MoneyGram Payment Systems, Inc. and Subsidiaries

(A Wholly Owned Subsidiary of MoneyGram Payment Systems Worldwide, Inc., a Wholly Owned Subsidiary of MoneyGram International, Inc.)

Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and for each of the Three Years in the Period Ended December 31, 2015, and Independent Auditors' Report

MONEYGRAM PAYMENT SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

(A Wholly Owned Subsidiary of MoneyGram Payment Systems Worldwide, Inc., a Wholly Owned Subsidiary of MoneyGram International, Inc.)

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CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

AT DECEMBER 31,	2015	2014
(Amounts in millions, except share data)		
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 162.5	$ 248.5
Settlement assets	3,505.6	3,533.6
Property and equipment, net	199.7	165.6
Goodwill	442.2	442.5
Intercompany receivables, net	92.1	29.5
Other assets	182.9	227.0
Total assets	$ 4,585.0	$ 4,646.7
LIABILITIES		
Payment service obligations	$ 3,505.6	$ 3,533.6
Pension and other postretirement benefits	96.3	125.7
Accounts payable and other liabilities	208.0	163.6
Total liabilities	3,809.9	3,822.9
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (NOTE 13)		
STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY		
Common stock, $0.01 par value, 1,000 shares authorized, one share issued and outstanding	—	—
Additional paid-in capital	2,024.3	1,997.2
Retained loss	(1,200.5)	(1,106.3)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(48.7)	(67.1)
Total stockholder's equity	775.1	823.8
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity	$ 4,585.0	$ 4,646.7

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

MONEYGRAM PAYMENT SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,	2015	2014	2013
(Amounts in millions)			
REVENUE			
Fee and other revenue	$ 1,422.6	$ 1,438.4	$ 1,456.8
Investment revenue	12.1	16.5	17.6
Total revenue	1,434.7	1,454.9	1,474.4
EXPENSES			
Fee and other commissions expense	655.4	666.0	677.8
Investment commissions expense	0.8	0.4	0.4
Total commissions expense	656.2	666.4	678.2
Compensation and benefits	309.1	275.0	264.9
Transaction and operations support	323.2	328.9	251.9
Occupancy, equipment and supplies	62.3	54.4	49.0
Depreciation and amortization	66.1	55.5	50.7
Total operating expenses	1,416.9	1,380.2	1,294.7
OPERATING INCOME	17.8	74.7	179.7
Other income			
Net securities gains	—	45.4	—
Total other income	—	45.4	—
Income before income taxes	17.8	120.1	179.7
Income tax expense	64.2	17.1	65.9
NET (LOSS) INCOME	$ (46.4)	$ 103.0	$ 113.8

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

MONEYGRAM PAYMENT SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,	2015	2014	2013
(Amounts in millions)			
NET (LOSS) INCOME	$ (46.4)	$ 103.0	$ 113.8
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)			
Net change in unrealized holding gains on available-for-sale securities arising during the period, net of tax (benefit) expense of $0.0, ($0.2) and $4.7 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively	(0.1)	(6.1)	1.0
Net change in pension liability due to amortization of prior service cost and net actuarial loss, net of tax benefit of $3.1, $2.5 and $ 2.7 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively	5.0	4.1	4.8
Valuation adjustment for pension and postretirement benefits, net of tax expense (benefit) of $7.2, ($13.4) and $7.4 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively	12.7	(23.2)	12.6
Pension settlement charges, net of tax benefit of $5.1, $0.0 and $0.0 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively	8.9	—	—
Unrealized foreign currency translation adjustments, net of tax (benefit) expense of ($4.6), ($5.2) and $0.5 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively	(8.1)	(8.9)	0.9
Other comprehensive income (loss)	18.4	(34.1)	19.3
COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME	$ (28.0)	$ 68.9	$ 133.1

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,	2015	2014	2013
(Amounts in millions)			
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net (loss) income	$ (46.4)	$ 103.0	$ 113.8
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	66.1	55.5	50.7
Signing bonus amortization	60.4	53.8	42.8
Provision for deferred income taxes	51.1	5.5	12.0
Non-cash compensation and pension expense	44.7	15.1	20.9
Signing bonus payments	(87.3)	(93.9)	(45.0)
Change in other assets	(25.9)	(45.9)	(3.5)
Change in accounts payable and other liabilities	9.0	(8.8)	3.9
Other non-cash items, net	(0.4)	(5.8)	3.5
Net cash provided by operating activities	71.3	78.5	199.1
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchases of property and equipment	(109.9)	(85.8)	(48.8)
Cash paid for acquisitions, net of cash acquired	—	(11.5)	(15.4)
Proceeds from disposal of assets	0.4	0.9	0.7
Net cash used in investing activities	(109.5)	(96.4)	(63.5)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Dividend to parent	(47.8)	(50.8)	(44.0)
Net cash used in financing activities	(47.8)	(50.8)	(44.0)
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(86.0)	(68.7)	91.6
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS—Beginning of period	248.5	317.2	225.6
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS—End of period	$ 162.5	$ 248.5	$ 317.2
Supplemental cash flow information:			
Change in accrued purchases of property and equipment	$ (9.5)	$ 2.1	$ 7.9
Cash payments for income taxes	$ 8.2	$ 6.2	$ 7.8
Cash refunds for income taxes	(0.8)	—	—
Cash taxes, net	$ 7.4	$ 6.2	$ 7.8

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MONEYGRAM PAYMENT SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY

(Amounts in millions)	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Loss	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total
January 1, 2013	$ —	$ 1,997.2	$ (1,228.3)	$ (52.3)	$ 716.6
Net income	—	—	113.8	—	113.8
Dividend to parent	—	—	(44.0)	—	(44.0)
Net change in unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities, net of tax	—	—	—	1.0	1.0
Net change in pension liability, net of tax	—	—	—	4.8	4.8
Pension valuation, net of tax	—	—	—	12.6	12.6
Unrealized foreign currency translation adjustment, net of tax	—	—	—	0.9	0.9
December 31, 2013	—	1,997.2	(1,158.5)	(33.0)	805.7
Net income	—	—	103.0	—	103.0
Dividend to parent	—	—	(50.8)	—	(50.8)
Net change in unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities, net of tax	—	—	—	(6.1)	(6.1)
Net change in pension liability, net of tax	—	—	—	4.1	4.1
Pension valuation, net of tax	—	—	—	(23.2)	(23.2)
Unrealized foreign currency translation adjustment, net of tax	—	—	—	(8.9)	(8.9)
December 31, 2014	—	1,997.2	(1,106.3)	(67.1)	823.8
Net loss	—	—	(46.4)	—	(46.4)
Dividend to parent	—	—	(47.8)	—	(47.8)
Stock-based compensation activity	—	19.1	—	—	19.1
Capital contribution	—	8.0	—	—	8.0
Net change in unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities, net of tax	—	—	—	(0.1)	(0.1)
Net change in pension liability, net of tax	—	—	—	5.0	5.0
Pension valuation, net of tax	—	—	—	12.7	12.7
Pension settlement charge, net of tax	—	—	—	8.9	8.9
Unrealized foreign currency translation adjustment, net of tax	—	—	—	(8.1)	(8.1)
December 31, 2015	$ —	$ 2,024.3	$ (1,200.5)	$ (48.7)	$ 775.1

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1 — Description of the Business and Basis of Presentation

MoneyGram Payment Systems, Inc. (the "Company" or "MPSI") is a wholly owned subsidiary of MoneyGram Payment Systems Worldwide, Inc. ("Worldwide"), which is a wholly owned subsidiary of MoneyGram International, Inc. ("MGI"). References to "MPSI," the "Company," "we," "us" and "our" are to MoneyGram Payment Systems, Inc. and its subsidiaries and consolidated entities. References to "MoneyGram" are to MoneyGram International, Inc. and its subsidiaries and consolidated entities.

Nature of Operations — MoneyGram offers products and services under its two reporting segments: Global Funds Transfer ("GFT") and Financial Paper Products ("FPP"). The GFT segment provides global money transfer services and bill payment services to consumers. We primarily offer services through third-party agents, including retail chains, independent retailers, post offices and other financial institutions. We also offer Digital/Self-Service solutions such as moneygram.com, mobile solutions, account deposit and kiosk-based services. Additionally, we have Company-operated retail locations in the U.S. and Western Europe. The FPP segment provides official check outsourcing services and money orders through financial institutions and agent locations.

Basis of Presentation — The accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Company are prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America ("GAAP"). The Consolidated Balance Sheets are unclassified due to the timing uncertainty surrounding the payment of settlement obligations.

Use of Estimates — The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. These estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience, future expectations and other factors and assumptions the Company believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. These estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and are revised when necessary. Changes in estimates are recorded in the period of change. Actual amounts may differ from these estimates.

Principles of Consolidation — The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company. Intercompany profits, transactions and account balances have been eliminated in consolidation, other than those with MGI or Worldwide. The Company reflects intercompany income tax receivables and payables in "Other assets" and "Accounts payable and other liabilities," respectively, as further disclosed in Note 12 — *Income Taxes*.

The Company participates in various trust arrangements (special purpose entities or "SPEs") related to official check processing agreements with financial institutions and structured investments within the investment portfolio. Working in cooperation with certain financial institutions, the Company historically established separate consolidated SPEs that provided these financial institutions with additional assurance of its ability to clear their official checks. The Company maintains control of the assets of the SPEs and receives all investment revenue generated by the assets. The Company remains liable to satisfy the obligations of the SPEs, both contractually and by operation of the Uniform Commercial Code, as issuer and drawer of the official checks. As the Company is the primary beneficiary and bears the primary burden of any losses, the SPEs are consolidated in the consolidated financial statements. The assets of the SPEs are recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheets in a manner consistent with the assets of the Company based on the nature of the asset. Accordingly, the obligations have been recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheets under "Payment service obligations." The investment revenue generated by the assets of the SPEs is allocated to the FPP segment in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. For the years ending December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company's SPEs had settlement assets and payment service obligations of $2.1 million and $3.1 million, respectively.

Note 2 — Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Cash and cash equivalents — The Company defines cash and cash equivalents and settlement cash and cash equivalents as cash on hand and all highly liquid debt instruments with original maturities of three months or less at the purchase date.

Settlement assets and payment service obligations — Settlement assets represent funds received or to be received from agents for unsettled money transfers, money orders and consumer payments. The Company records corresponding payment service obligations relating to amounts payable under money transfers, money orders and consumer payment service arrangements. Settlement assets consist of settlement cash and cash equivalents, receivables and investments. Payment service obligations primarily consist of: outstanding payment instruments; amounts owed to financial institutions for funds paid to the Company to cover clearings of official check payment instruments, remittances and clearing adjustments; amounts owed to agents for funds paid to consumers on behalf of the Company; commissions owed to financial institution customers and agents for instruments sold; amounts owed to investment brokers for purchased securities; and unclaimed instruments owed to various states. These obligations are recognized by the Company at the time the underlying transactions occur.

The Company is regulated by various U.S. state agencies that generally require the Company to maintain a pool of assets with an investment rating of A or higher ("permissible investments") in an amount equal to the payment service obligations, as defined by each state, for those regulated payment instruments, namely teller checks, agent checks, money orders and money transfers. The regulatory payment service assets measure varies by state, but in all cases excludes investments rated below A-. The most restrictive states may also exclude assets held at banks that do not belong to a national insurance program, varying amounts of accounts receivable balances and/or assets held in one of the SPEs. The regulatory payment service obligations measure varies by state, but in all cases is substantially lower than the Company's payment service obligations as disclosed in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as the Company is not regulated by state agencies for payment service obligations resulting from outstanding cashier's checks or for amounts payable to agents and brokers.

Our primary overseas operating subsidiary, MoneyGram International Ltd., is a licensed payment institution in the United Kingdom, enabling us to offer our money transfer service in the European Economic Area. We are also subject to licensing or other regulatory requirements in various other jurisdictions. Licensing requirements may include minimum net worth, provision of surety bonds or letters of credit, compliance with operational procedures, agent oversight and the maintenance of settlement assets in an amount equivalent to outstanding payment service obligations, as defined by our various regulators.

