2,767,118	0.46%	$ 3,073,547	0.16%
Share certificates	171,950	0.80%	310,574	0.43%
TOTAL SHARE ACCOUNTS	**$ 2,939,068**		**$ 3,384,121**	
MCS			$ 100	0.00%
NCA			82,700	4.00%
PCC	$ 219,174	0.35%	219,181	0.35%
TOTAL MEMBER CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	**$ 219,174**		**$ 301,981**	

Settlement and regular share accounts are available to members on demand and pay dividends either daily or monthly. Eligible accounts of members are insured by the NCUSIF up to $250,000 per member. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, insured member accounts totaled $147.5 million and $152.6 million, respectively. Share certificate accounts have specific maturities and dividend rates. Dividend payments on share certificate accounts vary according to the type of share certificate issued and the length of maturity. Share certificates can be redeemed by members prior to maturity at fair value, as determined by Corporate One.

Total share certificate and PIC accounts by maturity at December 31, 2016 are summarized as follows:

Year of Maturity	Balance
2017	$ 151,710
2018	20,020
2019	200
2031	20
TOTAL SHARE CERTIFICATES	**$ 171,950**

Share certificates that meet or exceed the NCUSIF insurance limit of $250,000 at December 31, 2016 and 2015 were $168.3 million and $309.3 million, respectively.

During 2011, Corporate One offered its Partner members the opportunity to convert their MCS and/or PIC to the new qualifying capital instrument, PCC, in order to continue to be considered Partner members of Corporate One. Additionally during 2011, Corporate One offered its Partner members the ability to invest in NCA. We raised a total of $82.7 million of NCA and that offering is now closed. The NCA was issued with a five year term and matured in 2016. During 2012, we acquired $68.6 million of PCC through the merger with another corporate credit union. Corporate One continues to offer PCC to Associate members or new members who want to become Partner members of Corporate One.

(Table dollar amounts in thousands)

(11) COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Corporate One is a party to various financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk that are used in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of our members and to manage our exposure to market risks. These financial instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit risk that are not recognized in the balance sheets.

These financial instruments include committed and advised lines of credit. The contractual amounts of these instruments represent the extent of Corporate One's exposure to credit loss. Corporate One uses the same credit policies in making these commitments and obligations as it does for on-balance-sheet instruments. In extending commitments, Corporate One evaluates each member's creditworthiness on a case-by-case basis. All outstanding commitments are subject to collateral agreements and have termination clauses. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, these financial instruments included outstanding advised lines of credit of approximately $3.4 billion and $3.5 billion, respectively. There were no outstanding committed lines of credit at December 31, 2016 or 2015.

Commitments to extend credit to members remain effective as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the agreement. Advances on these commitments generally require repayment within one year of the advance. Since a portion of the commitments are expected to terminate without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements.

(12) RETIREMENT PLAN

Corporate One sponsors a defined-contribution plan (Plan) established under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code which covers substantially all employees. The Plan allows employees to contribute up to the Internal Revenue Service maximum allowable percentage of their compensation. Employees also have the option to contribute a portion of their compensation on a pre- or post-tax basis. Corporate One matches 150 percent of the first 3 percent employee contribution and 75 percent on the next 2 percent employee contribution. In addition, Corporate One may elect to make discretionary contributions to the Plan. This election requires approval by the Board of Directors. In 2016, the Board voted that it intends to pay in April, 2017 an additional 4 percent one-time discretionary contribution to be awarded to employees. There was no additional discretionary contribution for 2015. Retirement expense was approximately $1.38 million in 2016 and $758,000 in 2015.

Corporate One has provided certain executives with a SERP. The SERP is being funded via life insurance policies issued by Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company and split dollar loan agreements have been entered into with each of the executives covered under the SERP. As part of the split dollar loan agreements, the executives have assigned the policies to Corporate One as collateral. This assignment secures repayment of any advances and accrued interest for policy premiums and any other advances under any agreement. During 2015, Corporate One purchased annuities through Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company to fund the remaining life insurance premiums due under these policies. The split dollar loan agreements were amended to include the amounts related to the purchase of the annuities as well as modifications to certain terms and the interest rate. The loans were modified and now have a 2.19 percent fixed interest rate, with interest accrued monthly and capitalized as part of the total loan balance annually. Total capitalized accrued interest at December 31, 2016 and 2015 was $530,000 and $71,000, respectively. Total split dollar loans outstanding at December 31, 2016 and 2015 were $24.9 million and $24.0 million, respectively, and are included in other assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. In addition, beginning in 2015, one executive was provided with a 457(f) plan. The expense of the plan is being recognized over the service period with $188,000 and $157,000 recognized in 2016 and 2015, respectively, which is included in salaries and employee benefits in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income.

