

LINCOLN NATIONAL CORP
Form 10-Q
November 03, 2016

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2016

OR

Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the transition period from to

Commission File Number: 1-6028

LINCOLN NATIONAL CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Indiana (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	35-1140070 (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
150 N. Radnor Chester Road, Suite A305, Radnor, Pennsylvania (Address of principal executive offices)	19087 (Zip Code)

(484) 583-1400

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Not Applicable

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report.)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of “large accelerated filer,” “accelerated filer” and “smaller reporting company” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

As of October 31, 2016, there were 228,560,352 shares of the registrant’s common stock outstanding.

Lincoln National Corporation

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PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

LINCOLN NATIONAL CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(in millions, except share data)

	As of September 30, 2016 (Unaudited)	As of December 31, 2015
ASSETS		
Investments:		
Available-for-sale securities, at fair value:		
Fixed maturity securities (amortized cost: 2016 – \$83,713; 2015 – \$81,993)	\$ 92,632	\$ 84,964
Variable interest entities' fixed maturity securities (amortized cost: 2016 – \$599; 2015 – \$596)	600	598
Equity securities (cost: 2016 – \$259; 2015 – \$226)	273	237
Trading securities	1,808	1,854
Mortgage loans on real estate	9,430	8,678
Real estate	23	17
Policy loans	2,471	2,545
Derivative investments	2,170	1,537
Other investments	2,184	1,778
Total investments	111,591	102,208
Cash and invested cash	3,444	3,146
Deferred acquisition costs and value of business acquired	8,020	9,510
Premiums and fees receivable	355	376
Accrued investment income	1,117	1,070
Reinsurance recoverables	5,432	5,623
Funds withheld reinsurance assets	628	629
Goodwill	2,273	2,273
Other assets	5,152	3,454
Separate account assets	128,593	123,619
Total assets	\$ 266,605	\$ 251,908
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Liabilities		
Future contract benefits	\$ 22,120	\$ 20,708
Other contract holder funds	77,963	77,362
Short-term debt	250	-
Long-term debt	5,457	5,553
Reinsurance related embedded derivatives	137	87
Funds withheld reinsurance liabilities	1,999	638

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Deferred gain on business sold through reinsurance	43	98
Payables for collateral on investments	5,654	4,657
Variable interest entities' liabilities	-	4
Other liabilities	8,066	5,565
Separate account liabilities	128,593	123,619
Total liabilities	250,282	238,291

Contingencies and Commitments (See Note 8)

Stockholders' Equity

Preferred stock – 10,000,000 shares authorized	-	-
Common stock – 800,000,000 shares authorized; 228,529,287 and 243,835,893 shares issued and outstanding as of September 30, 2016, and December 31, 2015, respectively	5,909	6,298
Retained earnings	7,037	6,474
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	3,377	845
Total stockholders' equity	16,323	13,617
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 266,605	\$ 251,908

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

LINCOLN NATIONAL CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

(Unaudited, in millions, except per share data)

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2016		For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015	
Revenues				
Insurance premiums	\$ 708	\$ 825	\$ 2,252	\$ 2,398
Fee income	1,376	1,469	3,899	3,929
Net investment income	1,259	1,254	3,630	3,627
Realized gain (loss):				
Total other-than-temporary impairment losses on securities	(22)	(23)	(113)	(58)
Portion of loss recognized in other comprehensive income	9	5	37	20
Net other-than-temporary impairment losses on securities recognized in earnings	(13)	(18)	(76)	(38)
Realized gain (loss), excluding other-than-temporary impairment losses on securities	50	45	(45)	27
Total realized gain (loss)	37	27	(121)	(11)
Amortization of deferred gain on business sold through reinsurance	18	18	55	55
Other revenues	127	123	361	402
Total revenues	3,525	3,716	10,076	10,400
Expenses				
Interest credited	642	622	1,914	1,876
Benefits	922	1,327	3,462	3,783
Commissions and other expenses	1,283	1,432	3,236	3,459
Interest and debt expense	66	67	202	204
Total expenses	2,913	3,448	8,814	9,322
Income (loss) before taxes	612	268	1,262	1,078
Federal income tax expense (benefit)	145	41	263	207
Net income (loss)	467	227	999	871
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	182	(281)	2,532	(1,433)
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 649	\$ (54)	\$ 3,531	\$ (562)
Net Income (Loss) Per Common Share				
Basic	\$ 2.02	\$ 0.91	\$ 4.23	\$ 3.45
Diluted	2.00	0.87	4.16	3.37
Cash Dividends Declared Per Common Share	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.75	\$ 0.60

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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LINCOLN NATIONAL CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

(Unaudited, in millions, except per share data)

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2016	2015
Common Stock		
Balance as of beginning-of-year	\$ 6,298	\$ 6,622
Stock compensation/issued for benefit plans	26	74
Retirement of common stock/cancellation of shares	(415)	(316)
Balance as of end-of-period	5,909	6,380
Retained Earnings		
Balance as of beginning-of-year	6,474	6,022
Net income (loss)	999	871
Retirement of common stock	(260)	(384)
Common stock dividends declared	(176)	(151)
Balance as of end-of-period	7,037	6,358
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)		
Balance as of beginning-of-year	845	3,096
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	2,532	(1,433)
Balance as of end-of-period	3,377	1,663
Total stockholders' equity as of end-of-period	\$ 16,323	\$ 14,401

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

LINCOLN NATIONAL CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Unaudited, in millions)

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2016	2015
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net income (loss)	\$ 999	\$ 871
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Deferred acquisition costs, value of business acquired, deferred sales inducements and deferred front-end loads deferrals and interest, net of amortization	183	(52)
Trading securities purchases, sales and maturities, net	128	121
Change in premiums and fees receivable	21	90
Change in accrued investment income	(47)	(67)
Change in future contract benefits and other contract holder funds	(807)	690
Change in reinsurance related assets and liabilities	(276)	(255)
Change in accrued expenses	(124)	-
Change in federal income tax accruals	143	(14)
Realized (gain) loss	121	11
Amortization of deferred gain on business sold through reinsurance	(55)	(55)
Other	391	147
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	677	1,487
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Purchases of available-for-sale securities	(8,278)	(6,122)
Sales of available-for-sale securities	2,411	635
Maturities of available-for-sale securities	4,001	3,137
Purchases of other investments	(14,620)	(11,354)
Sales or maturities of other investments	13,951	10,666
Increase (decrease) in payables for collateral on investments	998	889
Proceeds from sale of subsidiary/business	-	75
Other	(75)	(73)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(1,612)	(2,147)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Payment of long-term debt, including current maturities	-	(250)
Issuance of long-term debt, net of issuance costs	-	298
Deposits of fixed account values, including the fixed portion of variable	7,432	7,667
Withdrawals of fixed account values, including the fixed portion of variable	(4,138)	(4,534)
Transfers to and from separate accounts, net	(1,200)	(1,859)
Common stock issued for benefit plans and excess tax benefits	(6)	44

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Repurchase of common stock	(675)	(700)
Dividends paid to common stockholders	(180)	(153)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	1,233	513
Net increase (decrease) in cash and invested cash	298	(147)
Cash and invested cash as of beginning-of-year	3,146	3,919
Cash and invested cash as of end-of-period	\$ 3,444	\$ 3,772

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

LINCOLN NATIONAL CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

1. Nature of Operations and Basis of Presentation

Nature of Operations

Lincoln National Corporation and its majority-owned subsidiaries (“LNC” or the “Company,” which also may be referred to as “we,” “our” or “us”) operate multiple insurance businesses through four business segments. See Note 13 for additional details. The collective group of businesses uses “Lincoln Financial Group” as its marketing identity. Through our business segments, we sell a wide range of wealth protection, accumulation and retirement income products and solutions. These products include fixed and indexed annuities, variable annuities, universal life insurance (“UL”), variable universal life insurance (“VUL”), linked-benefit UL, indexed universal life insurance (“IUL”), term life insurance, employer-sponsored retirement plans and services, and group life, disability and dental.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with United States of America generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) for interim financial information and with the instructions for the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and notes required by GAAP for complete financial statements. Therefore, the information contained in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015 (“2015 Form 10-K”), should be read in connection with the reading of these interim unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Certain GAAP policies, which significantly affect the determination of financial position, results of operations and cash flows, are summarized in our 2015 Form 10-K.

In the opinion of management, these statements include all normal recurring adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of the Company’s results. Operating results for the nine month period ended September 30, 2016, are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the full year ending December 31, 2016. All material inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

2. New Accounting Standards

Adoption of New Accounting Standards

The following table provides a description of our adoption of new Accounting Standard Updates (“ASUs”) issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) and the impact of the adoption on our financial statements:

Standard	Description	Date of Adoption	Effect on Financial Statements or Other Significant Matters
ASU 2014-16, Determining Whether the Host Contract in a Hybrid Financial Instrument Issued in the Form of a Share is More Akin to Debt or to Equity	This standard clarifies that when considering the nature of the host contract in a hybrid financial instrument issued in the form of a share; an entity must consider all of the stated and implied substantive terms of the hybrid instrument, including the embedded derivative feature that is being considered for separate accounting from the host contract.	January 1, 2016	The adoption of this ASU did not have an effect on our consolidated financial condition or results of operations.
ASU 2015-02, Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis	This standard addresses consolidation accounting guidance related to limited partnerships, limited liability companies and securitization structures. The new standard includes changes to existing consolidation models that eliminates the presumption that a general partner should consolidate a limited partnership, clarifies when fees paid to a decision maker should be a factor in the variable interest entities (“VIEs”) consolidation evaluation and reduces the VIE consolidation models from two to one by eliminating the indefinite deferral for certain investment funds.	January 1, 2016	The adoption of this ASU did not have an effect on our consolidated financial condition or results of operations. We have provided additional financial statement disclosures related to our limited partnerships in Note 3.
ASU 2015-03, Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs	Debt issuance costs were previously recognized as a deferred charge in the balance sheet. This amendment requires the presentation of debt issuance costs in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of that debt. This standard does not change the recognition and measurement requirements related to debt issuance costs. Retrospective application of the amendments in this ASU is required.	January 1, 2016	We have retrospectively reclassified approximately \$29 million of our debt issuance costs from other assets to long-term debt on the Consolidated

			Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2015. See ASU 2015-15 for debt issuance costs associated with line-of-credit arrangements.
ASU 2015-05, Customer's Accounting for Fees Paid in a Cloud Computing Arrangement	This standard clarifies the accounting requirements for recognizing cloud computing arrangements. Software licenses purchased through cloud computing arrangements should be accounted for in a manner consistent with the acquisition of other software licenses. If a cloud computing arrangement does not include a software license, the arrangement should be accounted for as a service contract.	January 1, 2016	The adoption of this ASU did not have an effect on our consolidated financial condition or results of operations.
ASU 2015-07, Disclosures for Certain Investments That Calculate Net Asset Value per Share (or its Equivalent)	This standard 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. In addition, the standard removes the requirement to make certain disclosures for all investments that are eligible to be measured at fair value using the net asset value per share practical expedient, and limits those disclosures only to those investments for which the practical expedient has been elected.	January 1, 2016	The adoption of this ASU did not result in a change to our financial statement disclosures.

Standard	Description	Date of Adoption	Effect on Financial Statements or Other Significant Matters
ASU 2015-15, Presentation and Subsequent Measurement of Debt Issuance Costs Associated with Line-of-Credit Arrangements	Given the absence of authoritative accounting guidance in ASU 2015-03 related to debt issuance costs for line-of-credit arrangements, this standard clarifies that the SEC Staff would not object to an entity deferring and presenting these debt issuance costs as an asset and subsequently amortizing the deferred debt issuance costs ratably over the term of the line-of-credit arrangement.	January 1, 2016	The adoption of this ASU did not have an effect on our consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

Future Adoption of New Accounting Standards

The following table provides a description of future adoptions of new accounting standards that may have an impact on our financial statements when adopted:

Standard	Description	Projected Date of Adoption	Effect on Financial Statements or Other Significant Matters
ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers & ASU 2015-14, Revenue from Contracts with Customers; Deferral of the Effective Date	This standard establishes the core principle of recognizing revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods and services. The amendments define a five-step process that systematically identifies the various components of the revenue recognition process, culminating with the recognition of revenue upon satisfaction of an entity's performance obligation. Retrospective application is required. After performing extensive outreach, the FASB decided to delay the effective date of ASU 2014-09 for one year. Early application is permitted but only for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016.	January 1, 2018	We will adopt the accounting guidance in this standard for non-insurance related products and services and are currently evaluating the impact of adoption on our consolidated financial condition and results of operations.
ASU 2015-09, Disclosures about Short-Duration Contracts	This standard enhances the disclosure requirements related to short-duration insurance contracts. The new disclosure requirements focus on providing users of financial statements with more transparent information about an insurance entity's (1) initial claims estimates and subsequent adjustments to those estimates, (2) methodologies and judgments in estimating claims, and (3) timing, frequency and severity of claims. Early application of this standard is permitted, and	Annual periods beginning January 1, 2016; interim periods within annual periods beginning January 1,	We are currently evaluating these disclosure changes and will provide the additional required disclosures if we determine they are material to our financial statements.

retrospective application is required for each comparative 2017 period presented, except for those requirements that apply only to the current period.

ASU 2016-01,
Recognition and
Measurement of
Financial Assets and
Financial Liabilities

These amendments require, among other things, the fair value measurement of investments in equity securities and certain other ownership interests that do not result in consolidation and are not accounted for under the equity method of accounting. The change in fair value of the impacted investments in equity securities must be recognized in net income. In addition, the amendments include certain enhancements to the presentation and disclosure requirements for financial assets and financial liabilities. Early adoption of the ASU is generally not permitted, except as defined in the ASU. The amendments should be adopted in the financial statements through a cumulative effect adjustment to the beginning balance of retained earnings.

January 1,
2018

We are currently evaluating the impact of adopting this ASU on our consolidated financial condition and results of operations.

Standard	Description	Projected Date of Adoption	Effect on Financial Statements or Other Significant Matters
ASU 2016-02, Leases	This standard establishes a new accounting model for leases. Lessees will recognize most leases on the balance as a right-of-use asset and a related lease liability. The lease liability is measured as the present value of the lease payments over the lease term with the right-of-use asset measured at the lease liability amount and includes adjustments for certain lease incentives and initial direct costs. Lease expense recognition will continue to differentiate between finance leases and operating leases resulting in a similar pattern of lease expense recognition as under current GAAP. This ASU permits a modified retrospective adoption approach that includes a number of optional practical expedients that entities may elect upon adoption. Early adoption is permitted.	January 1, 2019	We are currently evaluating the impact of adopting this ASU on our consolidated financial condition and results of operations.
ASU 2016-05, Effect of Derivative Contract Novations on Existing Hedge Accounting Relationships	The amendments clarify that a change in the counterparty to a derivative instrument identified in a hedging relationship in and of itself does not require dedesignation of that hedging relationship provided that all other hedge accounting criteria continue to be met. The ASU may be adopted prospectively or through a modified retrospective approach. Early adoption is permitted.	January 1, 2017	We are currently evaluating the impact of adopting this ASU on our consolidated financial condition and results of operations.
ASU 2016-06, Contingent Put and Call Options in Debt Instruments	The amendments clarify the requirements for assessing whether contingent call and put options that can accelerate the payment of principal on debt instruments are clearly and closely related to their debt hosts. Upon adoption of this ASU, entities will be required to assess embedded call and put options solely in accordance with the four-step decision sequence that was developed by the FASB Derivatives Implementation Group. The ASU should be adopted based on a modified retrospective basis for existing debt instruments. Early adoption is permitted.	January 1, 2017	We are currently evaluating the impact of adopting this ASU on our consolidated financial condition and results of operations.
ASU 2016-08, Principal versus Agent Considerations (Reporting Revenue Gross versus Net)	These amendments clarify the implementation guidance on principal versus agent considerations in ASU 2014-09, including how an entity should identify the unit of accounting for the principal versus agent evaluation. In addition, the amendments clarify how to apply the control principle to certain types of arrangements, such as service transactions, by explaining what a principal controls before the good or service is transferred to the customer. Transition requirements are consistent with ASU 2014-09.	January 1, 2018	We are currently evaluating the impact of adopting this ASU, in coordination with ASU 2014-09, on our consolidated financial condition and results of operations.
ASU 2016-09, Improvements to Employee Share-based Payment Accounting	These amendments will require all income tax effects of awards to be recognized in the income statement when the awards vest or are settled rather than through additional paid in capital in the equity section of the balance sheet. The amendments also permit an employer to repurchase an employee's shares at the maximum statutory tax rate in the employee's applicable jurisdiction for tax withholding purposes without triggering	January 1, 2017	We are currently evaluating the impact of adopting this ASU on our consolidated financial condition and results of operations.

liability accounting. Finally, the amendments permit entities to make a one-time accounting policy election to account for forfeitures as they occur. Specific adoption methods depend on the issue being adopted and range from prospective to retrospective adoption. Early adoption is permitted; however, all amendments must be adopted in the same period.

Standard	Description	Projected Date of Adoption	Effect on Financial Statements or Other Significant Matters
ASU 2016-10, Identifying Performance Obligations and Licensing	These amendments clarify, among other things, the accounting guidance in ASU 2014-09 regarding how an entity will determine whether promised goods or services are separately identifiable, which is an important consideration in determining whether to account for goods or services as a separate performance obligation. Transition requirements are consistent with ASU 2014-09.	January 1, 2018	We are currently evaluating the impact of adopting this ASU, in coordination with ASU 2014-09, on our consolidated financial condition and results of operations.
ASU 2016-12, Narrow Scope Improvements and Practical Expedients	The standard update amends the revenue recognition guidance in ASU 2014-09 related to transition, collectability, noncash consideration and the presentation of sales and other similar taxes. The amendments clarify that, for a contract to be considered completed at transition, substantially all of the revenue must have been recognized under current GAAP. The amendments also clarify how an entity should evaluate the collectability threshold and when an entity can recognize nonrefundable consideration received as revenue if an arrangement does not meet the standard's contract criteria. Transition requirements are consistent with ASU 2014-09.	January 1, 2018	We are currently evaluating the impact of adopting this ASU, in coordination with ASU 2014-09, on our consolidated financial condition and results of operations.
ASU 2016-13, Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments	These amendments adopt a new model to measure and recognize credit losses for most financial assets. The method used to measure estimated credit losses for available-for-sale ("AFS") debt securities will be unchanged from current GAAP; however, the amendments require credit losses to be recognized through an allowance rather than as a reduction to the amortized cost of those debt securities. The amendments will permit entities to recognize improvements in credit loss estimates on AFS debt securities by reducing the allowance account immediately through earnings. The amendments will be adopted through a cumulative effect adjustment to the beginning balance of retained earnings as of the first reporting period in which the amendments are effective. Early adoption is permitted for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods therein.	January 1, 2020	We are currently evaluating the impact of adopting this ASU on our consolidated financial condition and results of operations.
ASU 2016-15, Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments	These amendments clarify the classification of eight specific cash flow issues in an entity's Statement of Cash Flows where it was determined by the FASB that there is diversity in practice. Early adoption is permitted, and retrospective transition is required for each period presented in the Statement of Cash Flows.	January 1, 2018	We are currently evaluating these disclosure requirements and will amend classifications in our Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows upon adoption as applicable.

3. Variable Interest Entities

Consolidated VIEs

See Note 4 in our 2015 Form 10-K for a detailed discussion of our consolidated VIEs, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

The following summarizes information regarding the credit-linked note (“CLN”) structures (dollars in millions) as of September 30, 2016:

	Amount and Date of Issuance	
	\$400 December 2006	\$200 April 2007
Original attachment point (subordination)	5.50%	2.05%
Current attachment point (subordination)	4.21%	1.48%
Maturity	12/20/2016	3/20/2017
Current rating of tranche	A-	BB
Current rating of underlying reference obligations	AA - CCC	AAA - CCC
Number of defaults in underlying reference obligations	3	2
Number of entities	123	99
Number of countries	20	21

The following summarizes the exposure of the CLN structures’ underlying reference obligations by industry and rating as of September 30, 2016:

Industry	AAA	AA	A	BBB	BB	B	CCC	Total
Financial intermediaries	0.0%	2.1%	5.1%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.6%
Telecommunications	0.0%	0.3%	1.8%	7.5%	0.9%	0.5%	0.0%	11.0%
Oil and gas	0.3%	1.0%	1.1%	3.9%	1.4%	0.3%	0.0%	8.0%
Utilities	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.6%
Chemicals and plastics	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.9%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%

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Drugs	0.3%	1.6%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%
Retailers (except food and drug)	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	1.4%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%
Industrial equipment	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%
Sovereign	0.0%	1.2%	1.0%	0.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%
Conglomerates	0.0%	2.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%
Forest products	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	1.1%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%
Other	0.0%	4.1%	14.4%	17.3%	5.7%	0.7%	0.3%	42.5%
Total	0.6%	12.3%	34.8%	39.9%	10.6%	1.5%	0.3%	100.0%

Asset and liability information (dollars in millions) for the consolidated VIEs included on our Consolidated Balance Sheets was as follows:

	As of September 30, 2016			As of December 31, 2015		
	Number of Instruments	Notional Amounts	Carrying Value	Number of Instruments	Notional Amounts	Carrying Value
Assets						
Fixed maturity securities:						
Asset-backed credit card loans (1)	N/A	\$ -	\$ 600	N/A	\$ -	\$ 598
Total return swap	1	514	-	1	479	-
Credit default swaps (2)	2	600	1	-	-	-
Total assets	3	\$ 1,114	\$ 601	1	\$ 479	\$ 598
Liabilities						
Non-qualifying hedges:						
Credit default swaps	-	\$ -	\$ -	2	\$ 600	\$ 4
Contingent forwards	2	-	-	2	-	-
Total liabilities (3)	2	\$ -	\$ -	4	\$ 600	\$ 4

(1) Reported in variable interest entities' fixed maturity securities on our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(2) Reported in other investments on our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(3) Reported in variable interest entities' liabilities on our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

For details related to the fixed maturity AFS securities underlying these VIEs, see Note 4.

As described more fully in Note 1 of our 2015 Form 10-K, we regularly review our investment holdings for other-than-temporary impairment ("OTTI"). Based upon this review, we believe that the AFS fixed maturity securities were not other-than-temporarily impaired as of September 30, 2016.

The gains (losses) for the consolidated VIEs (in millions) recorded on our Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) were as follows:

For the	
Three	For the Nine

	Months Ended September 30, 2016		Months Ended September 30, 2015	
Non-Qualifying Hedges				
Credit default swaps	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ 5	\$ 11
Contingent forwards	-	-	-	-
Total non-qualifying hedges (1)	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ 5	\$ 11

(1) Reported in realized gain (loss) on our Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss).

Unconsolidated VIEs

See Note 4 in our 2015 Form 10-K for a detailed discussion of our unconsolidated VIEs, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

Limited Partnerships and Limited Liability Companies

We invest in certain limited partnerships (“LPs”) and limited liability companies (“LLCs”), including qualified affordable housing projects, that we have concluded are VIEs. We do not hold any substantive kick-out or participation rights in the LPs and LLCs, and we do not receive any performance fees or decision maker fees from the LPs and LLCs. Based on our analysis of the LPs and LLCs, we are not the primary beneficiary of the VIEs as we do not have the power to direct the most significant activities of the LPs and LLCs.

The carrying amounts of our investments in the LPs and LLCs are recognized in other investments on our Consolidated Balance Sheets and were \$1.3 billion and \$1.2 billion as of September 30, 2016, and December 31, 2015, respectively. Included in these carrying amounts are our investments in qualified affordable housing projects, which were \$40 million and \$47 million as of September 30, 2016, and December 31, 2015, respectively. We do not have any contingent commitments to provide additional capital funding to these qualified affordable housing projects. We receive returns from these qualified affordable housing projects in the form of income tax credits and other tax benefits, which are recognized in federal income tax expense (benefit) on our Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) and were \$3 million and less than \$1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Our exposure to loss is limited to the capital we invest in the LPs and LLCs, and there have been no indicators of impairment that would require us to recognize an impairment loss related to the LPs and LLCs as of September 30, 2016.

4. Investments

AFS Securities

See Note 1 in our 2015 Form 10-K for information regarding our accounting policy relating to AFS securities, which also includes additional disclosures regarding our fair value measurements.