The regulatory and contractual requirements do not require the Company to specify individual assets held to meet its payment service obligations, nor is the Company required to deposit specific assets into a trust, escrow or other special account. Rather, the Company must maintain a pool of liquid assets sufficient to comply with the requirements. No third party places limitations, legal or otherwise, on the Company regarding the use of its individual liquid assets. The Company is able to withdraw, deposit or sell its individual liquid assets at will, with no prior notice or penalty, provided the Company maintains a total pool of liquid assets sufficient to meet the regulatory and contractual requirements. Regulatory requirements also require MPSI to maintain positive net worth, with certain states requiring that the Company maintain positive tangible net worth. The Company was in compliance with its contractual and financial regulatory requirements as of December 31, 2015.

The following table summarizes the amount of Settlement assets and Payment service obligations as of December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2015	2014
Settlement assets:		
Settlement cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,560.7	$ 1,657.3
Receivables, net	861.4	757.6
Interest-bearing investments	1,062.4	1,091.6
Available-for-sale investments	21.1	27.1
	3,505.6	3,533.6
Payment service obligations	$ (3,505.6)	$ (3,533.6)

Receivables, net (included in settlement assets) — The Company has receivables due from financial institutions and agents for payment instruments sold and amounts advanced by the Company to certain agents for operational and local regulatory purposes. These receivables are outstanding from the day of the sale of the payment instrument until the financial institution or agent remits the funds to the Company. The Company provides an allowance for the portion of the receivable estimated to become uncollectible based on its history of collection experience, known collection issues, such as agent suspensions and bankruptcies, consumer credit card chargebacks and insufficient funds, and other matters the Company identifies in its routine collection monitoring. Receivables are generally considered past due one day after the contractual remittance schedule, which is typically one to three days after the sale of the underlying payment instrument. Receivables are generally written off against the allowance one year after becoming past due. The following summary details the activity within the allowance for credit losses for the years ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2015	2014	2013
Beginning balance	$ 10.7	$ 10.7	$ 11.7
Provision	20.4	11.1	9.6
Write-offs, net of recoveries	(21.9)	(11.1)	(10.6)
Ending balance	$ 9.2	$ 10.7	$ 10.7

Investments (included in settlement assets) — The Company classifies securities as interest-bearing or available-for-sale. The Company has no securities classified as trading or held-to-maturity. Time deposits and certificates of deposits with original maturities of up to 24 months are classified as interest-bearing investments and recorded at amortized cost. Securities held for indefinite periods of time, including any securities that may be sold to assist in the clearing of payment service obligations or in the management of the investment portfolio, are classified as available-for-sale securities. These securities are recorded at fair value, with the net after-tax unrealized gain or loss recorded as a separate component of stockholder's equity. Realized gains and losses and other-than-temporary impairments are recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Interest income on residential mortgage-backed securities for which risk of credit loss is deemed remote is recorded utilizing the level yield method. Changes in estimated cash flows, both positive and negative, are accounted for with retrospective changes to the carrying value of investments in order to maintain a level yield over the life of the investment. Interest income on residential mortgage-backed securities for which risk of credit loss is not deemed remote is recorded under the prospective method as adjustments of yield.

The Company applies the cost recovery method of accounting for interest to its investments categorized as other asset-backed securities. The cost recovery method accounts for interest on a cash basis and deems any interest payments received as a recovery of principal, which reduces the book value of the related security. When the book value of the related security is reduced to zero, interest payments are then recognized as investment income upon receipt. The Company applies the cost recovery method of accounting as it believes it is probable that the Company will not recover all, or substantially all, of its principal investment and interest for its other asset-backed securities given the sustained deterioration in the investment and securities market, the collapse of many asset-backed securities and the low levels to which the securities have been written down.

Securities with gross unrealized losses as of the balance sheet date, are subject to a process for identifying other-than-temporary impairments. Securities that the Company deems to be other-than-temporarily impaired are written down to fair value in the period the impairment occurs. The assessment of whether such impairment has occurred is based on management's evaluation of the underlying reasons for the decline in fair value on an individual security basis. The Company considers a wide range of factors about the security and uses its best judgment in evaluating the cause of the decline in the estimated fair value of the security and the prospects for recovery. The Company considers an investment to be other-than-temporarily impaired when it is deemed probable that the Company will not receive all of the cash flows contractually stipulated for the investment, or whether it is more likely than not that we will sell an investment before recovery of its amortized cost basis. The Company evaluates residential mortgage-backed and other asset-backed investments rated A and below for which risk of credit loss is deemed more than remote for impairment. When an adverse change in expected cash flows occurs, and if the fair value of a security is less than its carrying value, the investment is written down to fair value through a permanent reduction to its amortized cost. Securities gains and losses are recognized upon the sale, call or maturity of securities using the specific identification method to determine the cost basis of securities sold. Any impairment charges and other securities gains and losses are included in the Consolidated Statements of Operations under "Net securities gains."

Fair Value of Financial Instruments — Financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, investments, derivatives and deferred compensation. The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents and interest-bearing investments approximate fair value. See Note 4 — *Fair Value Measurement* for information regarding the principles and processes used to estimate the fair value of financial instruments.

Derivative Financial Instruments — The Company recognizes derivative financial instruments in the Consolidated Balance Sheets at fair value. The accounting for changes in the fair value is recognized through the "Transaction and operations support" line in the Consolidated Statements of Operations in the period of change. See Note 6 — *Derivative Financial Instruments* for additional disclosure.

Property and Equipment — Property and equipment includes computer hardware, computer software, signage, equipment at agent locations, office furniture and equipment, and leasehold improvements and is stated at cost net of accumulated depreciation and amortization. Property and equipment is depreciated and amortized using a straight-line method over the useful life or term of the lease or license. The cost and related accumulated depreciation and amortization of assets sold or disposed of are removed from the financial statements, with the resulting gain or loss, if any, recognized in "Occupancy, equipment and supplies" in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. See Note 7 — *Property and Equipment* for additional disclosure. The following table summarizes the estimated useful lives by major asset category:

Type of Asset	**Useful Life**
Computer hardware	3 years
Computer software	5 years
Signage	3 years
Equipment at agent locations	3 - 7 years
Office furniture and equipment	7 years
Leasehold improvements	10 years

Tenant allowances for leasehold improvements are capitalized as leasehold improvements upon completion of the improvement and amortized over the shorter of the remaining term of the lease or 10 years.

Computer software includes acquired and internally developed software. For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, software development costs of $47.2 million and $25.9 million, respectively, were capitalized. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, there was $86.9 million and $61.5 million, respectively, of unamortized software development costs included in property and equipment.

Property and equipment are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable by comparing the carrying value of the assets to the estimated future undiscounted cash flows to be generated by the asset. If an impairment is determined to exist for property and equipment, the carrying value of the asset is reduced to the estimated fair value.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets — Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of net assets acquired in business combinations and is assigned to the reporting unit in which the acquired business will operate. Intangible assets are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of acquisition. In the year following the period in which identified intangible assets become fully amortized, the fully amortized balances are removed from the gross asset and accumulated amortization amounts. Goodwill is not amortized, but is instead subject to impairment testing. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized using a straight-line method over their respective useful lives as follows:

Type of Intangible Asset	**Useful Life**
Contractual and customer relationships	3-15 years
Non-compete agreements	3-5 years
Developed technology	5-7 years

The Company evaluates its goodwill for impairment annually as of October 1 of each year or more frequently if impairment indicators arise in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 350, "*Intangibles - Goodwill and Other.*" Goodwill is tested for impairment using a fair-value based approach, and is assessed at the reporting unit level. The carrying value of the reporting unit is compared to its estimated fair value, with any excess of carrying value over fair value deemed to be an indicator of potential impairment, in which case a second step is performed comparing the recorded amount of goodwill to its implied fair value. Intangible assets with finite lives are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable by comparing the carrying value of the assets to the estimated future undiscounted cash flows to be generated by the asset. If an impairment is determined to exist for goodwill or intangible assets, the carrying value of the asset is reduced to the estimated fair value.

Payments on Long-Term Contracts — The Company makes payments to certain agents and financial institution customers as an incentive to enter into long-term contracts. The payments, or signing bonuses, are generally required to be refunded pro rata in the event of nonperformance under, or cancellation of, the contract by the customer. All signing bonuses are capitalized and amortized over the life of the related contract. Amortization of signing bonuses on long-term contracts is recorded in "Fee and other commissions expense" in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The carrying values of the signing bonuses are reviewed whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable.

Income Taxes — The Company's operations are included in the consolidated federal income tax return of MoneyGram. The consolidated federal income tax return of MoneyGram includes the income of the Company and activity of the other members of the tax filing group. Consolidated federal income tax expense is allocated by calculating income tax expense on the activity of the other members of the tax filing group at the federal statutory income tax rate and allocating the residual federal income tax expense to MoneyGram through MPSI. In addition, all state and foreign tax expenses are allocated to MoneyGram through MPSI.

The provision for income taxes is computed based on the pre-tax income included in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recorded based on the future tax consequences attributable to temporary differences that exist between the financial statement carrying value of assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis, and operating loss and tax credit carry-forwards on a taxing jurisdiction basis. The Company measures deferred tax assets and liabilities using enacted statutory tax rates that will apply in the years in which the Company expects the temporary differences to be recovered or paid. The Company's ability to realize deferred tax assets depends on the ability to generate sufficient taxable income within the carry-back or carry-forward periods provided for in the tax law. The Company establishes valuation allowances for its deferred tax assets based on a more-likely-than-not threshold. To the extent management believes that recovery is not likely, a valuation allowance is established in the period in which the determination is made.

The liability for unrecognized tax benefits is recorded as a non-cash item in "Accounts payable and other liabilities" in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The Company records interest and penalties for unrecognized tax benefits in "Income tax expense" in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. See Note 12 — *Income Taxes* for additional disclosure.

Foreign Currency Translation — The Company converts assets and liabilities of foreign operations to their U.S. dollar equivalents at rates in effect at the balance sheet dates and records the translation adjustments in "Accumulated other comprehensive loss" in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Income statements of foreign operations are translated from the operation's functional currency to U.S. dollar equivalents at the average exchange rate for the month. Foreign currency exchange transaction gains and losses are reported in "Transaction and operations support" in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Revenue Recognition — The Company earns revenue primarily through service fees charged to consumers and through its investing activity. A description of these revenues and revenue recognition policies is as follows:

- Fee and other revenue consists of transaction fees, service revenue, foreign exchange revenue and other revenue.
    - Transaction fees consist primarily of fees earned on money transfer, money order, bill payment and official check transactions. The money transfer transaction fees vary based on the principal value of the transaction and the locations in which these money transfers originate and to which they are sent. The official check, money order and bill payment transaction fees are fixed fees charged on a per item basis. Transaction fees are recognized at the time of the transaction or sale of the product.
    - Foreign exchange revenue is earned from the management of currency exchange spreads on money transfer transactions involving different "send" and "receive" currencies. Foreign exchange revenue is recognized at the time the exchange in funds occurs.
    - Other revenue primarily consists of service charges on aged outstanding money orders and money order dispenser fees. Additionally, for unclaimed payment instruments and money transfers, we recognize breakage income when the likelihood of consumer pick-up becomes remote based on historical experience and there is no requirement for remitting balances to government agencies under unclaimed property laws.
- Investment revenue is earned from the investment of funds generated from the sale of payment instruments, primarily official checks and money orders, and consists of interest income, dividend income, income received on our cost recovery securities and amortization of premiums and discounts.

Customer Loyalty Program — The MoneyGram Rewards loyalty program, introduced in January 2012, allowed enrolled members to earn points based on the face value of their send transactions, along with opportunities for points earned from promotional activities. Points were redeemable for various denominations of gift cards. The Company estimated the cost of the rewards and recorded this expense and the associated liability as points were accumulated by loyalty program members. The cost was recognized in "Transaction and operational support" within the Consolidated Statements of Operations, and the associated liability was included in "Accounts payable and other liabilities" in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

In October 2013, the Company began to transition its MoneyGram Rewards loyalty program to a convenience card program, which does not feature points. The Company provided participants in the MoneyGram Rewards program until December 7, 2013 to redeem any outstanding program points, after which all points were canceled. As a result of the point cancellation, the Company had a reduction of marketing expense of $3.9 million in 2013. As of December 31, 2015, the Company has no remaining liability related to the loyalty program.