(Table dollar amounts in thousands)

(13) FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Accounting guidance defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. A fair value hierarchy exists in this guidance, which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The standard describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that Corporate One has the ability to access as of the measurement date.

Level 2: Significant other observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices in markets that are not active, and other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3: Significant unobservable inputs that reflect Corporate One's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability.

The guidance requires that the highest level of valuation available be used. This standard describes inactive markets as characterized by few transactions for the asset, prices that are not current, prices that vary substantially, or some combination thereof, and while an entity should not assume a market is inactive; it should also not assume the prices available are from active markets. The determination of market participation requires a significant amount of judgment by management.

The fair value of available-for-sale securities other than residential mortgage-backed or home equity asset-backed securities are determined by obtaining quoted prices from brokers or pricing services, or market listings as of the last day of the year. For securities where there is limited trading due to current market conditions, pricing services utilized matrix pricing to determine the price. Matrix pricing is a mathematical technique used widely in the industry to value debt securities without relying on quoted prices for the specific securities, but rather by relying on the securities' relationship to other benchmark quoted securities. We have classified the pricing for such securities as Level 2.

Corporate One engages independent third-party experts to value our asset-backed securities where pricing is not available from a pricing service and our residential mortgage-backed and home equity asset-backed securities. These third-party experts use their internal models for pricing these securities. Information such as historical and current performance of the underlying collateral, deferral/default rates, collateral coverage ratios, cash flow projections, and liquidity and credit premiums required by a market participant, are utilized in determining individual security valuations. For residential mortgage-backed and home equity asset-backed securities where we see limited trading due to current market conditions, we classify the pricing for such securities as Level 3. For these securities, the fair value is highly sensitive to assumption changes and market volatility.

(Table dollar amounts in thousands)

Assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis are summarized below as of December 31, 2016:

	Total Fair Value	Fair Value Using Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Fair Value Using Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Fair Value Using Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Available-for-sale securities:				
Corporate debt securities	$ 174,580	$ 164,596	$ 9,984	
Mortgage-related securities - agency	540,912	20,017	520,895	
Mortgage-related securities - private	168,461		19,094	$ 149,367
SBA securities	406,508		406,508	
Asset-backed securities:				
Student loans - FFELP	310,963		310,963	
Student loans - private	59,168		58,388	780
Credit cards	475,456		475,456	
Automobiles	176,862		176,862	
TOTAL AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE SECURITIES	**$ 2,312,910**	**$ 184,613**	**$ 1,978,150**	**$ 150,147**

Assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis are summarized below as of December 31, 2015:

	Total Fair Value	Fair Value Using Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Fair Value Using Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Fair Value Using Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Available-for-sale securities:				
Corporate debt securities	$ 149,883	$ 149,883		
Mortgage-related securities - agency	532,086	9,997	$ 522,089	
Mortgage-related securities - private	209,029		26,215	$ 182,814
SBA securities	301,959		301,959	
Asset-backed securities:				
Student loans - FFELP	355,063		355,063	
Student loans - private	88,390		87,360	1,030
Credit cards	490,724		490,724	
Automobiles	200,456		200,456	
TOTAL AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE SECURITIES	**$ 2,327,590**	**$ 159,880**	**$ 1,983,866**	**$ 183,844**

(Table dollar amounts in thousands)

The table below presents a reconciliation for all assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015.

	Total Fair Value of Available-for-Sale Securities Priced Using Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	
	2016	**2015**
Beginning balance January 1,	$ 183,844	$ 224,809
Changes in fair values of Level 3 securities due to change in price:		
Mortgage-related securities - private	(1,464)	362
Student loans - private		58
Increases (decreases) due to net losses on investments:		
Total other-than-temporary impairment losses - private mortgage	(404)	(2,234)
Portion of loss recognized in other comprehensive income-private mortgage	233	1,405
Decreases due to net gain on sales of securities:		
Net gain on sales of securities	(243)	(3,951)
Decreases due to sales, maturities and paydowns:		
Mortgage-related securities - private	(31,569)	(36,316)
Student loans - private	(250)	(289)
ENDING BALANCE DECEMBER 31,	**$ 150,147**	**$ 183,844**

We classify the fair value of those securities where there is a lack of observable market data as Level 3. There were no transfers during 2016 or 2015.