The amortized cost, gross unrealized gains and losses, OTTI and fair value of AFS securities (in millions) were as follows:

	As of September 30, 2016				Fair
	Amortized	Gross	Unrealized	OTTI	Value
	Cost	Gains	Losses	(1)	
Fixed maturity securities:					
Corporate bonds	\$ 72,863	\$ 7,822	\$ 431	\$ 1	\$ 80,253
Asset-backed securities ("ABS")	1,058	57	11	(12)	1,116
U.S. government bonds	386	72	-	-	458
Foreign government bonds	451	79	-	-	530
Residential mortgage-backed securities ("RMBS")	3,505	214	23	(7)	3,703
Commercial mortgage-backed securities ("CMBS")	298	17	-	(1)	316
Collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs")	682	1	1	(4)	686
State and municipal bonds	3,874	1,070	4	1	4,939
Hybrid and redeemable preferred securities	596	84	49	-	631
VIes' fixed maturity securities	599	1	-	-	600
Total fixed maturity securities	84,312	9,417	519	(22)	93,232
Equity securities	259	18	4	-	273
Total AFS securities	\$ 84,571	\$ 9,435	\$ 523	\$ (22)	\$ 93,505

As of December 31, 2015

	Amortized	Gross	Unrealized		Fair
	Cost	Gains	Losses	OTTI (1)	Value
Fixed maturity securities:					
Corporate bonds	\$ 70,993	\$ 3,924	\$ 1,984	\$ 2	\$ 72,931
ABS	1,064	41	17	(13)	1,101
U.S. government bonds	386	45	2	-	429
Foreign government bonds	464	61	1	-	524
RMBS	3,566	186	36	(12)	3,728
CMBS	364	10	2	(4)	376
CLOs	588	1	3	(3)	589
State and municipal bonds	3,806	686	12	-	4,480
Hybrid and redeemable preferred securities	762	88	44	-	806
VIEs' fixed maturity securities	596	2	-	-	598
Total fixed maturity securities	82,589	5,044	2,101	(30)	85,562
Equity securities	226	17	6	-	237
Total AFS securities	\$ 82,815	\$ 5,061	\$ 2,107	\$ (30)	\$ 85,799

(1) Includes unrealized gains and losses on impaired securities related to changes in the fair value of such securities subsequent to the impairment measurement date.

The amortized cost and fair value of fixed maturity AFS securities by contractual maturities (in millions) as of September 30, 2016, were as follows:

	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due in one year or less	\$ 2,600	\$ 2,640
Due after one year through five years	18,821	20,082
Due after five years through ten years	18,024	19,120
Due after ten years	38,725	44,969
Subtotal	78,170	86,811
Structured securities (ABS, MBS, CLOs)	6,142	6,421
Total fixed maturity AFS securities	\$ 84,312	\$ 93,232

Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities because issuers may have the right to call or pre-pay obligations.

The fair value and gross unrealized losses, including the portion of OTTI recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) ("OCI"), of AFS securities (dollars in millions), aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, were as follows:

	As of September 30, 2016					
	Less Than or Equal to Twelve Months		Greater Than Twelve Months		Total	Gross Unrealized Losses and OTTI
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses and OTTI	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses and OTTI	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses and OTTI
Fixed maturity securities:						
Corporate bonds	\$ 2,089	\$ 40	\$ 3,419	\$ 394	\$ 5,508	\$ 434
ABS	92	1	295	27	387	28
RMBS	265	4	434	26	699	30
CMBS	19	1	17	1	36	2
CLOs	264	1	74	-	338	1
State and municipal bonds	45	1	52	4	97	5
Hybrid and redeemable preferred securities	12	-	166	49	178	49
Total fixed maturity securities	2,786	48	4,457	501	7,243	549

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Equity securities	10	1	49	3	59	4
Total AFS securities	\$ 2,796	\$ 49	\$ 4,506	\$ 504	\$ 7,302	\$ 553

Total number of AFS securities in an unrealized
loss position 844

	As of December 31, 2015					
	Less Than or Equal to Twelve Months		Greater Than Twelve Months		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses and OTTI	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses and OTTI	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses and OTTI
Fixed maturity securities:						
Corporate bonds	\$ 20,380	\$ 1,364	\$ 2,383	\$ 623	\$ 22,763	\$ 1,987
ABS	213	4	274	29	487	33
U.S. government bonds	15	2	-	-	15	2
Foreign government bonds	37	1	-	-	37	1
RMBS	627	21	371	22	998	43
CMBS	116	2	11	2	127	4
CLOs	271	2	49	1	320	3
State and municipal bonds	129	8	27	4	156	12
Hybrid and redeemable preferred securities	38	1	148	43	186	44
Total fixed maturity securities	21,826	1,405	3,263	724	25,089	2,129
Equity securities	47	6	-	-	47	6
Total AFS securities	\$ 21,873	\$ 1,411	\$ 3,263	\$ 724	\$ 25,136	\$ 2,135
Total number of AFS securities in an unrealized loss position						2,007

For information regarding our investments in VIEs, see Note 3.

The fair value, gross unrealized losses, the portion of OTTI recognized in OCI (in millions) and number of AFS securities where the fair value had declined and remained below amortized cost by greater than 20% were as follows:

	As of September 30, 2016			Number of Securities (1)
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized		
		Losses	OTTI	

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Less than six months	\$ 93	\$ 29	\$ 2	18
Six months or greater, but less than nine months	4	1	1	4
Nine months or greater, but less than twelve months	92	36	-	13
Twelve months or greater	326	162	12	71
Total	\$ 515	\$ 228	\$ 15	106

As of December 31, 2015

	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	OTTI	Number of Securities (1)
Less than six months	\$ 1,584	\$ 701	\$ 2	138
Six months or greater, but less than nine months	76	85	-	19
Nine months or greater, but less than twelve months	39	38	-	2
Twelve months or greater	153	83	15	60
Total	\$ 1,852	\$ 907	\$ 17	219

(1) We may reflect a security in more than one aging category based on various purchase dates.

We regularly review our investment holdings for OTTI. Our gross unrealized losses, including the portion of OTTI recognized in OCI, on AFS securities decreased by \$1.6 billion for the nine months ended September 30, 2016. As discussed further below, we believe the unrealized loss position as of September 30, 2016, did not represent OTTI as (i) we did not intend to sell the fixed maturity AFS securities; (ii) it is not more likely than not that we will be required to sell the fixed maturity AFS securities before recovery of their amortized cost; (iii) the estimated future cash flows were equal to or greater than the amortized cost of the debt securities; and (iv) we had the ability and intent to hold the equity AFS securities for a period of time sufficient for recovery.

Based upon this evaluation as of September 30, 2016, management believes we have the ability to generate adequate amounts of cash from our normal operations (e.g., insurance premiums and fees and investment income) to meet cash requirements with a prudent margin of safety without requiring the sale of our temporarily-impaired securities.

As of September 30, 2016, the unrealized losses associated with our corporate bond securities were attributable primarily to widening credit spreads and rising interest rates since purchase. We performed a detailed analysis of the financial performance of the underlying issuers and determined that we expected to recover the entire amortized cost for each temporarily-impaired security.

As of September 30, 2016, the unrealized losses associated with our mortgage-backed securities (“MBS”) and ABS were attributable primarily to credit spreads. We assessed credit impairment using a cash flow model that incorporates key assumptions including default rates, severities and prepayment rates. We estimated losses for a security by forecasting the underlying loans in each transaction. The forecasted loan performance was used to project cash flows to the various tranches in the structure, as applicable. Our forecasted cash flows also considered, as applicable, independent industry analyst reports and forecasts, sector credit ratings and other independent market data. Based upon our assessment of the expected credit losses of the security given the performance of the underlying collateral compared to our subordination or other credit enhancement, we expected to recover the entire amortized cost of each temporarily-impaired security.

As of September 30, 2016, the unrealized losses associated with our hybrid and redeemable preferred securities were attributable primarily to wider credit spreads caused by illiquidity in the market and subordination within the capital structure, as well as credit risk of underlying issuers. For our hybrid and redeemable preferred securities, we evaluated the financial performance of the underlying issuers based upon credit performance and investment ratings and determined that we expected to recover the entire amortized cost of each temporarily-impaired security.

Changes in the amount of credit loss of OTTI recognized in net income (loss) where the portion related to other factors was recognized in OCI (in millions) on fixed maturity AFS securities were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2016		For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015	
Balance as of beginning-of-period	\$ 431	\$ 374	\$ 382	\$ 380
Increases attributable to:				

Credit losses on securities for which an OTTI was not previously recognized	6	-	67	16
Credit losses on securities for which an OTTI was previously recognized	5	5	12	12
Decreases attributable to:				
Securities sold, paid down or matured	(6)	(1)	(25)	(30)
Balance as of end-of-period	\$ 436	\$ 378	\$ 436	\$ 378

During the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, we recorded credit losses on securities for which an OTTI was not previously recognized as we determined the cash flows expected to be collected would not be sufficient to recover the entire amortized cost of the debt security. The credit losses we recorded on securities for which an OTTI was not previously recognized were attributable primarily to one or a combination of the following reasons:

- Failure of the issuer of the security to make scheduled payments;
- Deterioration of creditworthiness of the issuer;
- Deterioration of conditions specifically related to the security;
- Deterioration of fundamentals of the industry in which the issuer operates; and
- Deterioration of the rating of the security by a rating agency.

We recognize the OTTI attributed to the noncredit portion as a separate component in OCI referred to as unrealized OTTI on AFS securities.

Details of the amount of credit loss of OTTI recognized in net income (loss) for which a portion related to other factors was recognized in OCI (in millions), were as follows:

	As of September 30, 2016			
	Net			
	Amortized	Unrealized	Fair	OTTI
	Cost	Gain/(Loss) Position	Value	in Credit Losses
Corporate bonds	\$ 86	\$ (1)	\$ 85	\$ 91
ABS	218	12	230	110
RMBS	333	7	340	190
CMBS	31	1	32	39
CLOs	11	4	15	5
State and municipal bonds	4	(1)	3	1
Total	\$ 683	\$ 22	\$ 705	\$ 436

	As of December 31, 2015			
	Net			
	Amortized	Unrealized	Fair	OTTI
	Cost	Gain/(Loss) Position	Value	in Credit Losses
Corporate bonds	\$ 31	\$ (2)	\$ 29	\$ 28
ABS	199	13	212	108
RMBS	365	12	377	193
CMBS	34	4	38	48
CLOs	11	3	14	5
Total	\$ 640	\$ 30	\$ 670	\$ 382

Mortgage Loans on Real Estate

See Note 1 in our 2015 Form 10-K for information regarding our accounting policy relating to mortgage loans on real estate.

Mortgage loans on real estate principally involve commercial real estate. The commercial loans are geographically diversified throughout the U.S. with the largest concentrations in California, which accounted for 20% and 21%, respectively, and Texas, which accounted for 11% and 10%, respectively, of mortgage loans on real estate as of September 30, 2016, and December 31, 2015.

The following provides the current and past due composition of our mortgage loans on real estate (in millions):

	As of September 30, 2016	As of December 31, 2015
Current	\$ 9,423	\$ 8,677
60 to 90 days past due	6	-
Greater than 90 days past due	2	-
Valuation allowance associated with impaired mortgage loans on real estate	(3)	(2)
Unamortized premium (discount)	2	3
Total carrying value	\$ 9,430	\$ 8,678

The number of impaired mortgage loans on real estate, each of which had an associated specific valuation allowance, and the carrying value of impaired mortgage loans on real estate (dollars in millions) were as follows:

	As of September 30, 2016	As of December 31, 2015
Number of impaired mortgage loans on real estate	3	2
Principal balance of impaired mortgage loans on real estate	\$ 13	\$ 8
Valuation allowance associated with impaired mortgage loans on real estate	(3)	(2)
Carrying value of impaired mortgage loans on real estate	\$ 10	\$ 6

The changes in the valuation allowance associated with impaired mortgage loans on real estate (in millions) were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2016		For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015	
Balance as of beginning-of-period	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 2	\$ 3
Additions	1	-	1	-
Charge-offs, net of recoveries	-	(1)	-	(1)
Balance as of end-of-period	\$ 3	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 2

Additional information related to impaired mortgage loans on real estate (in millions) was as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2016		For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015	
Average carrying value for impaired mortgage loans on real estate	\$ 8	\$ 14	\$ 6	\$ 20
Interest income recognized on impaired mortgage loans on real estate	-	-	-	1
Interest income collected on impaired mortgage loans on real estate	-	-	-	1

As described in Note 1 in our 2015 Form 10-K, we use the loan-to-value and debt-service coverage ratios as credit quality indicators for our mortgage loans, which were as follows (dollars in millions):

As of September 30, 2016	As of December 31, 2015
Debt- Service	Debt- Service

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	Carrying Value	% of Total	Coverage Ratio	Carrying Value	% of Total	Coverage Ratio
Loan-to-Value Ratio						
Less than 65%	\$ 8,239	87.4%	2.14	\$ 7,718	88.9%	2.06
65% to 74%	954	10.1%	1.84	653	7.5%	1.60
75% to 100%	227	2.4%	0.93	301	3.5%	0.83
Greater than 100%	10	0.1%	1.10	6	0.1%	1.05
Total mortgage loans on real estate	\$ 9,430	100.0%		\$ 8,678	100.0%	

Alternative Investments

As of September 30, 2016, and December 31, 2015, alternative investments included investments in 198 and 190 different partnerships, respectively, and the portfolio represented approximately 1% of our overall invested assets.

Realized Gain (Loss) Related to Certain Investments

The detail of the realized gain (loss) related to certain investments (in millions) was as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Fixed maturity AFS securities: (1)				
Gross gains	\$ 2	\$ 1	\$ 64	\$ 26
Gross losses	(37)	(23)	(200)	(51)
Equity AFS securities:				
Gross gains	4	1	6	2
Gross losses	-	-	(1)	-
Gain (loss) on other investments	(4)	-	(67)	(7)
Associated amortization of DAC, VOBA, DSI and DFEL and changes in other contract holder funds	(7)	(5)	(15)	(21)
Total realized gain (loss) related to certain investments, pre-tax	\$ (42)	\$ (26)	\$ (213)	\$ (51)

(1) These amounts are represented net of related fair value hedging activity. See Note 5 for more information.

Details underlying write-downs taken as a result of OTTI (in millions) that were recognized in net income (loss) and included in realized gain (loss) on AFS securities above, and the portion of OTTI recognized in OCI (in millions) were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2016		For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015	
OTTI Recognized in Net Income (Loss)				
Fixed maturity securities:				
Corporate bonds	\$ (6)	\$ (16)	\$ (68)	\$ (31)
ABS	(1)	(1)	(4)	(6)
RMBS	(3)	(3)	(6)	(5)
CMBS	(1)	-	(1)	-
Total fixed maturity securities	(11)	(20)	(79)	(42)
Equity securities	-	-	(1)	-
Gross OTTI recognized in net income (loss)	(11)	(20)	(80)	(42)
Associated amortization of DAC, VOBA, DSI and DFEL	(2)	2	4	4
Net OTTI recognized in net income (loss), pre-tax	\$ (13)	\$ (18)	\$ (76)	\$ (38)
Portion of OTTI Recognized in OCI				
Gross OTTI recognized in OCI	\$ 12	\$ 5	\$ 48	\$ 23
Change in DAC, VOBA, DSI and DFEL	(3)	-	(11)	(3)
Net portion of OTTI recognized in OCI, pre-tax	\$ 9	\$ 5	\$ 37	\$ 20

Determination of Credit Losses on Corporate Bonds and ABS

As of September 30, 2016, and December 31, 2015, we reviewed our corporate bond and ABS portfolios for potential shortfall in contractual principal and interest based on numerous subjective and objective inputs. The factors used to determine the amount of credit loss for each individual security, include, but are not limited to, near term risk, substantial discrepancy between book and market value, sector or company-specific volatility, negative operating trends and trading levels wider than peers.

Credit ratings express opinions about the credit quality of a security. Securities rated investment grade, that is those rated BBB- or higher by Standard & Poor's ("S&P") Rating Services or Baa3 or higher by Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's"), are generally considered by the rating agencies and market participants to be low credit risk. As of September 30, 2016, and December 31, 2015, 95% and 96%, respectively, of the fair value of our corporate bond portfolio was rated investment grade. As of September 30, 2016, and December 31, 2015, the portion of our corporate

bond portfolio rated below investment grade had an amortized cost of \$4.0 billion and \$3.6 billion, respectively, and a fair value of \$3.8 billion and \$3.3 billion, respectively. As of September 30, 2016, and December 31, 2015, 96% of the fair value of our ABS portfolio was rated investment grade. As of September 30, 2016, and December 31, 2015, the portion of our ABS portfolio rated below investment grade had an amortized cost of \$103 million and \$107 million, respectively, and a fair value of \$88 million and \$92 million, respectively. Based upon the analysis discussed above, we believe as of September 30, 2016, and December 31, 2015, that we would recover the amortized cost of each fixed maturity security.

Determination of Credit Losses on MBS

As of September 30, 2016, and December 31, 2015, default rates were projected by considering underlying MBS loan performance and collateral type. Projected default rates on existing delinquencies vary between approximately 10% to 100% depending on loan type and severity of delinquency status. In addition, we estimate the potential contributions of currently performing loans that may become delinquent in the future based on the change in delinquencies and loan liquidations experienced in the recent history. Finally, we develop a default rate timing curve by aggregating the defaults for all loans in the pool (delinquent loans, foreclosure and real estate owned and new delinquencies from currently performing loans) and the associated loan-level loss severities.

We use certain available loan characteristics such as lien status, loan sizes and occupancy to estimate the loss severity of loans. Second lien loans are assigned 100% severity, if defaulted. For first lien loans, we assume a minimum of 30% severity with higher severity assumed for investor properties and further adjusted by housing price assumptions. With the default rate timing curve and loan-level loss severity, we derive the future expected credit losses.

Payables for Collateral on Investments

The carrying value of the payables for collateral on investments (in millions) included on our Consolidated Balance Sheets and the fair value of the related investments or collateral consisted of the following:

	As of September 30, 2016		As of December 31, 2015	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Collateral payable for derivative investments (1)	\$ 2,382	\$ 2,382	\$ 1,387	\$ 1,387
Securities pledged under securities lending agreements (2)	239	230	242	231
Securities pledged under repurchase agreements (3)	783	848	673	739
Investments pledged for Federal Home Loan Bank of Indianapolis (“FHLBI”) (4)	2,250	3,615	2,355	3,391
Total payables for collateral on investments	\$ 5,654	\$ 7,075	\$ 4,657	\$ 5,748

- (1) We obtain collateral based upon contractual provisions with our counterparties. These agreements take into consideration the counterparties’ credit rating as compared to ours, the fair value of the derivative investments and specified thresholds that if exceeded result in the receipt of cash that is typically invested in cash and invested cash. See Note 5 for additional information.
- (2) Our pledged securities under securities lending agreements are included in fixed maturity AFS securities on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. We generally obtain collateral in an amount equal to 102% and 105% of the fair value of the domestic and foreign securities, respectively. We value collateral daily and obtain additional collateral when deemed appropriate. The cash received in our securities lending program is typically invested in cash and invested cash or fixed maturity AFS securities.
- (3) Our pledged securities under repurchase agreements are included in fixed maturity AFS securities on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. We obtain collateral in an amount equal to 95% of the fair value of the securities, and our agreements with third parties contain contractual provisions to allow for additional collateral to be obtained when necessary. The cash received in our repurchase program is typically invested in fixed maturity AFS securities.
- (4) Our pledged investments for FHLBI are included in fixed maturity AFS securities and mortgage loans on real estate on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. The collateral requirements are generally 105% to 115% of the fair value for fixed maturity AFS securities and 155% to 175% of the fair value of mortgage loans on real estate. The cash received in these transactions is primarily invested in cash and invested cash or fixed maturity AFS securities.

Increase (decrease) in payables for collateral on investments (in millions) consisted of the following:

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2016	2015
Collateral payable for derivative investments	\$ 995	\$ 364
Securities pledged under securities lending agreements	(3)	25
Securities pledged under repurchase agreements	110	319
Investments pledged for FHLBI	(105)	180
Total increase (decrease) in payables for collateral on investments	\$ 997	\$ 888

We have elected not to offset our repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions in our financial statements. The remaining contractual maturities of repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions accounted for as secured borrowings were as follows:

	As of September 30, 2016				
	Overnight and Continued	Up to 30 Days	30 - 90 Days	Greater Than 90 Days	Total
Repurchase Agreements					
Corporate bonds	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 385	\$ 148	\$ 533
RMBS	-	250	-	-	250
Total	-	250	385	148	783
Securities Lending					
Corporate bonds	239	-	-	-	239
Total	239	-	-	-	239
Total gross secured borrowings	\$ 239	\$ 250	\$ 385	\$ 148	\$ 1,022

	As of December 31, 2015				
	Overnight and Continued	Up to 30 Days	30 - 90 Days	Greater Than 90 Days	Total
Repurchase Agreements					
Corporate bonds	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 275	\$ 148	\$ 423
RMBS	-	-	-	250	250
Total	-	-	275	398	673
Securities Lending					
Corporate bonds	242	-	-	-	242
Total	242	-	-	-	242
Total gross secured borrowings	\$ 242	\$ -	\$ 275	\$ 398	\$ 915

We accept collateral in the form of securities in connection with repurchase agreements. In instances where we are permitted to sell or re-pledge the securities received, we record the fair value of the collateral received and a related obligation to return the collateral in the financial statements. In addition, we receive securities in connection with securities borrowing agreements that we are permitted to sell or re-pledge. As of September 30, 2016, the fair value of all collateral received that we are permitted to sell or re-pledge was \$175 million. As of September 30, 2016, we have not sold or re-pledged this collateral.

Investment Commitments

As of September 30, 2016, our investment commitments were \$1.4 billion, which included \$727 million of LPs, \$503 million of mortgage loans on real estate and \$186 million of private placement securities.

Concentrations of Financial Instruments

As of September 30, 2016, and December 31, 2015, our most significant investments in one issuer were our investments in securities issued by the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation with a fair value of \$1.7 billion and \$1.8 billion, respectively, or 2% of our invested assets portfolio, and our investments in securities issued by Fannie Mae with a fair value of \$1.2 billion, or 1% of our invested assets portfolio.

As of September 30, 2016, and December 31, 2015, our most significant investments in one industry were our investments in securities in the consumer non-cyclical industry with a fair value of \$14.4 billion and \$12.0 billion, respectively, or 13% and 12%, respectively, of our invested assets portfolio, and our investments in securities in the utilities industry with a fair value of \$14.0 billion and \$12.8 billion, respectively, or 13% and 12%, respectively, of our invested assets portfolio. These concentrations include both AFS and trading securities.

5. Derivative Instruments

We maintain an overall risk management strategy that incorporates the use of derivative instruments to minimize significant unplanned fluctuations in earnings that are caused by interest rate risk, foreign currency exchange risk, equity market risk, default risk, basis risk and credit risk. See Note 1 in our 2015 Form 10-K for a detailed discussion of the accounting treatment for derivative instruments. See Note 6 in our 2015 Form 10-K for a detailed discussion of our derivative instruments and use of them in our overall risk management strategy, which information is incorporated herein by reference. See Note 12 for additional disclosures related to the fair value of our derivative instruments and Note 3 for derivative instruments related to our consolidated VIEs.

We have derivative instruments with off-balance sheet risks whose notional or contract amounts exceed the related credit exposure. Outstanding derivative instruments with off-balance sheet risks (in millions) were as follows:

	As of September 30, 2016			As of December 31, 2015		
	Notional Amounts	Fair Value Asset	Liability	Notional Amounts	Fair Value Asset	Liability
Qualifying Hedges						
Cash flow hedges:						
Interest rate contracts (1)	\$ 2,694	\$ 206	\$ 377	\$ 2,937	\$ 192	\$ 46
Foreign currency contracts (1)	1,038	140	12	910	84	2
Total cash flow hedges	3,732	346	389	3,847	276	48
Fair value hedges:						
Interest rate contracts (1)	1,512	420	279	1,529	269	198
Non-Qualifying Hedges						
Interest rate contracts (1)	67,740	2,092	307	71,898	1,088	330
Foreign currency contracts (1)	204	-	-	74	-	-
Equity market contracts (1)	29,637	567	492	27,882	680	269
Credit contracts (2)	91	-	-	103	-	9
Embedded derivatives:						
GLB reserves (2)	-	-	1,877	-	-	953
Reinsurance related (3)	-	-	137	-	-	87
Indexed annuity and IUL contracts (4)	-	-	1,125	-	-	1,100
Total derivative instruments	\$ 102,916	\$ 3,425	\$ 4,606	\$ 105,333	\$ 2,313	\$ 2,994

(1) Reported in derivative investments and other liabilities on our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(2) Reported in other liabilities on our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(3) Reported in reinsurance related embedded derivatives on our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(4) Reported in future contract benefits on our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The maturity of the notional amounts of derivative instruments (in millions) was as follows:

	Remaining Life as of September 30, 2016					Total
	Less Than 1 Year	1 - 5 Years	6 - 10 Years	11 - 30 Years	Over 30 Years	
Interest rate contracts (1)	\$ 10,629	\$ 25,755	\$ 21,506	\$ 12,843	\$ 1,213	\$ 71,946
Foreign currency contracts (2)	229	120	277	616	-	1,242
Equity market contracts	18,556	8,742	1,872	17	450	29,637
Credit contracts	85	-	6	-	-	91
Total derivative instruments with notional amounts	\$ 29,499	\$ 34,617	\$ 23,661	\$ 13,476	\$ 1,663	\$ 102,916

(1) As of September 30, 2016, the latest maturity date for which we were hedging our exposure to the variability in future cash flows for these instruments was April 2067.