Fee and Other Commissions Expense — The Company incurs fee commissions primarily related to our Global Funds Transfer products. In a money transfer transaction, both the agent initiating the transaction and the receiving agent earn a commission that is generally based on a percentage of the fee charged to the consumer. In a bill payment transaction, the agent initiating the transaction receives a commission that is generally based on a percentage of the fee charged to the consumer and, in limited circumstances, the biller receives a commission that is based on a percentage of the fee charged to the consumer. The Company generally does not pay commissions to agents on the sale of money orders, except, in certain limited circumstances, for large agents where we may pay a fixed commission based on total money order transactions. Other commissions expense includes the amortization of capitalized agent signing bonus payments.

Investment Commissions Expense — Investment commissions expense consists of amounts paid to financial institution customers based on short-term interest rate indices times the average outstanding cash balances of official checks sold by the financial institution. Investment commissions are recognized each month based on the average outstanding balances of each financial institution customer and their contractual variable rate for that month.

Marketing and Advertising Expense — Marketing and advertising costs are expensed as incurred or at the time the advertising first takes place and are recorded in the "Transaction and operations support" line in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Marketing and advertising expense was $59.4 million, $64.7 million and $57.4 million for 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Stock-Based Compensation — Stock-based compensation awards are measured at fair value at the date of grant and expensed over their vesting or service periods. The expense, net of estimated forfeitures, is recognized using the straight-line method. The Company accounts for modifications to its share-based payment awards in accordance with the provisions of ASC Topic 718, "*Compensation - Stock Compensation.*" Incremental compensation cost is measured as the excess, if any, of the fair value of the modified award over the fair value of the original award immediately before its terms are modified, measured based on the share price and other pertinent factors at that date, and is recognized as compensation cost on the date of modification (for vested awards) or over the remaining vesting or service period (for unvested awards). Any unrecognized compensation cost remaining from the original award is recognized over the vesting period of the modified award. See Note 11 — *Stock-Based Compensation* for additional disclosure of the Company's stock-based compensation.

Reorganization and Restructuring Expenses — Reorganization and restructuring expenses consist of direct and incremental costs associated with reorganization, restructuring and related activities, including technology; process improvement efforts; independent consulting and contractors; severance; outplacement and other employee related benefits; facility closures, cease-use or related charges; asset impairments or accelerated depreciation and other expenses related to relocation of various operations to existing or new Company facilities and third-party providers, including hiring, training, relocation, travel and professional fees. The Company records severance-related expenses once they are both probable and estimable related to severance provided under an on-going benefit arrangement. One-time, involuntary benefit arrangements and other exit costs are recognized when the liability is incurred. The Company evaluates impairment issues associated with reorganization activities when the carrying amount of the assets may not be fully recoverable, and also reviews the appropriateness of the remaining useful lives of impacted fixed assets. See Note 3 — *Reorganization and Restructuring Costs* for additional disclosure of the Company's reorganization and restructuring activities.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements and Related Developments — In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)* ("ASU 2014-09"). The new guidance sets forth a new five-step revenue recognition model which replaces the prior revenue recognition guidance in its entirety and is intended to eliminate numerous industry-specific pieces of revenue recognition guidance that have historically existed in GAAP. The underlying principle of the new standard is that a business or other organization will recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects what it expects in exchange for the goods or services. The standard also requires more detailed disclosures and provides additional guidance for transactions that were not addressed completely in the prior accounting guidance. In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-14, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)*: *Deferral of the Effective Date*. The amendment in this ASU defers the effective date of ASU 2014-09 for all entities for one year. Public business entities should apply the guidance in ASU 2014-09 to annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those annual periods. Early adoption is permitted only as of annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim reporting periods within that reporting period. The Company is currently evaluating the impact this standard will have on our consolidated financial statements.

In February 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-02, *Consolidation (Topic 810): Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis,* ("ASU 2015-02"). The new consolidation standard amended the process that a reporting entity must perform to determine whether it should consolidate certain types of legal entities. ASU 2015-02 is effective for the annual period ending after December 15, 2015, and for annual and interim periods thereafter. Early adoption is permitted. The adoption of ASU 2015-02 will have no impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-05, *Intangibles—Goodwill and Other—Internal-Use Software (Subtopic 350-40): Customer's Accounting for Fees Paid in a Cloud Computing Arrangement* ("ASU 2015-05"), which amends ASC 350-40 to provide customers with guidance on whether a cloud computing arrangement contains a software license to be accounted for as internal use software. ASU 2015-05 will be effective for annual periods, including interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2015. Early adoption is permitted. The adoption of ASU 2015-05 will not have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In May 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-07, *Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Disclosures for Investments in Certain Entities That Calculate Net Asset Value per Share (or Its Equivalent)* ("ASU 2015-07"), which removes the requirement to categorize within the fair value hierarchy all investments for which fair value is measured using the net asset value per share practical expedient. Instead, those investments must be included as a reconciling line item so that the total fair value amount of investments in the disclosure is consistent with the amount on the balance sheet. ASU 2015-07 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. The adoption of ASU 2015-07 will not have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In September 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-16, *Simplifying the Accounting for Measurement-Period Adjustments* ("ASU 2015-16") which replaces the requirement that an acquirer in a business combination account for measurement period adjustments retrospectively with a requirement that an acquirer recognize adjustments to the provisional amounts that are identified during the measurement period in the reporting period in which the adjustment amounts are determined. ASU 2015-16 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. The adoption of ASU 2015-16 will not have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Note 3 — Reorganization and Restructuring Costs

In the first quarter of 2014, the Company announced the implementation of a global transformation program (the "2014 Global Transformation Program"), which includes certain reorganization and restructuring activities centered around facilities and headcount rationalization, system efficiencies and headcount right-shoring and outsourcing. The Company expects to complete these reorganization and restructuring activities in early 2016. In the third quarter of 2015, the Company initiated additional reorganization and restructuring activities to further improve operational efficiencies. The Company projects that these other restructuring activities will conclude at or near the end of 2016. The 2014 Global Transformation Program and other restructuring activities include employee termination benefits and other costs which qualify as restructuring activities as defined by ASC 420, *Exit or Disposal Cost Obligations* ("ASC 420"), as well as certain reorganization activities related to the relocation of various operations to existing or new Company facilities and third-party providers which are outside the scope of ASC 420. The following figures are the Company's estimates and are subject to change as the 2014 Global Transformation Program comes to an end and the other restructuring activities continue to be implemented.

The following table is a roll-forward of the restructuring costs accrual as of December 31, 2015:

(Amounts in millions)	2014 Global Transformation Program		Other Restructuring	
	Severance, Outplacement and Related Benefits	Other [1]	Severance, Outplacement and Related Benefits	Total
Balance, December 31, 2014	$ 12.6	$ 0.7	$ —	$ 13.3
Expenses	3.1	1.3	0.6	5.0
Cash payments	(11.9)	(2.0)	(0.4)	(14.3)
Balance, December 31, 2015	$ 3.8	$ —	$ 0.2	$ 4.0

[1] Other primarily relates to expenses for facilities relocation and professional fees. Such costs are expensed as incurred.

The following table is a summary of the cumulative restructuring costs incurred to date in operating expenses and the estimated remaining restructuring costs to be incurred as of December 31, 2015:

(Amounts in millions)	2014 Global Transformation Program		Other Restructuring	
	Severance, Outplacement and Related Benefits	Other [1]	Severance, Outplacement and Related Benefits	Total
Restructuring costs				
Cumulative restructuring costs incurred to date in operating expenses	$ 17.7	$ 3.0	$ 0.6	$ 21.3
Estimated additional restructuring costs to be incurred	1.6	0.4	0.5	2.5
Total restructuring costs incurred and to be incurred	$ 19.3	$ 3.4	$ 1.1	$ 23.8

[1] Other primarily relates to expenses for facilities relocation and professional fees. Such costs are expensed as incurred.

The following table summarizes the reorganization and restructuring costs recorded for the years ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2015	2014	2013
Restructuring costs in operating expenses:			
Compensation and benefits	$ 3.7	$ 14.4	$ —
Transaction and operations support	1.3	1.9	—
Total restructuring costs in operating expenses	5.0	16.3	—
Reorganization costs in operating expenses:			
Compensation and benefits	$ 6.8	$ 5.0	$ 1.2
Transaction and operations support	6.7	8.4	0.7
Occupancy, equipment and supplies	1.5	0.8	1.3
Total reorganization costs in operating expenses	15.0	14.2	3.2
Total reorganization and restructuring costs	$ 20.0	$ 30.5	$ 3.2

The following table is a summary of the total cumulative restructuring costs incurred to date in operating expenses and the total estimated remaining restructuring costs to be incurred by reportable segment:

(Amounts in millions)	GFT	FPP	Other	Total
2014 Global Transformation Program				
Balance, December 31, 2014	$ 13.9	$ 1.7	$ 0.7	$ 16.3
First quarter 2015	2.2	0.2	—	2.4
Second quarter 2015	0.8	0.1	—	0.9
Third quarter 2015	0.4	0.1	—	0.5
Fourth quarter 2015	0.5	0.1	—	0.6
Total cumulative restructuring costs incurred to date in operating expenses	$ 17.8	$ 2.2	$ 0.7	$ 20.7
Total estimated additional restructuring costs to be incurred	1.8	0.2	—	2.0
	$ 19.6	$ 2.4	$ 0.7	$ 22.7
Other Restructuring				
Third quarter 2015	$ 0.5	$ —	$ —	$ 0.5
Fourth quarter 2015	0.1	—	—	0.1
Total cumulative restructuring costs incurred to date in operating expenses	$ 0.6	$ —	$ —	$ 0.6
Total estimated additional restructuring costs to be incurred	0.5	—	—	0.5
	$ 1.1	$ —	$ —	$ 1.1
Total restructuring costs incurred and to be incurred	$ 20.7	$ 2.4	$ 0.7	$ 23.8

Note 4 — Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is defined as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability, or the exit price, in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. A three-level hierarchy is used for fair value measurements based upon the observability of the inputs to the valuation of an asset or liability as of the measurement date. Under the hierarchy, the highest priority is given to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1), followed by observable inputs (Level 2) and unobservable inputs (Level 3). A financial instrument's level within the hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The following is a description of the Company's valuation methodologies used to estimate the fair value for assets and liabilities:

Assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

- *Available-for-sale investments* — For U.S. government agency securities and residential mortgage-backed securities collateralized by U.S. government agency securities, fair value measures are generally obtained from independent sources, including a pricing service. Because market quotes are generally not readily available or accessible for these specific securities, the pricing service generally measures fair value through the use of pricing models and observable inputs for similar assets and market data. Accordingly, these securities are classified as Level 2 financial instruments.

  For other asset–backed securities and investments in limited partnerships, market quotes are generally not available. The Company will utilize a broker quote to measure market value, if available. Because the inputs and assumptions that brokers use to develop prices are unobservable, most valuations that are based on brokers' quotes are classified as Level 3. If no broker quote is available, the Company will utilize a fair value measurement from a pricing service. The pricing service utilizes pricing models based on market observable data and indices, such as quotes for comparable securities, yield curves, default indices, interest rates and historical prepayment speeds. Observability of market inputs to the valuation models used for pricing certain of the Company's investments has deteriorated with the disruption to the credit markets as overall liquidity and trading activity in these sectors has been substantially reduced. Accordingly, other asset-backed securities valued using third party pricing models are classified as Level 3.

- *Derivative financial instruments* — Derivatives consist of forward contracts to manage income statement exposure to foreign currency exchange risk arising from the Company's assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. The Company's forward contracts are well-established products, allowing the use of standardized models with market-based inputs. These models do not contain a high level of subjectivity and the inputs are readily observable. Accordingly, the Company has classified its forward contracts as Level 2 financial instruments. See Note 6 — *Derivative Financial Instruments* for additional disclosure on the Company's forward contracts.
- *Deferred compensation* — The assets associated with the deferred compensation plan that are funded through voluntary contributions by the Company consist of investments in money market securities and mutual funds. These investments were classified as Level 1 as there are quoted market prices for these funds.

