



2015
Management's Statement of Responsibility
and
Audited Financial Statements

Management's Statement of Responsibility

March 4, 2016

The management of the American Chemical Society (ACS) is responsible for the preparation, integrity, and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and, as such, include amounts based on estimates and judgments by management.

The consolidated financial statements have been audited by the independent accounting firm KPMG LLP, which was given unrestricted access to all financial records and related data, including minutes of all meetings of the Board of Directors. Their report, which follows, expresses their opinion as to whether the consolidated financial statements, considered in their entirety, fairly present the Society's financial position, operating results, and cash flows in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. Management believes that all representations made to the independent auditors during their audit were valid and appropriate.

The Society maintains a system of internal controls over financial reporting which is designed to provide reasonable assurance to the Society's management and the ACS Board of Directors that assets are safeguarded, transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization, and accounting records support the preparation of reliable published financial statements. The Society's internal controls are maintained through the establishment and communication of accounting and financial policies and procedures and by the selection and training of qualified personnel. There are, however, inherent limitations in the effectiveness of any system of internal controls, including the possibility of human error and the circumvention of controls. Accordingly, even an effective internal control system can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation. Furthermore, the effectiveness of an internal control system can change with circumstances.

The Audit Committee of the ACS Board of Directors has a charter in place that outlines the Committee's responsibilities, which include engaging the independent auditors and internal auditors, reviewing accounting, auditing, internal control, and financial reporting matters, and meeting with management and the independent auditors to ensure that each is carrying out their responsibilities. Recommendations made by the independent auditors are considered and appropriate action is taken with respect to these recommendations. The independent auditors and internal auditors have unrestricted access to the Audit Committee.

Thomas M. Connelly, Jr.
Executive Director & CEO

Brian A. Bernstein
Treasurer & CFO



AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2015 and 2014

(With Independent Auditors' Report Thereon)



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

Independent Auditors' Report

The Board of Directors
American Chemical Society:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the American Chemical Society and its subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the related consolidated statements of activities and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the consolidated 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 U.S. generally accepted accounting principles; 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.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. 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 the American Chemical Society and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended, in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.



Other Matters – Consolidating Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole. The consolidating information is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the consolidated financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the consolidated financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the consolidated financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the consolidated financial statements or to the consolidated financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the consolidating information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the consolidated financial statements as a whole.

KPMG LLP

March 4, 2016

American Chemical Society
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
As of December 31
(in thousands)

	2015			2014	
	Additional Consolidating Information				
	ACS Programs	Petroleum Research Fund	Total	Total	
<u>ASSETS</u>					
Current Assets					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 42,409	\$ 20,174	\$ 62,583	\$	54,864
Accounts Receivable, Net	125,122	-	125,122		116,753
Interfund (Payable) Receivable	(13,788)	13,788	-		-
Other	15,924	52	15,976		15,128
Total Current Assets	169,667	34,014	203,681		186,745
Non-Current Assets					
Investments	470,000	513,687	983,687		1,042,293
Buildings and Other Property, Net	109,759	87	109,846		106,146
Postretirement Benefits and Other	9,976	-	9,976		9,034
Total Non-Current Assets	589,735	513,774	1,103,509		1,157,473
Total Assets	\$ 759,402	\$ 547,788	\$ 1,307,190	\$	1,344,218
<u>LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS</u>					
Current Liabilities					
Accounts Payable	\$ 30,039	\$ -	\$ 30,039	\$	29,845
Accrued Expenses	34,982	13,397	48,379		53,232
Deferred Revenues	195,662	-	195,662		185,320
Current Portion of Long-Term Debt	-	-	-		853
Postretirement Benefits and Other	3,055	-	3,055		3,351
Total Current Liabilities	263,738	13,397	277,135		272,601
Non-Current Liabilities					
Deferred Revenues	1,457	-	1,457		1,781
Postretirement Benefits and Other	186,666	4,345	191,011		222,397
Total Non-Current Liabilities	188,123	4,345	192,468		224,178
Total Liabilities	451,861	17,742	469,603		496,779
Net Assets					
Unrestricted	202,321	-	202,321		190,103
Temporarily Restricted	39,686	457,546	497,232		508,648
Permanently Restricted	65,534	72,500	138,034		148,688
Total Net Assets	307,541	530,046	837,587		847,439
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	\$ 759,402	\$ 547,788	\$ 1,307,190	\$	1,344,218

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Activities
For the Years Ended December 31
(in thousands)

	2015			2014
	Additional Consolidating Information			Total
	ACS Programs	Petroleum Research Fund	Total	
Change in Unrestricted Net Assets - Operations				
Revenues				
Electronic Services	\$ 447,010	\$ -	\$ 447,010	\$ 436,084
Dues	12,003	-	12,003	12,102
Registration Fees and Booth Sales	10,457	-	10,457	10,744
Member Insurance Premiums, Refunds, and Fees	9,923	-	9,923	13,805
Investment Income	9,216	83	9,299	9,535
Advertising	7,227	-	7,227	8,073
Printed Services	3,859	-	3,859	4,740
Net Assets Released from Restriction	6,565	23,226	29,791	29,113
Other	6,177	-	6,177	6,520
Total Unrestricted Revenues	512,437	23,309	535,746	530,716
Expenses				
Program Expenses				
Information Services	382,180	-	382,180	376,136
Membership and Scientific Advancement	27,311	-	27,311	25,832
Member Insurance Program	16,502	-	16,502	15,517
Education	9,703	-	9,703	8,829
Grants and Awards	3,544	21,483	25,027	24,996
Other	4,882	-	4,882	4,787
Supporting Expenses				
Administrative	46,870	1,826	48,696	44,906
Member Promotion and Retention	3,396	-	3,396	3,813
Other	7,611	-	7,611	7,754
Total Expenses	501,999	23,309	525,308	512,570
Change in Unrestricted Net Assets from Operations	10,438	-	10,438	18,146
Change in Unrestricted Net Assets - Non-Operating				
Net Investment (Losses) Gains	(16,985)	-	(16,985)	15,428
Change in Pension Funding Status	18,765	-	18,765	(94,201)
Change in Unrestricted Net Assets - Non-Operating	1,780	-	1,780	(78,773)
Change in Unrestricted Net Assets	12,218	-	12,218	(60,627)
Change in Temporarily Restricted Net Assets				
Contributions	4,290	-	4,290	3,568
Net Investment (Losses) Gains	(2,675)	(6,960)	(9,635)	22,552
Investment Income	2,599	9,658	12,257	12,468
Net Assets Released From Restriction	(6,565)	(23,226)	(29,791)	(29,113)
Transfer of Net Assets	11,463	-	11,463	(30)
Change in Temporarily Restricted Net Assets	9,112	(20,528)	(11,416)	9,445
Change in Permanently Restricted Net Assets				
Contributions	1,268	-	1,268	571
Net Investment (Losses) Gains	(463)	-	(463)	2,149
Investment Income	4	-	4	7
Transfer of Net Assets	(11,463)	-	(11,463)	30
Change in Permanently Restricted Net Assets	(10,654)	-	(10,654)	2,757
Change in Net Assets	10,676	(20,528)	(9,852)	(48,425)
Beginning Net Assets	296,865	550,574	847,439	895,864
Ending Net Assets	\$ 307,541	\$ 530,046	\$ 837,587	\$ 847,439