(2) As of September 30, 2016, the latest maturity date for which we were hedging our exposure to the variability in future cash flows for these instruments was December 2045.

The change in our unrealized gain (loss) on derivative instruments in accumulated OCI (“AOCI”) (in millions) was as follows:

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016 2015	
Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Derivative Instruments		
Balance as of beginning-of-year	\$ 132	\$ 139
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Unrealized holding gains (losses) arising during the period:		
Cash flow hedges:		
Interest rate contracts	(319)	(255)
Foreign currency contracts	22	55
Change in foreign currency exchange rate adjustment	42	35
Change in DAC, VOBA, DSI and DFEL	-	1
Income tax benefit (expense)	89	57
Less:		
Reclassification adjustment for gains (losses) included in net income (loss):		
Cash flow hedges:		
Interest rate contracts (1)	4	(193)
Interest rate contracts (2)	(6)	1
Interest rate contracts (3)	1	-
Foreign currency contracts (1)	7	5
Foreign currency contracts (3)	6	-
Associated amortization of DAC, VOBA, DSI and DFEL	(1)	2
Income tax benefit (expense)	(4)	65
Balance as of end-of-period	\$ (41)	\$ 152

- (1) The OCI offset is reported within net investment income on our Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss).
- (2) The OCI offset is reported within interest and debt expense on our Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss).
- (3) The OCI offset is reported within realized gain (loss) on our Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss).

The gains (losses) on derivative instruments (in millions) recorded within income (loss) from continuing operations on our Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2016		For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015	
Qualifying Hedges				
Cash flow hedges:				
Interest rate contracts (1)	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 4	\$ 5
Interest rate contracts (2)	(4)	-	(6)	1
Interest rate contracts (3)	1	-	1	-
Foreign currency contracts (1)	4	2	7	5
Foreign currency contracts (3)	3	-	6	-
Total cash flow hedges	5	3	12	11
Fair value hedges:				
Interest rate contracts (1)	(8)	(7)	(22)	(22)
Interest rate contracts (2)	8	8	24	24
Interest rate contracts (3)	5	(44)	(81)	(214)
Total fair value hedges	5	(43)	(79)	(212)
Non-Qualifying Hedges				
Interest rate contracts (3)	19	625	1,609	435
Foreign currency contracts (3)	(2)	(6)	(5)	(12)
Equity market contracts (3)	(519)	491	(1,100)	201
Equity market contracts (4)	7	(10)	9	(6)
Credit contracts (3)	1	(5)	(6)	(4)
Embedded derivatives:				
GLB reserves (3)	581	(1,439)	(924)	(1,113)
Reinsurance related (3)	(3)	4	(50)	34
Indexed annuity and IUL contracts (3)	(64)	86	(76)	39
Total derivative instruments	\$ 30	\$ (294)	\$ (610)	\$ (627)

- (1) Reported in net investment income on our Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss).
(2) Reported in interest and debt expense on our Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss).
(3) Reported in realized gain (loss) on our Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss).
(4) Reported in commissions and other expenses on our Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss).

Gains (losses) recognized as a component of OCI (in millions) on derivative instruments designated and qualifying as cash flow hedges were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2016		For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015	
Offset to net investment income	\$ 5	\$ 3	\$ 11	\$ 10
Offset to realized gain (loss)	4	-	7	-
Offset to interest and debt expense	(4)	-	(6)	1

As of September 30, 2016, \$(1) million of the deferred net gains (losses) on derivative instruments in AOCI were expected to be reclassified to earnings during the next 12 months. This reclassification would be due primarily to interest rate variances related to our interest rate swap agreements.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, there were no material reclassifications to earnings due to hedged firm commitments no longer deemed probable or due to hedged forecasted transactions that had not occurred by the end of the originally specified time period.

Information related to our open credit default swaps for which we are the seller (dollars in millions) was as follows:

As of September 30, 2016

	Reason for	Nature of	Credit Rating of Underlying Obligation	Number of	Fair Value	Maximum Potential Payout
Maturity	Entering	Recourse	(1)	Instruments	(2)	Payout
12/20/2016 (3)	(4)	(5)	BB	2	\$ -	\$ 45
3/20/2017 (3)	(4)	(5)	BBB+	2	-	40
				4	\$ -	\$ 85

As of December 31, 2015

	Reason for	Nature of	Credit Rating of Underlying Obligation	Number of	Fair Value	Maximum Potential Payout
Maturity	Entering	Recourse	(1)	Instruments	(2)	Payout
12/20/2016 (3)	(4)	(5)	BBB-	2	\$ (2)	\$ 45
3/20/2017 (3)	(4)	(5)	BBB-	3	(7)	58
				5	\$ (9)	\$ 103

- (1) Represents average credit ratings based on the midpoint of the applicable ratings among Moody's, S&P and Fitch Ratings, as scaled to the corresponding S&P ratings.
- (2) Broker quotes are used to determine the market value of these credit default swaps.
- (3) These credit default swaps were sold to a counterparty of the consolidated VIEs discussed in Note 4 in our 2015 Form 10-K.
- (4) Credit default swaps were entered into in order to generate income by providing default protection in return for a quarterly payment.
- (5) Sellers do not have the right to demand indemnification or compensation from third parties in case of a loss (payment) on the contract.

Details underlying the associated collateral of our open credit default swaps for which we are the seller if credit risk-related contingent features were triggered (in millions) were as follows:

As of As of

	September	December
	30,	31,
	2016	2015
Maximum potential payout	\$ 85	\$ 103
Less: Counterparty thresholds	-	-
Maximum collateral potentially required to post	\$ 85	\$ 103

Certain of our credit default swap agreements contain contractual provisions that allow for the netting of collateral with our counterparties related to all of our collateralized financing transactions that we have outstanding. If these netting agreements were not in place, we would have been required to post less than \$1 million as of September 30, 2016.

Credit Risk

We are exposed to credit loss in the event of non-performance by our counterparties on various derivative contracts and reflect assumptions regarding the credit or non-performance risk (“NPR”). The NPR is based upon assumptions for each counterparty’s credit spread over the estimated weighted average life of the counterparty exposure less collateral held. As of September 30, 2016, the NPR adjustment was less than \$1 million. The credit risk associated with such agreements is minimized by entering into agreements with financial institutions with long-standing, superior performance records. Additionally, we maintain a policy of requiring derivative contracts to be governed by an International Swaps and Derivatives Association (“ISDA”) Master Agreement. We are required to maintain minimum ratings as a matter of routine practice in negotiating ISDA agreements. Under some ISDA agreements, our insurance subsidiaries have agreed to maintain certain financial strength or claims-paying ratings. A downgrade below these levels could result in termination of derivative contracts, at which time any amounts payable by us would be dependent on the market value of the underlying derivative contracts. In certain transactions, we and the counterparty have entered into a credit support annex requiring either party to post collateral when net exposures exceed pre-determined thresholds. These thresholds vary by counterparty and credit rating. The amount of such exposure is essentially the net replacement cost or market value less collateral held for such agreements with each counterparty if the net market value is in our favor. As of September 30, 2016, our exposure was \$4 million.

The amounts recognized (in millions) by S&P credit rating of counterparty for which we had the right to reclaim cash collateral or were obligated to return cash collateral were as follows:

S&P Credit Rating of Counterparty	As of September 30, 2016		As of December 31, 2015	
	Collateral Posted by Counter- Party (Held by LNC)	Collateral Posted by LNC (Held by Counter- Party)	Collateral Posted by Counter- Party (Held by LNC)	Collateral Posted by LNC (Held by Counter- Party)
AA-	\$ 145	\$ -	\$ 92	\$ -
A+	57	(15)	67	-
A	1,574	(427)	866	(143)
A-	5	-	11	-
BBB+	600	(82)	351	-
	\$ 2,381	\$ (524)	\$ 1,387	\$ (143)

Balance Sheet Offsetting

Information related to our derivative instruments and the effects of offsetting on our Consolidated Balance Sheets (in millions) was as follows:

	As of September 30, 2016		
	Derivative Instruments	Embedded Derivative Instruments	Total
Financial Assets			
Gross amount of recognized assets	\$ 3,103	\$ -	\$ 3,103
Gross amounts offset	(933)	-	(933)
Net amount of assets	2,170	-	2,170
Gross amounts not offset:			

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Cash collateral	(2,381)	-	(2,381)
Net amount	\$ (211)	\$ -	\$ (211)

Financial Liabilities

Gross amount of recognized liabilities	\$ 534	\$ 3,139	\$ 3,673
Gross amounts offset	(322)	-	(322)
Net amount of liabilities	212	3,139	3,351
Gross amounts not offset:			
Cash collateral	(524)	-	(524)
Net amount	\$ (312)	\$ 3,139	\$ 2,827

	As of December 31, 2015		
		Embedded	
	Derivative	Derivative	
	Instruments	Instruments	Total
Financial Assets			
Gross amount of recognized assets	\$ 2,250	\$ -	\$ 2,250
Gross amounts offset	(713)	-	(713)
Net amount of assets	1,537	-	1,537
Gross amounts not offset:			
Cash collateral	(1,387)	-	(1,387)
Net amount	\$ 150	\$ -	\$ 150
Financial Liabilities			
Gross amount of recognized liabilities	\$ 139	\$ 2,140	\$ 2,279
Gross amounts offset	(61)	-	(61)
Net amount of liabilities	78	2,140	2,218
Gross amounts not offset:			
Cash collateral	(143)	-	(143)
Net amount	\$ (65)	\$ 2,140	\$ 2,075

6. Federal Income Taxes

The effective tax rate is the ratio of tax expense over pre-tax income (loss). The effective tax rate was 24% and 21% for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively. The effective tax rate was 15% and 19% for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, respectively. The effective tax rate on pre-tax income from continuing operations was lower than the prevailing corporate federal income tax rate. Differences in the effective rates and the U.S. statutory rate of 35% were the result of certain tax preferred investment income, separate account dividends-received deductions, foreign tax credits and other tax preference items. The effective tax rate on the pre-tax income from continuing operations was higher for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, compared to the corresponding periods in 2015. This increase was due primarily to a higher level of pre-tax income that caused the tax preference items to have a less significant impact in 2016, partially offset by higher tax benefits primarily attributable to the release of reserves associated with prior tax years that closed in the third quarter of 2016.

7. Guaranteed Benefit Features

Information on the guaranteed death benefit (“GDB”) features outstanding (dollars in millions) was as follows:

	As of September 30, 2016 (1)	As of December 31, 2015 (1)
Return of Net Deposits		
Total account value	\$ 88,134	\$ 85,345
Net amount at risk (2)	807	1,201
Average attained age of contract holders	63 years	63 years
Minimum Return		
Total account value	\$ 107	\$ 111
Net amount at risk (2)	22	24
Average attained age of contract holders	75 years	75 years
Guaranteed minimum return	5%	5%
Anniversary Contract Value		
Total account value	\$ 24,969	\$ 24,659
Net amount at risk (2)	745	1,345
Average attained age of contract holders	69 years	69 years

(1) Our variable contracts with guarantees may offer more than one type of guarantee in each contract; therefore, the amounts listed are not mutually exclusive.

(2) Represents the amount of death benefit in excess of the account balance that is subject to market fluctuations.

The determination of GDB liabilities is based on models that involve a range of scenarios and assumptions, including those regarding expected market rates of return and volatility, contract surrender rates and mortality experience. The following summarizes the balances of and changes in the liabilities for GDBs (in millions), which were recorded in future contract benefits on our Consolidated Balance Sheets:

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2016	2015
Balance as of beginning-of-year	\$ 115	\$ 89
Changes in reserves	22	59
Benefits paid	(31)	(17)
Balance as of end-of-period	\$ 106	\$ 131

Variable Annuity Contracts

Account balances of variable annuity contracts, including those with guarantees, (in millions) were invested in separate account investment options as follows:

Asset Type	As of September 30, 2016	As of December 31, 2015
Domestic equity	\$ 50,974	\$ 48,362
International equity	19,155	18,382
Bonds	29,022	26,492
Money market	10,774	13,057
Total	\$ 109,925	\$ 106,293
Percent of total variable annuity separate account values	99%	99%

Secondary Guarantee Products

Future contract benefits and other contract holder funds include reserves for our secondary guarantee products sold through our Life Insurance segment. These UL and VUL products with secondary guarantees represented 35% of total life insurance in-force reserves as of September 30, 2016, and December 31, 2015. UL and VUL products with secondary guarantees represented 35% and 33% of total sales for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively, compared to 33% and 32% for the corresponding periods in 2015.

8. Contingencies and Commitments

Regulatory bodies, such as state insurance departments, the SEC, Financial Industry Regulatory Authority and other regulatory bodies regularly make inquiries and conduct examinations or investigations concerning our compliance with, among other things, insurance laws, securities laws, laws governing the activities of broker-dealers, registered investment advisors and unclaimed property laws.

LNC and its subsidiaries are involved in various pending or threatened legal or regulatory proceedings, including purported class actions, arising from the conduct of business both in the ordinary course and otherwise. In some of the matters, very large and/or indeterminate amounts, including punitive and treble damages, are sought. Modern pleading practice in the U.S. permits considerable variation in the assertion of monetary damages or other relief. Jurisdictions may permit claimants not to specify the monetary damages sought or may permit claimants to state only that the amount sought is sufficient to invoke the jurisdiction of the trial court. In addition, jurisdictions may permit plaintiffs to allege monetary damages in amounts well exceeding reasonably possible verdicts in the jurisdiction for similar matters. This variability in pleadings, together with the actual experiences of LNC in litigating or resolving through settlement numerous claims over an extended period of time, demonstrates to management that the monetary relief which may be specified in a lawsuit or claim bears little relevance to its merits or disposition value.

Due to the unpredictable nature of litigation, the outcome of a litigation matter and the amount or range of potential loss at particular points in time is normally difficult to ascertain. Uncertainties can include how fact finders will evaluate documentary evidence and the credibility and effectiveness of witness testimony, and how trial and appellate courts will apply the law in the context of the pleadings or evidence presented, whether by motion practice, or at trial or on appeal. Disposition valuations are also subject to the uncertainty of how opposing parties and their counsel will themselves view the relevant evidence and applicable law.

We establish liabilities for litigation and regulatory loss contingencies when information related to the loss contingencies shows both that it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. It is possible that some matters could

require us to pay damages or make other expenditures or establish accruals in amounts that could not be estimated as of September 30, 2016.

While the potential future charges could be material in the particular quarterly or annual periods in which they are recorded, based on information currently known by management, management does not believe any such charges are likely to have a material adverse effect on LNC's financial condition.

For some matters, the Company is able to estimate a reasonably possible range of loss. For such matters in which a loss is probable, an accrual has been made. For such matters where a loss is believed to be reasonably possible, but not probable, no accrual has been made. Accordingly, the estimate contained in this paragraph reflects two types of matters. For some matters included within this estimate, an accrual has been made, but there is a reasonable possibility that an exposure exists in excess of the amount accrued. In these cases, the estimate reflects the reasonably possible range of loss in excess of the accrued amount. For other matters included within this estimation, no accrual has been made because a loss, while potentially estimable, is believed to be reasonably possible but not probable. In these cases, the estimate reflects the reasonably possible loss or range of loss. As of September 30, 2016, we estimate the aggregate range of reasonably possible losses to be up to approximately \$50 million.

For other matters, we are not currently able to estimate the reasonably possible loss or range of loss. We are often unable to estimate the possible loss or range of loss until developments in such matters have provided sufficient information to support an assessment of the range of possible loss, such as quantification of a damage demand from plaintiffs, discovery from other parties and investigation of factual allegations, rulings by the court on motions or appeals, analysis by experts and the progress of settlement negotiations. On a quarterly and annual basis, we review relevant information with respect to litigation contingencies and update our accruals, disclosures and estimates of reasonably possible losses or ranges of loss based on such reviews.

Helen Hanks v. The Lincoln Life and Annuity Company of New York ("LLANY") and Voya Retirement Insurance and Annuity Company ("Voya"), filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, No. 16cv6399, is a putative class action that was served on LLANY on August 12, 2016. Plaintiff owns a universal life policy originally issued by Aetna (now Voya) and alleges that (i) Voya breached the terms of the policy when it increased cost of insurance ("COI") rates on plaintiff's policy; and (ii) LLANY, as reinsurer and administrator of Plaintiff's policy, engaged in wrongful conduct related to the COI increase, and was unjustly enriched as a result. Plaintiff seeks to represent all owners of Aetna life insurance policies that were subject to COI rate increases in 2016 and seeks damages on their behalf. We are vigorously defending this matter.

See Note 13 in our 2015 Form 10-K and Note 8 in our Form 10-Q for the quarters ended March 31, 2016, and June 30, 2016, for additional discussion of commitments and contingencies, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

9. Shares and Stockholders' Equity

Common Shares

The changes in our common stock (number of shares) were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Common Stock				
Balance as of beginning-of-period	232,784,691	250,918,893	243,835,893	256,551,440
Stock issued for exercise of warrants	16,767	188,530	54,915	1,168,966
Stock compensation/issued for benefit plans	46,267	40,031	716,409	2,028,913
Retirement/cancellation of shares	(4,318,438)	(3,682,523)	(16,077,930)	(12,284,388)
Balance as of end-of-period	228,529,287	247,464,931	228,529,287	247,464,931
Common Stock as of End-of-Period				
Basic basis	228,529,287	247,464,931	228,529,287	247,464,931
Diluted basis	231,277,156	251,220,934	231,277,156	251,220,934

Our common stock is without par value.

Average Shares

A reconciliation of the denominator (number of shares) in the calculations of basic and diluted earnings (loss) per common share was as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Weighted-average shares, as used in basic calculation	231,041,085	249,227,641	236,374,010	252,167,909
Shares to cover exercise of outstanding warrants	1,088,717	1,219,729	1,096,356	1,476,038
Shares to cover non-vested stock	1,110,342	1,229,031	1,057,199	1,314,445
Average stock options outstanding during the period	2,405,396	2,646,184	2,107,456	3,388,172
Assumed acquisition of shares with assumed proceeds from exercising outstanding warrants	(247,909)	(236,042)	(268,177)	(275,928)
Assumed acquisition of shares with assumed proceeds and benefits from exercising stock options (at average market price for the period)	(1,721,612)	(1,870,146)	(1,525,970)	(2,424,332)
Shares repurchasable from measured but unrecognized stock option expense	(87,623)	(33,847)	(42,368)	(53,413)
Average deferred compensation shares	-	1,028,061	1,080,205	1,024,369
Weighted-average shares, as used in diluted calculation	233,588,396	253,210,611	239,878,711	256,617,260

In the event the average market price of LNC common stock exceeds the issue price of stock options and the options have a dilutive effect to our earnings per share (“EPS”), such options will be shown in the table above.

We have participants in our deferred compensation plans who selected LNC stock as the measure for the investment return attributable to all or a portion of their deferral amounts. For the nine months ended September 30, 2016, and the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, the effect of settling this obligation in LNC stock (“equity classification”) was more dilutive than the scenario of settling in cash (“liability classification”). Therefore, for our EPS calculation for these periods, we added these shares to the denominator and adjusted the numerator to present net income as if the shares had been accounted for under equity classification by removing the mark-to-market adjustment included in net income attributable to these deferred units of LNC stock. The amount of this adjustment was \$1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016, and \$7 million and \$6 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, respectively.

AOCI

The following summarizes the components and changes in AOCI (in millions):

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2016	2015
Unrealized Gain (Loss) on AFS Securities		
Balance as of beginning-of-year	\$ 991	\$ 3,175
Unrealized holding gains (losses) arising during the period	5,827	(2,870)
Change in foreign currency exchange rate adjustment	(47)	(35)
Change in DAC, VOBA, DSI, future contract benefits and other contract holder funds	(1,733)	841
Income tax benefit (expense)	(1,429)	713
Less:		
Reclassification adjustment for gains (losses) included in net income (loss)	(131)	175
Associated amortization of DAC, VOBA, DSI and DFEL	(14)	(23)
Income tax benefit (expense)	51	(53)
Balance as of end-of-period	\$ 3,703	\$ 1,725
Unrealized OTTI on AFS Securities		
Balance as of beginning-of-year	\$ 26	\$ 64
(Increases) attributable to:		
Gross OTTI recognized in OCI during the period	(48)	(23)
Change in DAC, VOBA, DSI and DFEL	11	3
Income tax benefit (expense)	12	7
Decreases attributable to:		
Changes in fair value, sales, maturities or other settlements of AFS securities	40	31
Change in DAC, VOBA, DSI and DFEL	(8)	(13)
Income tax benefit (expense)	(11)	(6)
Balance as of end-of-period	\$ 22	\$ 63
Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Derivative Instruments		
Balance as of beginning-of-year	\$ 132	\$ 139
Unrealized holding gains (losses) arising during the period	(297)	(200)
Change in foreign currency exchange rate adjustment	42	35
Change in DAC, VOBA, DSI and DFEL	-	1
Income tax benefit (expense)	89	57
Less:		
Reclassification adjustment for gains (losses) included in net income (loss)	12	(187)
Associated amortization of DAC, VOBA, DSI and DFEL	(1)	2
Income tax benefit (expense)	(4)	65
Balance as of end-of-period	\$ (41)	\$ 152
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment		

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Balance as of beginning-of-year	\$ (5)	\$ (3)
Foreign currency translation adjustment arising during the period	(15)	1
Balance as of end-of-period	\$ (20)	\$ (2)
Funded Status of Employee Benefit Plans		
Balance as of beginning-of-year	\$ (299)	\$ (279)
Adjustment arising during the period	12	5
Income tax benefit (expense)	-	(1)
Balance as of end-of-period	\$ (287)	\$ (275)

The following summarizes the reclassifications out of AOCI (in millions) and the associated line item in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss):

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2016	2015	
Unrealized Gain (Loss) on AFS Securities			
Gross reclassification	\$ (131)	\$ 175	Total realized gain (loss)
Associated amortization of DAC, VOBA, DSI and DFEL	(14)	(23)	Total realized gain (loss)
Reclassification before income tax benefit (expense)	(145)	152	Income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes
Income tax benefit (expense)	51	(53)	Federal income tax expense (benefit)
Reclassification, net of income tax	\$ (94)	\$ 99	Net income (loss)
Unrealized OTTI on AFS Securities			
Gross reclassification	\$ 1	\$ 31	Total realized gain (loss)
Change in DAC, VOBA, DSI and DFEL	-	(13)	Total realized gain (loss)
Reclassification before income tax benefit (expense)	1	18	Income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes
Income tax benefit (expense)	-	(6)	Federal income tax expense (benefit)
Reclassification, net of income tax	\$ 1	\$ 12	Net income (loss)
Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Derivative Instruments			
Gross reclassifications:			
Interest rate contracts	\$ 4	\$ (193)	Net investment income
Interest rate contracts	(6)	1	Interest and debt expense
Interest rate contracts	1	-	Total realized gain (loss)
Foreign currency contracts	7	5	Net investment income
Foreign currency contracts	6	-	Total realized gain (loss)
Total gross reclassifications	12	(187)	
Associated amortization of DAC, VOBA, DSI and DFEL	(1)	2	Commissions and other expenses
Reclassifications before income tax benefit (expense)	11	(185)	Income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes
Income tax benefit (expense)	(4)	65	Federal income tax expense (benefit)
Reclassification, net of income tax	\$ 7	\$ (120)	Net income (loss)

10. Realized Gain (Loss)

Details underlying realized gain (loss) (in millions) reported on our Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2016		For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Total realized gain (loss) related to certain investments (1)	\$ (42)	\$ (26)	\$ (213)	\$ (51)
Realized gain (loss) on the mark-to-market on certain instruments (2)	(2)	(16)	(2)	(27)
Indexed annuity and IUL contracts net derivatives results: (3)				
Gross gain (loss)	9	(32)	(24)	(64)
Associated amortization of DAC, VOBA, DSI and DFEL	(4)	6	2	12
Variable annuity net derivatives results: (4)				
Gross gain (loss)	90	119	138	149
Associated amortization of DAC, VOBA, DSI and DFEL	(14)	(24)	(22)	(27)
Realized gain (loss) on sale of subsidiaries/businesses (5)	-	-	-	(3)
Total realized gain (loss)	\$ 37	\$ 27	\$ (121)	\$ (11)

(1) See “Realized Gain (Loss) Related to Certain Investments” section in Note 4.