The following tables summarize the Company's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value by hierarchy level on a recurring basis as of December 31:

	Fair Value at December 31, 2015			
(Amounts in millions)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Available-for-sale investments:				
Residential mortgage-backed securities — agencies	$ —	$ 9.5	$ —	$ 9.5
Other asset-backed securities	—	—	11.6	11.6
Forward contracts	—	0.8	—	0.8
Total financial assets	$ —	$ 10.3	$ 11.6	$ 21.9
Financial liabilities:				
Forward contracts	$ —	$ 0.1	$ —	$ 0.1

	Fair Value at December 31, 2014			
(Amounts in millions)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Available-for-sale investments:				
Residential mortgage-backed securities — agencies	$ —	$ 14.5	$ —	$ 14.5
Other asset-backed securities	—	—	12.6	12.6
Investment related to deferred compensation trust	5.4	—	—	5.4
Forward contracts	—	4.8	—	4.8
Total financial assets	$ 5.4	$ 19.3	$ 12.6	$ 37.3
Financial liabilities:				
Forward contracts	$ —	$ 0.3	$ —	$ 0.3

The following table is a summary of the unobservable inputs used in the valuation of other asset-backed securities classified as Level 3 as of December 31:

			2015		2014	
(Amounts in millions, except net average price)	Unobservable Input	Pricing Source	Market Value	Net Average Price[1]	Market Value	Net Average Price[1]
Alt-A	Price	Third party pricing service	$ 0.1	$ 79.19	$ 0.1	$ 80.75
Home equity	Price	Third party pricing service	0.1	29.40	0.1	30.37
Indirect exposure — high grade	Price	Third party pricing service	8.3	21.65	8.3	21.64
Indirect exposure — mezzanine	Price	Third party pricing service	0.8	0.75	1.1	1.11
Indirect exposure — mezzanine	Price	Broker	1.1	1.58	1.3	1.52
Other	Net asset value	Third party pricing service	1.2	6.34	1.7	9.15
Total			$ 11.6	$ 3.57	$ 12.6	$ 3.72

[1] Net average price is per $100.00

The following table provides a roll-forward of the other asset-backed securities classified as Level 3, which are measured at fair value on a recurring basis, for the years ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2015	2014	2013
Beginning balance	$ 12.6	$ 20.6	$ 18.0
Principal paydowns	(0.9)	(5.7)	(3.7)
Change in unrealized gains	(0.1)	(1.5)	6.3
Net realized losses	—	(0.8)	—
Ending balance	$ 11.6	$ 12.6	$ 20.6

Realized gains and losses and other-than-temporary impairments related to these available-for-sale investment securities are reported in the "Net securities gains" line in the Consolidated Statements of Operations while unrealized gains and losses related to available-for-sale securities are recorded in "Accumulated other comprehensive loss" in the stockholder's deficit section of the Consolidated Balance Sheets. There were no other-than-temporary impairments during 2015, 2014 and 2013.

Assets and liabilities that are disclosed at fair value —Interest-bearing investments are carried at amortized cost. The carrying amounts for the Company's cash and cash equivalents, settlement cash and cash equivalents and interest-bearing investments approximate fair value as of December 31, 2015 and 2014.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis — Assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis relate primarily to the Company's property and equipment, goodwill and other intangible assets, which are re-measured only in the event of an impairment. No impairments of property and equipment, goodwill and other intangible assets were recorded during 2015, 2014 and 2013.

Fair value re-measurements are normally based on significant unobservable inputs (Level 3). Tangible and intangible asset fair values are derived using accepted valuation methodologies. If it is determined an impairment has occurred, the carrying value of the asset is reduced to fair value with a corresponding charge to the "Other expenses" line in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The Company records the investments in its defined benefit pension plan ("Pension Plan") trust at fair value. The majority of the Pension Plan's investments are common collective trusts held by the Pension Plan's trustee. The fair values of the Pension Plan's investments are determined based on the current market values of the underlying assets. See Note 9 — *Pension and Other Benefits* for additional disclosure of investments held by the Pension Plan.

Note 5 — Investment Portfolio

The Company's portfolio is invested in cash and cash equivalents, interest-bearing investments and available-for-sale investments as described in Note 2 — *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*. The following table shows the components of the investment portfolio as of December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2015	2014
Cash	$ 1,715.3	$ 1,896.0
Money market securities	7.9	9.8
Cash and cash equivalents [1]	1,723.2	1,905.8
Interest-bearing investments	1,062.4	1,091.6
Available-for-sale investments	21.1	27.1
Total investment portfolio	$ 2,806.7	$ 3,024.5

[1] For purposes of the discussion of the investment portfolio as a whole, the cash and cash equivalents balance includes settlement cash and cash equivalents.

Cash and Cash Equivalents — Cash and cash equivalents consist of interest-bearing deposit accounts, non-interest bearing transaction accounts and money market securities. The Company's money market securities are invested in two funds, each of which is AAA rated and consists of U.S. Treasury bills, notes or other obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government and its agencies, as well as repurchase agreements secured by such instruments.

Interest-bearing Investments — Interest-bearing investments consist of time deposits and certificates of deposit with maturities of up to 24 months, and are issued from financial institutions rated A- or better as of December 31, 2015.

Available-for-sale Investments — Available-for-sale investments consist of residential mortgage-backed securities and other asset-backed securities. The following tables are a summary of the amortized cost and fair value of available-for-sale investments as of December 31:

	2015			
(Amounts in millions, except net average price)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Fair Value	Net [(1)] Average Price
Residential mortgage-backed securities — agencies	$ 8.7	$ 0.8	$ 9.5	$ 111.00
Other asset-backed securities	1.7	9.9	11.6	3.57
Total	$ 10.4	$ 10.7	$ 21.1	$ 6.32

[(1)] Net average price is per $100.00

	2014			
(Amounts in millions, except net average price)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Fair Value	Net [(1)] Average Price
Residential mortgage-backed securities — agencies	$ 13.2	$ 1.3	$ 14.5	$ 110.25
Other asset-backed securities	3.1	9.5	12.6	3.72
Total	$ 16.3	$ 10.8	$ 27.1	$ 8.04

[(1)] Net average price is per $100.00

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, 45 percent and 54 percent, respectively, of the available-for-sale portfolio were invested in U.S. government agency residential mortgage-backed securities. These securities have the implicit backing of the U.S. government, and the Company expects to receive full par value upon maturity or pay-down, as well as all interest payments. Included in other asset-backed securities are collateralized debt obligations backed primarily by high-grade debt, mezzanine equity tranches of collateralized debt obligations and home equity loans, along with private equity investments, as summarized in Note 4 — *Fair Value Measurement*. The other asset-backed securities continue to have market exposure, and this risk is factored into the fair value estimates of the Company, with the average price of an asset-backed security at $0.04 per dollar of par value as of December 31, 2015.

Unrealized Gains and Losses — As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, net unrealized gains of $11.1 million and $11.2 million, respectively, were included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets in "Accumulated other comprehensive loss." The Company had no unrealized losses in its available-for-sale portfolio as of December 31, 2015 and 2014.

Gains and Losses — For 2015 and 2013, the Company had no net realized gains or losses. During 2014, the Company realized $45.4 million of net securities gains related to certain securities settlements previously written down to a nominal fair value. See Note 13 - *Commitments and Contingencies* for additional disclosure.

Investment Ratings — In rating the securities in its investment portfolio, the Company uses ratings from Moody's Investor Service ("Moody's"), Standard & Poor's ("S&P") and Fitch Ratings ("Fitch"). If the rating agencies have split ratings, the Company uses the highest two out of three ratings across the rating agencies for disclosure purposes. If none of the rating agencies have the same rating, the Company uses the lowest rating across the agencies for disclosure purposes. Securities issued, or backed by U.S. government agencies, are included in the AAA rating category. Investment grade is defined as a security having a Moody's equivalent rating of Aaa, Aa, A or Baa or an S&P or Fitch equivalent rating of AAA, AA, A or BBB. The Company's investments consisted of the following ratings as of December 31:

	2015			2014		
(Amounts in millions, except percentages)	Number of Securities	Fair Value	Percent of Investments	Number of Securities	Fair Value	Percent of Investments
Investment grade	12	$ 9.4	45%	13	$ 14.3	53%
Below investment grade	42	11.7	55%	44	12.8	47%
Total	54	$ 21.1	100%	57	$ 27.1	100%

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Had the Company used the lowest rating from the rating agencies in the information presented above, there would be no change to the classifications in the above table as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Contractual Maturities — Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities as borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations, sometimes without call or prepayment penalties. Maturities of residential mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities depend on the repayment characteristics and experience of the underlying obligations.

Fair Value Determination — The Company uses various sources of pricing for its fair value estimates of its available-for-sale portfolio. The percentage of the portfolio for which the various pricing sources were used is as follows as of December 31, 2015 and 2014: 95 percent used a third party pricing service; and 5 percent used broker quotes.

Note 6 — Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company uses forward contracts to manage its foreign currency needs and foreign currency exchange risk arising from its assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. While these contracts may mitigate certain foreign currency risk, they are not designated as hedges for accounting purposes. These contracts will result in gains and losses which are reported in the "Transaction and operations support" line item in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The Company may also report gains and losses from the spread differential between the rate set for its transactions and the actual cost of currency at the time the Company buys or sells in the open market.

The "Transaction and operations support" line in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and the "Net cash provided by operating activities" line in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows include the following losses (gains) related to assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, for the years ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2015	2014	2013
Net realized foreign currency losses (gains)	$ 21.3	$ 25.0	$ (3.3)
Net (gains) losses from the related forward contracts	(32.7)	(24.0)	5.3
Net (gains) losses from foreign currency transactions and related forward contracts	$ (11.4)	$ 1.0	$ 2.0

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company had $295.8 million and $242.5 million, respectively, of outstanding notional amounts relating to its forward contracts. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company reflects the following fair values of derivative forward contract instruments in its Consolidated Balance Sheets:

		Gross Amount of Recognized Assets		Gross Amount of Offset		Net Amount of Assets Presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheets	
(Amounts in millions)	Balance Sheet Location	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Forward contracts	Other assets	$ 1.0	$ 5.3	$ (0.2)	$ (0.5)	$ 0.8	$ 4.8

		Gross Amount of Recognized Liabilities		Gross Amount of Offset		Net Amount of Liabilities Presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheets	
(Amounts in millions)	Balance Sheet Location	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Forward contracts	Accounts payable and other liabilities	$ 0.3	$ 0.8	$ (0.2)	$ (0.5)	$ 0.1	$ 0.3

The Company's forward contracts are primarily executed with counterparties governed by International Swaps and Derivatives Association agreements that generally include standard netting arrangements. Asset and liability positions from forward contracts and all other foreign exchange transactions with the same counterparty are net settled upon maturity.

The Company is exposed to credit loss in the event of non-performance by counterparties to its derivative contracts. The Company actively monitors its exposure to credit risk through the use of credit approvals and credit limits, and by selecting major international banks and financial institutions as counterparties. Collateral generally is not required of the counterparties or of the Company. In the unlikely event the counterparty fails to meet the contractual terms of the derivative contract, the Company's risk is limited to the fair value of the instrument. The Company has not had any historical instances of non-performance by any counterparties, nor does it anticipate any future instances of non-performance.

Note 7 — Property and Equipment

The following table is a summary of "Property and equipment, net" as of December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2015	2014
Computer hardware and software	$ 338.0	$ 268.8
Signage	87.9	86.9
Equipment at agent locations	58.0	80.1
Office furniture and equipment	29.2	34.8
Leasehold improvements	24.7	35.1
Total property and equipment	537.8	505.7
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(338.1)	(340.1)
Total property and equipment, net	$ 199.7	$ 165.6

Depreciation and amortization expense for property and equipment for 2015, 2014 and 2013 was $63.4 million, $53.4 million, and $50.0 million, respectively.

At December 31, 2015 and 2014, there was $7.5 million and $17.0 million, respectively, of property and equipment that had been received by the Company and included in "Accounts payable and other liabilities" in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

During 2015, the Company had a nominal loss related to relocations or disposal of its property and equipment. During 2014 and 2013, the Company recognized a loss of $0.2 million and $0.1 million, respectively, on furniture and equipment related to office relocations and disposal of equipment and signage at agent locations. The losses were recorded in the "Occupancy, equipment and supplies" line in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Note 8 — Goodwill and Intangible Assets

The following table is a roll-forward of goodwill by reporting segment:

(Amounts in millions)	Global Funds Transfer	Financial Paper Products	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2014	$ 442.5	$ —	$ 442.5
Currency translation	(0.3)	—	(0.3)
Balance as of December 31, 2015	$ 442.2	$ —	$ 442.2

The Company performed an annual assessment of goodwill during the fourth quarter of 2015, 2014 and 2013. No impairments of goodwill were recorded in 2015, 2014 and 2013.