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

American Chemical Society
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the Years Ended December 31
(in thousands)

	2015			2014
	Additional Consolidating Information			Total
	ACS Programs	Petroleum Research Fund	Total	
Cash Flows From Operating Activities				
Change in Net Assets	\$ 10,676	\$ (20,528)	\$ (9,852)	\$ (48,425)
Adjustments to Reconcile Change in Net Assets to Net Cash Provided By (Used in) Operating Activities:				
Net Investment Losses (Gains)	20,123	6,960	27,083	(40,129)
Change in Pension Funding Status	(18,765)	-	(18,765)	94,201
Depreciation and Amortization	28,340	4	28,344	27,435
Beneficial Interest in Gift Annuities	(4)	-	(4)	(250)
Contributions Restricted for Long-Term Investment	(1,268)	-	(1,268)	(571)
Amortization of Prepaid Bond Costs	7	-	7	13
Net Loss on Property Dispositions	2,377	-	2,377	889
Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities:				
(Increases) Decreases in Assets:				
Accounts Receivable	(13,058)	-	(13,058)	(8,942)
Interfund (Payable) Receivable	(2,840)	2,840	-	-
Other Assets	(1,269)	(20)	(1,289)	(344)
Increases (Decreases) in Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	194	-	194	2,010
Accrued Expenses	(4,381)	(476)	(4,857)	1,462
Deferred Revenues	10,018	-	10,018	18,967
Other Liabilities	(13,540)	(63)	(13,603)	(16,073)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	<u>16,610</u>	<u>(11,283)</u>	<u>5,327</u>	<u>30,243</u>
Cash Flows From Investing Activities				
Purchases of Investments	(39,536)	(649,377)	(688,913)	(1,064,193)
Sales and Maturities of Investments	58,709	666,420	725,129	1,078,104
Acquisitions of Buildings and Other Property	(34,153)	(79)	(34,232)	(26,710)
Net Cash (Used in) Provided by Investing Activities	<u>(14,980)</u>	<u>16,964</u>	<u>1,984</u>	<u>(12,799)</u>
Cash Flows From Financing Activities				
Payments on Debt	(860)	-	(860)	(820)
Contributions Restricted for Long-Term Investment	1,268	-	1,268	571
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities	<u>408</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>408</u>	<u>(249)</u>
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,038	5,681	7,719	17,195
Beginning Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>40,371</u>	<u>14,493</u>	<u>54,864</u>	<u>37,669</u>
Ending Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>\$ 42,409</u>	<u>\$ 20,174</u>	<u>\$ 62,583</u>	<u>\$ 54,864</u>

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

**AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015 and 2014**

1. ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSE

The American Chemical Society (the Society) was founded in 1876. It is a U.S. not-for-profit corporation whose national charter was approved by the U.S. Congress on August 25, 1937. The Society's consolidated financial statements include the operations of two wholly owned for-profit subsidiaries and an insurance trust. The Society was organized for the purposes of encouraging the advancement of chemistry, promoting research in chemical science, increasing and diffusing chemical knowledge, and promoting scientific interests and inquiry through its meetings, reports, papers, and publications. The Society has more than 157,000 members.

The Society is generally exempt from federal income tax under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and accomplishes its exempt purpose through a number of educational and membership programs. These include continuing education programs, national and regional meetings that provide forums for sharing scientific information, employment services, and public outreach. In addition, the Society provides expert testimony at the federal, state, and local government levels on topics relevant to the chemistry enterprise. The Society also provides a significant service to its members and the chemistry enterprise in the form of print and electronic scientific journals and databases pertaining to chemical and related scientific information.

The principal sources of funding for the Society's activities include net revenue generated by the Publications Division and the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) Division. The Publications Division publishes a wide range of peer-reviewed scientific journals, periodicals, and books. CAS analyzes, organizes, and shares scientific information that drives discovery, providing innovative solutions that empower scientists, patent information professionals, and business leaders worldwide. Other sources of the Society's revenue include member dues, insurance premiums, registration fees, investment income, and contributions from individuals and institutions to support Society programs. Products and services are sold domestically and in overseas markets, principally to Europe and Asia. The Society's diverse clientele is composed of its members and other chemistry-related practitioners, chemical and other industrial corporations, academic institutions, and government agencies.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Principles of Presentation and Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the American Chemical Society and its related entities, which consist of ACS International, Ltd., a wholly owned international marketing services subsidiary, and Hampden Data Services, Ltd., a wholly owned chemical information software company. The consolidated financial statements also include the accounts of the American Chemical Society Petroleum Research Fund, an endowment fund established to advance scientific education and research in the petroleum field, and the American Chemical Society Insurance Trust, a grantor trust established to enable members of the Society to purchase insurance coverage through group insurance policies. All significant interorganizational transactions have been eliminated. The accounts of the Society's chapters, referred to as local sections and divisions, are not included in the Society's consolidated financial statements because the Society does not have a financial controlling interest in its chapters.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The Society's most significant estimates include valuation of investments and derivatives, actuarial assumptions for postretirement benefit obligations, and useful lives of buildings and other property. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Cash Equivalents

Investments with a maturity of three months or less, at the date of purchase, are considered to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents that are managed as part of investments are reported within investments, as these funds are not used for operating needs.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are recorded at the invoiced amount and do not bear interest. The Society maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated losses. In establishing the allowance, management considers historical losses and past-due balances. The Society records receivables from subscribers related to the next calendar year journal subscriptions billed before December 31 based on written commitments from customers and historically high renewal rates. The Society has deferred the revenue associated with these receivables as of December 31, 2015 and 2014.

Investments

Investments are reported at fair value in the consolidated statements of financial position except for certain commingled trust funds and hedge funds, which are reported at net asset value (NAV) as a practical expedient for fair value, unless it is probable that all or a portion of the investment will be sold for an amount different than NAV. These estimates are provided by external investment managers and involve assumptions and estimation methods; therefore, the estimates could differ materially from actual results. The Society reviews and evaluates the values provided by the investment managers and agrees with the valuation methods and assumptions used in determining the net asset values. Certain investments reported at NAV are subject to withdrawal restrictions and are less liquid than the Society's other investments. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Society had no plans or intentions to sell investments at amounts different from NAV.

Changes in fair value are recognized as net investment gains or losses in the consolidated statements of activities. Investment income, consisting of interest and dividends, is recognized when earned. Purchases and sales of investments are recorded on the trade date.

The Society invests in various instruments including domestic and foreign equities, fixed income securities, financial derivatives, and repurchase agreements. Investment securities, in general, carry various risks such as interest rate, credit, liquidity, and overall market risk. Due to the level of risk associated with certain investment securities, it is reasonably possible that changes in the values of investment securities may occur in the near term and such changes could materially affect the amounts reported in investments.

The Society has authorized its investment managers to utilize various derivative instruments, including financial futures, options, interest rate swaps, and credit default swaps, to either hedge risk or alter the exposure to certain asset classes. The Society has established procedures to monitor and manage the use of these derivative instruments and the related market, interest, and counterparty credit risks. These derivative instruments are recognized at fair value, using quoted market prices for similar instruments, within investments in the consolidated statements of financial position.