(2) Represents changes in the fair values of certain derivative investments (not including those associated with our variable and indexed annuity and IUL contracts net derivatives results), reinsurance related embedded derivatives and trading securities.

(3) Represents the net difference between the change in the fair value of the S&P 500 Index ® call options that we hold and the change in the fair value of the embedded derivative liabilities of our indexed annuity and IUL contracts along with changes in the fair value of embedded derivative liabilities related to index call options we may purchase in the future to hedge contract holder index allocations applicable to future reset periods for our indexed annuity products.

(4) Includes the net difference in the change in embedded derivative reserves of our guaranteed living benefits (“GLB”) riders and the change in the fair value of the derivative investments we own to hedge the change in embedded derivative reserves on our GLB riders and the benefit ratio unlocking on our GLB and GDB riders, including the cost of purchasing the hedging instruments.

(5) See Note 3 in our 2015 Form 10-K for more information.

11. Stock-Based Compensation Plans

We sponsor stock-based compensation plans for our employees and directors and for the employees and agents of our subsidiaries that provide for the grant of stock options, performance shares (performance-vested shares as opposed to service-vested shares), stock appreciation rights (“SARs”), restricted stock units (“RSUs”) and deferred stock units (“DSUs”). We issue new shares to satisfy option exercises.

LNC stock-based awards granted were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2016	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016
10-year LNC stock options	-	776,895
Performance shares	-	291,298
RSUs	-	764,237
Non-employee:		
SARs	-	63,807
Agent stock options	160	92,310
Director DSUs	9,642	31,233

12. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying values and estimated fair values of our financial instruments (in millions) were as follows:

	As of September 30, 2016		As of December 31, 2015	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Assets				
AFS securities:				
Fixed maturity securities	\$ 92,632	\$ 92,632	\$ 84,964	\$ 84,964
VIEs' fixed maturity securities	600	600	598	598
Equity securities	273	273	237	237
Trading securities	1,808	1,808	1,854	1,854
Mortgage loans on real estate	9,430	9,889	8,678	8,936
Derivative investments (1)	2,170	2,170	1,537	1,537
Other investments (2)	2,184	2,184	1,778	1,778
Cash and invested cash	3,444	3,444	3,146	3,146
Other assets – reinsurance recoverable	474	474	268	268
Separate account assets	128,593	128,593	123,619	123,619
Liabilities				
Future contract benefits – indexed annuity and IUL contracts embedded derivatives	(1,125)	(1,125)	(1,100)	(1,100)
Other contract holder funds:				
Remaining guaranteed interest and similar contracts	(641)	(641)	(687)	(687)
Account values of certain investment contracts	(31,413)	(38,218)	(30,392)	(34,618)
Short-term debt (3)	(250)	(250)	-	-
Long-term debt	(5,457)	(5,389)	(5,553)	(5,505)
Reinsurance related embedded derivatives	(137)	(137)	(87)	(87)
VIEs' liabilities – derivative instruments	-	-	(4)	(4)
Other liabilities:				
Credit default swaps	-	-	(9)	(9)
Derivative liabilities (1)	(212)	(212)	(69)	(69)
GLB reserves embedded derivatives (4)	(1,877)	(1,877)	(953)	(953)

(1) We have master netting agreements with each of our derivative counterparties, which allow for the netting of our derivative asset and liability positions by counterparty.

(2) Includes credit default swaps in an asset position associated with consolidated VIEs.

(3)

The difference between the carrying value and fair value of short-term debt as of September 30, 2016, related to current maturities of long-term debt.

- (4) Portions of our GLB reserves embedded derivatives are ceded to third-party reinsurance counterparties. Refer to Note 5 for additional detail.

Valuation Methodologies and Associated Inputs for Financial Instruments Not Carried at Fair Value

The following discussion outlines the methodologies and assumptions used to determine the fair value of our financial instruments not carried at fair value on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. Considerable judgment is required to develop these assumptions used to measure fair value. Accordingly, the estimates shown are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that would be realized in a one-time, current market exchange of all of our financial instruments.

Mortgage Loans on Real Estate

The fair value of mortgage loans on real estate is established using a discounted cash flow method based on credit rating, maturity and future income. The ratings for mortgages in good standing are based on property type, location, market conditions, occupancy, debt-service coverage, loan-to-value, quality of tenancy, borrower and payment record. The fair value for impaired mortgage loans is based on the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, the loan's market price or the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent. The inputs used to measure the fair value of our mortgage loans on real estate are classified as Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy.

Other Investments

The carrying value of our assets classified as other investments approximates fair value. Other investments includes primarily LPs and other privately held investments that are accounted for using the equity method of accounting and the carrying value is based on our proportional share of the net assets of the LPs. The inputs used to measure the fair value of our LPs and other privately held investments are classified as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy. Other investments also includes securities that are not LPs or other privately held investments and the inputs used to measure the fair value of these securities are classified as Level 1 within the fair value hierarchy.

Other Contract Holder Funds

Other contract holder funds include remaining guaranteed interest and similar contracts and account values of certain investment contracts. The fair value for the remaining guaranteed interest and similar contracts is estimated using discounted cash flow calculations as of the balance sheet date. These calculations are based on interest rates currently offered on similar contracts with maturities that are consistent with those remaining for the contracts being valued. As of September 30, 2016, and December 31, 2015, the remaining guaranteed interest and similar contracts carrying value approximated fair value. The fair value of the account values of certain investment contracts is based on their approximate surrender value as of the balance sheet date. The inputs used to measure the fair value of our other contract holder funds are classified as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy.

Short-Term and Long-Term Debt

The fair value of short-term and long-term debt is based on quoted market prices. The inputs used to measure the fair value of our short-term and long-term debt are classified as Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy.

Financial Instruments Carried at Fair Value

We did not have any assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis as of September 30, 2016, or December 31, 2015, and we noted no changes in our valuation methodologies between these periods.

The following summarizes our financial instruments carried at fair value (in millions) on a recurring basis by the fair value hierarchy levels described in “Summary of Significant Accounting Policies” in Note 1 of our 2015 Form 10-K:

	As of September 30, 2016			
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for			
	Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total Fair Value
Assets				
Investments:				
Fixed maturity AFS securities:				
Corporate bonds	\$ -	77,822	\$ 2,431	\$ 80,253
ABS	-	1,081	35	1,116
U.S. government bonds	446	4	8	458
Foreign government bonds	-	417	113	530
RMBS	-	3,649	54	3,703
CMBS	-	278	38	316
CLOs	-	612	74	686
State and municipal bonds	-	4,939	-	4,939
Hybrid and redeemable preferred securities	63	480	88	631
VIEs’ fixed maturity securities	-	600	-	600
Equity AFS securities	13	97	163	273
Trading securities	103	1,629	76	1,808
Derivative investments (1)	-	2,668	758	3,426
Other investments (2)	148	-	1	149
Cash and invested cash	-	3,444	-	3,444
Other assets – reinsurance recoverable	-	-	474	474
Separate account assets	858	127,735	-	128,593
Total assets	\$ 1,631	\$ 225,455	\$ 4,313	\$ 231,399
Liabilities				
Future contract benefits – indexed annuity and IUL contracts embedded derivatives	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (1,125)	\$ (1,125)
Long-term debt	-	(1,203)	-	(1,203)
Reinsurance related embedded derivatives	-	(137)	-	(137)
Other liabilities:				
Derivative liabilities (1)	-	(974)	(494)	(1,468)

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GLB reserves embedded derivatives	-	-	(1,877)	(1,877)
Total liabilities	\$ -	\$ (2,314)	\$ (3,496)	\$ (5,810)

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	As of December 31, 2015			
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total Fair Value
Assets				
Investments:				
Fixed maturity AFS securities:				
Corporate bonds	\$ 60	\$ 70,878	\$ 1,993	\$ 72,931
ABS	-	1,056	45	1,101
U.S. government bonds	412	17	-	429
Foreign government bonds	-	413	111	524
RMBS	-	3,727	1	3,728
CMBS	-	366	10	376
CLOs	-	38	551	589
State and municipal bonds	-	4,480	-	4,480
Hybrid and redeemable preferred securities	48	664	94	806
VIEs' fixed maturity securities	-	598	-	598
Equity AFS securities	8	65	164	237
Trading securities	160	1,621	73	1,854
Other investments	148	-	-	148
Derivative investments (1)	-	1,459	853	2,312
Cash and invested cash	-	3,146	-	3,146
Other assets – reinsurance recoverable	-	-	268	268
Separate account assets	1,053	122,566	-	123,619
Total assets	\$ 1,889	\$ 211,094	\$ 4,163	\$ 217,146
Liabilities				
Future contract benefits – indexed annuity and IUL contracts embedded derivatives	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (1,100)	\$ (1,100)
Long-term debt	-	(1,203)	-	(1,203)
Reinsurance related embedded derivatives	-	(87)	-	(87)
VIEs' liabilities – derivative instruments	-	-	(4)	(4)
Other liabilities:				
Credit default swaps	-	-	(9)	(9)
Derivative liabilities (1)	-	(546)	(298)	(844)
GLB reserves embedded derivatives	-	-	(953)	(953)

The following summarizes changes to our financial instruments carried at fair value (in millions) and classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. This summary excludes any effect of amortization of deferred acquisition costs (“DAC”), value of business acquired (“VOBA”), deferred sales inducements (“DSI”) and deferred front-end loads (“DFEL”). The gains and losses below may include changes in fair value due in part to observable inputs that are a component of the valuation methodology.

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2016					
	Beginning in Fair Value	Items Included Net Income	Gains (Losses) in OCI and Other (1)	Issuances, Sales, Maturities, Calls, Net	Transfers Into or Out of Level 3, Net (2)	Ending Fair Value
Investments: (3)						
Fixed maturity AFS securities:						
Corporate bonds	\$ 2,425	\$ (1)	\$ 15	\$ (74)	\$ 66	\$ 2,431
ABS	62	-	-	-	(27)	35
U.S. government bonds	10	-	-	(2)	-	8
Foreign government bonds	112	-	1	-	-	113
RMBS	16	-	-	51	(13)	54
CMBS	8	-	-	30	-	38
CLOs	45	-	(1)	35	(5)	74
Hybrid and redeemable preferred securities	89	-	(1)	-	-	88
Equity AFS securities	170	3	(6)	(4)	-	163
Trading securities	65	1	4	6	-	76
Derivative investments	423	(89)	(1)	(69)	-	264
Other investments (4)	1	-	-	-	-	1
Other assets – reinsurance recoverable (5)	539	(65)	-	-	-	474
Future contract benefits – indexed annuity and IUL contracts embedded derivatives (5)	(1,102)	(64)	-	41	-	(1,125)
Other liabilities:						
Credit default swaps (4)	(16)	1	-	15	-	-
GLB reserves embedded derivatives (5)	(2,458)	581	-	-	-	(1,877)
Total, net	\$ 389	\$ 367	\$ 11	\$ 29	\$ 21	\$ 817

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2015					
	Beginning in	Items	Gains	Issuances,	Transfers	Ending
	Fair	Included	(Losses)	Sales	Into or	Fair
	Value	Net	in	Maturities,	Out	Value
		Income	OCI	Settlements,	Level 3,	
			and	Calls,	Net (2)	
			Other (1)	Net		
Investments: (3)						
Fixed maturity AFS securities:						
Corporate bonds	\$ 2,039	\$ 3	\$ (34)	\$ 60	\$ (66)	\$ 2,002
ABS	33	-	-	13	-	46
Foreign government bonds	114	-	(3)	-	4	115
RMBS	1	-	-	-	-	1
CMBS	12	1	2	(4)	-	11
CLOs	461	-	1	15	-	477
Hybrid and redeemable preferred securities	96	-	(2)	-	-	94
Equity AFS securities	141	1	-	19	-	161
Trading securities	72	1	1	-	2	76
Derivative investments	740	158	53	(52)	-	899
Other assets: (5)						
GLB reserves embedded derivatives	254	(254)	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance recoverable	102	192	-	-	-	294
Future contract benefits – indexed annuity and IUL contracts embedded derivatives (5)	(1,155)	86	-	26	-	(1,043)
VIEs' liabilities – derivative instruments (4)	(3)	1	-	-	-	(2)
Other liabilities:						
Credit default swaps (4)	(2)	(5)	-	-	-	(7)
GLB reserves embedded derivatives (5)	(102)	(1,185)	-	-	-	(1,287)
Total, net	\$ 2,803	\$ (1,001)	\$ 18	\$ 77	\$ (60)	\$ 1,837

For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016

	Beginning in Fair Value	Items Included Net Income	Gains (Losses) in OCI and Other (1)	Issuances, Sales, Maturities, Calls, Settlements, Net	Transfers Into or Out of Level 3, Net (2)	Ending Fair Value
Investments: (3)						
Fixed maturity AFS securities:						
Corporate bonds	\$ 1,993	\$ (1)	\$ 79	\$ 72	\$ 288	\$ 2,431
ABS	45	-	(1)	14	(23)	35
U.S. government bonds	-	-	-	8	-	8
Foreign government bonds	111	-	2	-	-	113
RMBS	1	-	-	66	(13)	54
CMBS	10	2	(1)	27	-	38
CLOs	551	-	1	113	(591)	74
Hybrid and redeemable preferred securities	94	-	(6)	-	-	88
Equity AFS securities	164	3	(4)	-	-	163
Trading securities	73	3	5	5	(10)	76
Derivative investments	555	(346)	170	(115)	-	264
Other investments (4)	-	1	-	-	-	1
Other assets – reinsurance recoverable (5)	268	206	-	-	-	474
Future contract benefits – indexed annuity and IUL contracts embedded derivatives (5)	(1,100)	(76)	-	51	-	(1,125)
VIEs’ liabilities – derivative instruments (4)	(4)	4	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities:						
Credit default swaps (4)	(9)	(6)	-	15	-	-
GLB reserves embedded derivatives (5)	(953)	(924)	-	-	-	(1,877)
Total, net	\$ 1,799	\$ (1,134)	\$ 245	\$ 256	\$ (349)	\$ 817

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015					
	Beginning in	Items	Gains	Issuances,	Transfers	Ending
	Fair	Included	(Losses)	Sales,	Into or	Fair
	Value	Net	in	Maturities,	Out	Value
		Income	OCI	Settlements,	Level 3,	
			and	Calls,	Net (2)	
			Other (1)	Net		
Investments: (3)						
Fixed maturity AFS securities:						
Corporate bonds	\$ 1,953	\$ 6	\$ (123)	\$ 150	\$ 16	\$ 2,002
ABS	33	-	-	13	-	46
Foreign government bonds	109	-	2	-	4	115
RMBS	1	-	-	-	-	1
CMBS	15	3	6	(13)	-	11
CLOs	368	-	4	117	(12)	477
Hybrid and redeemable preferred securities	55	(1)	(3)	-	43	94
Equity AFS securities	157	2	-	3	(1)	161
Trading securities	73	2	(1)	-	2	76
Derivative investments	989	185	(22)	(253)	-	899
Other assets – reinsurance recoverable (5)	154	140	-	-	-	294
Future contract benefits – indexed annuity and IUL contracts embedded derivatives (5)	(1,170)	39	-	88	-	(1,043)
VIEs’ liabilities – derivative instruments (4)	(13)	11	-	-	-	(2)
Other liabilities:						
Credit default swaps (4)	(3)	(4)	-	-	-	(7)
GLB reserves embedded derivatives (5)	(174)	(1,113)	-	-	-	(1,287)
Total, net	\$ 2,547	\$ (730)	\$ (137)	\$ 105	\$ 52	\$ 1,837

- (1) The changes in fair value of the interest rate swaps are offset by an adjustment to derivative investments (see Note 5).
- (2) Transfers into or out of Level 3 for AFS and trading securities are displayed at amortized cost as of the beginning-of-period. For AFS and trading securities, the difference between beginning-of-period amortized cost and beginning-of-period fair value was included in OCI and earnings, respectively, in the prior period.
- (3) Amortization and accretion of premiums and discounts are included in net investment income on our Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss). Gains (losses) from sales, maturities, settlements and calls and OTTI are included in realized gain (loss) on our Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss).
- (4) The changes in fair value of the credit default swaps and contingency forwards are included in realized gain (loss) on our Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss).
- (5) Gains (losses) from sales, maturities, settlements and calls are included in realized gain (loss) on our Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss).

The following provides the components of the items included in issuances, sales, maturities, settlements and calls, net, excluding any effect of amortization of DAC, VOBA, DSI and DFEL and changes in future contract benefits, (in millions) as reported above:

For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2016

	Issuances	Sales	Maturities	Settlements	Calls	Total
Investments:						
Fixed maturity AFS securities:						
Corporate bonds	\$ 92	\$ (20)	\$ (18)	\$ (50)	\$ (78)	\$ (74)
U.S. government bonds	-	-	-	(2)	-	(2)
RMBS	51	-	-	-	-	51
CMBS	31	-	-	(1)	-	30
CLOs	35	-	-	-	-	35
Equity AFS securities	-	(4)	-	-	-	(4)
Trading securities	7	-	-	(1)	-	6
Derivative investments	47	(46)	(70)	-	-	(69)
Future contract benefits – indexed annuity and IUL contracts embedded derivatives	(13)	-	-	54	-	41
Other liabilities – credit default swaps	-	15	-	-	-	15
Total, net	\$ 250	\$ (55)	\$ (88)	\$ -	\$ (78)	\$ 29

For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2015

	Issuances	Sales	Maturities	Settlements	Calls	Total
Investments:						
Fixed maturity AFS securities:						
Corporate bonds	\$ 93	\$ (3)	\$ -	\$ (30)	\$ -	\$ 60
ABS	13	-	-	-	-	13
CMBS	-	-	-	(4)	-	(4)
CLOs	30	-	-	(15)	-	15
Equity AFS securities	33	(14)	-	-	-	19
Derivative investments	52	(28)	(76)	-	-	(52)
Future contract benefits – indexed annuity and IUL contracts embedded derivatives	(24)	-	-	50	-	26
Total, net	\$ 197	\$ (45)	\$ (76)	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ 77

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For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016

	Issuances	Sales	Maturities	Settlements	Calls	Total
Investments:						
Fixed maturity AFS securities:						
Corporate bonds	\$ 381	\$ (19)	\$ (22)	\$ (133)	\$ (135)	\$ 72
ABS	15	-	-	(1)	-	14
U.S. government bonds	-	-	-	8	-	8
RMBS	66	-	-	-	-	66
CMBS	31	(2)	-	(2)	-	27
CLOs	115	-	-	(2)	-	113
Equity AFS securities	4	(4)	-	-	-	-
Trading securities	6	-	-	(1)	-	5
Derivative investments	132	(133)	(114)	-	-	(115)
Future contract benefits – indexed annuity and IUL contracts embedded derivatives	(58)	-	-	109	-	51
Other liabilities – credit default swaps	-	15	-	-	-	15
Total, net	\$ 692	\$ (143)	\$ (136)	\$ (22)	\$ (135)	\$ 256

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015					
	Issuances	Sales	Maturities	Settlements	Calls	Total
Investments:						
Fixed maturity AFS securities:						
Corporate bonds	\$ 287	\$ (24)	\$ (15)	\$ (80)	\$ (18)	\$ 150
ABS	13	-	-	-	-	13
CMBS	-	-	-	(12)	(1)	(13)
CLOs	139	-	-	(22)	-	117
Equity AFS securities	43	(40)	-	-	-	3
Derivative investments	140	(124)	(269)	-	-	(253)
Future contract benefits – indexed annuity and IUL contracts embedded derivatives	(54)	-	-	142	-	88
Total, net	\$ 568	\$ (188)	\$ (284)	\$ 28	\$ (19)	\$ 105

The following summarizes changes in unrealized gains (losses) included in net income, excluding any effect of amortization of DAC, VOBA, DSI and DFEL and changes in future contract benefits, related to financial instruments carried at fair value classified within Level 3 that we still held (in millions):

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2016		For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015	
Derivative investments	\$ (94)	\$ 162	\$ (271)	\$ 177
Other investments	-	-	1	-
Embedded derivatives:				
Indexed annuity and IUL contracts	(1)	(35)	(24)	(69)
GLB reserves	712	(1,297)	(521)	(712)
VIEs' liabilities – derivative instruments	-	1	4	12
Credit default swaps	9	(5)	2	(4)
Total, net (1)	\$ 626	\$ (1,174)	\$ (809)	\$ (596)

(1) Included in realized gain (loss) on our Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss).

The following provides the components of the transfers into and out of Level 3 (in millions) as reported above:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2016			For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2015		
	Transfers Into Level 3	Transfers Out of Level 3	Total	Transfers Into Level 3	Transfers Out of Level 3	Total
Investments:						
Fixed maturity AFS securities:						
Corporate bonds	\$ 147	\$ (81)	\$ 66	\$ -	\$ (66)	\$ (66)
ABS	-	(27)	(27)	-	-	-
Foreign government bonds	-	-	-	4	-	4
RMBS	3	(16)	(13)	-	-	-
CLOs	-	(5)	(5)	-	-	-
Trading securities	-	-	-	3	(1)	2
Total, net	\$ 150	\$ (129)	\$ 21	\$ 7	\$ (67)	\$ (60)

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016			For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015		
	Transfers Into Level 3	Transfers Out of Level 3	Total	Transfers Into Level 3	Transfers Out of Level 3	Total
Investments:						
Fixed maturity AFS securities:						
Corporate bonds	\$ 476	\$ (188)	\$ 288	\$ 159	\$ (143)	\$ 16
ABS	4	(27)	(23)	-	-	-
Foreign government bonds	-	-	-	4	-	4
RMBS	3	(16)	(13)	-	-	-
CLOs	-	(591)	(591)	4	(16)	(12)
Hybrid and redeemable preferred securities	-	-	-	48	(5)	43
Equity AFS securities	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)

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Trading securities	1	(11)	(10)	3	(1)	2
Total, net	\$ 484	\$ (833)	\$ (349)	\$ 218	\$ (166)	\$ 52

Transfers into and out of Level 3 are generally the result of observable market information on a security no longer being available or becoming available to our pricing vendors. For the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, transfers in and out of Level 3 were attributable primarily to the securities' observable market information no longer being available or becoming available. Transfers into and out of Levels 1 and 2 are generally the result of a change in the type of input used to measure the fair value of an asset or liability at the end of the reporting period. When quoted prices in active markets become available, transfers from Level 2 to Level 1 will result. When quoted prices in active markets become unavailable, but we are able to employ a valuation methodology using significant observable inputs, transfers from Level 1 to Level 2 will result. For the nine months ended September 30, 2016, the transfers between Levels 1 and 2 of the fair value hierarchy were less than \$1 million for our financial instruments carried at fair value. For the nine months ended September 30, 2015, the transfers between Levels 1 and 2 of the fair value hierarchy were \$172 million for our financial instruments carried at fair value, which was attributable to quoted market prices being available.