The following table is a summary of the gross goodwill balances and accumulated impairments as of December 31:

	2015		2014	
(Amounts in millions)	Gross Goodwill	Accumulated Impairments	Gross Goodwill	Accumulated Impairments
Global Funds Transfer	$ 445.4	$ (3.2)	$ 445.7	$ (3.2)

The following table is a summary of intangible assets included in "Other assets" in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31:

	2015			2014		
(Amounts in millions)	Gross Carrying Value	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Value	Gross Carrying Value	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Value
Contractual and customer relationships	$ 11.7	$ (4.5)	$ 7.2	$ 12.3	$ (2.6)	$ 9.7
Non-compete agreements	1.6	(0.7)	0.9	1.6	(0.4)	1.2
Developed technology	1.1	(0.2)	0.9	1.1	(0.1)	1.0
Total intangible assets	$ 14.4	$ (5.4)	$ 9.0	$ 15.0	$ (3.1)	$ 11.9

The Company did not complete any acquisitions in 2015. In 2014, the Company completed two acquisitions. As a result of the acquisitions, the Company acquired agent contracts valued at $4.4 million, which are amortized over lives of six to eight years, acquired developed technology valued at $1.1 million, which is amortized over lives ranging from five to seven years, and entered into non-compete agreements valued at $0.6 million, which are amortized over lives ranging between three to five years.

Intangible asset amortization expense for 2015, 2014 and 2013 was $2.7 million, $2.1 million and $0.7 million, respectively. The estimated future intangible asset amortization expense is $2.6 million, $2.3 million, $1.7 million, $0.8 million and $0.7 million for 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020, respectively.

Note 9 — Pension and Other Benefits

Pension Benefits —The Company's defined benefit pension plan ("Pension Plan") is a frozen, non-contributory funded plan under which no new service or compensation credits are accrued by the plan participants. Cash accumulation accounts continue to be credited with interest credits until participants withdraw their money from the Pension Plan. It is the Company's policy to fund at least the minimum required contribution each year plus additional discretionary amounts as available and necessary to minimize expenses of the plan.

Supplemental Executive Retirement Plans — The Company has obligations under various supplemental executive retirement plans ("SERPs"), which are unfunded non-qualified defined benefit pension plans providing postretirement income to their participants. As of December 31, 2015, all benefit accruals under the SERPs are frozen with the exception of one plan for which service is frozen but future pay increases are reflected for active participants. It is the Company's policy to fund the SERPs as benefits are paid.

The Company's Pension Plan and SERPs are collectively referred to as our "Pension."

Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions — The Company has an unfunded defined benefit postretirement plan ("Postretirement Benefits") that provides medical and life insurance for its participants. The Company amended the Postretirement Benefits to close it to new participants as of December 31, 2009. Effective July 1, 2011, the Postretirement Benefits was amended to eliminate eligibility for participants eligible for Medicare coverage. As a result of this plan amendment, the Company no longer receives the Medicare retiree drug subsidy. The Company's funding policy is to make contributions to the Postretirement Benefits as benefits are paid.

Actuarial Valuation Assumptions — The measurement date for the Company's Pension and Postretirement Benefits is December 31. The following table is a summary of the weighted-average actuarial assumptions used in calculating net periodic benefit expense (income) and the benefit obligation for the years ended and as of December 31:

	Pension Plan			SERPs			Postretirement Benefits		
	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013
Net periodic benefit expense (income):									
Discount rate	4.15%	4.81%	4.04%	4.78%	4.78%	3.99%	4.82%	4.82%	4.09%
Expected return on plan assets	4.74%	5.68%	6.20%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rate of compensation increase	—	—	—	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	—	—	—
Initial healthcare cost trend rate	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.50%	7.00%	8.00%
Ultimate healthcare cost trend rate	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.50%	4.50%	5.00%
Year ultimate healthcare cost trend rate is reached	—	—	—	—	—	—	2023	2023	2019
Benefit obligation:									
Discount rate	4.31%	4.04%	4.81%	4.32%	4.04%	4.78%	4.53%	4.19%	4.82%
Rate of compensation increase	—	—	—	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	—	—	—
Initial healthcare cost trend rate	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.50%	6.50%	7.00%
Ultimate healthcare cost trend rate	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%
Year ultimate healthcare cost trend rate is reached	—	—	—	—	—	—	2024	2023	2023

The Company utilizes a building-block approach in determining the long-term expected rate of return on plan assets. Historical markets are studied and long-term historical relationships between equity securities and fixed income securities are preserved consistent with the widely accepted capital market principle that assets with higher volatility generate a greater return over the long run. Current market factors, such as inflation and interest rates, are evaluated before long-term capital market assumptions are determined. The long-term portfolio return also takes proper consideration of diversification and rebalancing. Peer data and historical returns are reviewed for reasonableness and appropriateness.

Actuarial gains and losses are amortized using the corridor approach, by amortizing the balance exceeding 10% of the greater of the benefit obligation or the fair value of plan assets. The amortization period is primarily based on the average remaining service life of plan participants for the Pension and the average remaining expected life of plan participants for the Postretirement Benefits.

At December 31, 2015, the Company changed its method for estimating the interest cost components of net periodic benefit expense for its Pension and Postretirement Benefits. Previously, the Company estimated the interest cost components utilizing a single weighted-average discount rate derived from the yield curve used to measure the benefit obligation. The new method utilizes a full yield curve approach in the estimation of these components by applying the specific spot rates along the yield curve used in the determination of the benefit obligation to their underlying projected cash flows. This method provides a more precise measurement of interest costs by improving the correlation between projected benefit cash flows and their corresponding spot rates. The change does not affect the measurement of our total benefit obligations and it is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate, which is applied prospectively. For 2016, the change in estimate is expected to reduce Pension and Postretirement Benefits net periodic benefit expense from $8.4 million to $6.6 million.

Pension Assets — The Company employs a total return investment approach whereby a mix of equity and fixed income securities are used to maximize the long-term return of plan assets for a prudent level of risk. Risk tolerance is established through careful consideration of plan liabilities, plan funded status and corporate financial condition. The investment portfolio contains a diversified blend of equity and fixed income securities. Furthermore, equity securities are diversified across large and small capitalized securities, international securities and fixed income securities. Other assets, such as real estate and short-term investment funds, are used on a limited basis. The Company strives to maintain an equity and fixed income securities allocation mix appropriate to its funded status. As of December 31, 2015, the funding mix was approximately 44 percent equity and 56 percent fixed income. Investment risk is measured and monitored on an ongoing basis through quarterly investment portfolio reviews and annual liability measurements.

The following table is a summary of the Company's weighted-average asset allocation for the Pension Plan by asset category at the measurement date as of December 31:

	2015	2014
Equity securities	44%	44%
Fixed income securities	50%	51%
Real estate	5%	4%
Other	1%	1%
Total	100%	100%

The Company records its pension assets at fair value as described in Note 4 — *Fair Value Measurement.* The following is a description of the Pension Plan's investments at fair value and valuation methodologies:

- *Common/collective trusts* — The fair values of the underlying funds in the common/collective trusts are valued based on the unit value established for each fund at each valuation date. The unit value of a collective investment fund is calculated by dividing the fund's net asset value on the calculation date by the number of units of the fund that are outstanding on the calculation date, which is derived from observable purchase and redemption activity in the collective investment fund.
- *Real estate* — The Pension Plan trust holds an investment in a real estate development project. The fair value of this investment represents the estimated fair value of the plan's related ownership percentage in the project based upon an appraisal of the underlying real property as of each balance sheet date. The fund investment strategy for this asset is long-term capital appreciation.

The following tables are a summary of the Pension Plan's financial assets recorded at fair value, by hierarchy level, as of December 31:

	2015			
(Amounts in millions)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Common/collective trusts				
Short-term investment fund	$ —	$ 1.2	$ —	$ 1.2
Equity securities:				
Large cap	—	26.8	—	26.8
Small cap	—	6.3	—	6.3
International	—	14.8	—	14.8
Fixed income securities	—	53.3	—	53.3
Total common/collective trusts	$ —	$ 102.4	$ —	$ 102.4
Real estate	—	—	5.5	5.5
Total financial assets	$ —	$ 102.4	$ 5.5	$ 107.9

	2014			
(Amounts in millions)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Common/collective trusts				
Short-term investment fund	$ —	$ 1.0	$ —	$ 1.0
Equity securities:				
Large cap	—	34.2	—	34.2
Small cap	—	8.8	—	8.8
International	—	16.4	—	16.4
Emerging	—	3.5	—	3.5
Fixed income	—	72.7	—	72.7
Total common/collective trusts	$ —	$ 136.6	$ —	$ 136.6
Real estate	—	—	5.0	5.0
Total financial assets	$ —	$ 136.6	$ 5.0	$ 141.6

The Company's Pension Plan assets include one security that the Company considers to be a Level 3 asset for valuation purposes. This security is an investment in a real estate joint venture and requires the use of unobservable inputs in its fair value measurement.

The fair value of this asset as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 was $5.5 million and $5.0 million, respectively. The change in reported fair value was the result of $0.5 million change in unrealized gain for 2015.

The following table represents the Pension Plan's Level 3 financial instrument and the valuation technique used to measure the fair value of the financial instrument.

(Amounts in millions)		2015	2014
Instrument	**Principal Valuation Technique**	**Fair Value**	**Fair Value**
Real estate	Appraisal of underlying asset	$ 5.5	$ 5.0

Plan Financial Information — Net periodic benefit expense (income) for the Pension and Postretirement Benefits includes the following components for the years ended December 31:

	Pension			Postretirement Benefits		
(Amounts in millions)	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013
Settlement charges	$ 14.0	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Interest cost	9.4	10.8	9.6	—	0.1	0.1
Expected return on plan assets	(5.8)	(7.3)	(7.3)	—	—	—
Amortization of net actuarial loss	8.5	6.9	7.7	0.2	0.3	0.4
Amortization of prior service credit	—	—	—	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)
Net periodic benefit expense (income)	$ 26.1	$ 10.4	$ 10.0	$ (0.4)	$ (0.2)	$ (0.1)

The following tables are a summary of the amounts recognized in other comprehensive (loss) income and net periodic benefit expense (income) for the years ended December 31:

	2015	
(Amounts in millions)	**Pension**	**Postretirement Benefits**
Settlement charges	$ (14.0)	$ —
Net actuarial gain	(19.6)	(0.3)
Amortization of net actuarial loss	(8.5)	(0.2)
Amortization of prior service credit	—	0.6
Total recognized in other comprehensive (loss) income	$ (42.1)	$ 0.1
Total recognized in net periodic benefit expense (income)	26.1	(0.4)
Total recognized in net periodic benefit expense (income) and other comprehensive income (loss)	$ (16.0)	$ (0.3)

	2014	
(Amounts in millions)	**Pension**	**Postretirement Benefits**
Net actuarial loss	$ 37.0	$ 0.2
Amortization of net actuarial loss	(6.9)	(0.3)
Amortization of prior service credit	—	0.6
Total recognized in other comprehensive (loss) income	$ 30.1	$ 0.5
Total recognized in net periodic benefit expense (income)	10.4	(0.2)
Total recognized in net periodic benefit expense (income) and other comprehensive income (loss)	$ 40.5	$ 0.3

	2013	
(Amounts in millions)	**Pension**	**Postretirement Benefits**
Net actuarial gain	$ (18.8)	$ (1.2)
Amortization of net actuarial loss	(7.7)	(0.4)
Amortization of prior service credit	—	0.6
Total recognized in other comprehensive (loss) income	$ (26.5)	$ (1.0)
Total recognized in net periodic benefit expense (income)	10.0	(0.1)
Total recognized in net periodic benefit expense (income) and other comprehensive income (loss)	$ (16.5)	$ (1.1)

The estimated net actuarial loss and prior service credit for the Pension that will be amortized from "Accumulated other comprehensive loss" into "Net periodic benefit expense (income)" during 2016 is $5.6 million ($3.5 million net of tax) and none, respectively. The estimated net actuarial loss and prior service credit for the Postretirement Benefits that will be amortized from "Accumulated other comprehensive loss" into "Net periodic benefit expense (income)" during 2016 is $0.2 million ($0.1 million, net of tax) and $0.6 million ($0.4 million net of tax), respectively.