Foreign Currency Forward Contracts

The Society recognizes foreign currency contracts (not related to its investment portfolios) as either accounts receivable, accounts payable, or deferred revenue in the consolidated statements of financial position at their respective fair values. The fair values of foreign currency forward contracts are based on quoted market prices for similar contracts at December 31. Changes in fair value are recognized as net investment gains or losses in the consolidated statements of activities.

Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is 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.

The fair value measurement standard establishes a three-tier fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value. The standard requires that assets and liabilities carried at fair value be classified and disclosed in one of the following three categories:

- Level 1 – Observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (e.g., U.S. Treasury issues, equities, and mutual funds traded on major exchanges)
- Level 2 – Inputs, other than quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, that are observable either directly or indirectly, such as interest rates, yield curves, and quoted prices in active markets for similar assets or liabilities (e.g., U.S. government and agency issues, corporate bonds, money market funds, and foreign exchange forward contracts)
- Level 3 – Unobservable inputs in which there is little or no market data, requiring the reporting entity to develop its own assumptions

The Society utilizes the best information available in measuring fair value, and financial assets and liabilities are classified based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

See Note 4 for the disclosure of the fair value of applicable financial assets and liabilities measured on a recurring basis.

Buildings and Other Property

Buildings and other property are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Improvements that extend the estimated useful life of an asset are capitalized. Internally developed software is capitalized in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards Board's (FASB) Accounting Standard Codification (ASC), ASC 350-40, *Internal-Use Software* and ASC 350-50, *Website Development Costs*. Software that will be included in a product or service or developed for resale purposes is recorded in accordance with ASC 985-20, *Costs of Software to Be Sold, Leased, or Marketed*.

Assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the asset. One-half year's depreciation or amortization is taken in the year an asset is placed in service. Useful lives range from 3 to 15 years for computer equipment and software; 3 to 45 years for buildings and improvements; and 3 to 10 years for furniture, fixtures, and office equipment. Repairs and maintenance costs are charged to expense as incurred.

Long-Lived Assets

Long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable.

Member Insurance Program

The Society maintains a separate Member Insurance Program, the American Chemical Society Insurance Trust (the Insurance Trust), which provides members with insurance coverage through several group insurance policies. The Insurance Trust currently maintains group insurance policies that provide term life, accidental death and dismemberment, hospital indemnity, long-term disability, long-term care, excess major medical, short-term medical, supplemental Medicare, auto, homeowners, and professional liability insurance coverage. Insurance carriers underwrite these policies while third-party administrators handle the processing and administration of claims.

The Insurance Trust generates revenue from premiums received from program participants, refunds from the insurance carrier based on favorable claims experience, endorsement fees, interest and dividends earned on investments, and interest income earned on reserves held by the insurance carrier to ensure the stability of the program. The Insurance Trust's expenses include the cost of purchasing group insurance policies, as well as the cost of administering the program.

The Insurance Trust accounted for a \$6,342,000 decrease and \$1,636,000 increase in the Society's unrestricted net assets for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The Insurance Trust accounts for \$39,033,000 and \$45,375,000 of the Society's total unrestricted net assets in the consolidated statements of financial position as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The activities of the Insurance Trust are included in ACS Programs in the consolidated statements of activities.

Contributions and Net Assets

Contributions are considered to be available for unrestricted use unless specifically restricted by the donor. Amounts received that are designated for future periods, or are restricted by the donor for specific purposes, are reported as temporarily restricted or permanently restricted.

A donor restriction expires when a stipulated time restriction ends or when a purpose restriction is accomplished. Upon expiration, temporarily restricted net assets are reclassified to unrestricted net assets and are reported in the consolidated statements of activities as net assets released from restriction. Restricted contributions received in the same year in which the restrictions are met are recorded as an increase to restricted net assets at the time of receipt and as net assets released from restriction.

Donor restrictions that permanently limit the use of contributed assets are classified as permanently restricted support. Income earned on permanently restricted assets is recorded in accordance with the donor's designation. Income that is permanently restricted by the donor is reported as permanently restricted. Income designated as restricted for a future period or for a specific purpose is reported as temporarily restricted and released when the restriction is met, as approved by the Board of Directors.

Revenue Recognition

Printed Materials and Electronic Information Services - Revenue from the sale of printed materials and electronic information services is recognized when the printed product is shipped or when the electronic information service is provided to the customer. Subscription revenue from the sale of printed materials and electronic subscriptions is recognized ratably over the term of the subscription.

Dues and Subscriptions for Future Periods - The Society renews dues and subscription agreements each year for services to be rendered and publications to be delivered in future periods. These amounts are included in deferred revenue in the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position and are recognized ratably over the membership period or the term of the service.

Advertising Revenue - The Society recognizes advertising revenue over the period the advertisement is run. For print advertising, this is based on release of the journal or publication; for Internet advertising, it is based on the time period of the campaign.

Government Grants and Contracts - Revenue from government contracts is derived from fixed-price arrangements and is recognized based on labor hours expended times a fixed-price rate per hour. Revenue from government grants is recognized as allowable costs are incurred. Both government grants and contracts are subject to audit by federal agencies. Grant and contract revenue is included in other revenues in the accompanying consolidated statements of activities.

Expenses

The cost of programs and supporting activities is summarized by functional classification in the consolidated statements of activities. Accordingly, certain costs have been allocated among program activities and supporting services based on specific identification or appropriate allocation methodologies.

Supporting expenses identified as other in the consolidated statements of activities include expenses associated with the Society's web strategy and operations, the investment program, and fundraising activities.

Income Taxes

The Society is generally exempt from federal income taxes under Internal Revenue Code Section 501(c)(3). However, the Society is subject to taxation on any net unrelated business income. At December 31, 2015, the Society had a net operating loss carryforward for income tax purposes of approximately \$17,500,000, which expires over

the years 2016 through 2035. A deferred tax asset has not been recorded for the net operating loss because the Society has determined as of December 31, 2015, it is not recoverable.

Management annually reviews its tax positions and has determined that there are no material uncertain tax positions that require recognition in the consolidated financial statements.

Petroleum Research Fund

The American Chemical Society Petroleum Research Fund is an endowment fund established on October 25, 2000 as a result of The Agreement of Transfer of Trust (Agreement) between the Society and Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, approved by the Attorney General for the State of New York, and ordered by the Supreme Court of New York. The Agreement dissolved the Petroleum Research Fund Trust (the Trust) and transferred the assets to the Society to create the American Chemical Society Petroleum Research Fund (the Fund), the purpose of which is the same as the Trust. The Agreement made the Society responsible for the management and administration of the Fund in an account separate and apart from any other accounts of the Society. As a result of the transfer, the historic dollar value for the Fund was established at \$72,500,000, the value of the securities originally donated in 1944 to create the Trust. This amount must be held inviolate as permanently restricted assets.

The assets of the Fund consist primarily of domestic equities, foreign equities, fixed income securities and hedge funds. Under the terms of the Agreement, annual payouts from the Fund are capped at a maximum spending rate of 5% of the net asset value of the Fund over a rolling three-year average. The Society uses distributions from the Fund to make grants for advanced scientific education and fundamental research in the petroleum field. Grants are expensed when awarded by the Society's board of directors and accepted by the recipient. The Fund awarded \$18,550,000 in 2015 and \$19,070,000 in 2014.