The following summarizes the fair value (in millions), valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs of the Level 3 fair value measurements as of September 30, 2016:

	Fair Value	Valuation Technique	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Assumption or Input Ranges
Assets				
Investments:				
Fixed maturity AFS and trading securities:				
Corporate bonds	\$ 1,836	Discounted cash flow	Liquidity/duration adjustment (1)	0.7 % - 29.8%
ABS	25	Discounted cash flow	Liquidity/duration adjustment (1)	3.8 % - 3.8 %
U.S. government bonds	8	Discounted cash flow	Liquidity/duration adjustment (1)	0.5 % - 0.5 %
Foreign government bonds Hybrid and redeemable	79	Discounted cash flow	Liquidity/duration adjustment (1)	1.6 % - 4.1 %
preferred securities	20	Discounted cash flow	Liquidity/duration adjustment (1)	2.2 % - 2.2 %
Equity AFS securities	26	Discounted cash flow	Liquidity/duration adjustment (1)	4.5 % - 5.1 %
Other assets – reinsurance recoverable	474	Discounted cash flow	Long-term lapse rate (2)	1 % - 30 %
			Utilization of guaranteed withdrawals (3)	85 % - 100 %
			Claims utilization factor (4)	60 % - 100 %
			Premiums utilization	80 % - 115 %

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		factor (4)			
		NPR (5)	0.03 %	-	0.51 %
		Mortality rate (6)			(8)
		Volatility (7)	1 %	-	29 %
Liabilities					
Future contract benefits – indexed annuity and IUL contracts					
		Discounted Lapse rate (2)			
embedded derivatives	\$ (1,125)	cash flow	1 %	-	9 %
		Mortality rate (6)			(8)
Other liabilities – GLB reserves					
		Discounted Long-term lapse rate (2)			
embedded derivatives	(1,877)	cash flow	1 %	-	30 %
		Utilization of guaranteed withdrawals (3)	85 %	-	100 %
		Claims utilization factor (4)	60 %	-	100 %
		Premiums utilization factor (4)	80 %	-	115 %
		NPR (5)	0.03 %	-	0.51 %
		Mortality rate (6)			(8)
		Volatility (7)	1 %	-	29 %

- (1) The liquidity/duration adjustment input represents an estimated market participant composite of adjustments attributable to liquidity premiums, expected durations, structures and credit quality that would be applied to the market observable information of an investment.
- (2) The lapse rate input represents the estimated probability of a contract surrendering during a year, and thereby forgoing any future benefits. The range for indexed annuity and IUL contracts represents the lapse rates during the surrender charge period.
- (3) The utilization of guaranteed withdrawals input represents the estimated percentage of contract holders that utilize the guaranteed withdrawal feature.
- (4) The utilization factors are applied to the present value of claims or premiums, as appropriate, in the GLB reserve calculation to estimate the impact of inefficient withdrawal behavior, including taking less than or more than the maximum guaranteed withdrawal.
- (5) The NPR input represents the estimated additional credit spread that market participants would apply to the market observable discount rate when pricing a contract.
- (6) The mortality rate input represents the estimated probability of when an individual belonging to a particular group, categorized according to age or some other factor such as gender, will die.
- (7) The volatility input represents overall volatilities assumed for the underlying variable annuity funds, which include a mixture of equity and fixed-income assets. Fair value of the variable annuity GLB embedded derivatives would increase if higher volatilities were used for valuation.

- (8) The mortality rate is based on a combination of company and industry experience, adjusted for improvement factors.

From the table above, we have excluded Level 3 fair value measurements obtained from independent, third-party pricing sources. We do not develop the significant inputs used to measure the fair value of these assets and liabilities, and the information regarding the significant inputs is not readily available to us. Independent broker-quoted fair values are non-binding quotes developed by market

makers or broker-dealers obtained from third-party sources recognized as market participants. The fair value of a broker-quoted asset or liability is based solely on the receipt of an updated quote from a single market maker or a broker-dealer recognized as a market participant as we do not adjust broker quotes when used as the fair value measurement for an asset or liability. Significant increases or decreases in any of the quotes received from a third-party broker-dealer may result in a significantly higher or lower fair value measurement.

Changes in any of the significant inputs presented in the table above may result in a significant change in the fair value measurement of the asset or liability as follows:

- Investments – An increase in the liquidity/duration adjustment input would result in a decrease in the fair value measurement.
- Reinsurance recoverable asset – An increase in our lapse rate, NPR or mortality rate inputs would result in a decrease in the fair value measurement; and an increase in the utilization of guarantee withdrawal or volatility inputs would result in an increase in the fair value measurement.
- Indexed annuity and IUL contracts embedded derivatives – An increase in the lapse rate or mortality rate inputs would result in a decrease in the fair value measurement.
- GLB reserves embedded derivatives – Assuming our GLB reserves embedded derivatives are in a liability position: an increase in our lapse rate, NPR or mortality rate inputs would result in a decrease in the fair value measurement; and an increase in the utilization of guarantee withdrawal or volatility inputs would result in an increase in the fair value measurement.

For each category discussed above, the unobservable inputs are not inter-related; therefore, a directional change in one input will not affect the other inputs.

As part of our ongoing valuation process, we assess the reasonableness of our valuation techniques or models and make adjustments as necessary. For more information, see “Summary of Significant Accounting Policies” in Note 1 of our 2015 Form 10-K.

13. Segment Information

We provide products and services and report results through our Annuities, Retirement Plan Services, Life Insurance and Group Protection segments. We also have Other Operations, which includes the financial data for operations that are not directly related to the business segments. Our reporting segments reflect the manner by which our chief operating decision makers view and manage the business. See Note 21 of our 2015 Form 10-K for a brief description of these segments and Other Operations.

Segment operating revenues and income (loss) from operations are internal measures used by our management and Board of Directors to evaluate and assess the results of our segments. Income (loss) from operations is GAAP net income excluding the after-tax effects of the following items, as applicable:

- Realized gains and losses associated with the following (“excluded realized gain (loss)”):
 - § Sales or disposals and impairments of securities;
 - § Changes in the fair value of derivatives, embedded derivatives within certain reinsurance arrangements and trading securities;
 - § Changes in the fair value of the derivatives we own to hedge our GDB riders within our variable annuities;
 - § Changes in the fair value of the embedded derivatives of our GLB riders reflected within variable annuity net derivative results accounted for at fair value;
 - § Changes in the fair value of the derivatives we own to hedge our GLB riders reflected within variable annuity net derivative results; and
 - § Changes in the fair value of the embedded derivative liabilities related to index call options we may purchase in the future to hedge contract holder index allocations applicable to future reset periods for our indexed annuity products accounted for at fair value;
- Changes in reserves resulting from benefit ratio unlocking on our GDB and GLB riders;
- Income (loss) from reserve changes, net of related amortization, on business sold through reinsurance;
- Gains (losses) on early extinguishment of debt;
- Losses from the impairment of intangible assets;
- Income (loss) from discontinued operations; and
- Income (loss) from the initial adoption of new accounting standards.

Operating revenues represent GAAP revenues excluding the pre-tax effects of the following items, as applicable:

- Excluded realized gain (loss);
- Revenue adjustments from the initial adoption of new accounting standards;
- Amortization of DFEL arising from changes in GDB and GLB benefit ratio unlocking; and
- Amortization of deferred gains arising from reserve changes on business sold through reinsurance.

We use our prevailing corporate federal income tax rate of 35% while taking into account any permanent differences for events recognized differently in our financial statements and federal income tax returns when reconciling our non-GAAP measures to the most

comparable GAAP measure. Operating revenues and income (loss) from operations do not replace revenues and net income as the GAAP measures of our consolidated results of operations.

Segment information (in millions) was as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2016		For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015	
Revenues				
Operating revenues:				
Annuities	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,060	\$ 3,023	\$ 3,041
Retirement Plan Services	282	282	819	826
Life Insurance	1,630	1,727	4,646	4,600
Group Protection	534	570	1,593	1,792
Other Operations	84	96	244	287
Excluded realized gain (loss), pre-tax	(7)	(18)	(252)	(146)
Amortization of deferred gain arising from reserve changes on business sold through reinsurance, pre-tax	1	1	2	2
Amortization of DFEL associated with benefit ratio unlocking, pre-tax	1	(2)	1	(2)
Total revenues	\$ 3,525	\$ 3,716	\$ 10,076	\$ 10,400

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2016		For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015	
Net Income (Loss)				
Income (loss) from operations:				
Annuities	\$ 240	\$ 259	\$ 693	\$ 753
Retirement Plan Services	32	42	94	107
Life Insurance	167	36	361	251
Group Protection	28	17	49	29
Other Operations	(26)	(65)	(69)	(127)

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Excluded realized gain (loss), after-tax	(4)	(11)	(164)	(95)
Income (loss) from reserve changes (net of related amortization) on business sold through reinsurance, after-tax	-	-	1	1
Benefit ratio unlocking, after-tax	30	(51)	34	(48)
Net income (loss)	\$ 467	\$ 227	\$ 999	\$ 871

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") is intended to help the reader understand the financial condition as of September 30, 2016, compared with December 31, 2015, and the results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, compared with the corresponding periods in 2015 of Lincoln National Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries. Unless otherwise stated or the context otherwise requires, "LNC," "Company," "we," "our" or "us" refers to Lincoln National Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries. The MD&A is provided as a supplement to, and should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements ("Notes") presented in "Part I – Item 1. Financial Statements"; our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015 ("2015 Form 10-K"), including the sections entitled "Part I – Item 1A. Risk Factors," "Part II – Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and "Part II – Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data"; our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q filed in 2016; and our current reports on Form 8-K filed in 2016. For more detailed information on the risks and uncertainties associated with the Company's business activities, see the risks described in "Part I – Item 1A. Risk Factors" in our 2015 Form 10-K as updated by "Item 1A. Risk Factors" in our first quarter 2016 Form 10-Q.

In this report, in addition to providing consolidated revenues and net income (loss), we also provide segment operating revenues and income (loss) from operations because we believe they are meaningful measures of revenues and the profitability of our operating segments. Financial information that follows is presented in accordance with United States of America generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"), unless otherwise indicated. See Note 1 in our 2015 Form 10-K for a discussion of GAAP.

Operating revenues and income (loss) from operations are the financial performance measures we use to evaluate and assess the results of our segments. Accordingly, we define and report operating revenues and income (loss) from operations by segment in Note 13. Our management believes that operating revenues and income (loss) from operations explain the results of our ongoing businesses in a manner that allows for a better understanding of the underlying trends in our current businesses because the excluded items are unpredictable and not necessarily indicative of current operating fundamentals or future performance of the business segments, and, in many instances, decisions regarding these items do not necessarily relate to the operations of the individual segments. In addition, we believe that our definitions of operating revenues and income (loss) from operations will provide investors with a more valuable measure of our performance because it better reveals trends in our business.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS – CAUTIONARY LANGUAGE

Certain statements made in this report and in other written or oral statements made by us or on our behalf are "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 ("PSLRA"). A forward-looking statement is a statement that is not a historical fact and, without limitation, includes any statement that may predict, forecast, indicate or imply future results, performance or achievements, and may contain words like: "believe," "anticipate," "expect," "estimate," "project," "will," "shall" and other words or phrases with similar meaning i

connection with a discussion of future operating or financial performance. In particular, these include statements relating to future actions, trends in our businesses, prospective services or products, future performance or financial results and the outcome of contingencies, such as legal proceedings. We claim the protection afforded by the safe harbor for forward-looking statements provided by the PSLRA.

Forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results to differ materially from the results contained in the forward-looking statements. Risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results to vary materially, some of which are described within the forward-looking statements, include, among others:

- Deterioration in general economic and business conditions that may affect account values, investment results, guaranteed benefit liabilities, premium levels, claims experience and the level of pension benefit costs, funding and investment results;
- Adverse global capital and credit market conditions could affect our ability to raise capital, if necessary, and may cause us to realize impairments on investments and certain intangible assets, including goodwill and the valuation allowance against deferred tax assets, which may reduce future earnings and/or affect our financial condition and ability to raise additional capital or refinance existing debt as it matures;
- Because of our holding company structure, the inability of our subsidiaries to pay dividends to the holding company in sufficient amounts could harm the holding company's ability to meet its obligations;
- Legislative, regulatory or tax changes, both domestic and foreign, that affect: the cost of, or demand for, our subsidiaries' products; the required amount of reserves and/or surplus; our ability to conduct business and our captive reinsurance arrangements as well as restrictions on revenue sharing and 12b-1 payments; the potential for U.S. federal tax reform; and the effect of the Department of Labor's ("DOL") regulation defining fiduciary;
- Actions taken by reinsurers to raise rates on in-force business;
- Declines in or sustained low interest rates causing a reduction in investment income, the interest margins of our businesses, estimated gross profits ("EGPs") and demand for our products;
- Rapidly increasing interest rates causing contract holders to surrender life insurance and annuity policies, thereby causing realized investment losses, and reduced hedge performance related to variable annuities;
- Uncertainty about the effect of rules and regulations to be promulgated under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act on us and the economy and financial services sector in particular;
- The initiation of legal or regulatory proceedings against us, and the outcome of any legal or regulatory proceedings, such as: adverse actions related to present or past business practices common in businesses in which we compete; adverse decisions in significant

actions including, but not limited to, actions brought by federal and state authorities and class action cases; new decisions that result in changes in law; and unexpected trial court rulings;

- A decline in the equity markets causing a reduction in the sales of our subsidiaries' products, a reduction of asset-based fees that our subsidiaries charge on various investment and insurance products, an acceleration of the net amortization of deferred acquisition costs ("DAC"), value of business acquired ("VOBA"), deferred sales inducements ("DSI") and deferred front-end loads ("DFEL") and an increase in liabilities related to guaranteed benefit features of our subsidiaries' variable annuity products;
- Ineffectiveness of our risk management policies and procedures, including various hedging strategies used to offset the effect of changes in the value of liabilities due to changes in the level and volatility of the equity markets and interest rates;
- A deviation in actual experience regarding future persistency, mortality, morbidity, interest rates or equity market returns from the assumptions used in pricing our subsidiaries' products, in establishing related insurance reserves and in the net amortization of DAC, VOBA, DSI and DFEL, which may reduce future earnings;
- Changes in GAAP, including convergence with International Financial Reporting Standards, that may result in unanticipated changes to our net income;
- Lowering of one or more of our debt ratings issued by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations and the adverse effect such action may have on our ability to raise capital and on our liquidity and financial condition;
- Lowering of one or more of the insurer financial strength ratings of our insurance subsidiaries and the adverse effect such action may have on the premium writings, policy retention, profitability of our insurance subsidiaries and liquidity;
- Significant credit, accounting, fraud, corporate governance or other issues that may adversely affect the value of certain investments in our portfolios, as well as counterparties to which we are exposed to credit risk, requiring that we realize losses on investments;
- Inability to protect our intellectual property rights or claims of infringement of the intellectual property rights of others;
- Interruption in telecommunication, information technology or other operational systems or failure to safeguard the confidentiality or privacy of sensitive data on such systems from cyberattacks or other breaches of our data security systems;
- The effect of acquisitions and divestitures, restructurings, product withdrawals and other unusual items;
- The adequacy and collectability of reinsurance that we have purchased;
- Acts of terrorism, a pandemic, war or other man-made and natural catastrophes that may adversely affect our businesses and the cost and availability of reinsurance;
- Competitive conditions, including pricing pressures, new product offerings and the emergence of new competitors, that may affect the level of premiums and fees that our subsidiaries can charge for their products;
- The unknown effect on our subsidiaries' businesses resulting from changes in the demographics of their client base, as aging baby-boomers move from the asset-accumulation stage to the asset-distribution stage of life; and
- Loss of key management, financial planners or wholesalers.

The risks included here are not exhaustive. Our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and other documents filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") include additional factors that could affect our businesses and financial performance. Moreover, we operate in a rapidly changing and competitive environment. New risk factors emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for management to predict all such risk factors.

Further, it is not possible to assess the effect of all risk factors on our businesses or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking

statements. Given these risks and uncertainties, investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements as a prediction of actual results. In addition, we disclaim any obligation to update any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances that occur after the date of this report.

INTRODUCTION

Executive Summary

We are a holding company that operates multiple insurance and retirement businesses through subsidiary companies. Through our business segments, we sell a wide range of wealth protection, accumulation and retirement income products and solutions. These products include fixed and indexed annuities, variable annuities, universal life insurance (“UL”), variable universal life insurance (“VUL”), linked-benefit UL, indexed universal life insurance (“IUL”), term life insurance, employer-sponsored retirement plans and services, and group life, disability and dental.

We provide products and services and report results through our Annuities, Retirement Plan Services, Life Insurance and Group Protection segments. We also have Other Operations. These segments and Other Operations are described in “Part I – Item 1. Business” of our 2015 Form 10-K.

For information on how we derive our revenues, see the discussion in results of operations by segment below.

Our current market conditions, significant operational matters, industry trends, issues and outlook are described in “Part II – Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Introduction – Executive Summary” of our 2015 Form 10-K.

For factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those set forth in this section, see “Forward-Looking Statements – Cautionary Language” above and “Part I – Item 1A. Risk Factors” in our 2015 Form 10-K as updated by “Item 1A. Risk Factors” in our first quarter 2016 Form 10-Q.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The MD&A included in our 2015 Form 10-K contains a detailed discussion of our critical accounting policies and estimates. The following information updates the “Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates” provided in our 2015 Form 10-K and, accordingly, should be read in conjunction with the “Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates” discussed in our 2015 Form 10-K.

DAC, VOBA, DSI and DFEL

Unlocking

As stated in “Part II – Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates – Unlocking” in our 2015 Form 10-K, we conduct our annual comprehensive review of the assumptions and projection models underlying the amortization of DAC, VOBA, DSI, DFEL, embedded derivatives and reserves for life insurance and annuity products in the third quarter of each year. As a result of this review, we recorded unlocking on an annual basis that resulted in increases and decreases to the carrying values of these items. See “DAC, VOBA, DSI and DFEL” in Note 1 of our 2015 Form 10-K for a detailed discussion of our unlocking process.

Details underlying the effect to income (loss) from continuing operations from our unlocking as a result of our annual comprehensive review (in millions) were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		
	2016	2015	Change
Income (loss) from operations:			
Annuities	\$ (10)	\$ 1	NM
Retirement Plan Services	(2)	2	NM

Life Insurance	14	(117)	112%
Excluded realized gain (loss)	48	33	45%
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 50	\$ (81)	162%

Unlocking was driven primarily by the following:

2016

- For Annuities, we modified our capital markets and interest rate assumptions and other items, partially offset by modifying our policyholder behavior assumptions.
- For Retirement Plan Services, we modified our policyholder behavior, capital markets and interest rate assumptions, partially offset by modifying other items.
- For Life Insurance, we modified certain in-force policy charges, expense assumptions and other items, partially offset by updating our interest rate and mortality assumptions.
- For excluded realized gain (loss), we modified our policyholder behavior and capital markets assumptions, partially offset by modifying other items.

2015

As part of our annual comprehensive review in the third quarter of 2015, we lowered our long-term new money investment yield assumption to reflect the current new money rates and lower anticipated future interest rates. This reduction in the interest rate assumption resulted in resetting the path of new money investment rates, reflecting a gradual annual recovery over five years to a rate 50 basis points below our prior ultimate long-term assumption. As a result of lowering the ultimate long-term assumption 50 basis points, we recorded unfavorable unlocking of \$118 million, after-tax, for Life Insurance, \$2 million, after-tax, for Annuities, and \$1 million, after-tax, for Retirement Plan Services.

- For Annuities, we modified our policyholder behavior and variable annuity expense assessments assumptions, substantially offset by modifying our capital markets and interest rate assumptions.
- For Retirement Plan Services, we modified our policyholder behavior assumptions, substantially offset by modifying our capital markets and interest rate assumptions and other items.
- For Life Insurance, we modified our interest rate and mortality assumptions, partially offset by modifying our premium persistency and policyholder behavior assumptions and other items.

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- For excluded realized gain (loss), we modified our variable annuity expense assessments and capital markets assumptions, partially offset by modifying our policyholder behavior assumptions and other items.

Reversion to the Mean

As variable fund returns do not move in a systematic manner, we reset the baseline of account values from which EGPs are projected, which we refer to as our reversion to the mean (“RTM”) process, as discussed in our 2015 Form 10-K.

If we had unlocked our RTM assumption as of September 30, 2016, we would have recorded a favorable unlocking of approximately \$135 million, pre-tax, for Annuities, approximately \$20 million, pre-tax, for Retirement Plan Services, and approximately \$20 million, pre-tax, for Life Insurance.

Investments

Investment Valuation

The following summarizes our available-for-sale (“AFS”) and trading securities and derivative investments carried at fair value by pricing source and fair value hierarchy level (in millions) as of September 30, 2016:

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total Fair Value
Priced by third-party pricing services	\$ 773	\$ 80,614	\$ -	\$ 81,387
Priced by independent broker quotations	-	-	1,351	1,351
Priced by matrices	-	12,688	-	12,688
Priced by other methods (1)	-	-	1,994	1,994
Total	\$ 773	\$ 93,302	\$ 3,345	\$ 97,420

Percent of total	1%	96%	3%	100%
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(1) Represents primarily securities for which pricing models were used to compute fair value.

For more information about the valuation of our financial instruments carried at fair value, see “Part II – Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Introduction – Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates – Investments – Investment Valuation” in our 2015 Form 10-K and Note 12 herein.

As of September 30, 2016, we evaluated the markets that our securities trade in and concluded that none were inactive. We will continue to re-evaluate this conclusion, as needed, based on market conditions. We use unobservable inputs to measure the fair value of securities trading in less liquid or illiquid markets with limited or no pricing information. We obtain broker quotes for securities such as synthetic convertibles, index-linked certificates of deposit and collateralized debt obligations (“CDOs”) when sufficient security structure or other market information is not available to produce an evaluation. For broker-quoted only securities, non-binding quotes from market makers or broker-dealers are obtained from sources recognized as market participants. Broker-quoted securities are based solely on receipt of updated quotes from a single market maker or a broker-dealer recognized as a market participant. Our broker-quoted only securities are generally classified as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. As of September 30, 2016, we used broker quotes for 21 securities as our final price source, representing less than 1% of total securities owned.

Derivatives

Our accounting policies for derivatives and the potential effect on interest spreads in a falling rate environment are discussed in Note 5 of this report and “Part II – Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk” in our 2015 Form 10-K.

Guaranteed Living Benefits

Within our individual annuity business, approximately 66% of our variable annuity account values contained guaranteed living benefits (“GLB”) features as of September 30, 2016. Underperforming equity markets increase our exposure to potential benefits with the GLB features. A contract with a GLB feature is “in the money” if the contract holder’s account balance falls below the present value of guaranteed withdrawal or income benefits, assuming no lapses. As of September 30, 2016 and 2015, 9% and 11%, respectively, of all in-force contracts with a GLB feature were “in the money,” and our exposure, after reinsurance, as of September 30, 2016 and 2015, was \$624 million and \$639 million, respectively. However, the only way the contract holder can realize the excess of the present value of benefits over the account value of the contract is through a series of withdrawals or income payments that do not

exceed a maximum amount. If, after the series of withdrawals or income payments, the account value is exhausted, the contract holder will continue to

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receive a series of annuity payments. The account value can also fluctuate with equity market returns on a daily basis resulting in increases or decreases in the excess of the present value of benefits over account value.

For information on our variable annuity hedge program performance, see our discussion in “Realized Gain (Loss) and Benefit Ratio Unlocking – Variable Annuity Net Derivatives Results” below.

For information on our estimates of the potential instantaneous effect to net income, which could result from sudden changes that may occur in equity markets, interest rates and implied market volatilities, see our discussion in “Part II – Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Introduction – Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates – Derivatives – GLB” in our 2015 Form 10-K.

RESULTS OF CONSOLIDATED OPERATIONS

Details underlying the consolidated results, deposits, net flows and account values (in millions) were as follows:

	For the Three Months			For the Nine Months		
	Ended September 30, 2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Net Income (Loss)						
Income (loss) from operations:						
Annuities	\$ 240	\$ 259	-7%	\$ 693	\$ 753	-8%
Retirement Plan Services	32	42	-24%	94	107	-12%
Life Insurance	167	36	NM	361	251	44%
Group Protection	28	17	65%	49	29	69%
Other Operations	(26)	(65)	60%	(69)	(127)	46%
Excluded realized gain (loss), after-tax	(4)	(11)	64%	(164)	(95)	-73%
Income (expense) from reserve changes (net of related amortization) on business sold through reinsurance, after-tax	-	-	NM	1	1	0%
Benefit ratio unlocking, after-tax	30	(51)	159%	34	(48)	171%
Net income (loss)	\$ 467	\$ 227	106%	\$ 999	\$ 871	15%

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,			For the Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Deposits						
Annuities	\$ 1,938	\$ 3,304	-41%	\$ 6,404	\$ 9,675	-34%
Retirement Plan Services	1,799	1,884	-5%	5,251	5,450	-4%
Life Insurance	1,490	1,400	6%	4,120	4,055	2%
Total deposits	\$ 5,227	\$ 6,588	-21%	\$ 15,775	\$ 19,180	-18%
Net Flows						
Annuities	\$ (868)	\$ 536	NM	\$ (1,354)	\$ 1,129	NM
Retirement Plan Services	97	251	-61%	180	673	-73%
Life Insurance	1,102	1,019	8%	2,910	2,836	3%
Total net flows	\$ 331	\$ 1,806	-82%	\$ 1,736	\$ 4,638	-63%

	As of September 30,		
	2016	2015	Change
Account Values			
Annuities	\$ 125,510	\$ 118,607	6%
Retirement Plan Services	57,268	52,844	8%
Life Insurance	45,182	42,868	5%
Total account values	\$ 227,960	\$ 214,319	6%

Comparison of the Three Months Ended September 30, 2016 to 2015

Net income increased due primarily to the following:

- The effect of unlocking.
- Favorable variable annuity net derivatives results.
- Increase in average account values due to higher average equity markets.
- Higher legal expenses in 2015.
- Growth in business in force.
- More favorable total non-medical loss ratio experience in our Group Protection segment.
- Higher tax benefits attributable to the release of reserves associated with prior tax years that closed in the third quarter of 2016.