The following tables are a summary of the benefit obligation and plan assets, changes to the benefit obligation and plan assets, and the funded status of the Pension and Postretirement Benefits as of and for the years ended December 31:

	Pension		Postretirement Benefits	
(Amounts in millions)	2015	2014	2015	2014
Change in benefit obligation:				
Benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	$ 266.0	$ 233.6	$ 1.3	$ 1.4
Settlement impact	(14.0)	—	—	—
Interest cost	9.4	10.8	—	0.1
Actuarial (gain) loss	(25.9)	36.4	(0.2)	0.2
Benefits paid	(32.3)	(14.8)	(0.1)	(0.4)
Benefit obligation at the end of the year	$ 203.2	$ 266.0	$ 1.0	$ 1.3

	Pension		Postretirement Benefits	
(Amounts in millions)	2015	2014	2015	2014
Change in plan assets:				
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	$ 141.6	$ 136.6	$ —	$ —
Settlement impact	(14.0)	—	—	—
Actual return on plan assets	(0.4)	6.9	—	—
Employer contributions	13.0	12.9	0.1	0.4
Benefits paid	(32.3)	(14.8)	(0.1)	(0.4)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	$ 107.9	$ 141.6	$ —	$ —
Unfunded status at the end of the year	$ 95.3	$ 124.4	$ 1.0	$ 1.3

The unfunded status of the Pension decreased by $29.1 million as the Pension benefit obligation decreased $62.8 million and the fair value of the Pension Plan assets decreased $33.7 million during the year. The unfunded status of the Pension Plan was $24.6 million and $41.9 million at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and the unfunded status of the SERPs was $70.7 million and $82.5 million at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

In January 2015, the Company announced a voluntary pension buyout whereby eligible deferred vested participants could elect to receive a lump-sum settlement of their remaining pension benefit. In June 2015, the Company paid out $31.3 million of Pension Plan assets to participants electing the settlement with a corresponding decrease in the Pension Plan liability. As a result, the Company recognized settlement charges for the Pension Plan of $14.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. Additionally, the Company recognized a reduction in the projected benefit obligation for the Pension Plan of $51.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 due to the settlement and changes in the actuarial assumptions used to estimate the Pension Plan projected benefit obligation. Also, in October 2015, the Society of Actuaries issued updated mortality tables. The Company adopted the updated mortality tables on its measurement date which decreased the Pension benefit obligation.

The following table summarizes the components recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheets relating to the Pension and Postretirement Benefits as of December 31:

	Pension		Postretirement Benefits		Total	
(Amounts in millions)	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Pension and other postretirement benefits liability	$ 95.3	$ 124.4	$ 1.0	$ 1.3	$ 96.3	$ 125.7
Accumulated other comprehensive loss:						
Net actuarial loss, net of tax	$ 46.0	$ 72.7	$ 0.8	$ 1.1	$ 46.8	$ 73.8
Prior service cost (credit), net of tax	0.2	0.1	(0.7)	(1.0)	(0.5)	(0.9)
Total	$ 46.2	$ 72.8	$ 0.1	$ 0.1	$ 46.3	$ 72.9

The following table summarizes the benefit obligation and accumulated benefit obligation for the Pension Plan, SERPs and Postretirement Benefits fair value of plan assets as of December 31:

	Pension Plan		SERPs		Postretirement Benefits	
(Amounts in millions)	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Benefit obligation	$ 132.5	$ 183.5	$ 70.7	$ 82.5	$ 1.0	$ 1.3
Accumulated benefit obligation	132.5	183.5	70.4	79.4	—	—
Fair value of plan assets	107.9	141.6	—	—	—	—

The following table summarizes the estimated future benefit payments for the Pension and Postretirement Benefits for the years ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021-2025
Pension	$ 17.6	$ 15.2	$ 16.1	$ 14.8	$ 14.6	$ 67.4
Postretirement Benefits	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3

Although the Company has no minimum required contribution for the Pension Plan in 2016, we expect to contribute $8.0 million to the Pension Plan in 2016. The Company will continue to make contributions to the SERPs and the Postretirement Benefits to the extent benefits are paid. Aggregate benefits paid for the unfunded plans are expected to be $7.9 million in 2016.

Employee Savings Plan — The Company has an employee savings plan that qualifies under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. Contributions to, and costs of, the 401(k) defined contribution plan totaled $4.4 million, $4.1 million and $4.1 million in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. MPSI does not have an employee stock ownership plan.

International Benefit Plans — The Company's international subsidiaries have certain defined contribution benefit plans. Contributions to, and costs related to, international plans were $1.7 million, $2.4 million and $1.9 million for 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Note 10 — Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss — The following table details the components of "Accumulated other comprehensive loss" as of December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2015	2014
Net unrealized gains on securities classified as available-for-sale, net of tax	$ 11.1	$ 11.2
Cumulative foreign currency translation adjustments, net of tax	(13.5)	(5.4)
Pension and Postretirement Benefits adjustments, net of tax	(46.3)	(72.9)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	$ (48.7)	$ (67.1)

The following table is a summary of the changes to "Accumulated other comprehensive loss" by component during 2015, 2014 and 2013:

(Amounts in millions)	Net unrealized gains on securities classified as available-for-sale, net of tax	Cumulative foreign currency translation adjustments, net of tax	Pension and Postretirement Benefits adjustments, net of tax	Total
December 31, 2012	$ 16.3	$ 2.6	$ (71.2)	$ (52.3)
Other comprehensive income before amortization	5.1	0.9	12.6	18.6
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss	(4.1)	—	4.8	0.7
Net current period other comprehensive income	1.0	0.9	17.4	19.3
December 31, 2013	$ 17.3	$ 3.5	$ (53.8)	$ (33.0)
Other comprehensive loss before amortization	(0.2)	(8.9)	(23.2)	(32.3)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss	(5.9)	—	4.1	(1.8)
Net current period other comprehensive loss	(6.1)	(8.9)	(19.1)	(34.1)
December 31, 2014	$ 11.2	$ (5.4)	$ (72.9)	$ (67.1)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassification	1.3	(8.1)	12.7	5.9
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss	(1.4)	—	13.9	12.5
Net current period other comprehensive (loss) income	(0.1)	(8.1)	26.6	18.4
December 31, 2015	$ 11.1	$ (13.5)	$ (46.3)	$ (48.7)

The following table is a summary of the significant amounts reclassified out of each component of "Accumulated other comprehensive loss" during the years ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2015	2014	2013	Statement of Operations Location
Change in unrealized gains on securities classified as available-for-sale, before tax	$ (1.4)	$ (5.7)	$ (5.7)	"Investment revenue"
Tax (benefit) expense, net	—	(0.2)	1.6	
Total, net of tax	$ (1.4)	$ (5.9)	$ (4.1)	
Pension and Postretirement Benefits adjustments:				
Amortization of prior service credits	$ (0.6)	$ (0.6)	(0.6)	"Compensation and benefits"
Amortization of net actuarial losses	8.7	7.2	8.1	"Compensation and benefits"
Settlement charges	14.0	—	—	"Compensation and benefits"
Total before tax	22.1	6.6	7.5	
Tax benefit, net	(8.2)	(2.5)	(2.7)	
Total, net of tax	$ 13.9	$ 4.1	$ 4.8	
Total reclassified for the period, net of tax	$ 12.5	$ (1.8)	$ 0.7	

Note 11 — Stock-Based Compensation

Employees of the Company participate in the stock compensation plans of MoneyGram which provide for the grant of nonqualified stock options, restricted stock units, restricted stock and stock appreciation rights to eligible employees of the Company. The expense associated with the fair value of MoneyGram stock options, restricted stock units, restricted stock and stock appreciation rights awarded to the Company's employees is allocated to the Company and is recorded in "Compensation and benefits" in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The calculated fair value of share-based awards is recognized as compensation cost using the straight-line method over the vesting or service period in the Company's financial statements. Stock-based compensation is recognized only for those options, restricted stock units and stock appreciation rights expected to vest, with forfeitures estimated at the date of grant and evaluated and adjusted periodically to reflect MoneyGram's historical experience and future expectations. Any change in the forfeiture assumption will be accounted for as a change in estimate, with the cumulative effect of the change on periods previously reported being reflected in the financial statements of the period in which the change is made.

The following table is a summary of the Company's stock-based compensation expense for the years ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2015	2014	2013
Expense recognized related to stock options	$ 4.5	$ 6.2	$ 6.7
Expense recognized related to restricted stock units	14.5	(1.3)	4.0
Stock-based compensation expense	$ 19.0	$ 4.9	$ 10.7

Stock Options — Option awards are granted with an exercise price equal to the closing market price of MoneyGram's common stock on the date of grant. All outstanding stock options contain certain forfeiture and non-compete provisions.

There were no options granted in 2015. All options granted in 2014, 2013 and 2012 have a term of 10 years. Prior to the fourth quarter of 2011, options issued were either time-based, vesting over a four-year period, or performance based, vesting over a five-year period. All options issued after the fourth quarter of 2011 are time-based, with options granted in the fourth quarter of 2011 through the first part of 2014 vesting over a four-year period, and the remaining options granted in 2014 vesting over a three-year period, in an equal number of shares each year.

For purposes of determining the fair value of stock option awards, MoneyGram uses the Black-Scholes single option pricing model for time-based and performance-based tranches. The following table provides weighted-average grant-date fair value and assumptions utilized to estimate the grant-date fair value of the options granted during the years ended December 31:

	2014	2013
Expected dividend yield(1)	0.0%	0.0%
Expected volatility(2)	64.6% - 68.2%	68.2% - 69.0%
Risk-free interest rate(3)	1.1% - 2.1%	1.1% - 1.2%
Expected life(4)	6.0 - 6.3 years	6.3 years
Weighted-average grant-date fair value per option	$10.99	$10.51

(1) Expected dividend yield represents the level of dividends expected to be paid on MoneyGram's common stock over the expected term of the option. MoneyGram does not anticipate declaring any dividends at this time.

(2) Expected volatility is the amount by which MoneyGram's stock price has fluctuated or will fluctuate during the expected term of the option. MoneyGram's expected volatility is calculated based on the historical volatility of the price of MoneyGram's common stock since the spin-off from Viad Corporation on June 30, 2004. MoneyGram also considers any known or anticipated factors that will likely impact future volatility.

(3) The risk-free interest rate for the Black-Scholes model is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant for periods within the expected term of the option.

(4) Expected life represents the period of time that options are expected to be outstanding. The expected life was determined using the simplified method as the pattern of changes in the value of MoneyGram's common stock and exercise activity since late 2007 has been inconsistent and substantially different from historical patterns. Additionally, there have been minimal stock option exercises which would be representative of MoneyGram's normal exercise activity since 2007. Accordingly, MoneyGram does not believe that historical terms are relevant to the assessment of the expected term of the grant. Based on these factors, MoneyGram does not believe that it has the ability to make a more refined estimate than the use of the simplified method.

The following table is a summary of the Company's stock option activity for the year ended December 31, 2015:

	Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value ($000,000)
Options outstanding at December 31, 2014	3,786,458	$ 19.57	6.3 years	$ —
Forfeited/Expired	(693,877)	21.24		
Options outstanding at December 31, 2015	3,092,581	$ 19.20	5.2 years	$ —
Vested or expected to vest at December 31, 2015	3,044,556	$ 19.23	5.2 years	$ —
Options exercisable at December 31, 2015	2,200,813	$ 18.97	4.5 years	$ —

The following table is a summary of the Company's stock option compensation information during the years ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2015	2014	2013
Intrinsic value of options exercised	$ —	$ 0.1	$ 0.1
Cash received from option exercises	$ —	$ 0.4	$ 1.1
Unrecognized stock option expense	$ 4.2		
Remaining weighted-average vesting period	0.7 years		

Restricted Stock Units —During 2013, MoneyGram issued performance-based restricted stock units, which are subject to three-year cliff vesting and will vest based on the extent to which the performance goal is achieved during the performance period (2013-2015). The 2013 annual restricted stock unit awards are based on average annual Adjusted EBITDA growth. Under the terms of the grant, 50 percent of the restricted stock units granted will vest for threshold performance and 100 percent of the restricted stock units granted will vest for the achievement of average annual Adjusted EBITDA at target. The number of restricted stock units that will vest for performance achievement between the performance threshold and target will be determined based on a straight-line interpolation. No restricted stock units will vest for performance achievement below the threshold.