Risks and Uncertainties

Concentration of Credit Risk - The Society is subject to potential concentrations of credit risk in its cash and cash equivalents and investments. Noninterest-bearing deposits in financial institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) were insured up to a maximum of \$250,000 at December 31, 2015 and 2014. Investments at other financial institutions were insured by the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC) up to \$500,000, which includes a \$250,000 limit for cash. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, the aggregate balances were in excess of the insurance and therefore, pose some risk since they are not collateralized. The Society has historically not experienced any losses on its cash and cash equivalents and investments in relation to FDIC and SIPC insurance limits.

Capital Market Risk - The Society invests in domestic equities, foreign equities, and fixed income securities, which are subject to market risk and may result in gains or losses due to changes in market value. In addition, the Society utilizes futures and options to hedge changes in the market value of underlying investments, and forward contracts to hedge changes in the value of revenue denominated in foreign currencies. These financial instruments are also subject to market risk and may result in gains or losses; however, they are not used to leverage market exposure, and any such gains or losses would be largely offset by changes in the market value of the underlying investments or foreign currencies.

Foreign Currency Risk - Portions of the Society's receipts and expenditures are in foreign currencies. The Society enters into foreign currency forward contracts to reduce the risk that exchange rate fluctuations will adversely impact the U.S. dollar value of future net revenue denominated in foreign currency.

Counterparty Risk - The Society enters into derivative instruments with counterparties. While there is risk that the counterparties may fail to meet their obligations, the Society does not have any significant positions with any one counterparty.

Insurance Risk - Given the uncertainty of claims experience in any given year and the resulting impact on the level of experience refunds from the insurance carrier, the Insurance Trust can have either a positive or a negative impact on the Society's consolidated statements of activities.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2015, the FASB issued Accounting Standard Update (ASU) No. 2015-07, *Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Disclosures for Investments in Certain Entities That Calculate Net Asset Value per Share (or Its Equivalent)* (a consensus of the Emerging Issues Task Force), which eliminates the requirement to classify investments in the fair value hierarchy if their fair value is measured at NAV using the practical expedient. The Society has adopted this ASU in 2015 and modified their fair value disclosures as of December 31, 2014 to conform to the presentation as of December 31, 2015. The December 31, 2014 fair value hierarchy table in Note 4 was modified to move \$438,559,000 previously classified in Level 2 and \$108,986,000 previously classified in Level 3. Additionally, the December 31, 2014 fair value hierarchy table in Note 6 was also restated to reflect the removal of NAV-measured investments of \$176,638,000 previously classified in Level 2.

3. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Accounts receivable consisted of the following at December 31 (in thousands):

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Accounts Receivable	\$ 127,126	\$ 118,889
Less Allowance for Doubtful Receivables	2,004	2,136
Accounts Receivable, Net	<u>\$ 125,122</u>	<u>\$ 116,753</u>

Accounts receivable from subscribers related to the next calendar year journal subscriptions billed before December 31, 2015 and 2014 were \$67,616,000 and \$66,100,000, respectively.

4. INVESTMENTS AND FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The following tables summarize the Society's investments and other financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis according to the classification hierarchy as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 (in thousands):

<u>December 31, 2015</u>	<u>Investments Measured at NAV (1)</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cash Equivalents	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 22,877	\$ -	\$ 22,877
Deferred Compensation Plan Assets	-	7,091	653	-	7,744
Foreign Currency Forward Contracts	-	-	3,836	-	3,836
Investments:					
Cash Equivalents	651	10,227	13,930	-	24,808
Fixed Income:					
U.S. government and agencies	-	90,167	44,550	-	134,717
Foreign	-	11	26,363	-	26,374
Corporate and Other	26,380	19,651	139,967	-	185,998
Equity:					
Domestic	240,953	95,616	2,205	-	338,774
Foreign	139,699	18,245	-	-	157,944
Hedge Funds	144,366	-	-	-	144,366
Unsettled Transactions, Net	-	(29,294)	-	-	(29,294)
Total Investments	<u>552,049</u>	<u>204,623</u>	<u>227,015</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>983,687</u>
Total Financial Instruments	<u>\$ 552,049</u>	<u>\$ 211,714</u>	<u>\$ 254,381</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,018,144</u>

December 31, 2014	Investments Measured at				Total
	NAV (1)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Cash Equivalents	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16,183	\$ -	\$ 16,183
Deferred Compensation Plan Assets	-	6,766	481	-	7,247
Foreign Currency Forward Contracts	-	-	8,728	-	8,728
Investments:					
Cash Equivalents	934	-	40,557	-	41,491
Fixed Income:					
U.S. government and agencies	-	122,261	72,954	-	195,215
Foreign	-	17	28,533	-	28,550
Corporate and Other	23,936	18,719	119,543	-	162,198
Equity:					
Domestic	270,510	104,747	607	-	375,864
Foreign	143,179	12,679	849	-	156,707
Hedge Funds	108,986	-	-	-	108,986
Unsettled Transactions, Net	-	(26,718)	-	-	(26,718)
Total Investments	<u>547,545</u>	<u>231,705</u>	<u>263,043</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,042,293</u>
Total Financial Instruments	<u>\$ 547,545</u>	<u>\$ 238,471</u>	<u>\$ 288,435</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,074,451</u>

- (1) Certain investments are measured at fair value using NAV as a practical expedient and have not been classified in the fair value hierarchy. The NAV amounts have been presented to permit reconciliation of the fair value hierarchy to the amounts presented in the statements of financial position.

The following estimates and assumptions were used to determine the fair value of financial instruments within the fair value hierarchy:

- Cash equivalents – Cash equivalents consist of deposits in money market funds, certificates of deposits, cash collateral held by custodians, and repurchase agreements. Deposits in money market funds are classified as Level 2 given that the fund's securities are valued at amortized cost. Certificates of deposits, cash collateral held by custodians, and repurchase agreements are classified as Level 2 based on prices for similar assets.
- Deferred compensation plan assets – The Society offers a non-qualified tax-advantaged deferred-compensation retirement plan to certain employees per Section 457 of the Internal Revenue Code. Assets of the plan comprise 25 mutual funds that are actively traded on major exchanges, 24 of which are classified as Level 1. The remaining fund is a money market fund that values securities at amortized cost and is classified as Level 2.
- Foreign currency forward contracts – Foreign currency forward contracts are derivative instruments and recognized at fair value based on quoted prices, in active markets, for similar contracts and are classified as Level 2.
- Fixed income securities – Fixed income securities primarily include U.S. Treasury issues, U.S. government and agency issues, corporate securities, mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities, municipal bonds, fixed income mutual funds, and derivative instruments. U.S. Treasury issues and certain fixed income mutual funds are valued using quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and are classified as Level 1. The remainder of this investment class is valued using quoted prices in active markets for similar securities and is classified as Level 2.
- Equity investments – Equity investments consist primarily of mutual funds, separate accounts, and commingled trust funds. Securities traded on active exchanges are priced using unadjusted market quotes for identical assets and are classified as Level 1. Securities that are traded infrequently or that have comparable traded assets are priced using available quotes and other market data that are observable and are classified as Level 2.