The increase in net income was partially offset by spread compression due to average new money rates trailing our current portfolio yields, partially offset by actions implemented to reduce interest crediting rates.

Comparison of the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016 to 2015

Net income increased due primarily to the following:

- The effect of unlocking.
- Favorable variable annuity net derivatives results.
- Legal accrual releases during 2016 as compared to legal expenses during 2015.
- Growth in business in force.
- More favorable total non-medical loss ratio experience in our Group Protection segment.

The increase in net income was partially offset by the following:

- Higher realized losses driven by asset disposals and an increase in other-than-temporary impairment (“OTTI”) attributable to individual credit risks within our corporate bond holdings.
- Higher legal expenses related to certain investments.
- Less favorable investment income on alternative investments.
- Decline in average account values due to lower average equity markets.
- Spread compression due to average new money rates trailing our current portfolio yields, partially offset by actions implemented to reduce interest crediting rates.

RESULTS OF ANNUITIES

Income (Loss) from Operations

Details underlying the results for Annuities (in millions) were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,			For the Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Operating Revenues						
Insurance premiums (1)	\$ 45	\$ 129	-65%	\$ 264	\$ 264	0%
Fee income	535	520	3%	1,539	1,561	-1%
Net investment income	268	257	4%	777	751	3%
Operating realized gain (loss) (2)	45	45	0%	132	133	-1%
Other revenues (3)	107	109	-2%	311	332	-6%
Total operating revenues	1,000	1,060	-6%	3,023	3,041	-1%
Operating Expenses						
Interest credited	148	134	10%	432	416	4%
Benefits (1)	112	219	-49%	465	437	6%
Commissions and other expenses	437	379	15%	1,255	1,239	1%
Total operating expenses	697	732	-5%	2,152	2,092	3%
Income (loss) from operations before taxes	303	328	-8%	871	949	-8%
Federal income tax expense (benefit)	63	69	-9%	178	196	-9%
Income (loss) from operations	\$ 240	\$ 259	-7%	\$ 693	\$ 753	-8%

(1) Insurance premiums include primarily our income annuities that have a corresponding offset in benefits. Benefits include changes in income annuity reserves driven by premiums.

(2) See "Realized Gain (Loss) and Benefit Ratio Unlocking" below.

(3) Consists primarily of revenues attributable to broker-dealer services that are subject to market volatility.

Comparison of the Three Months Ended September 30, 2016 to 2015

Income from operations for this segment decreased due primarily to higher commissions and other expenses due to the effect of unlocking; and higher account values resulting in higher trail commissions.

The decrease in income from operations was partially offset primarily by the following:

- Lower benefits due to the effect of unlocking.
- Higher fee income driven by higher average daily variable account values as a result of higher average equity markets.

Comparison of the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016 to 2015

Income from operations for this segment decreased due primarily to the following:

- Higher benefits attributable to an increase in the growth in benefit reserves due to lower average equity markets, partially offset by the effect of unlocking.
- Lower fee income driven by lower average daily variable account values as a result of lower average equity markets and negative net flows.
- Higher commissions and other expenses due to the effect of unlocking; and higher asset-based commission rates resulting in higher trail commissions. This increase was partially offset by a decrease in amortization expense as a result of lower actual gross profits and amortization rates and lower incentive compensation as a result of production performance.

The decrease in income from operations was partially offset primarily by higher net investment income, net of interest credited, driven by higher average fixed account values as a result of positive net flows.

We provide information about this segment's operating revenue and operating expense line items, the period in which amounts are recognized, key drivers of changes and historical details underlying the line items and their associated drivers below.

See the Variable Account Value Information table within "Fee Income" below for drivers of changes in our variable account values and the Fixed Account Value Information table within "Net Investment Income and Interest Credited" below for drivers of changes in our fixed account values.

See “Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates – DAC, VOBA, DSI and DFEL – Unlocking” for more information about unlocking.

Additional Information

New deposits are an important component of net flows and key to our efforts to grow our business. Although deposits do not significantly affect current period income from operations, they can significantly impact future income from operations. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, 31% and 28% of our variable annuity deposits were on products without GLB riders, respectively, compared to 27% for the corresponding periods in 2015. As a result of market uncertainty and low interest rates, our variable annuity deposits for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, were significantly lower than the corresponding periods in 2015 resulting in negative net flows.

The other component of net flows relates to the retention of the business. An important measure of retention is the lapse rate, which compares the amount of full and partial withdrawals to the average account values. The overall lapse rate for our annuity products was 7% and 6% for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively, compared to 7% for the corresponding periods in 2015.

Our fixed annuity business includes products with discretionary crediting rates that are reset on an annual basis and are not subject to surrender charges. Our ability to retain annual reset annuities will be subject to current competitive conditions at the time interest rates for these products reset. We expect to manage the effects of spreads on near-term income from operations through portfolio management and, to a lesser extent, crediting rate actions, which assumes no significant changes in net flows into or out of our fixed accounts or other changes that may cause interest rate spreads to differ from our expectations. For information on interest rate spreads and interest rate risk, see “Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk – Interest Rate Risk” herein and “Part II – Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk – Interest Rate Risk – Interest Rate Risk on Fixed Insurance Businesses – Falling Rates” and “Part I – Item 1A. Risk Factors – Market Conditions – Changes in interest rates and sustained low interest rates may cause interest rate spreads to decrease and changes in interest rates may also result in increased contract withdrawals” in our 2015 Form 10-K.

On April 8, 2016, the DOL released the final fiduciary advice regulation that provides for a phased implementation, the first of which will be effective April 10, 2017, with full implementation by January 1, 2018. For information about regulatory risk including the potential impact of the DOL regulation, see “Department of Labor regulation defining fiduciary could cause changes to the manner in which we deliver products and services as well as changes in nature and amount of compensation and fees” in “Item 1A. Risk Factors” in our first quarter 2016 Form 10-Q.

For factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those set forth in this section, see “Forward-Looking Statements – Cautionary Language” above and “Part I – Item 1A. Risk Factors” in our 2015 Form 10-K as updated by “Item 1A. Risk Factors” in our first quarter 2016 Form 10-Q.

Fee Income

Details underlying fee income, account values and net flows (in millions) were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,			For the Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Fee Income						
Mortality, expense and other assessments	\$ 523	\$ 514	2%	\$ 1,517	\$ 1,541	-2%
Surrender charges	7	8	-13%	23	22	5%
DFEL:						
Deferrals	(10)	(10)	0%	(29)	(28)	-4%
Amortization, net of interest:						
Amortization, net of interest, excluding unlocking	8	4	100%	21	22	-5%
Unlocking	7	4	75%	7	4	75%
Total fee income	\$ 535	\$ 520	3%	\$ 1,539	\$ 1,561	-1%

	As of or For the Three Months Ended September 30,			As of or For the Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Variable Account Value Information						
Variable annuity deposits (1)	\$ 1,130	\$ 2,045	-45%	\$ 3,421	\$ 6,236	-45%
Increases (decreases) in variable annuity account values:						
Net flows (1)	(1,081)	(132)	NM	(2,739)	(595)	NM
Change in market value (1)	3,328	(6,540)	151%	4,735	(5,003)	195%
Transfers to the variable portion of variable annuity products						

from the fixed portion of variable annuity products	396	673	-41%	1,707	2,180	-22%
Variable annuity account values (1)	103,612	97,409	6%	103,612	97,409	6%
Average daily variable annuity account values (1)	103,088	101,515	2%	100,009	102,758	-3%
Average daily S&P 500	2,161	2,027	7%	2,063	2,064	0%

(1) Excludes the fixed portion of variable.

We charge contract holders mortality and expense assessments on variable annuity accounts to cover insurance and administrative expenses. These assessments are a function of the rates priced into the product and the average daily variable account values. Average daily account values are driven by net flows and variable fund returns. Charges on GLB riders are assessed based on a contractual rate that is applied either to the account value or the guaranteed amount. In addition, for our fixed annuity contracts and for some variable contracts, we collect surrender charges when contract holders surrender their contracts during their surrender charge periods to protect us from premature withdrawals. Fee income includes charges on both our variable and fixed annuity products, but excludes the attributed fees on our GLB riders; see “Part II – Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Realized Gain (Loss) and Benefit Ratio Unlocking – Operating Realized Gain (Loss)” in our 2015 Form 10-K for discussion of these attributed fees.

Net Investment Income and Interest Credited

Details underlying net investment income, interest credited (in millions) and our interest rate spread were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,			For the Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Net Investment Income						
Fixed maturity securities, mortgage loans on real estate and other, net of investment expenses	\$ 215	\$ 207	4%	\$ 645	\$ 619	4%
Commercial mortgage loan prepayment and bond make-whole premiums (1)	12	9	33%	18	22	-18%
Surplus investments (2)	41	41	0%	114	110	4%
Total net investment income	\$ 268	\$ 257	4%	\$ 777	\$ 751	3%
Interest Credited						
Amount provided to contract holders	\$ 140	\$ 131	7%	\$ 421	\$ 409	3%
DSI deferrals	(2)	(3)	33%	(13)	(15)	13%
Interest credited before DSI amortization	138	128	8%	408	394	4%
DSI amortization:						
Amortization, excluding unlocking	8	7	14%	22	24	-8%
Unlocking	2	(1)	300%	2	(2)	200%
Total interest credited	\$ 148	\$ 134	10%	\$ 432	\$ 416	4%

(1) See “Consolidated Investments – Commercial Mortgage Loan Prepayment and Bond Make-Whole Premiums” below for additional information.

(2) Represents net investment income on the required statutory surplus for this segment and includes the effect of investment income on alternative investments for such assets that are held in the portfolios supporting statutory surplus versus the portfolios supporting product liabilities.

	For the Three			For the Nine		
	Months Ended	Basis	Point	Months Ended	Basis	Point
	September 30,	September 30,	Change	September 30,	September 30,	Change
	2016	2015		2016	2015	
Interest Rate Spread						
Fixed maturity securities, mortgage loans on real estate and other, net of investment expenses	4.08%	4.19%	(11)	4.09%	4.21%	(12)
Commercial mortgage loan prepayment and bond make-whole premiums	0.23%	0.18%	5	0.12%	0.15%	(3)
Net investment income yield on reserves	4.31%	4.37%	(6)	4.21%	4.36%	(15)
Interest rate credited to contract holders	2.70%	2.56%	14	2.66%	2.60%	6
Interest rate spread	1.61%	1.81%	(20)	1.55%	1.76%	(21)

	As of or For the			As of or For the		
	Three	Three	Change	Nine	Nine	Change
	Months Ended	Months Ended		Months Ended	Months Ended	
	September 30,	September 30,		September 30,	September 30,	
	2016	2015		2016	2015	
Fixed Account Value Information						
Fixed annuity deposits (1)	\$ 808	\$ 1,259	-36%	\$ 2,983	\$ 3,439	-13%
Increases (decreases) in fixed annuity account values:						
Net flows (1)	213	668	-68%	1,385	1,724	-20%
Transfers from the fixed portion of variable annuity products to the variable portion of variable annuity products	(396)	(673)	41%	(1,707)	(2,180)	22%
Reinvested interest credited (1)	186	57	226%	486	375	30%
Fixed annuity account values (1)	21,898	21,198	3%	21,898	21,198	3%
Average fixed account values (1)	21,935	21,153	4%	21,867	21,210	3%
Average invested assets on reserves	21,064	19,868	6%	21,049	19,692	7%

(1) Includes the fixed portion of variable.

A portion of our investment income earned is credited to the contract holders of our fixed annuity products, including the fixed portion of variable annuity contracts. We expect to earn a spread between what we earn on the underlying general account investments supporting the fixed annuity product line, including the fixed portion of variable annuity contracts, and what we credit to our fixed annuity contract holders' accounts, including the fixed portion of variable annuity contracts. Changes in commercial mortgage loan prepayments and bond make-whole premiums, investment income on alternative investments and surplus investment income can vary significantly from period to period due to a number of factors and, therefore, may contribute to investment income results that are not indicative of the underlying trends.

Benefits

Details underlying benefits (in millions) were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,			For the Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Benefits						
Net death and other benefits, excluding unlocking	\$ 109	\$ 181	-40%	\$ 462	\$ 399	16%
Unlocking	3	38	-92%	3	38	-92%
Total benefits	\$ 112	\$ 219	-49%	\$ 465	\$ 437	6%

Benefits for this segment include changes in income annuity reserves driven by premiums, changes in benefit reserves and our expected costs associated with purchases of derivatives used to hedge our benefit ratio unlocking on benefit reserves associated with our guaranteed death benefit riders. For a corresponding offset of changes in income annuity reserves, see footnote 1 of "Income (Loss) from Operations" above.

Commissions and Other Expenses

Details underlying commissions and other expenses (in millions) were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,			For the Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Commissions and Other Expenses						
Commissions:						
Deferrable	\$ 87	\$ 142	-39%	\$ 277	\$ 416	-33%
Non-deferrable	127	118	8%	371	360	3%

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General and administrative expenses	99	107	-7%	303	321	-6%
Inter-segment reimbursement associated with reserve financing and LOC expenses (1)	2	1	100%	3	4	-25%
Taxes, licenses and fees	8	8	0%	26	26	0%
Total expenses incurred, excluding broker-dealer DAC deferrals	323 (100)	376 (160)	-14% 38%	980 (318)	1,127 (471)	-13% 32%
Total pre-broker-dealer expenses incurred, excluding amortization, net of interest DAC and VOBA amortization, net of interest:	223	216	3%	662	656	1%
Amortization, net of interest, excluding unlocking	92	93	-1%	265	294	-10%
Unlocking	17	(35)	149%	17	(35)	149%
Broker-dealer expenses incurred	105	105	0%	311	324	-4%
Total commissions and other expenses	\$ 437	\$ 379	15%	\$ 1,255	\$ 1,239	1%
DAC Deferrals						
As a percentage of sales/deposits	5.2%	4.8%		5.0%	4.9%	

(1) Includes reimbursements to Annuities from the Life Insurance segment for reserve financing, net of expenses incurred by Annuities for its use of letters of credit ("LOCs"). The inter-segment amounts are not reported on our Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss).

Commissions and other costs that result directly from and are essential to the successful acquisition of new or renewal business are deferred to the extent recoverable and are amortized over the lives of the contracts in relation to EGPs. Certain types of commissions, such as trail commissions that are based on account values, are expensed as incurred rather than deferred and amortized.

Broker-dealer expenses that vary with and are related to sales are expensed as incurred and not deferred and amortized. Fluctuations in these expenses correspond with fluctuations in other revenues.

RESULTS OF RETIREMENT PLAN SERVICES

Income (Loss) from Operations

Details underlying the results for Retirement Plan Services (in millions) were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2016			For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015			Change
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change	
Operating Revenues							
Fee income	\$ 58	\$ 60	-3%	\$ 170	\$ 182	-7%	
Net investment income	220	219	0%	637	634	0%	
Other revenues (1)	4	3	33%	12	10	20%	
Total operating revenues	282	282	0%	819	826	-1%	
Operating Expenses							
Interest credited	128	124	3%	379	370	2%	
Benefits	-	-	NM	1	1	0%	
Commissions and other expenses	109	101	8%	311	310	0%	
Total operating expenses	237	225	5%	691	681	1%	
Income (loss) from operations before taxes	45	57	-21%	128	145	-12%	
Federal income tax expense (benefit)	13	15	-13%	34	38	-11%	
Income (loss) from operations	\$ 32	\$ 42	-24%	\$ 94	\$ 107	-12%	

(1) Consists primarily of mutual fund account program revenues from mid to large employers.

Comparison of the Three Months Ended September 30, 2016 to 2015

Income from operations for this segment decreased due primarily to the following:

- Higher commissions and other expenses due to the effect of unlocking.
- Lower net investment income, net of interest credited, driven by spread compression due to average new money rates trailing our current portfolio yields, partially offset by higher average fixed account values and prepayment and bond make-whole premiums.

Comparison of the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016 to 2015

Income from operations for this segment decreased due primarily to the following:

- Lower fee income driven by lower average daily variable account values as a result of lower average equity markets.
- Lower net investment income, net of interest credited, driven by spread compression due to average new money rates trailing our current portfolio yields, partially offset by higher average fixed account values.

We provide information about this segment's operating revenue and operating expense line items, the period in which amounts are recognized, key drivers of changes and historical details underlying the line items and their associated drivers below.

See the Variable Account Value Information table within "Fee Income" below for drivers of changes in our variable account values and the Fixed Account Value Information table within "Net Investment Income and Interest Credited" below for drivers of changes in our fixed account values.

See "Consolidated Investments – Commercial Mortgage Loan Prepayment and Bond Make-Whole Premiums" below for more information on prepayment and bond make-whole premiums.

See "Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates – DAC, VOBA, DSI and DFEL – Unlocking" for information about unlocking.

Additional Information

Net flows in this business fluctuate based on the timing of larger plans being implemented on our platform and terminating over the course of the year.

New deposits are an important component of net flows and key to our efforts to grow our business. Although deposits do not significantly affect current period income from operations, they are an important indicator of future profitability. The other component of net flows relates to the retention of the business. An important measure of retention is the lapse rate, which compares the amount of full and partial withdrawals to the average account values. The overall lapse rate for the business was 12% for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, and September 30, 2015.

Our net flows are negatively affected by the continued net outflows from our oldest blocks of annuities business (as presented on our Account Value Roll Forward table below as “Multi-Fund® and Other”), which are also our highest margin product lines in this segment, due to the fact that they are mature blocks with low distribution and servicing costs. The proportion of these products to our total account values was 29% and 30% as of September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Due to this expected overall shift in business mix toward products with lower returns, an increase in new deposit production continues to be necessary to maintain earnings at current levels.

Our fixed annuity business includes products with discretionary and index-based crediting rates that are reset on either a quarterly or semi-annual basis. Our ability to retain quarterly or semi-annual reset annuities will be subject to current competitive conditions at the time interest rates for these products reset. We expect to manage the effects of spreads on near-term income from operations through portfolio management and, to a lesser extent, crediting rate actions, which assumes no significant changes in net flows into or out of our fixed accounts or other changes that may cause interest rate spreads to differ from our expectations. For information on interest rate spreads and interest rate risk, see “Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk – Interest Rate Risk” herein and “Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk – Interest Rate Risk – Interest Rate Risk on Fixed Insurance Businesses – Falling Rates” and “Part I – Item 1A. Risk Factors – Market Conditions – Changes in interest rates and sustained low interest rates may cause interest rate spreads to decrease and changes in interest rates may also result in increased contract withdrawals” in our 2015 Form 10-K.

On April 8, 2016, the DOL released the final fiduciary advice regulation that provides for a phased implementation, the first of which will be effective April 10, 2017, with full implementation by January 1, 2018. For information about regulatory risk including the potential impact of the DOL regulation, see “Department of Labor regulation defining fiduciary could cause changes to the manner in which we deliver products and services as well as changes in nature and amount of compensation and fees” in “Item 1A. Risk Factors” in our first quarter 2016 Form 10-Q.

For factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those set forth in this section, see “Forward-Looking Statements – Cautionary Language” above and “Part I – Item 1A. Risk Factors” in our 2015 Form 10-K as updated by “Item 1A. Risk Factors” in our first quarter 2016 Form 10-Q.

Fee Income

Details underlying fee income, account values and net flows (in millions) were as follows:

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	For the Three Months Ended September 30,			For the Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Fee Income						
Annuity expense assessments	\$ 43	\$ 46	-7%	\$ 126	\$ 140	-10%
Mutual fund fees	15	14	7%	42	41	2%
Total expense assessments	58	60	-3%	168	181	-7%
Surrender charges	-	-	NM	2	1	100%
Total fee income	\$ 58	\$ 60	-3%	\$ 170	\$ 182	-7%

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	For the Three Months Ended September 30,			For the Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Account Value Roll Forward (1)						
Small Market:						
Balance as of beginning-of-period	\$ 8,890	\$ 8,643	3%	\$ 8,653	\$ 8,574	1%
Gross deposits	525	530	-1%	1,471	1,433	3%
Withdrawals and deaths	(426)	(442)	4%	(1,381)	(1,362)	-1%
Net flows	99	88	13%	90	71	27%
Transfers between fixed and variable accounts	-	1	-100%	9	(7)	229%
Change in market value and reinvestment	317	(482)	166%	554	(388)	243%
Balance as of end-of-period	\$ 9,306	\$ 8,250	13%	\$ 9,306	\$ 8,250	13%
Mid – Large Market:						
Balance as of beginning-of-period	\$ 30,381	\$ 29,622	3%	\$ 29,279	\$ 28,067	4%
Gross deposits	1,140	1,214	-6%	3,348	3,610	-7%
Withdrawals and deaths	(974)	(855)	-14%	(2,776)	(2,307)	-20%
Net flows	166	359	-54%	572	1,303	-56%
Transfers between fixed and variable accounts	37	14	164%	69	11	NM
Change in market value and reinvestment	1,012	(1,398)	172%	1,676	(784)	NM
Balance as of end-of-period	\$ 31,596	\$ 28,597	10%	\$ 31,596	\$ 28,597	10%
Multi-Fund® and Other:						
Balance as of beginning-of-period	\$ 16,159	\$ 16,724	-3%	\$ 16,168	\$ 16,898	-4%
Gross deposits	134	140	-4%	432	407	6%
Withdrawals and deaths	(302)	(336)	10%	(914)	(1,108)	18%
Net flows	(168)	(196)	14%	(482)	(701)	31%
Change in market value and reinvestment	375	(531)	171%	680	(200)	NM
Balance as of end-of-period	\$ 16,366	\$ 15,997	2%	\$ 16,366	\$ 15,997	2%
Total:						
Balance as of beginning-of-period	\$ 55,430	\$ 54,989	1%	\$ 54,100	\$ 53,539	1%
Gross deposits	1,799	1,884	-5%	5,251	5,450	-4%
Withdrawals and deaths	(1,702)	(1,633)	-4%	(5,071)	(4,777)	-6%
Net flows	97	251	-61%	180	673	-73%
Transfers between fixed and variable accounts	37	15	147%	78	4	NM
Change in market value and reinvestment	1,704	(2,411)	171%	2,910	(1,372)	NM
Balance as of end-of-period	\$ 57,268	\$ 52,844	8%	\$ 57,268	\$ 52,844	8%

(1)

Includes mutual fund account values and other third-party trustee-held assets. These items are not included in the separate accounts reported on our Consolidated Balance Sheets as we do not have any ownership interest in them.

	As of or For the Three Months Ended September 30,			As of or For the Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Variable Account Value Information						
Variable annuity deposits (1)	\$ 381	\$ 342	11%	\$ 1,098	\$ 1,044	5%
Increases (decreases) in variable annuity account values:						
Net flows (1)	(122)	(155)	21%	(417)	(568)	27%
Change in market value (1)	552	(1,028)	154%	881	(779)	213%
Transfers from the variable portion of variable annuity products to the fixed portion of variable annuity products						
Variable annuity account values (1)	14,310	13,727	4%	14,310	13,727	4%
Average daily variable annuity account values (1)	14,266	14,529	-2%	13,860	15,062	-8%
Average daily S&P 500	2,161	2,027	7%	2,063	2,064	0%

(1) Excludes the fixed portion of variable.

We charge expense assessments to cover insurance and administrative expenses. Expense assessments are generally equal to a percentage of the daily variable account values. Average daily account values are driven by net flows and the equity markets. Our expense assessments include fees we earn for the services that we provide to our mutual fund programs. In addition, for both our fixed and variable annuity contracts, we collect surrender charges when contract holders surrender their contracts during the surrender charge periods to protect us from premature withdrawals.