One mortgage-related agency security with a fair value of $9.99 million as of December 31, 2015 was transferred from Level 2 to Level 1 because quoted prices in an active market became available. There were no securities transferred from Level 2 to Level 1 in 2016.

(Table dollar amounts in thousands)

The following table presents quantitative information about recurring Level 3 fair value measurements at December 31, 2016 and 2015:

2016					
	Fair Value	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Inputs	Range	Weighted Average
Mortgage-related securities - private	$ 149,367	Discounted cash flow	Constant prepayment rate	(-6 - 30)	8.49
			Probability of default	(0 - 20)	2.57
			Loss severity	(25 - 100)	55.83
Student loans - private	780	Discounted cash flow	Constant prepayment rate		21.02
			Probability of default		1.11
			Loss severity		23.61
TOTAL LEVEL 3 SECURITIES	**$ 150,147**				

2015					
	Fair Value	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Inputs	Range	Weighted Average
Mortgage-related securities - private	$ 182,814	Discounted cash flow	Constant prepayment rate	(-4 - 20)	8.24
			Probability of default	(0 - 20)	2.84
			Loss severity	(0 - 100)	56.45
Student loans - private	1,030	Discounted cash flow	Constant prepayment rate		21.62
			Probability of default		1.07
			Loss severity		57.18
TOTAL LEVEL 3 SECURITIES	**$ 183,844**				

The level 3 securities consist of 97 private label mortgage-related securities and one private label student loan security. The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurements of these securities are prepayment rates, probability of default, and loss severity in the event of default. Significant increases/(decreases) in any of those inputs in isolation would result in a significantly lower/(higher) fair value measurement. Generally, a change in the assumption used for the probability of default is accompanied by a directionally similar change in the assumption used for the loss severity and a directionally opposite change in the assumption used for prepayment rates.

(Table dollar amounts in thousands)

(14) REGULATORY CAPITAL AND NET ECONOMIC VALUE REQUIREMENTS

On October 20, 2010, the NCUA published the final revisions to NCUA Rules and Regulations, Part 704, the rule governing corporate credit unions, in the Federal Register. The revisions establish a new capital framework including risk-based capital requirements. The old capital instruments, PIC and MCS, will be phased out and two new capital instruments are established. The new capital instruments are Perpetual Contributed Capital (PCC) and Non-perpetual Capital Accounts (NCA). PCC is defined in Part 704.2 as accounts or other interests of a corporate credit union that: are perpetual, non-cumulative dividend accounts; are available to cover losses that exceed retained earnings, PIC and MCS; are not insured by the NCUSIF or other share or deposit insurers; and cannot be pledged against borrowings. NCA is defined in Part 704.2 as funds contributed by members or nonmembers that: are term certificates with an original minimum term of five years or that have an indefinite term with a minimum withdrawal notice of five years; are available to cover losses that exceed retained earnings, PIC, MCS and PCC; are not insured by the NCUSIF or other share or deposit insurers; and cannot be pledged against borrowings.

These requirements contain a multi-step, multi-year phase-in with certain definitions changing over time as various requirements are phased in. The following table presents the ratios, definitions of the numerators and denominators for each of the ratios and the required minimum levels for well capitalized and adequately capitalized designations under the regulation. Beginning in October 2016, the amount of Perpetual Contributed Capital (PCC) included in Tier 1 Capital was limited. This limitation is both a function of retained earnings and Moving Daily Average Net Assets (MDANA). These limitations resulted in leverage and Tier 1 risk-based capital ratios lower than previous levels but still above well capitalized levels. In 2020, the amount of PCC included in Tier 1 Capital is further limited to the amount of retained earnings a corporate holds. This limitation in 2020 will result in lower leverage and Tier 1 risk-based capital ratios.

The following table presents the ratios, definitions of the numerators and denominators for each of the ratios and the required minimum levels for well capitalized and adequately capitalized designations under the regulation. The definitions of the numerators are simplifications, as the regulation contains certain adjustments to each capital calculation.

In June 2015, the NCUA issued a rule to further amend the regulations by clarifying the mechanics of a number of regulatory provisions and make several non-substantive technical corrections. None of which had a material effect on our ratios.