- Unsettled transactions, net – Unsettled transactions are investment purchases or sales transactions that had not settled as of December 31. Fair value is based on the underlying security in an active market and is classified as Level 1. Included in unsettled transactions are purchases and sales of securities pending settlement of \$70,109,000 and \$40,815,000, respectively, as of December 31, 2015, and \$37,374,000 and \$10,656,000, respectively, as of December 31, 2014.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, there were no financial instruments measured on a non-recurring basis.

The Society maintains balanced investment portfolios structured to generate current income and long-term appreciation. Investment management fees are netted against investment income, and these amounts totaled \$1,185,000 and \$1,149,000 for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Liquidity and Certain Strategies

Investment liquidity is aggregated below based on redemption or sale periods (in thousands):

December 31, 2015	Less Than 30					Total
	Days	Monthly	Quarterly	Annually	> 1 Year	
Cash Equivalents	\$ 24,808	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 24,808
Fixed Income:						
U.S. government and agencies	134,717	-	-	-	-	134,717
Foreign	26,374	-	-	-	-	26,374
Corporate and Other	185,998	-	-	-	-	185,998
Equity:						
Domestic	338,774	-	-	-	-	338,774
Foreign	61,037	96,907	-	-	-	157,944
Hedge Funds	-	-	92,669	-	51,697	144,366
Unsettled Transactions, Net	(29,294)	-	-	-	-	(29,294)
Total Investments	\$ 742,414	\$ 96,907	\$ 92,669	\$ -	\$ 51,697	\$ 983,687

December 31, 2014	Less Than 30					Total
	Days	Monthly	Quarterly	Annually	> 1 Year	
Cash Equivalents	\$ 41,491	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 41,491
Fixed Income:						
U.S. government and agencies	195,215	-	-	-	-	195,215
Foreign	28,550	-	-	-	-	28,550
Corporate and Other	162,198	-	-	-	-	162,198
Equity:						
Domestic	375,864	-	-	-	-	375,864
Foreign	58,483	98,224	-	-	-	156,707
Hedge Funds	-	-	52,885	-	56,101	108,986
Unsettled Transactions, Net	(26,718)	-	-	-	-	(26,718)
Total Investments	\$ 835,083	\$ 98,224	\$ 52,885	\$ -	\$ 56,101	\$ 1,042,293

The Society's investments, carried at NAV, include commingled funds (both fixed income and equity) and hedge funds. The commingled funds have redemption notice periods of 1-5 days and the hedge funds have 65-day and 100-day redemption notice periods. The Society does not have any unfunded commitments as of December 31, 2015 or 2014. The significant strategies of the commingled funds and hedge funds follow:

- Fixed income and equity commingled funds – are similar to mutual funds except that of an institutional investor class. Fixed income funds invest in securities to generate a total return, consisting of income and capital appreciation, while preserving capital. Equity investment funds invest in securities to achieve long-term growth primarily in a diversified portfolio of global equity securities that possess fundamental investment value.

- Hedge funds – includes two investments in fund of hedge funds that each contain 15 to 30 underlying hedge funds. The underlying hedge funds employ a variety of different strategies including Long/Short Equity, Fixed Income Arbitrage, Distressed Debt, Credit and Capital Structure Arbitrage, Merger Arbitrage, Volatility Arbitrage, and Global Asset Allocation.

Investment Derivatives and Repurchase Agreements

The Society's investment managers may employ derivatives in order to manage market risks, arbitrage mispricing of securities, or replicate long or short positions in a cost effective manner. In no instance are derivatives used to speculate or leverage positions.

The Society's investment managers may enter into repurchase agreements (where securities are sold under an agreement to repurchase) and reverse repurchase agreements (where securities are purchased under agreements to resell).

All derivative instruments and repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements are carried at fair value and are reported net in investments on the consolidated statements of financial position. The derivatives and repurchase agreements are held with 14 different counterparties and are subject to master netting agreements. The master netting agreements allow the Society to offset net positions by counterparty and available collateral held. Collateral held by the counterparties related to the repurchase agreements was approximately \$8,300,000 as of December 31, 2014. There were no repurchase agreements as of December 31, 2015.

The following tables provide the fair value of investment derivatives and repurchase agreements as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 and gains and losses for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 (in thousands):

	2015		
	Assets	Liabilities	Gains (Losses)
Derivatives:			
Credit Default Swaps	\$ 124	\$ (3)	\$ (16)
Interest Rate Swaps	56	(340)	(224)
Financial Futures and other	-	(42)	10
Total Derivatives	<u>\$ 180</u>	<u>\$ (385)</u>	<u>\$ (230)</u>
	2014		
	Assets	Liabilities	Gains (Losses)
Derivatives:			
Credit Default Swaps	\$ 262	\$ -	\$ 33
Interest Rate Swaps	94	(437)	(451)
Financial Futures and other	49	(72)	(73)
Total Derivatives	<u>\$ 405</u>	<u>\$ (509)</u>	<u>\$ (491)</u>
Repurchase Agreements	<u>\$ 8,100</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the total notional amount of credit default swap contracts for buy protection amounted to (\$10,900,000) and (\$11,300,000), respectively, and the notional amount related to sell protection amounted to \$2,400,000 and \$2,000,000, respectively.

The notional amounts related to interest rate swap contracts that pay based on fixed rates at December 31, 2015 and 2014 was \$201,500,000 and \$368,900,000, respectively. There were no notional amounts related to interest rate swap contracts that pay based on floating rates at December 31, 2015 and 2014.

Financial futures contracts had a notional value of \$22,657,000 and \$37,753,000 at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Other Derivative Instruments

Foreign Currency Forward Contracts - The Society had an unrealized loss of \$4,693,000 and an unrealized gain of \$1,445,000 for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The unrealized losses/gains are included in net investment losses/gains from non-operating activity in the consolidated statements of activities.

The Society's foreign currency forward contracts are held with one counterparty and are subject to a master netting agreement, which allows for net settlement of positions with the counterparty. The foreign currency forward contracts are presented net in the consolidated statements of financial position within accounts receivable, accounts payable, and deferred revenue. The fair value of the foreign currency forward contracts as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 was as follows (in thousands):

	2015		
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Liabilities</u>	<u>Net</u>
Foreign Currency Forwards	<u>\$ 4,418</u>	<u>\$ (582)</u>	<u>\$ 3,836</u>

	2014		
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Liabilities</u>	<u>Net</u>
Foreign Currency Forwards	<u>\$ 9,014</u>	<u>\$ (286)</u>	<u>\$ 8,728</u>

The following table summarizes the notional amounts relating to unsettled foreign currency forward contracts maturing at various times through 2018 (in thousands):

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Contracts maturing in 2015	\$ -	\$ 51,068
Contracts maturing in 2016	46,495	28,726
Contracts maturing in 2017	20,539	4,587
Contracts maturing in 2018	2,124	-
Total Notional Amount of Unsettled Forward Contracts	<u>\$ 69,158</u>	<u>\$ 84,381</u>

In addition to unrealized gains and losses on foreign currency forward contracts, the Society incurred realized gains and losses throughout the year. To the extent that actual remittances in foreign currencies differ from contracted amounts and the exchange rates at time of settlement are different from contracted exchange rates, the Society realizes gains or losses on settlement. The Society recorded realized losses of \$231,000 and \$138,000 in 2015 and 2014, respectively, from foreign exchange transactions. The realized losses are included in information services expenses in the consolidated statements of activities.

5. BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY

At December 31, buildings and other property consisted of the following (in thousands):

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Computer Equipment and Software	\$ 178,500	\$ 170,958
Buildings and Improvements	114,337	113,929
Furniture, Fixtures, and Office Equipment	28,602	30,790
Land	2,930	2,930
Total Cost of Buildings and Other Property	<u>324,369</u>	<u>318,607</u>
Less Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization	<u>214,523</u>	<u>212,461</u>
Buildings and Other Property, Net	<u>\$ 109,846</u>	<u>\$ 106,146</u>

6. POSTRETIREMENT BENEFITS

Defined-Benefit Pension Plan - The Society has a funded noncontributory defined-benefit pension plan (the Plan), which is qualified under Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code and covers employees hired prior to September 1, 2007. The Society makes actuarially determined contributions to satisfy all funding requirements. Effective September 1, 2007, the Plan was closed to new employees.

In 2007, the Society announced that all benefit-eligible employees hired on or after September 1 would participate in the new ACS Defined-Contribution Retirement Plan (DCRP). Employees hired before September 1, 2007 were given a choice to remain in the Plan or to, prospectively, move to the DCRP.

Effective October 31, 2009, the Society froze benefit accruals associated with the Plan, and all participants were transitioned to the DCRP.

During 2014, a lump-sum distribution offer was made to the vested terminated participants in the Plan. The participants were given a 45-day window to choose a lump-sum payment, an immediate monthly benefit payment, or a monthly benefit at their normal retirement age of 65. The election to take the lump-sum distribution was made by nearly half of the participants, resulting in a \$26.8 million payout from the Plan on October 1, 2014.

The estimated net actuarial loss for the Plan that will be amortized from non-operating income for 2016 is \$7,038,000.

Defined-Contribution Retirement Plan and ACS ERISA 403 (b) Plans - The Society's 401(a) DCRP and the ACS ERISA 403(b) Plans are available to substantially all employees. The DCRP provides an employer contribution equal to 6% of base pay, plus an employer match equal to 50% of the first 6% a participant contributes to the DCRP and/or the ACS ERISA 403(b) Plan, a tax-deferred investment program. Employer contributions to the DCRP totaled \$15,111,000 and \$15,138,000 in 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Postretirement Medical Plan - The Society provides postretirement medical benefits to all benefit-eligible employees who were employed as of October 31, 2001, have earned at least five years of service, reach retirement age while employed by the Society, and are collecting retirement benefits from the Plan. The postretirement medical plan is contributory with participants' contributions adjusted annually. The plan's prescription benefit is actuarially equivalent to Medicare Part D and eligible for the federal subsidy. The Society's contributions toward the overall cost of postretirement medical insurance for both current and future eligible retirees were capped at the 2009 level.

Effective January 1, 2016, the Society adopted a Medicare Advantage Plan for eligible retirees and spouses who are at least 65 years old. The Medicare Advantage Plan continues to provide eligible retirees with an option for medical coverage. Transitioning to the Medicare Advantage Plan lowered the overall cost of the postretirement medical plan and reduced the Plan's Accumulated Postretirement Benefit Obligation (APBO) by approximately \$9 million at December 31, 2015.

The estimated net actuarial loss and prior service credit for the postretirement medical plan that will be amortized from non-operating income for 2016 are \$3,073,000 and \$(6,675,000), respectively.

The following tables present the change in benefit obligations, change in plan assets, and the composition of accrued benefit costs and amounts recognized in the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position and consolidated statements of activities for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 (in thousands).

Defined-Benefit Pension and Postretirement Medical Plans

	Defined-Benefit Pension Plan		Postretirement Medical Plan	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Change in Benefit Obligation				
Benefit Obligation at January 1	\$ 750,685	\$ 657,927	\$ 58,326	\$ 49,063
Service Cost	-	-	883	737
Interest Cost	29,695	31,151	2,262	2,240
Plan Participants' Contributions	-	-	1,406	1,328
Actuarial (Gain) Loss	(52,750)	121,198	(1,945)	9,731
Plan Change	-	-	(9,215)	-
Benefits and Administrative Fees Paid	(34,343)	(59,591)	(5,188)	(4,773)
Benefit Obligation at December 31	<u>693,287</u>	<u>750,685</u>	<u>46,529</u>	<u>58,326</u>
Change in Fair Value of Plan Assets				
Plan Assets at January 1	601,534	577,627	-	-
Actual (Loss) Return on Plan Assets	(14,180)	71,498	-	-
Employer Contributions	12,000	12,000	3,781	3,445
Plan Participants' Contributions	-	-	1,406	1,328
Benefits and Administrative Fees Paid	(34,343)	(59,591)	(5,187)	(4,773)
Plan Assets at December 31	<u>565,011</u>	<u>601,534</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Funded Status	<u>\$ (128,276)</u>	<u>\$ (149,151)</u>	<u>\$ (46,529)</u>	<u>\$ (58,326)</u>
Amounts Recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position				
Current Liabilities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (3,034)	\$ (3,341)
Noncurrent Liabilities	(128,276)	(149,151)	(43,495)	(54,985)
Net Liability at December 31	<u>\$ (128,276)</u>	<u>\$ (149,151)</u>	<u>\$ (46,529)</u>	<u>\$ (58,326)</u>

	Defined-Benefit Pension Plan		Postretirement Medical Plan	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Amounts Recognized in Unrestricted Net Assets not yet in net periodic costs				
Unrecognized Loss	\$ 255,637	\$ 265,453	\$ 33,883	\$ 39,191
Unrecognized Prior Service Credit	-	-	(22,288)	(18,647)
Net Recognized in Unrestricted Net Assets	<u>\$ 255,637</u>	<u>\$ 265,453</u>	<u>\$ 11,595</u>	<u>\$ 20,544</u>

Components of Net Periodic Benefit Cost (Credits) for the Year Ended December 31 (in thousands):

	Defined-Benefit Pension Plan		Postretirement Medical Plan	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Service Cost	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 883	\$ 737
Interest Cost	29,695	31,151	2,262	2,240
Expected (Loss) Return on Plan Assets	(35,630)	(36,364)	-	-
Amortization of Prior Service Cost	-	-	(5,573)	(5,576)
Amortization of Net Actuarial Loss	6,875	4,511	3,363	2,658
Net Periodic Benefit Cost (Credits)	\$ 940	\$ (702)	\$ 935	\$ 59

Other Changes in Plan Assets and Benefit Obligations Recognized in Non-Operating Activities:

The following table provides information for other changes in plan assets and benefit obligations recognized in unrestricted net assets for the years ended December 31 (in thousands):