Net Investment Income and Interest Credited

Details underlying net investment income, interest credited (in millions) and our interest rate spread were as follows:

For the Three Months Ended September 30,	For the Nine Months Ended September 30,
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	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Net Investment Income						
Fixed maturity securities, mortgage loans on real estate and other, net of investment expenses	\$ 190	\$ 194	-2%	\$ 571	\$ 569	0%
Commercial mortgage loan prepayment and bond make-whole premiums (1)	12	8	50%	16	16	0%
Surplus investments (2)	18	17	6%	50	49	2%
Total net investment income	\$ 220	\$ 219	0%	\$ 637	\$ 634	0%
Interest Credited	\$ 128	\$ 124	3%	\$ 379	\$ 370	2%

(1) See “Consolidated Investments – Commercial Mortgage Loan Prepayment and Bond Make-Whole Premiums” below for additional information.

(2) Represents net investment income on the required statutory surplus for this segment and includes the effect of investment income on alternative investments for such assets that are held in the portfolios supporting statutory surplus versus the portfolios supporting product liabilities.

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2016			For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015		
		Basis Point	Change		Basis Point	Change
Interest Rate Spread						
Fixed maturity securities, mortgage loans on real estate and other, net of investment expenses	4.48%	4.71%	(23)	4.52%	4.66%	(14)
Commercial mortgage loan prepayment and bond make-whole premiums	0.27%	0.19%	8	0.13%	0.13%	-
Net investment income yield on reserves	4.75%	4.90%	(15)	4.65%	4.79%	(14)
Interest rate credited to contract holders	3.00%	3.01%	(1)	2.99%	3.01%	(2)
Interest rate spread	1.75%	1.89%	(14)	1.66%	1.78%	(12)

	As of or For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2016			As of or For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015		
		Change			Change	
Fixed Account Value Information						
Fixed annuity deposits (1)	\$ 555	\$ 425	31%	\$ 1,423	\$ 1,295	10%
Increases (decreases) in fixed annuity account values:						
Net flows (1)	99	(121)	182%	(88)	(271)	68%
Transfers to the fixed portion of variable annuity products from the variable portion of variable annuity products	79	91	-13%	248	203	22%
Reinvested interest credited (1)	129	126	2%	379	370	2%
Fixed annuity account values (1)	17,387	16,649	4%	17,387	16,649	4%
Average fixed account values (1)	17,137	16,552	4%	16,882	16,385	3%
Average invested assets on reserves	16,998	16,456	3%	16,808	16,286	3%

(1) Includes the fixed portion of variable.

A portion of our investment income earned is credited to the contract holders of our fixed annuity products, including the fixed portion of variable annuity contracts. We expect to earn a spread between what we earn on the underlying general account investments supporting the fixed annuity product line, including the fixed portion of variable annuity contracts, and what we credit to our fixed annuity contract holders' accounts, including the fixed portion of variable annuity contracts. Commercial mortgage loan prepayments and bond make-whole premiums, investment income on alternative investments and surplus investment income can vary significantly from period to period due to a number of factors and, therefore, may contribute to investment income results that are not indicative of the underlying trends.

Benefits

Benefits for this segment include changes in benefit reserves and our expected costs associated with purchases of derivatives used to hedge our benefit ratio unlocking.

Commissions and Other Expenses

Details underlying commissions and other expenses (in millions) were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,			For the Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Commissions and Other Expenses						
Commissions:						
Deferrable	\$ 3	\$ 4	-25%	\$ 10	\$ 11	-9%
Non-deferrable	17	15	13%	49	48	2%
General and administrative expenses	81	79	3%	236	235	0%
Taxes, licenses and fees	4	4	0%	14	13	8%
Total expenses incurred	105	102	3%	309	307	1%
DAC deferrals	(6)	(6)	0%	(19)	(20)	5%
Total expenses recognized before amortization	99	96	3%	290	287	1%
DAC and VOBA amortization, net of interest:						
Amortization, net of interest, excluding unlocking	6	9	-33%	18	27	-33%
Unlocking	4	(4)	200%	3	(4)	175%
Total commissions and other expenses	\$ 109	\$ 101	8%	\$ 311	\$ 310	0%
DAC Deferrals						
As a percentage of annuity sales/deposits	0.6%	0.8%		0.8%	0.9%	

Commissions and other costs that result directly from and are essential to the successful acquisition of new or renewal business are deferred to the extent recoverable and are amortized over the lives of the contracts in relation to EGPs. Certain types of commissions, such as trail commissions that are based on account values, are expensed as incurred rather than deferred and amortized. Distribution expenses associated with the sale of mutual fund products are expensed as incurred.

RESULTS OF LIFE INSURANCE

Income (Loss) from Operations

Details underlying the results for Life Insurance (in millions) were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,			For the Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Operating Revenues						
Insurance premiums (1)	\$ 174	\$ 166	5%	\$ 524	\$ 475	10%
Fee income	780	890	-12%	2,188	2,187	0%
Net investment income	665	662	0%	1,910	1,913	0%
Operating realized gain (loss) (2)	(1)	-	NM	(1)	2	NM
Other revenues	12	9	33%	25	23	9%
Total operating revenues	1,630	1,727	-6%	4,646	4,600	1%
Operating Expenses						
Interest credited	349	344	1%	1,045	1,026	2%
Benefits	522	578	-10%	1,971	1,901	4%
Commissions and other expenses	513	759	-32%	1,106	1,319	-16%
Total operating expenses	1,384	1,681	-18%	4,122	4,246	-3%
Income (loss) from operations before taxes	246	46	NM	524	354	48%
Federal income tax expense (benefit)	79	10	NM	163	103	58%
Income (loss) from operations	\$ 167	\$ 36	NM	\$ 361	\$ 251	44%

(1) Includes term insurance premiums, which have a corresponding partial offset in benefits for changes in reserves.

(2) See "Realized Gain (Loss) and Benefit Ratio Unlocking" below.

Comparison of the Three Months Ended September 30, 2016 to 2015

Income from operations for this segment increased due primarily to the following:

- Lower commissions and other expenses due to the effect of unlocking.
- Lower benefits due to the effect of unlocking.

The increase in income from operations was partially offset by lower fee income due to the effect of unlocking.

Comparison of the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016 to 2015

Income from operations for this segment increased due primarily to lower commissions and other expenses due to the effect of unlocking, partially offset by higher margins and amortization rates.

The increase in income from operations was partially offset by the following:

- Higher benefits due to growth in business in force, partially offset by the effect of unlocking.
- Lower net investment income, net of interest credited, driven by less favorable investment income on alternative investments.

We provide information about this segment's operating revenue and operating expense line items, the period in which amounts are recognized, key drivers of changes and historical details underlying the line items and their associated drivers below.

See "Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates – DAC, VOBA, DSI and DFEL – Unlocking" for more information about unlocking.

See "Consolidated Investments – Alternative Investments" below for more information on alternative investments.

Strategies to Address Statutory Reserve Strain

Our insurance subsidiaries have statutory surplus and risk-based capital (“RBC”) levels above current regulatory required levels. Term products and UL products containing secondary guarantees require reserves calculated pursuant to the Valuation of Life Insurance Policies Model Regulation (“XXX”) and Actuarial Guideline 38 (“AG38”). For information on strategies we use to reduce the statutory reserve strain caused by XXX and AG38, see “Review of Consolidated Financial Condition – Sources of Liquidity and Cash Flow – Insurance Subsidiaries’ Statutory Capital and Surplus” below.

Additional Information

Mortality was in line with our expectations during the third quarter of 2016. Generally, we see lower claim counts in the second half of the year due to the effects of seasonality.

For information on interest rate spreads and interest rate risk, see “Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk – Interest Rate Risk” herein and “Part II – Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk – Interest Rate Risk – Interest Rate Risk on Fixed Insurance Businesses – Falling Rates” and “Part I – Item 1A. Risk Factors – Market Conditions – Changes in interest rates and sustained low interest rates may cause interest rate spreads to decrease and changes in interest rates may also result in increased contract withdrawals” in our 2015 Form 10-K.

For factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those set forth in this section, see “Forward-Looking Statements – Cautionary Language” above and “Part I – Item 1A. Risk Factors” in our 2015 Form 10-K as updated by “Item 1A. Risk Factors” in our first quarter 2016 Form 10-Q.

Insurance Premiums

Insurance premiums relate to traditional products and are a function of the rates priced into the product and the level of business in force. Business in force, in turn, is driven by sales, persistency and mortality experience.

Fee Income

Details underlying fee income, sales, net flows, account values and in-force face amount (in millions) were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,			For the Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Fee Income						
Cost of insurance assessments	\$ 457	\$ 411	11%	\$ 1,338	\$ 1,224	9%
Expense assessments	333	302	10%	942	864	9%
Surrender charges	8	10	-20%	30	31	-3%
DFEL:						
Deferrals	(154)	(131)	-18%	(422)	(361)	-17%
Amortization, net of interest:						
Amortization, net of interest, excluding unlocking	80	70	14%	244	201	21%
Unlocking	56	228	-75%	56	228	-75%
Total fee income	\$ 780	\$ 890	-12%	\$ 2,188	\$ 2,187	0%

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,			For the Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Sales by Product						
UL	\$ 23	\$ 23	0%	\$ 65	\$ 66	-2%
MoneyGuard®	56	52	8%	150	137	9%
IUL	23	21	10%	59	59	0%
VUL	52	47	11%	123	134	-8%
Term	31	20	55%	85	61	39%
Total individual life sales	185	163	13%	482	457	5%
Executive Benefits	8	10	-20%	24	70	-66%
Total sales	\$ 193	\$ 173	12%	\$ 506	\$ 527	-4%
Net Flows						
Deposits	\$ 1,490	\$ 1,400	6%	\$ 4,120	\$ 4,055	2%

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Withdrawals and deaths	(388)	(381)	-2%	(1,210)	(1,219)	1%
Net flows	\$ 1,102	\$ 1,019	8%	\$ 2,910	\$ 2,836	3%
Contract Holder Assessments	\$ 1,074	\$ 987	9%	\$ 3,119	\$ 2,889	8%

	As of September 30,		
	2016	2015	Change
Account Values			
UL	\$ 32,931	\$ 32,154	2%
VUL	9,963	8,425	18%
Interest-sensitive whole life	2,288	2,289	0%
Total account values	\$ 45,182	\$ 42,868	5%
In-Force Face Amount			
UL and other	\$ 334,601	\$ 328,115	2%
Term insurance	350,047	325,522	8%
Total in-force face amount	\$ 684,648	\$ 653,637	5%

Fee income relates only to interest-sensitive products and includes cost of insurance assessments, expense assessments (net of deferrals and amortization related to DFEL) and surrender charges. Cost of insurance and expense assessments are deducted from our contract holders' account values. These amounts are a function of the rates priced into the product and premiums received, face amount in force and account values. Business in force, in turn, is driven by sales, persistency and mortality experience.

Sales are not recorded as a component of revenues (other than for traditional products) and do not have a significant effect on current quarter income from operations but are indicators of future profitability. Generally, we have higher sales during the second half of the year with the fourth quarter being our strongest.

Sales in the table above and as discussed above were reported as follows:

- MoneyGuard®, our linked-benefit product – 15% of total expected premium deposits;
- UL, IUL and VUL – first year commissionable premiums plus 5% of excess premiums received, including an adjustment for internal replacements of approximately 50% of commissionable premiums;
- Executive Benefits – single premium bank-owned UL and VUL, 15% of single premium deposits, and corporate owned UL and VUL, first year commissionable premiums plus 5% of excess premium received, including an adjustment for internal replacements of approximately 50% of commissionable premiums; and
- Term – 100% of annualized first year premiums.

We monitor the business environment, including but not limited to the regulatory and interest rate environments, and make changes to our product offerings and inforce products as needed, and as permitted under the policies, to sustain the future profitability of our segment. We continue to focus on maintaining our diversified balance of life sales across all products, with an emphasis on products without long-term guarantees. Individual life sales without long-term guarantees were 63% and 66% for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively, compared to 65% and 63% for the corresponding periods in 2015.

Net Investment Income and Interest Credited

Details underlying net investment income, interest credited (in millions) and our interest rate spread were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,			For the Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Net Investment Income						
Fixed maturity securities, mortgage loans on real estate and other, net of investment expenses	\$ 580	\$ 575	1%	\$ 1,739	\$ 1,713	2%
Commercial mortgage loan prepayment and bond make-whole premiums (1)	23	14	64%	36	37	-3%
Alternative investments (2)	23	32	-28%	26	53	-51%

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Surplus investments (3)	39	41	-5%	109	110	-1%
Total net investment income	\$ 665	\$ 662	0%	\$ 1,910	\$ 1,913	0%
Interest Credited	\$ 349	\$ 344	1%	\$ 1,045	\$ 1,026	2%

- (1) See “Consolidated Investments – Commercial Mortgage Loan Prepayment and Bond Make-Whole Premiums” below for additional information.
- (2) See “Consolidated Investments – Alternative Investments” below for additional information.
- (3) Represents net investment income on the required statutory surplus for this segment and includes the effect of investment income on alternative investments for such assets that are held in the portfolios supporting statutory surplus versus the portfolios supporting product liabilities.

	For the Three			For the Nine		
	Months Ended	Basis	Months Ended	Basis	Months Ended	Basis
	September 30,	Point	September 30,	Point	September 30,	Point
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Interest Rate Yields and Spread						
Attributable to interest-sensitive products:						
Fixed maturity securities, mortgage loans on real estate and other, net of investment expenses	5.22%	5.33%	(11)	5.23%	5.34%	(11)
Commercial mortgage loan prepayment and bond make-whole premiums	0.19%	0.14%	5	0.11%	0.12%	(1)
Alternative investments	0.23%	0.33%	(10)	0.08%	0.18%	(10)
Net investment income yield on reserves	5.64%	5.80%	(16)	5.42%	5.64%	(22)
Interest rate credited to contract holders	3.89%	3.92%	(3)	3.91%	3.92%	(1)
Interest rate spread	1.75%	1.88%	(13)	1.51%	1.72%	(21)
Attributable to traditional products:						
Fixed maturity securities, mortgage loans on real estate and other, net of investment expenses	5.06%	5.15%	(9)	5.14%	5.15%	(1)
Commercial mortgage loan prepayment and bond make-whole premiums	0.33%	0.10%	23	0.12%	0.10%	2
Net investment income yield on reserves	5.39%	5.25%	14	5.26%	5.25%	1

	For the Three			For the Nine		
	Months Ended	Months Ended	Change	Months Ended	Months Ended	Change
	September 30,	September 30,		September 30,	September 30,	
	2016	2015		2016	2015	
Averages						
Attributable to interest-sensitive products:						
Invested assets on reserves	\$ 40,381	\$ 38,832	4%	\$ 40,184	\$ 38,533	4%
Account values – universal and whole life	35,599	34,812	2%	35,459	34,589	3%
Attributable to traditional products:						
Invested assets on reserves	4,283	4,442	-4%	4,214	4,382	-4%

A portion of the investment income earned for this segment is credited to contract holder accounts. Statutory reserves will typically grow at a faster rate than account values because of the AG38 reserve requirements. Invested assets are based upon the statutory reserve liabilities and are affected by various reserve adjustments, including financing transactions providing relief from AG38 reserve requirements. These financing transactions lead to a transfer of invested assets from this segment to Other Operations. We expect to earn a spread between what we earn on the underlying general account investments and what we credit to our contract holders' accounts. We use our investment

income to offset the earnings effect of the associated growth of our policy reserves for traditional products. Commercial mortgage loan prepayments and bond make-whole premiums and investment income on alternative investments can vary significantly from period to period due to a number of factors, and, therefore, may contribute to investment income results that are not indicative of the underlying trends.

Benefits

Details underlying benefits (dollars in millions) were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2016			For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015			Change		
Benefits									
Death claims direct and assumed	\$ 1,086	\$ 935	16%	\$ 3,225	\$ 2,986	8%			
Death claims ceded	(523)	(413)	-27%	(1,410)	(1,292)	-9%			
Reserves released on death	(142)	(111)	-28%	(460)	(404)	-14%			
Net death benefits	421	411	2%	1,355	1,290	5%			
Change in secondary guarantee life insurance product reserves:									
Change in reserves, excluding unlocking	167	147	14%	458	430	7%			
Unlocking	(170)	(138)	-23%	(170)	(138)	-23%			
Change in MoneyGuard® reserves:									
Change in reserves, excluding unlocking	59	37	59%	158	97	63%			
Unlocking	(15)	56	NM	(15)	56	NM			
Other benefits (1)	60	65	-8%	185	166	11%			
Total benefits	\$ 522	\$ 578	-10%	\$ 1,971	\$ 1,901	4%			
Death claims per \$1,000 of in-force	2.48	2.52	-2%	2.69	2.66	1%			

(1) Includes primarily changes in reserves and dividends on traditional and other products.

Benefits for this segment include claims incurred during the period in excess of the associated reserves for its interest-sensitive and traditional products. In addition, benefits include the change in secondary guarantee and linked-benefit life insurance product reserves. These reserves are affected by changes in expected future trends of assessments and benefits causing unlocking adjustments to these liabilities similar to DAC, VOBA and DFEL. Generally, we have higher mortality in the first quarter of the year due to the seasonality of claims. See “Future Contract Benefits and Other Contract Holder Funds” in Note 1 of our 2015 Form 10-K for additional information.

Commissions and Other Expenses

Details underlying commissions and other expenses (in millions) were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,			For the Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Commissions and Other Expenses						
Commissions	\$ 190	\$ 175	9%	\$ 512	\$ 497	3%
General and administrative expenses	137	122	12%	392	373	5%
Expenses associated with reserve financing	23	20	15%	64	59	8%
Taxes, licenses and fees	40	39	3%	120	115	4%
Total expenses incurred	390	356	10%	1,088	1,044	4%
DAC and VOBA deferrals	(219)	(193)	-13%	(582)	(555)	-5%
Total expenses recognized before amortization	171	163	5%	506	489	3%
DAC and VOBA amortization, net of interest:						
Amortization, net of interest, excluding unlocking	121	107	13%	377	339	11%
Unlocking	220	488	-55%	220	488	-55%
Other intangible amortization	1	1	0%	3	3	0%
Total commissions and other expenses	\$ 513	\$ 759	-32%	\$ 1,106	\$ 1,319	-16%
DAC and VOBA Deferrals						
As a percentage of sales	113.5%	111.6%		115.0%	105.3%	

Commissions and costs that result directly from and are essential to successful acquisition of new or renewal business are deferred to the extent recoverable and for our interest-sensitive products are generally amortized over the life of the contracts in relation to EGPs. For our traditional products, DAC and VOBA are amortized on either a straight-line basis or as a level percent of premium of the related contracts, depending on the block of business. When comparing DAC and VOBA deferrals as a percentage of sales for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, to the corresponding periods in 2015, the increase was primarily a result of changes in sales mix to products with higher commission rates.

RESULTS OF GROUP PROTECTION

Income (Loss) from Operations

Details underlying the results for Group Protection (in millions) were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2016			For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015			Change
Operating Revenues							
Insurance premiums	\$ 485	\$ 519	-7%	\$ 1,452	\$ 1,647	-12%	
Net investment income	45	48	-6%	131	138	-5%	
Other revenues	4	3	33%	10	7	43%	
Total operating revenues	534	570	-6%	1,593	1,792	-11%	
Operating Expenses							
Interest credited	1	-	NM	2	2	0%	
Benefits	291	386	-25%	976	1,248	-22%	
Commissions and other expenses	198	158	25%	540	497	9%	
Total operating expenses	490	544	-10%	1,518	1,747	-13%	
Income (loss) from operations before taxes	44	26	69%	75	45	67%	
Federal income tax expense (benefit)	16	9	78%	26	16	63%	
Income (loss) from operations	\$ 28	\$ 17	65%	\$ 49	\$ 29	69%	

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2016			For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015			Change
Income (Loss) from Operations by							

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Product Line						
Life	\$ 5	\$ 13	-62%	\$ 10	\$ 18	-44%
Disability	22	4	NM	38	9	NM
Dental	1	-	NM	-	-	NM
Total non-medical	28	17	65%	48	27	78%
Medical	-	-	NM	1	2	-50%
Income (loss) from operations	\$ 28	\$ 17	65%	\$ 49	\$ 29	69%

Comparison of the Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016 to 2015

Income from operations for this segment increased due primarily to lower benefits driven by favorable experience in all product lines and favorable reserve refinements in our long-term disability business.

The increase in income from operations was partially offset primarily by the following:

- Higher commissions and other expenses due to higher amortization of DAC driven by model refinements.
- Lower insurance premiums driven by re-pricing actions on our employer-paid life and disability business.

We provide information about this segment's operating revenue and operating expense line items, the period in which amounts are

recognized, key drivers of changes and historical details underlying the line items and their associated drivers below.

Additional Information

Management compares trends in actual loss ratios to pricing expectations as group-underwriting risks change over time. We expect normal fluctuations in our total non-medical loss ratio, as claims experience is inherently uncertain. For every one percent increase in the total non-medical loss ratio, we would expect an approximate annual \$12 million to \$14 million decrease to income from operations. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, our total non-medical loss ratio of 60.1% and 67.4%, respectively, decreased from the prior periods due primarily to favorable reserve refinements and higher claim recoveries in our long-term disability business and favorable mortality in our life business. Excluding the impact of the favorable reserve refinements, our total non-medical loss ratios for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, were 70.2% and 70.7%, respectively.

For information on the effects of current interest rates on our long-term disability claim reserves, see “Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk – Interest Rate Risk – Effect of Interest Rate Sensitivity” in our 2015 Form 10-K.

For factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those set forth in this section, see “Forward-Looking Statements –

Cautionary Language” above and “Part I – Item 1A. Risk Factors” in our 2015 Form 10-K as updated by “Item 1A. Risk Factors” in our first quarter 2016 Form 10-Q.

Insurance Premiums

Details underlying insurance premiums (in millions) were as follows:

Insurance Premiums by Product Line	For the Three Months Ended September 30,			For the Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Life	\$ 205	\$ 226	-9%	\$ 617	\$ 687	-10%
Disability	222	240	-8%	665	733	-9%
Dental	58	56	4%	170	172	-1%
Total non-medical	485	522	-7%	1,452	1,592	-9%
Medical	-	(3)	100%	-	55	-100%
Total insurance premiums	\$ 485	\$ 519	-7%	\$ 1,452	\$ 1,647	-12%
Sales	\$ 78	\$ 61	28%	\$ 208	\$ 179	16%

Our cost of insurance and policy administration charges are embedded in the premiums charged to our customers. The premiums are a function of the rates priced into the product and our business in force. Business in force, in turn, is driven by sales and persistency experience.

Sales relate to new contract holders and new programs sold to existing contract holders. We believe that the trend in sales is an important indicator of development of business in force over time. Sales in the table above are the combined annualized premiums for our life, disability and dental products.

Net Investment Income

We use our investment income to offset the earnings effect of the associated build of our reserves, which are a function of our insurance premiums and the yields on our invested assets.

Benefits and Interest Credited

Details underlying benefits and interest credited (in millions) and loss ratios by product line were as follows:

Generally, we have higher mortality in the first quarter of the year due to the seasonality of claims.

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,			For the Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Benefits and Interest Credited by Product Line						
Life	\$ 136	\$ 159	-14%	\$ 427	\$ 504	-15%
Disability	118	190	-38%	431	573	-25%
Dental	38	39	-3%	120	124	-3%
Total non-medical	292	388	-25%	978	1,201	-19%
Medical	-	(2)	100%	-	49	-100%
Total benefits and interest credited	\$ 292	\$ 386	-24%	\$ 978	\$ 1,250	-22%
Loss Ratios by Product Line						
Life	66.1%	70.5%		69.2%	73.4%	
Disability	52.9%	79.3%		65.0%	78.1%	
Dental	66.6%	70.3%		70.2%	71.9%	
Total non-medical	60.1%	74.5%		67.4%	75.4%	

Commissions and Other Expenses

Details underlying commissions and other expenses (in millions) were as follows:

For the Three

For the Nine

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	Months Ended September 30, 2016			Months Ended September 30, 2015		
			Change			Change
Commissions and Other Expenses						
Commissions	\$ 57	\$ 62	-8%	\$ 181	\$ 197	-8%
General and administrative expenses	87	80	9%	249	238	5%
Taxes, licenses and fees	15	15	0%	43	44	-2%
Total expenses incurred	159	157	1%	473	479	-1%
DAC deferrals	(14)	(16)	13%	(46)	(46)	0%
Total expenses recognized before amortization	145	141	3%	427	433	-1%
DAC and VOBA amortization, net of interest	53	17	212%	113	64	77%
Total commissions and other expenses	\$ 198	\$ 158	25%	\$ 540	\$ 497	9%
DAC Deferrals						
As a percentage of insurance premiums	2.9%	3.1%		3.2%	2.8%	

Commissions and other costs that result directly from and are essential to the successful acquisition of new or renewal business are deferred to the extent recoverable and are amortized in relation to the revenues of the related contracts. Certain broker commissions that vary with and are related to paid premiums are expensed as incurred. The level of expenses is an important driver of profitability for this segment as group insurance contracts are offered within an environment that competes on the basis of price and service. Generally, we have higher amortization in the first quarter of the year due to a significant number of policies renewing in the quarter. When comparing DAC and VOBA amortization, net of interest, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, to the corresponding periods in 2015, the increase was due to DAC model refinements.