In addition, a one-time contingent performance-based restricted stock unit award was issued in 2013. Vesting of the one-time contingent award is based on the achievement by MoneyGram of a target level of the compound average growth rate ("CAGR") of revenue during the three year performance period. If the performance goal is attained at the end of the performance period, the performance award will vest and eligible participants will receive the value of their award. CAGR is a non-GAAP financial measure used by MoneyGram in the budget and reporting process.

During 2014, MoneyGram issued performance-based restricted stock units, which are subject to three-year cliff vesting, based on average annual Adjusted EBITDA growth and Digital/Self-Service revenue growth during the applicable performance period (2014 - 2016). Under the terms of the restricted stock units granted in 2014, the number of restricted stock units that will vest is determined based on the extent to which the performance goals are achieved. Under the terms of the grant, 50 percent of the restricted stock units granted will vest for threshold performance and 100 percent of the restricted stock units granted will vest for the achievement of average annual Adjusted EBITDA and Digital/Self-Service revenue at target. The number of restricted stock units that will vest for performance achievement between the performance threshold and target will be determined based on a straight-line interpolation. No restricted stock units will vest for performance achievement below the threshold.

In the fourth quarter of 2014, MoneyGram deemed the performance metrics for the 2011 and 2012 performance-based restricted stock units not probable of being attained. As such, MoneyGram reversed $1.2 million of stock-based compensation expense. Also, in the fourth quarter of 2014, MoneyGram deemed the performance metrics for the annual performance-based restricted stock units granted in 2013 and 2014 and the one-time contingent performance-based restricted stock units not probable of being attained. As such, MoneyGram reversed $9.0 million of stock-based compensation expense. In addition, MoneyGram materially modified certain of the terms of the above mentioned performance-based restricted stock units. MoneyGram accounted for this as a modification of awards, treating the exchange as a cancellation of the original awards accompanied by the concurrent grant of replacement awards. The terms under certain of the 2013 annual restricted stock unit awards were modified to time-based restricted stock units and the performance metrics associated with the one-time contingent performance-based restricted stock unit awards were modified to exclude U.S. to U.S. walk-in revenue from the performance goal. Each award remains subject to three-year cliff vesting. The terms under certain of the 2014 annual awards, which are subject to three -year cliff vesting, were modified to exclude annual Adjusted EBITDA growth as a performance metric. The modified 2014 annual awards will only use average annual adjusted Digital/Self-Service revenue growth as a performance target during the applicable performance period. The modifications to these awards affected 389 employees.

The incremental compensation cost of $4.2 million was measured as the excess of the fair value of the replacement award over the fair value of the original award immediately before the modification date. The incremental costs will be amortized over the remaining term of the exchanged restricted stock unit award.

During 2015, the Company issued performance-based restricted stock units, which are subject to a one-year performance period, based on annual Adjusted EBITDA and Digital/Self-Service revenue for the fiscal year 2015. Under the terms of the restricted stock units agreement granted in 2015, the number of restricted stock units that will vest is determined based on the extent to which the performance goals are achieved. Under the terms of the grant, 50 percent of the restricted stock units granted will vest for threshold performance and 100 percent of the restricted stock units granted will vest for the achievement of the annual Adjusted EBITDA and Digital/Self-Service revenue at target. Upon achievement of the performance goal, each award vests ratably over a three-year period from the grant date. The number of restricted stock units that will vest for performance achievement between the performance threshold and target will be determined based on a straight-line interpolation. No restricted stock units will vest for performance achievement below the threshold.

For purposes of determining the fair value of restricted stock units and performance-based restricted stock units, the fair value is calculated based on the stock price at the time of grant. For performance-based restricted stock units, expense is recognized if achievement of the performance goal is deemed probable, with the amount of expense recognized based on MoneyGram's best estimate of the ultimate achievement level. For the performance-based restricted stock units, the grant-date fair values at the threshold and target performance levels are $12.7 million and $25.5 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2015, MoneyGram believes it is probable it will achieve the performance goal at the target level for the 2015 restricted stock units and the one-time contingent performance-based restricted stock unit award issued in 2013 and will achieve the threshold levels for the modified 2014 annual awards. For grants to employees, expense is recognized in the "Compensation and benefits" line in the Consolidated Statements of Operations using the straight-line method over the vesting period.

The following table is a summary of the Company's restricted stock unit activity for the year ended December 31, 2015:

	Total Shares	Weighted Average Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value ($000,000)
Restricted stock units outstanding at December 31, 2014	1,660,279	$ 15.85	$ 1.4	$ 15.1
Granted	2,993,207	8.60		
Vested and converted to shares	(191,917)	18.71		
Forfeited	(348,806)	12.07		
Restricted stock units outstanding at December 31, 2015	4,112,763	$ 10.69	$ 1.0	$ 25.8
Restricted stock units vested and outstanding at December 31, 2015	256,388	$ 8.39	$ —	$ 1.6

The following table is a summary of the Company's restricted stock and restricted stock unit compensation information for the years ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2015	2014	2013
Market value of restricted stock units vested during the year	$ 5.7	$ 1.2	$ —

Unrecognized restricted stock unit expense and the remaining weighted-average vesting period are presented under the Company's current estimate of achievement of performance goals. Unrecognized restricted stock unit expense, as of December 31, 2015, under the minimum and maximum thresholds are $19.7 million and $22.9 million, respectively.

Note 12 — Income Taxes

The Company's operations are included in the consolidated federal income tax return of MoneyGram. The consolidated federal income tax return of MoneyGram includes the (loss) income of the Company and income or loss activity of the other members of the tax filing group. Consolidated federal income tax expense is allocated by calculating income tax expense on income or loss activity of the other members of the tax filing group at the federal statutory income tax rate and allocating the residual federal income tax expense to the Company. In addition, all state and foreign tax expenses are allocated to the Company.

As the operating entity of the tax filing group, with the exception of MGI, all cash tax payments are funded by, and refunds deposited to, the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries. Any activity between the other members of the tax filing group are recorded through intercompany accounts.

The following table is a summary of the components of income before income taxes for the years ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2015	2014	2013
U.S.	$ 1.7	$ 113.9	$ 164.3
Foreign	16.1	6.2	15.4
Income before income taxes	$ 17.8	$ 120.1	$ 179.7

Foreign income consists of income and losses from the Company's international subsidiaries. Most of the Company's wholly owned subsidiaries recognize revenue based solely on services agreements with the primary U.S. operating subsidiary. The following table is a summary of the income tax expense for the years ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2015	2014	2013
Current:			
Federal	$ 8.6	$ 6.3	$ 42.7
State	(0.5)	1.5	0.1
Foreign	5.0	3.8	11.1
Current income tax expense	13.1	11.6	53.9
Deferred income tax expense	51.1	5.5	12.0
Income tax expense	$ 64.2	$ 17.1	$ 65.9

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company had a net income tax payable of $17.9 million and $53.2 million, respectively, recorded in the "Accounts payable and other liabilities" line in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The following table is a reconciliation of the expected federal income tax expense at statutory rates to the actual tax expense for the years ended in December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2015	2014	2013
Income tax expense at statutory federal income tax rate	$ 6.2	$ 42.0	$ 62.8
Tax effect of:			
State income tax, net of federal income tax effect	(0.6)	1.5	1.7
Valuation allowance	(1.0)	(13.0)	(2.7)
International taxes	1.1	0.5	3.2
Net permanent difference	1.2	1.6	0.2
Decrease in tax reserve	(8.8)	(20.3)	(0.5)
Stock options	3.4	6.0	1.6
Effect of U.S. tax court decision	64.4	—	—
Other	(1.7)	(1.2)	(0.4)
Income tax expense	$ 64.2	$ 17.1	$ 65.9

In 2015, the Company recognized a tax expense of $64.2 million on pre-tax income of $17.8 million, primarily resulting from the decision of the U.S. Tax Court during the first quarter of 2015 related to the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") matter discussed in more detail below.

In 2014, the Company recognized a tax expense of $17.1 million on pre-tax income of $120.1 million, resulting from reductions of uncertain tax positions of prior years and the tax treatment of the net securities gains which were partially offset by the reversal of tax benefits on canceled stock options.

In 2013, the Company recognized a tax expense of $65.9 million, on pre-tax income of $179.7 million benefiting from proceeds on securities that resulted in a release of valuation allowance, offset by international taxes and the reversal of tax benefits recorded on cancelled stock options for executive employee terminations.

The following table is a summary of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities as of December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2015	2014
Deferred tax assets:		
Basis difference in revalued investments	$ 101.5	$ 97.6
Tax loss carryovers	29.4	50.1
Postretirement benefits and other employee benefits	29.1	47.7
Tax credit carryovers	12.6	30.2
Bad debt and other reserves	4.3	4.9
Other	13.7	14.6
Valuation allowance	(125.8)	(137.6)
Total deferred tax assets	64.8	107.5
Deferred tax liability:		
Depreciation and amortization	(92.0)	(75.3)
Total deferred tax liability	(92.0)	(75.3)
Net deferred tax (liability) asset	$ (27.2)	$ 32.2

As of December 31, 2015, net deferred tax asset positions of $5.1 million are included in "Other assets" and net deferred tax liability positions of $32.3 million are included in "Accounts payable and other liabilities" in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. As of December 31, 2014, net deferred tax asset positions of $32.2 million were reflected in "Other assets" in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Valuation allowances relate primarily to capital loss carryovers, basis differences in revalued investments and to a smaller extent, certain foreign tax loss carryovers.

At the end of 2015 and 2014, certain capital losses expired, resulting in decreases to tax loss carryovers and corresponding reductions in deferred tax assets and valuation allowances.

The following table is a summary of the amounts and expiration dates of tax loss carry-forwards (not tax effected) and credit carry-forwards as of December 31, 2015:

(Amounts in millions)	Expiration Date	Amount
U.S. capital loss carry-forwards	2016 - 2020	$ 58.8
U.S. tax credit carry-forwards	2023 - 2035	$ 9.0
U.S. federal minimum tax credit carry-forwards	Indefinite	$ 3.6

The MoneyGram tax filing group, including the Company files income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and various states and foreign jurisdictions. With a few exceptions, the MoneyGram tax filing group is no longer subject to foreign or U.S. federal, state and local income tax examinations for years prior to 2011. The MoneyGram tax filing group is subject to foreign, U.S. federal and certain state income tax examinations for 2011 through 2014.

The IRS has completed its examination of MoneyGram's consolidated income tax returns through 2013 and issued Notices of Deficiency for 2005-2007 and 2009 and an Examination Report for 2008. The Notices of Deficiency disallow among other items approximately $900.0 million of deductions on securities losses in the 2007, 2008 and 2009 tax returns. In 2013, MoneyGram reached a partial settlement with the IRS allowing ordinary loss treatment on $186.9 million of deductions in dispute. In January 2015, the U.S. Tax Court granted the IRS's motion for summary judgment upholding the remaining adjustments in the Notices of Deficiency. On July 27, 2015, MoneyGram filed a notice of appeal with the U.S. Tax Court. The U.S. Tax Court has transferred jurisdiction over the case to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.

The Tax Court's decision is a change in facts which warranted reassessment of MoneyGram's uncertain tax position. Although MoneyGram believes that it has substantive tax law arguments in favor of its position and has appealed the ruling, the reassessment resulted in MoneyGram determining that it is no longer more likely than not that its existing position will be sustained. Accordingly, MoneyGram re-characterized certain deductions relating to securities losses to be capital in nature, rather than ordinary. MoneyGram recorded a full valuation allowance against these losses in the quarter ended March 31, 2015. This change increased "Income tax expense" in the Consolidated Statements of Operations in the quarter ended March 31, 2015 by $63.7 million. During 2015, MoneyGram made payments to the IRS of $61.0 million for federal tax payments and associated interest related to the matter.

The IRS completed its examination of MoneyGram's consolidated income tax returns for the tax years 2011 through 2013 and issued a Revenue Agent Report (“RAR”) in the first quarter of 2015 that included disallowing $100.0 million of deductions related to payments MoneyGram made to the United States government in connection with the U.S. Attorney’s Office for the Middle District of Pennsylvania ("MDPA") and the Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering Section of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice ("U.S. DOJ"). MoneyGram filed a protest letter contesting the adjustment and is now scheduled to discuss this matter with the IRS Appeals Division in early 2016. As of December 31, 2015, MoneyGram has recognized a cumulative income tax benefit of approximately $23.3 million related to these deductions.