	Defined-Benefit Pension Plan		Postretirement Medical Plan	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Net Actuarial (Gain) Loss	\$ (2,939)	\$ 86,063	\$ (1,945)	\$ 9,731
Amortization of Prior Service Credit	-	-	5,573	5,576
Amortization of Net Actuarial (Loss)	(6,875)	(4,511)	(3,363)	(2,658)
Prior Service (Credit) Cost Arising During Measurement Period	-	-	(9,215)	-
Total Recognized in Unrestricted Net Assets	\$ (9,814)	\$ 81,552	\$ (8,950)	\$ 12,649

Assumptions

Assumptions used to determine benefit obligations at December 31:

	Defined-Benefit Pension Plan		Postretirement Medical Plan	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Discount Rate	4.400%	4.050%	4.310%	3.990%
Mortality Scale	MP-2015	MP-2014	MP-2015	MP-2014

In October 2014, the Society of Actuaries (SOA) issued the RP-2014 Mortality Tables and the MP-2014 Mortality Improvement Scale, which reflected a sizable improvement in life expectancies. The updated mortality tables were considered by the Society and adopted as of December 31, 2014. Implementation of the new mortality tables increased the Projected Benefit Obligation (PBO) of the defined-benefit pension plan and the postretirement medical plan by \$56,452,000 and \$4,033,000, respectively.

In October 2015, the SOA issued an updated mortality projection scale, MP-2015, which revised the rate of improvement in life expectancy. The Society adopted MP-2015 effective December 31, 2015. This change lowered the defined-benefit pension plan's PBO by \$15,045,000, and reduced the APBO of the postretirement medical plan by \$1,048,000.

Assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost for the years ended December 31:

	Defined-Benefit Pension Plan		Postretirement Medical Plan	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Discount Rate	4.050%	4.860%	3.990%	4.720%
Expected Return on Plan Assets	6.000%	6.375%	N/A	N/A

The Society determines the long-term expected rate of return on plan assets by examining historic capital market returns, correlations between asset classes, and the Plan’s normal asset allocation. Current and near-term market factors such as inflation and interest rates are then evaluated to arrive at the expected return on plan assets. Peer group and benchmarking data are also reviewed to ensure a reasonable return assumption.

Plan Assets

The Society’s defined-benefit pension plan asset allocation as of December 31, by asset category, is as follows:

	Plan Assets	
	2015	2014
Domestic Equities	20%	21%
Foreign Equities	12%	12%
Fixed Income Securities	68%	67%
Total	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

The Society utilizes a total return on investment approach based on modern portfolio theory. Multiple asset classes are implemented in order to obtain the benefits of diversification and maximize long-term total return for a given level of risk. Risk tolerance is developed by reviewing the funded status of the plan, the duration of the plan liabilities, the income and liquidity requirements, legal constraints, and the financial condition of the Society.

The investment portfolio is comprised of a diversified combination of domestic equities, foreign equities, and fixed income securities. The investment policy incorporates a liability-driven investment approach that focuses on the funded status of the Plan and seeks to match the duration of the assets with that of the liabilities. As the Plan’s funded status improves, asset allocation will be directed more toward long duration fixed income securities. The allocation among domestic equities, foreign equities, and fixed income securities is determined by the funded status of the Plan, prevailing market conditions, and relative valuations between asset classes. The Plan’s financial condition is monitored on an ongoing basis by means of monthly funding reviews, quarterly investment portfolio reviews, an annual independent actuarial valuation, and periodic asset/liability studies.

The valuation of the Society’s financial assets for its defined-benefit pension plan reflects fair value in accordance with the FASB’s *ASC Plan Accounting – Defined Pension Benefit Plans*.

The Society utilizes the best information available in measuring fair value of the Plan’s assets and liabilities and they are classified based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The fair value measurement principles are consistent with those disclosed in Note 2.

The following tables summarize valuations of the Society's defined-benefit pension plan assets according to the fair value hierarchy as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 (in thousands):

December 31, 2015	Investments Measured at NAV (1)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash Equivalents	\$ 7,782	\$ -	\$ 2,026	\$ -	\$ 9,808
Fixed Income:					
U.S. government and agencies	-	125,388	-	-	125,388
Foreign	-	-	42,195	-	42,195
Corporate and Other	13,216	-	198,925	-	212,141
Equity:					
Domestic	71,825	37,359	13,295	-	122,479
Foreign	66,794	4,144	-	-	70,938
Unsettled Transactions, Net	-	(17,938)	-	-	(17,938)
Net Plan Assets	\$ 159,617	\$ 148,953	\$ 256,441	\$ -	\$ 565,011

December 31, 2014	Investments Measured at NAV (1)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash Equivalents	\$ 15,671	\$ -	\$ (27)	\$ -	\$ 15,644
Fixed Income:					
U.S. government and agencies	-	156,918	8,918	-	165,836
Foreign	-	-	42,543	-	42,543
Corporate and Other	13,967	88	152,050	-	166,105
Equity:					
Domestic	74,325	47,131	12,460	-	133,916
Foreign	72,675	1,934	-	-	74,609
Unsettled Transactions, Net	-	2,881	-	-	2,881
Net Plan Assets	\$ 176,638	\$ 208,952	\$ 215,944	\$ -	\$ 601,534

(1) Certain investments are measured at fair value using NAV as a practical expedient and have not been classified in the fair value hierarchy. The NAV amounts have been presented to permit reconciliation of the fair value hierarchy to the amounts as total plan assets.

Included in unsettled transactions are purchases and sales of securities pending settlement of \$27,348,000 and \$9,409,000, respectively, as of December 31, 2015, and \$3,133,000 and \$6,014,000, respectively, as of December 31, 2014.

Liquidity and Certain Strategies

Plan assets, inclusive of investments stated at NAV as a practical expedient, have redemption liquidity of less than 30 days with no significant notice periods. The plan has no investment funding commitments.

Investment Derivatives and Repurchase Agreements

The Plan's fixed income investment manager may employ derivatives in order to manage market risks, arbitrage mispricing of securities, or replicate long or short positions in a cost effective manner. In no instance are derivatives used to speculate or leverage positions.

The following tables provide the fair value of plan asset derivative agreements as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and gains and losses for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 (in thousands):

	2015		
	Assets	Liabilities	Gains/(Losses)
Derivatives:			
Credit Default Swaps	\$ 983	\$ (1,530)	\$ (1,063)
Interest Rate Swaps	152	(3,576)	(2,307)
Financial Futures and other	1,813	(1,587)	501
Total Derivatives	<u>\$ 2,948</u>	<u>\$ (6,693)</u>	<u>\$ (2,869)</u>

	2014		
	Assets	Liabilities	Gains/(Losses)
Derivatives:			
Credit Default Swaps	\$ 2,737	\$ (1,127)	\$ (801)
Interest Rate Swaps	-	(192)	(654)
Financial Futures and other	2,283	(2,508)	(273)
Total Derivatives	<u>\$ 5,020</u>	<u>\$ (3,827)</u>	<u>\$ (1,728)</u>

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the total notional amount of credit default swap contracts for buy protection amounted to \$(34,550,000) and \$(56,800,000), respectively, and the notional amount related to sell protection amounted to \$76,293,000 and \$100,902,000, respectively.