	Numerator	Denominator	Well capitalized	Adequately capitalized
Retained earnings/MDANA	Retained Earnings	MDANA*	0.45%	0.45%
Leverage ratio	Tier 1 Capital***	MDANA*	5.00%	4.00%
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	Tier 1 Capital***	MDANRA**	6.00%	4.00%
Total risk-based capital ratio	Total Capital***	MDANRA**	10.00%	8.00%

*Moving Daily Average Net Assets
**Moving Daily Average Net Risk Weighted Assets
*** As defined by the NCUA Rules and Regulations §704.2

(Table dollar amounts in thousands)

During 2011, Corporate One offered its Partner members the opportunity to convert their MCS and/or PIC to the new qualifying capital instrument, PCC, in order to continue to be considered Partner members of Corporate One. Additionally, during 2011, Corporate One offered its Partner members the ability to invest in NCA. We raised a total of $82.7 million of NCA and that offering is now closed. The NCA was issued with a five-year term and matured in 2016. During 2012, we acquired $68.6 million of PCC through the merger with another corporate credit union. Corporate One continues to offer PCC to Associate members or new members who want to become Partner members of Corporate One.

The following table outlines the components of regulatory capital at December 31:

	2016	2015
Retained Earnings	$ 69,988	$ 61,103
PCC	219,174	219,181
Add: Retained earnings of acquired credit union	869	869
Less: CUSO equity investments	(6,023)	(6,313)
Less: Excluded PCC*	(73,763)	N/A
Tier 1 Capital	210,245	274,840
Unamortized NCA, MCC, and PIC	20	20
Add: Excluded PCC*	73,763	N/A
Tier 2 Capital	73,783	20
TOTAL CAPITAL	**$ 284,028**	**$ 274,860**

*As per the regulation beginning in October 2016 all corporate credit unions must exclude the portion of PCC equal to the amout of PCC less retained earnings exceeding 2 percent of MDANA.

As of December 31, 2016, MDANA and MDANRA were $3.77 billion and $1.25 billion, respectively. As of December 31, 2015, MDANA and MDANRA were $3.72 billion and $1.41 billion, respectively.

The following summarizes Corporate One's capital ratios as of December 31, 2016 and 2015.

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Retained earnings/MDANA	1.89%	1.64%
Leverage ratio	5.69%	7.38%
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	16.79%	19.43%
Total risk-based capital ratio	22.69%	19.21%

(Table dollar amounts in thousands)

There are a number of remedies available to a corporate credit union should its regulatory ratios fall below the required minimum. However, despite such remedies, the NCUA could restrict the corporate's ability to, among other things, accept additional deposits, open new accounts, make loans or pay dividends. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, Corporate One exceeded all the regulatory capital ratio requirements.

Corporate One's NEV sensitivity is limited by Part 704 of NCUA rules and regulations to a 20 percent change from base and an NEV ratio greater than the minimum regulatory ratio of 2.0 percent. If Corporate One fails to meet its NEV requirements for 30 calendar days, a detailed, written action plan that sets forth the time needed and means by which it intends to correct the violation must be submitted to the NCUA. In addition, discretionary actions by the NCUA are possible that could have a material effect on Corporate One's financial position and operations.

Throughout 2016 and 2015, we complied with the NEV sensitivity requirement and the NEV ratio requirement.

(15) ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

The following is changes in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) by component for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015.

	Unrealized Gains and Losses on Available-for-Sale Securities	
	2016	**2015**
Beginning balance – accumulated other comprehensive loss by component	$ (39,420,610)	$ (15,454,046)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassification	21,881,722	(20,402,387)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	(998,681)	(3,564,177)
Net current period other comprehensive income (loss)	20,883,041	(23,966,564)
ENDING BALANCE – ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS BY COMPONENT	**$ (18,537,569)**	**$ (39,420,610)**

(Table dollar amounts in thousands)

The following are significant amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) for the years ending December 31, 2016 and 2015.

Details about Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income Components	Amount Reclassified From Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) as of December 31, 2016	Amount Reclassified From Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) as of December 31, 2015	Affected Line Item in the Consolidated Statements of Income
Reclassification adjustment recognized in earnings for gain from sales of securities	$ (1,169,386)	$ (4,393,408)	Net gain on sales of securities
Reclassification adjustment recognized in earnings for other-than-temporary declines in values of securities	170,705	829,231	Net impairment losses recognized in earnings
TOTAL RECLASSIFICATIONS FOR THE PERIOD	**$ (998,681)**	**$ (3,564,177)**	