Unrecognized tax benefits are recorded in “Accounts payable and other liabilities” in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The following table is a reconciliation of unrecognized tax benefits for the years ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2015	2014	2013
Beginning balance	$ 31.7	$ 52.0	$ 51.6
Additions based on tax positions related to prior years	8.3	0.3	0.9
Additions based on tax positions related to current year	0.2	2.7	—
Lapse in statute of limitations	—	—	(0.5)
Reductions for tax positions of prior years	(9.7)	(23.3)	—
Ending balance	$ 30.5	$ 31.7	$ 52.0

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the gross liability for unrecognized tax benefits was $30.5 million and $31.7 million, respectively, all of which could impact the effective tax rate if recognized. The increase in additions based on tax positions related to prior years is primarily due to a $6.5 million reclassification from accounts payable for the recharacterization of securities losses as discussed above with no impact on our income tax expense. The Company accrues interest and penalties for unrecognized tax benefits through "Income tax expense" in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. For the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 the Company recorded approximately $1.9 million, $0.5 million and $1.1 million, respectively, in interest and penalties in its Consolidated Statements of Operations. The Company's interest and penalties increased $2.7 million in 2015 related to the same reclassification from accounts payable as noted above, offset by a net income tax benefit of $0.8 million for a release of prior year positions. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company had a total of $4.5 million and $2.6 million, respectively, accrued for interest and penalties within "Accounts payable and other liabilities." As a result of the U.S. DOJ and security adjustments being appealed, as detailed above, it is reasonably possible that there could be a significant increase or decrease to the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits over the next 12 months. However, as of December 31, 2015, it is not possible to reasonably estimate the expected change to the total amount of unrecognized tax positions over the next 12 months.

The Company does not consider its earnings in its foreign entities to be permanently reinvested. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, a deferred tax liability of $4.6 million and $6.3 million, respectively, was recognized for the unremitted earnings of its foreign entities.

Note 13 — Commitments and Contingencies

Operating Leases — The Company has various non-cancelable operating leases for buildings and equipment that terminate through 2024. Certain of these leases contain rent holidays and rent escalation clauses based on pre-determined annual rate increases. The Company recognizes rent expense under the straight-line method over the term of the lease. Any difference between the straight-line rent amounts and amounts payable under the leases are recorded as deferred rent in "Accounts payable and other liabilities" in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Cash or lease incentives received under certain leases are recorded as deferred rent when the incentive is received and amortized as a reduction to rent over the term of the lease using the straight-line method. Incentives received relating to tenant improvements are recognized as a reduction of rent expense under the straight-line method over the term of the lease. Tenant improvements are capitalized as leasehold improvements and depreciated over the shorter of the remaining term of the lease or 10 years. The deferred rent liability relating to these incentives was $0.2 million and $1.3 million at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

The following table is a summary of rent expense under operating leases for the years ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2015	2014	2013
Rent expense	$ 17.8	$ 18.0	$ 16.2
Contingent rent	—	—	0.2
Sublease agreements	(1.0)	(1.1)	(1.0)
Rent expense under operating leases	$ 16.8	$ 16.9	$ 15.4

The following table is a summary of the future minimum rental payments for all non-cancelable operating leases with an initial term of more than one year at December 31, 2015:

(Amounts in millions)	Future Minimum Lease Payments
2016	$ 12.5
2017	10.4
2018	9.4
2019	8.6
2020	8.2
Thereafter	10.0
Total	$ 59.1

Minimum Commission Guarantees — In limited circumstances as an incentive to new or renewing agents, the Company may grant minimum commission guarantees for a specified period of time at a contractually specified amount. Under the guarantees, the Company will pay to the agent the difference between the contractually specified minimum commission and the actual commissions earned by the agent. Expenses related to the guarantee are recognized in the "Fee and other commissions expense" line in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

As of December 31, 2015, the liability for minimum commission guarantees was $3.2 million and the maximum amount that could be paid under the minimum commission guarantees was $11.3 million over a weighted-average remaining term of 1.9 years. The maximum payment is calculated as the contractually guaranteed minimum commission multiplied by the remaining term of the contract and, therefore, assumes that the agent generates no money transfer transactions during the remainder of its contract. However, under the terms of certain agent contracts, the Company may terminate the contract if the projected or actual volume of transactions falls beneath a contractually specified amount. Minimum commission guarantees paid in 2015 and 2014 were $0.2 million and $1.8 million, respectively, or 6 percent and 47 percent, respectively, of the estimated maximum payment for the year.

Debt Guarantee - On March 28, 2013, MoneyGram entered into an Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the "2013 Credit Agreement") with Bank of America. The Company guarantees the debt of MoneyGram, which could obligate the Company to make future payments if MoneyGram fails to perform its contractual obligations. The Company holds the assets used as collateral in the 2013 Credit Agreement. The outstanding debt carrying value as of December 31, 2015 is $954.3 million. At December 31, 2015, debt totaling $912.6 million will mature in 2020, the remaining principal balance will be paid quarterly in increments of approximately $2.5 million through 2020.

Other Commitments — The Company has agreements with certain co-investors to provide funds related to investments in limited partnership interests. As of December 31, 2015, the total amount of unfunded commitments related to these agreements was $0.3 million.

Legal Proceedings — The matters set forth below are subject to uncertainties and outcomes that are not predictable. The Company accrues for these matters as any resulting losses become probable and can be reasonably estimated. Further, the Company maintains insurance coverage for many claims and litigation alleged. In relation to various legal matters, including those described below, the Company had $16.3 million and $17.3 million of liability recorded in the "Accounts payable and other liabilities" line in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. A charge of $2.4 million, $12.4 million and $0.2 million were recorded in the "Transaction and operations support" line in the Consolidated Statements of Operations during 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively, for legal proceedings.

Litigation Commenced Against the Company:

MPSI and MoneyGram are involved in various claims and litigations that arise from time to time in the ordinary course of the Company's business. Management does not believe that after final disposition any of these matters is likely to have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Class Action Securities Litigation - On April 15, 2015, a putative securities class action lawsuit was filed in the Superior Court of the State of Delaware, County of New Castle, against MoneyGram, all of its directors, certain of its executive officers, THL, Goldman Sachs and the underwriters of the secondary public offering of MoneyGram's common stock that closed on April 2, 2014 (the "2014 Offering"). The lawsuit was brought by the Iron Workers District Council of New England Pension Fund seeking to represent a class consisting of all purchasers of MoneyGram's common stock pursuant and/or traceable to MoneyGram's registration statement and prospectus, and all documents incorporated by reference therein, issued in connection with the 2014 Offering. The lawsuit alleges violations of Sections 11, 12(a)(2) and 15 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), due to allegedly false and misleading statements in connection with the 2014 Offering and seeks unspecified damages and other relief. On May 19, 2015, MoneyGram and the other defendants filed a notice of removal to the federal district court of the District of Delaware. On June 18, 2015, the plaintiff filed a motion to remand the case back to Delaware State Court. MoneyGram believes that the claims are without merit and intends to vigorously defend against the lawsuit. MoneyGram is unable to predict the outcome, or the possible loss or range of loss, if any, related to this matter.

Other Matters — The Company is involved in various other claims and litigation that arise from time to time in the ordinary course of the Company's business. Management does not believe that after final disposition any of these matters is likely to have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Government Investigations

State Civil Investigative Demands — MoneyGram has received Civil Investigative Demands from a working group of nine state attorneys general who have initiated an investigation into whether the Company took adequate steps to prevent consumer fraud during the period from 2007 to 2014. On February 11, 2016, the Company entered into a settlement agreement with 49 states and the District of Columbia to settle any civil or administrative claims such attorneys general may have asserted under their consumer protection laws through the date of the settlement agreement in connection with the investigation. Under the settlement agreement, the Company will make a non-refundable payment of $13.0 million to the participating states to be used by the states to provide restitution to consumers. MoneyGram also agreed to implement certain enhancements to its compliance program and provide periodic reports to the states party to the settlement agreement. As of December 31, 2015, MoneyGram had accrued $13.0 million in connection with the investigation.

Other Matters — The Company is involved in various other government inquiries and other matters that arise from time to time. Management does not believe that after final disposition any of these other matters is likely to have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Actions Commenced by the Company:

CDO Litigation — In March 2012, MoneyGram initiated an arbitration proceeding before the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority against Goldman Sachs relating to the Company's purchase of Residential Mortgage Backed Securities and Collateral Debt Obligations from Goldman Sachs during 2005 through 2007, which the Company and Goldman Sachs agreed to settle in April 2014. In connection with this resolution, Goldman Sachs agreed to make a one-time payment, net of fees and certain expenses, to MoneyGram in the amount of $13.0 million, and to make a one-time payment of fees and expenses to MoneyGram's legal counsel in the amount of $4.35 million. All amounts were paid in May 2014. This resolution terminated all litigation and arbitration between MoneyGram and Goldman Sachs. Goldman Sachs owns, together with certain of its affiliates, approximately 14 percent of the shares of MoneyGram's common stock on a diluted basis, assuming conversion of the D Stock currently owned by Goldman Sachs and its affiliates.

Certain litigation matters commenced by MoneyGram were also settled during 2014, resulting in the recognition of an additional $32.4 million in securities settlements during 2014.

Tax Litigation — The IRS completed its examination of MoneyGram's consolidated income tax returns through 2013 and issued Notices of Deficiency for 2005-2007 and 2009, and an Examination Report for 2008. The Notices of Deficiency disallow, among other items, approximately $900 million of ordinary deductions on securities losses in the 2007, 2008 and 2009 tax returns. In May 2012 and December 2012, MoneyGram filed petitions in the U.S. Tax Court challenging the 2005-2007 and 2009 Notices of Deficiency, respectively. In 2013, MoneyGram reached a partial settlement with the IRS allowing ordinary loss treatment on $186.9 million of deductions in dispute. In January 2015, the U.S. Tax Court granted the IRS's motion for summary judgment upholding the remaining adjustments in the Notices of Deficiency. On July 27, 2015, MoneyGram filed a notice of appeal with the U.S. Tax Court. The U.S. Tax Court has transferred jurisdiction over the case to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.

The Tax Court's decision is a change in facts which warranted reassessment of MoneyGram's uncertain tax position. Although MoneyGram believes that it has substantive tax law arguments in favor of its position and has appealed the ruling, the reassessment resulted in MoneyGram determining that it is no longer more likely than not that its existing position will be sustained. Accordingly, MoneyGram re-characterized certain deductions relating to securities losses to be capital in nature, rather than ordinary. The Company recorded a full valuation allowance against these losses in the quarter ended March 31, 2015. This change increased "Income tax expense" in the Consolidated Statements of Operations in the quarter ended March 31, 2015 by $63.7 million. During 2015, MoneyGram made payments to the IRS of $61.0 million for federal tax payments and associated interest related to the matter.

Note 14 — Subsequent Events

The Company has evaluated subsequent events through the date of issuance of the Company's Audited Consolidated Financial Statements. As such, the Company had the following two subsequent events:

On January 29, 2016, MoneyGram and Walmart entered into an Amended and Restated Master Trust Agreement, pursuant to which MoneyGram will provide certain money transfer services, bill payment services and money order services for customers in Walmart stores located in the United States and Puerto Rico (the "New Agreement"). In addition, under the New Agreement, MoneyGram will offer money transfer services to Walmart's customers through Walmart's retail website. The New Agreement has an initial term of three years, commencing on February 1, 2016, and will be subject to automatic successive renewals of one-year terms unless either party gives notice to the other party of its election to terminate the New Agreement at least 180 days prior to the expiration date of the applicable term. Pursuant to the New Agreement, Walmart will provide MoneyGram's money transfer services, bill payment services and money order services on a non-exclusive basis, and we will pay Walmart fees and commissions for such services purchased by Walmart's customers. Also, in connection with the services to be provided pursuant to the New Agreement, MoneyGram has agreed to certain expenditures for marketing, innovation, growth and development initiatives.

On February 11, 2016, the Company entered into a settlement agreement with 49 states and the District of Columbia to settle any civil or administrative claims such attorneys general may have asserted under their consumer protection laws through the date of the settlement agreement in connection with the investigation regarding consumer fraud, which investigation is more fully described above in Note 13 — Commitments and Contingencies.