The notional amount of interest rate swap contracts that pay based on fixed rates at December 31, 2015 and 2014 was \$200,200,000 and \$19,200,000, respectively. There were \$55,900,000 and \$9,500,000 notional amounts related to interest rate swap contracts that pay based on floating rates at December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively. Financial futures had a notional value of \$260,041,000 at December 31, 2015. There were no financial futures at December 31, 2014.

The Plan's fixed income investment manager may enter into repurchase agreements (where securities are sold under an agreement to repurchase) and reverse repurchase agreements (where securities are purchased under agreements to resell).

There were no repurchase agreements held as of December 31, 2015 and 2014. The Plan does not have any significant positions with any one counterparty.

Cash Contribution - The Society expects to contribute \$12,000,000 to the Plan in 2016.

Projected Benefit Payments - The Society expects the Plans to make the following benefit payments in future years (in thousands):

	Defined-Benefit Pension Payments	Postretirement Medical Payments
Fiscal year 2016	\$ 35,711	\$ 3,038
Fiscal year 2017	37,011	3,075
Fiscal year 2018	38,337	3,123
Fiscal year 2019	39,446	3,159
Fiscal year 2020	40,599	3,179
Fiscal years 2021–2025	215,996	15,775

7. RESTRICTED NET ASSETS

Temporarily restricted net assets at December 31 were available for the following programs (in thousands):

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Petroleum Research Fund	\$ 457,546	\$ 478,074
Grants and Awards	36,144	26,307
Membership and Scientific Advancement	2,506	2,417
Education	976	1,816
Other	60	34
Total Temporarily Restricted Net Assets	<u>\$ 497,232</u>	<u>\$ 508,648</u>

Temporarily restricted net assets were released from restriction for the following programs by incurring expenses satisfying the purposes specified by the donors during the years ended December 31 (in thousands):

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Petroleum Research Fund	\$ 23,226	\$ 23,933
Grants and Awards	3,188	2,431
Education	2,133	1,509
Membership and Scientific Advancement	1,243	1,176
Other	1	64
Total Net Assets Released from Restriction	<u>\$ 29,791</u>	<u>\$ 29,113</u>

Permanently restricted net assets are invested in perpetuity. The income generated by these assets is used to support donor-specified programs or general activities of the Society. At December 31, the Society held the following permanently restricted net assets, the income from which supports the following programs (in thousands):

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Petroleum Research Fund	\$ 72,500	\$ 72,500
Grants and Awards	63,552	74,159
Membership and Scientific Advancement	1,982	2,029
Total Permanently Restricted Net Assets	<u>\$ 138,034</u>	<u>\$ 148,688</u>

The Society incurred direct fundraising expenses of \$1,104,000 in 2015 and \$1,183,000 in 2014.

8. ENDOWMENTS

The Society's Board of Directors has interpreted the Uniform Prudent Management of Institutional Funds Act (UPMIFA) as requiring the preservation of the historical cost of the original gift as of the gift date of the donor-restricted endowment funds absent explicit donor stipulations to the contrary. As a result of this interpretation, the Society classifies as permanently restricted the original value of gifts donated to permanent endowments, the original value of subsequent gifts to permanent endowments, and accumulations to permanent endowments made in accordance with explicit donor instructions stipulated in the gift instruments. The remaining portions of the donor-restricted endowment funds that are not classified as permanently restricted are classified as temporarily restricted until those amounts are made available for expenditure in a manner consistent with the donor gift instrument, the program operating budgets, and the standard of prudence prescribed by UPMIFA. In accordance with UPMIFA, the Society considers the following factors in making a determination as to the preservation and use of the donor-restricted endowment funds:

- The donor gift instrument
- The duration and preservation of the fund
- The purposes of the Society and the fund
- General economic conditions

- The possible effect of inflation and deflation
- The expected total return from income and the appreciation of investments
- Other resources of the Society
- The Society's investment policies

Donor-restricted endowment funds are invested in accordance with the Society's investment policies. The investment policies are intended to assure the Society's Board of Directors and the Board Committee on Pensions and Investments that the assets of the Society are being invested in accordance with the best long-term interests of the Society and its donors, given the following considerations:

- The Society's risk tolerance
- The Society's need to obtain real, or inflation-adjusted, growth in its investments
- The Society's requirement for current income to support programs and activities

The Society has adopted investment policies for endowment assets that attempt to generate a sufficient level of funding for programs supported by endowments. The policies are designed to achieve real growth in asset base over the long-term. Endowment assets include those assets of donor-restricted funds that the Society must hold in perpetuity or for a donor-specified period or purpose. Under the policies, as approved by the Board Committee on Pensions and Investments, endowment assets are invested in a manner intended to provide a long-term inflation-adjusted return of approximately 5.5% annually with a moderate level of investment risk. Actual returns in any given year will vary from this amount.

To satisfy its long-term rate-of-return objectives, the Society relies on a total return strategy in which investment returns are achieved through both capital appreciation (realized and unrealized) and current yield (interest and dividends). The Society targets a diversified asset allocation that places a greater emphasis on equity-based investments to achieve its long-term return objectives within prudent risk constraints.

Funds are appropriated from the endowment funds when expenses are approved by management. Expenditures of endowment assets are recorded in accordance with the explicit donor instructions stipulated in the gift instruments.

The Society has 31 donor-restricted endowment funds established for a variety of purposes. As required by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, net assets associated with the donor-restricted endowment funds are classified and reported based on the existence or absence of donor-imposed restrictions. In accordance with these principles, the Society has permanently and temporarily restricted endowment funds.

In 2015, a donor modification to an endowment resulted in a transfer of \$11,468,000 from permanently restricted net assets to temporarily restricted net assets.

The following table shows the beginning balance of the Society's endowment funds as of January 1, changes in endowment net assets for the year, and ending balances as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively (in thousands):

	<u>Permanently Restricted</u>	<u>Temporarily Restricted</u>	<u>Total</u>
Endowment Net Assets as of January 1, 2015	\$ 148,688	\$ 502,474	\$ 651,162
Investment Return			
Investment Income	4	12,213	12,217
Net Losses	(463)	(9,610)	(10,073)
Total Investment Return	(459)	2,603	2,144
Contributions	1,268	-	1,268
Net Assets Released from Restriction	-	(24,642)	(24,642)
Transfer of Net Assets	(11,463)	11,463	-
Endowment Net Assets as of December 31, 2015	<u>\$ 138,034</u>	<u>\$ 491,898</u>	<u>\$ 629,932</u>
Endowment Net Assets as of January 1, 2014	\$ 145,931	\$ 493,932	\$ 639,863
Investment Return			
Investment Income	7	12,422	12,429
Net Gains	2,149	22,492	24,641
Total Investment Return	2,156	34,914	37,070
Contributions	571	-	571
Net Assets Released from Restriction	-	(26,373)	(26,373)
Transfer of Net Assets	30	1	31
Endowment Net Assets as of December 31, 2014	<u>\$ 148,688</u>	<u>\$ 502,474</u>	<u>\$ 651,162</u>

9. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Society is involved in various claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business. Based upon information currently available, management believes the ultimate disposition of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the Society's consolidated financial position, change in net assets, or cash flows.

10. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Society has performed an evaluation of subsequent events through March 4, 2016, which is the date the consolidated financial statements were available to be issued, noting no adjustments or disclosures were required to the consolidated financial statements.