RESULTS OF OTHER OPERATIONS

Income (Loss) from Operations

Details underlying the results for Other Operations (in millions) were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2016			For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015			Change
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change	
Operating Revenues							
Insurance premiums (1)	\$ 3	\$ 11	-73%	\$ 12	\$ 11	9%	
Net investment income	61	67	-9%	175	192	-9%	
Amortization of deferred gain on business sold through reinsurance	18	18	0%	53	53	0%	
Media revenues (net)	-	-	NM	-	31	-100%	
Other revenues	2	-	NM	4	-	NM	
Total operating revenues	84	96	-13%	244	287	-15%	
Operating Expenses							
Interest credited	17	20	-15%	56	61	-8%	
Benefits	49	52	-6%	107	108	-1%	
Media expenses	-	-	NM	-	28	-100%	
Other expenses	19	50	-62%	17	81	-79%	
Interest and debt expense	66	67	-1%	202	204	-1%	
Total operating expenses	151	189	-20%	382	482	-21%	
Income (loss) from operations before taxes	(67)	(93)	28%	(138)	(195)	29%	
Federal income tax expense (benefit)	(41)	(28)	-46%	(69)	(68)	-1%	
Income (loss) from operations	\$ (26)	\$ (65)	60%	\$ (69)	\$ (127)	46%	

(1) Includes our disability income business, which has a corresponding offset in benefits for changes in reserves.

Comparison of the Three Months Ended September 30, 2016 to 2015

Loss from operations for Other Operations decreased due primarily to the following:

- Lower other expenses in 2016 due to lower legal expenses, partially offset by the effect of changes in our stock price on our deferred compensation plans, as our stock price increased significantly during the third quarter of 2016 compared to a significant decrease during the third quarter of 2015 (see “Other Expenses” below for more information).
- Higher tax benefits attributable to the release of reserves associated with prior tax years that closed in the third quarter of 2016.

Comparison of the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016 to 2015

Loss from operations for Other Operations decreased due primarily to the following:

- Legal accrual releases in 2016 as compared to higher legal expenses in 2015.
- The effect of changes in our stock price on our deferred compensation plans, as our stock price slightly decreased during 2016 compared to a significant decrease during 2015 (see “Other Expenses” below for more information).
- Higher tax benefits attributable to the release of reserves associated with prior tax years that closed in the third quarter of 2016.

We provide information about Other Operations’ operating revenue and operating expense line items, the period in which amounts are recognized, key drivers of changes and historical details underlying the line items and their associated drivers below.

Additional Information

Benefits for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, were elevated due to modifying certain assumptions on the reserves supporting our run-off institutional pension business.

For factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those set forth in this section, see “Forward-Looking Statements – Cautionary Language” above and “Part I – Item 1A. Risk Factors” in our 2015 Form 10-K as updated by “Item 1A. Risk Factors” in our first quarter 2016 Form 10-Q.

Net Investment Income and Interest Credited

We utilize an internal formula to determine the amount of capital that is allocated to our business segments. Investment income on capital in excess of the calculated amounts is reported in Other Operations. If our business segments require increases in statutory reserves, surplus or investments, the amount of excess capital that is retained by Other Operations would decrease and net investment income would be negatively affected.

Write-downs for OTTI decrease the recorded value of our invested assets owned by the business segments. These write-downs are not included in the income from operations of our business segments. When impairment occurs, assets are transferred to the business segments' portfolios and will reduce the future net investment income for Other Operations. Statutory reserve adjustments for our business segments can also cause allocations of invested assets between the business segments and Other Operations.

The majority of our interest credited relates to our reinsurance operations sold to Swiss Re Life & Health America, Inc. ("Swiss Re") in 2001. A substantial amount of the business was sold through indemnity reinsurance transactions, which is still recorded in our consolidated financial statements. The interest credited corresponds to investment income earnings on the assets we continue to hold for this business. There is no effect to income or loss in Other Operations or on a consolidated basis for these amounts because interest earned on the blocks that continue to be reinsured is passed through to Swiss Re in the form of interest credited.

Benefits

Benefits are recognized when incurred for institutional pension products and disability income business.

Other Expenses

Details underlying other expenses (in millions) were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2016			For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Other Expenses						
General and administrative expenses:						
Legal	\$ -	\$ 46	-100%	\$ (9)	\$ 60	NM
Branding	5	6	-17%	23	18	28%
Other (1)	21	6	250%	22	21	5%
Total general and administrative expenses	26	58	-55%	36	99	-64%
Taxes, licenses and fees	(3)	(5)	40%	(10)	(10)	0%
Inter-segment reimbursement associated with reserve financing and LOC expenses (2)	(4)	(3)	-33%	(9)	(8)	-13%
Total other expenses	\$ 19	\$ 50	-62%	\$ 17	\$ 81	-79%

- (1) Includes expenses that are corporate in nature including charitable contributions, the portion of our deferred compensation plan expense attributable to participants' selection of LNC stock as the measure for their investment return and other expenses not allocated to our business segments.
- (2) Consists of reimbursements to Other Operations from the Life Insurance segment for the use of proceeds from certain issuances of senior notes that were used as long-term structured solutions, net of expenses incurred by Other Operations for its use of LOCs.

Interest and Debt Expense

Our current level of interest expense may not be indicative of the future due to, among other things, the timing of the use of cash, the availability of funds from our inter-company cash management program and the future cost of capital. For additional information on our financing activities, see "Review of Consolidated Financial Condition – Liquidity and Capital Resources – Sources of Liquidity and Cash Flow – Financing Activities" below.

REALIZED GAIN (LOSS) AND BENEFIT RATIO UNLOCKING

Details underlying realized gain (loss), after-DAC(1) and benefit ratio unlocking (in millions) were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,			For the Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Components of Realized Gain (Loss), Pre-Tax						
Total operating realized gain (loss)	\$ 44	\$ 45	-2%	\$ 131	\$ 135	-3%
Total excluded realized gain (loss)	(7)	(18)	61%	(252)	(146)	-73%
Total realized gain (loss), pre-tax	\$ 37	\$ 27	37%	\$ (121)	\$ (11)	NM
Reconciliation of Excluded Realized Gain (Loss) Net of Benefit Ratio Unlocking, After-Tax						
Total excluded realized gain (loss)	\$ (4)	\$ (11)	64%	\$ (164)	\$ (95)	-73%
Benefit ratio unlocking	30	(51)	159%	34	(48)	171%
Excluded realized gain (loss) net of benefit ratio unlocking, after-tax	\$ 26	\$ (62)	142%	\$ (130)	\$ (143)	9%
Components of Excluded Realized Gain (Loss) Net of Benefit Ratio Unlocking, After-Tax						
Realized gain (loss) related to certain investments	\$ (27)	\$ (16)	-69%	\$ (139)	\$ (35)	NM
Gain (loss) on the mark-to-market on certain instruments	(1)	(10)	90%	(1)	(16)	94%
Variable annuity net derivatives results:						
Hedge program performance, including unlocking for GLB reserves hedged	82	(102)	180%	(35)	(136)	74%
GLB NPR component	(32)	84	NM	59	83	-29%
Total variable annuity net derivatives results	50	(18)	NM	24	(53)	145%
Indexed annuity forward-starting option	4	(18)	122%	(14)	(37)	62%
Realized gain (loss) on sale of subsidiaries/businesses (2)	-	-	NM	-	(2)	100%
Excluded realized gain (loss) net of benefit ratio unlocking, after-tax	\$ 26	\$ (62)	142%	\$ (130)	\$ (143)	9%

(1) DAC refers to the associated amortization of DAC, VOBA, DSI and DFEL and changes in other contract holder funds and funds withheld reinsurance assets and liabilities.

(2) See Note 3 in our 2015 Form 10-K for more information.

For factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those set forth in this section, see “Forward-Looking Statements – Cautionary Language” above and “Part I – Item 1A. Risk Factors” in our 2015 Form 10-K as updated by “Item 1A. Risk Factors” in our first quarter 2016 Form 10-Q.

For information on our counterparty exposure, see “Part I – Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.”

Comparison of the Three Months Ended September 30, 2016 to 2015

We had realized gains during 2016 as compared to losses during 2015 due primarily to the following:

- Gains on variable annuity net derivatives results during 2016 as compared to losses during 2015 attributable to the effect of unlocking and favorable hedge program performance due to less volatile capital markets, partially offset by an unfavorable GLB non-performance risk (“NPR”) component due to our associated reserves decreasing and narrowing of our credit spreads.
- Gains on indexed annuity forward-starting option driven primarily by a decrease in the cost of the options.

Comparison of the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016 to 2015

We had lower realized losses during 2016 as compared to 2015 due primarily to the following:

- Gains on variable annuity net derivatives results during 2016 as compared to losses during 2015 attributable to less unfavorable hedge program performance due to less volatile capital markets, partially offset by a less favorable GLB NPR component due to a smaller increase in reserves.
- Lower losses on indexed annuity forward-starting option primarily driven by a decrease in the cost of the options.
- Lower losses on the mark-to-market on certain instruments attributable to a decrease in interest rates leading to an increase in the value of our trading securities.

The lower realized losses were partially offset by the following:

- An increase in OTTI attributable to the impact of continued stress in the energy and other commodity sectors and other individual credit risks within our corporate bond holdings.
- Higher legal expenses related to certain investments.

The above components of excluded realized gain (loss) are described net of benefit ratio unlocking, after-tax.

See “Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates – DAC, VOBA, DSI and DFEL – Unlocking” for more information about unlocking.

Operating Realized Gain (Loss)

See “Part II – Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Realized Gain (Loss) and Benefit Ratio Unlocking – Operating Realized Gain (Loss)” in our 2015 Form 10-K for a discussion of our operating realized gain (loss).

Realized Gain (Loss) Related to Certain Investments

See “Consolidated Investments – Realized Gain (Loss) Related to Certain Investments” below.

Gain (Loss) on the Mark-to-Market on Certain Instruments

See “Part II – Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Realized Gain (Loss) and Benefit Ratio Unlocking – Gain (Loss) on the Mark-to-Market on Certain Instruments” in our 2015 Form 10-K for a discussion of the mark-to-market on certain instruments and Note 3 for information about consolidated variable interest entities (“VIEs”).

Variable Annuity Net Derivatives Results

See “Part II – Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Realized Gain (Loss) and Benefit Ratio Unlocking – Variable Annuity Net Derivatives Results” in our 2015 Form 10-K for a discussion of our variable annuity net derivatives results and how our NPR adjustment is determined.

Details underlying our variable annuity hedging program (dollars in millions) were as follows:

	As of September 30, 2016	As of June 30, 2016	As of March 31, 2016	As of December 31, 2015	As of September 30, 2015
Variable annuity hedge program assets (liabilities)	\$ 3,679	\$ 4,123	\$ 3,565	\$ 2,631	\$ 3,030
Variable annuity reserves – asset (liability):					
Embedded derivative reserves, pre-NPR (1)	\$ (1,503)	\$ (2,078)	\$ (1,599)	\$ (673)	\$ (1,062)
NPR	100	159	116	(12)	70
Embedded derivative reserves	(1,403)	(1,919)	(1,483)	(685)	(992)
Insurance benefit reserves	(626)	(634)	(609)	(564)	(558)
Total variable annuity reserves – asset (liability)	\$ (2,029)	\$ (2,553)	\$ (2,092)	\$ (1,249)	\$ (1,550)
10-year credit default swap ("CDS") spread	2.03%	2.12%	2.15%	1.44%	1.85%
NPR factor related to 10-year CDS spread	0.30%	0.32%	0.31%	0.22%	0.31%

(1) Embedded derivative reserves in an asset (liability) position indicate that we estimate the present value of future benefits to be less (greater) than the present value of future net valuation premiums.

The following shows the approximate hypothetical effect to net income, pre-DAC (1), pre-tax (in millions) for changes in the NPR factor along all points on the spread curve as of September 30, 2016:

	Hypothetical Effect
NPR factor:	
Down 30 basis points to zero	\$ (320)
Up 20 basis points	125

(1) DAC refers to the associated amortization of DAC, VOBA, DSI and DFEL and changes in other contract holder funds and funds withheld reinsurance assets and liabilities.

See “Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates – Derivatives – GLB” above for additional information about our guaranteed benefits.

Indexed Annuity Forward-Starting Option

See “Part II – Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Realized Gain (Loss) and Benefit Ratio Unlocking – Indexed Annuity Forward-Starting Option” in our 2015 Form 10-K for a discussion of our indexed annuity forward-starting option.

CONSOLIDATED INVESTMENTS

Details underlying our consolidated investment balances (in millions) were as follows:

As of	As of	Percentage of Total Investments	
		As of	As of
	December 31,		

	September 30, 2016	2015	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Investments				
AFS securities:				
Fixed maturity	\$ 92,632	\$ 84,964	83.0%	83.2%
VIEs' fixed maturity	600	598	0.5%	0.6%
Total fixed maturity	93,232	85,562	83.5%	83.8%
Equity	273	237	0.2%	0.2%
Trading securities	1,808	1,854	1.6%	1.8%
Mortgage loans on real estate	9,430	8,678	8.5%	8.5%
Real estate	23	17	0.0%	0.0%
Policy loans	2,471	2,545	2.2%	2.5%
Derivative investments	2,170	1,537	2.0%	1.5%
Alternative investments	1,258	1,233	1.1%	1.2%
Other investments	926	545	0.9%	0.5%
Total investments	\$ 111,591	\$ 102,208	100.0%	100.0%

Investment Objective

Invested assets are an integral part of our operations. We follow a balanced approach to investing for both current income and prudent risk management, with an emphasis on generating sufficient current income, net of income tax, to meet our obligations to customers, as well as other general liabilities. This balanced approach requires the evaluation of expected return and risk of each asset class utilized, while still meeting our income objectives. This approach is important to our asset-liability management because decisions can be made based upon both the economic and current investment income considerations affecting assets and liabilities. For a discussion of our risk management process, see "Part II – Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk" in our 2015 Form 10-K.

Investment Portfolio Composition and Diversification

Fundamental to our investment policy is diversification across asset classes. Our investment portfolio, excluding cash and invested cash, is composed of fixed maturity securities, mortgage loans on real estate, real estate (either wholly-owned or in joint ventures) and other long-term investments. We purchase investments for our segmented portfolios that have yield, duration and other characteristics that take into account the liabilities of the products being supported.

We have the ability to maintain our investment holdings throughout credit cycles because of our capital position, the long-term nature of our liabilities and the matching of our portfolios of investment assets with the liabilities of our various products.

Fixed Maturity and Equity Securities Portfolios

Fixed maturity and equity securities consist of portfolios classified as AFS and trading. Details underlying our fixed maturity and equity securities portfolios by industry classification (in millions) are presented in the tables below.

These tables agree in total with the presentation of AFS securities in Note 4; however, the categories below represent a more detailed breakout of the AFS portfolio. Therefore, the investment classifications listed below do not agree to the investment categories provided in Note 4.

	As of September 30, 2016				
	Gross Unrealized			Fair	%
	Amortized	Losses and OTTI	Fair	Fair	
	Cost	Gains (2)	Value	Value	
Fixed Maturity AFS Securities					
Industry corporate bonds:					
Financial services	\$ 10,704	\$ 1,082	\$ 46	\$ 11,740	12.6%
Basic industry	4,752	394	37	5,109	5.5%
Capital goods	5,518	666	6	6,178	6.7%
Communications	4,292	504	24	4,772	5.1%
Consumer cyclical	5,490	536	33	5,993	6.4%
Consumer non-cyclical	12,744	1,487	14	14,217	15.2%
Energy	7,436	535	222	7,749	8.3%
Technology	3,347	228	10	3,565	3.8%
Transportation	2,794	269	5	3,058	3.3%
Industrial other	908	73	3	978	1.0%
Utilities	12,150	1,708	12	13,846	14.9%
Government related entities	2,728	340	20	3,048	3.3%
Collateralized mortgage and other obligations ("CMOs"):					
Agency backed	1,308	123	2	1,429	1.5%
Non-agency backed	1,109	15	14	1,110	1.2%
Mortgage pass through securities ("MPTS"):					
Agency backed	1,088	76	-	1,164	1.2%
Commercial mortgage-backed securities ("CMBS"):					
Agency backed	23	2	-	25	0.0%
Non-agency backed	275	15	(1)	291	0.3%
Asset-backed securities ("ABS"):					
Collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs")	667	1	1	667	0.8%
Commercial real estate ("CRE") CDOs	15	-	(4)	19	0.0%
Credit card	689	32	-	721	0.8%
Equipment receivables	43	-	1	42	0.0%
Home equity	683	12	(2)	697	0.7%

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Manufactured housing	29	1	-	30	0.0%
Stranded utility costs	9	-	-	9	0.0%
Other	204	13	-	217	0.3%
Municipals:					
Taxable	3,782	1,059	5	4,836	5.2%
Tax-exempt	92	11	-	103	0.1%
Government:					
United States	386	72	-	458	0.5%
Foreign	451	79	-	530	0.6%
Hybrid and redeemable preferred securities	596	84	49	631	0.7%
Total fixed maturity AFS securities	84,312	9,417	497	93,232	100.0%
Equity AFS Securities	259	18	4	273	
Total AFS securities	84,571	9,435	501	93,505	
Trading Securities (1)	1,549	267	8	1,808	
Total AFS and trading securities	\$ 86,120	\$ 9,702	\$ 509	\$ 95,313	

	As of December 31, 2015				
	Gross Unrealized			%	
	Amortized	Losses	Fair	Fair	
	Cost	Gains	and OTTI	Value	Value
		(2)			
Fixed Maturity AFS Securities					
Industry corporate bonds:					
Financial services	\$ 10,447	\$ 682	\$ 111	\$ 11,018	12.9%
Basic industry	5,011	139	413	4,737	5.5%
Capital goods	5,011	294	46	5,259	6.1%
Communications	4,225	259	122	4,362	5.1%
Consumer cyclical	5,146	262	108	5,300	6.2%
Consumer non-cyclical	11,546	715	142	12,119	14.3%
Energy	8,414	262	745	7,931	9.3%
Technology	3,215	99	67	3,247	3.8%
Transportation	2,571	118	42	2,647	3.1%
Industrial other	815	41	9	847	1.0%
Utilities	11,926	853	127	12,652	14.8%
Government related entities	2,666	200	54	2,812	3.3%
CMOs:					
Agency backed	1,122	110	3	1,229	1.4%
Non-agency backed	1,216	13	15	1,214	1.4%
MPTS:					
Agency backed	1,228	63	6	1,285	1.5%
CMBS:					
Agency backed	24	-	-	24	0.0%
Non-agency backed	340	10	(2)	352	0.4%
ABS:					
CLOs	572	1	3	570	0.7%
CRE CDOs	16	-	(3)	19	0.0%
Credit card	686	22	-	708	0.8%
Equipment receivables	59	-	1	58	0.1%
Home equity	655	7	2	660	0.8%
Manufactured housing	44	2	-	46	0.1%
Stranded utility costs	18	-	-	18	0.0%
Other	198	12	1	209	0.2%
Municipals:					
Taxable	3,688	680	12	4,356	5.1%
Tax-exempt	118	6	-	124	0.1%
Government:					
United States	386	45	2	429	0.5%
Foreign	464	61	1	524	0.6%
Hybrid and redeemable preferred securities	762	88	44	806	0.9%
Total fixed maturity AFS securities	82,589	5,044	2,071	85,562	100.0%

Equity AFS Securities	226	17	6	237
Total AFS securities	82,815	5,061	2,077	85,799
Trading Securities (1)	1,653	222	21	1,854
Total AFS and trading securities	\$ 84,468	\$ 5,283	\$ 2,098	\$ 87,653

- (1) Certain of our trading securities support our modified coinsurance arrangements (“Modco”), and the investment results are passed directly to the reinsurers. Refer to “Part II – Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Consolidated Investments – Fixed Maturity and Equity Securities Portfolios – Trading Securities” in our 2015 Form 10-K for further details.
- (2) Includes unrealized gains and (losses) on impaired securities related to changes in the fair value of such securities subsequent to the impairment measurement date.

AFS Securities

In accordance with the AFS accounting guidance, we reflect stockholders' equity as if unrealized gains and losses were actually recognized, and consider all related accounting adjustments that would occur upon such a hypothetical recognition of unrealized gains and losses. Such related balance sheet effects include adjustments to the balances of DAC, VOBA, DFEL, future contract benefits, other contract holder funds and deferred income taxes. Adjustments to each of these balances are charged or credited to accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). For instance, DAC is adjusted upon the recognition of unrealized gains or losses because the amortization of DAC is based upon an assumed emergence of gross profits on certain insurance business. Deferred income tax balances are also adjusted because unrealized gains or losses do not affect actual taxes currently paid.

The quality of our AFS fixed maturity securities portfolio, as measured at estimated fair value and by the percentage of fixed maturity AFS securities invested in various ratings categories, relative to the entire fixed maturity AFS security portfolio (in millions) was as follows:

NAIC Designation (1)	Rating Agency Equivalent Designation (1)	As of September 30, 2016			As of December 31, 2015		
		Amortized Cost	Fair Value	% of Total	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	% of Total
Investment Grade Securities							
1	Aaa / Aa / A	\$ 45,552	\$ 51,672	55.4%	\$ 44,614	\$ 47,845	55.9%
2	Baa	34,426	37,396	40.1%	33,918	34,077	39.8%
Total investment grade securities		79,978	89,068	95.5%	78,532	81,922	95.7%
Below Investment Grade Securities							
3	Ba	2,786	2,779	3.0%	2,707	2,486	2.9%
4	B	1,161	1,037	1.1%	1,140	988	1.2%
5	Caa and lower	233	202	0.2%	188	146	0.2%
6	In or near default	154	146	0.2%	22	20	0.0%
Total below investment grade securities		4,334	4,164	4.5%	4,057	3,640	4.3%
Total fixed maturity AFS securities		\$ 84,312	\$ 93,232	100.0%	\$ 82,589	\$ 85,562	100.0%
Total securities below investment grade as a percentage of total fixed maturity AFS securities		5.1%	4.5%		4.9%	4.3%	

(1) Based upon the rating designations determined and provided by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners ("NAIC") or the major credit rating agencies (Fitch Ratings ("Fitch"), Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's") and Standard & Poor's ("S&P")). For securities where the ratings assigned by the major credit rating

agencies are not equivalent, the second highest rating assigned is used. For those securities where ratings by the major credit rating agencies are not available, which does not represent a significant amount of our total fixed maturity AFS securities, we base the ratings disclosed upon internal ratings. The average credit quality was A- as of September 30, 2016.

Comparisons between the NAIC ratings and rating agency designations are published by the NAIC. The NAIC assigns securities quality ratings and uniform valuations, which are used by insurers when preparing their annual statements. The NAIC ratings are similar to the rating agency designations of the Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations for marketable bonds. NAIC ratings 1 and 2 include bonds generally considered investment grade (rated Baa3 or higher by Moody's, or rated BBB- or higher by S&P and Fitch) by such ratings organizations. However, securities rated NAIC 1 and 2 could be deemed below investment grade by the rating agencies as a result of the current RBC rules for residential mortgage-backed securities ("RMBS") and CMBS for statutory reporting. NAIC ratings 3 through 6 include bonds generally considered below investment grade (rated Ba or lower by Moody's, or rated BB+ or lower by S&P and Fitch).

As of September 30, 2016, and December 31, 2015, 71.7% and 91.8%, respectively, of the total publicly traded and private securities in an unrealized loss status were rated as investment grade. Our gross unrealized losses, including the portion of OTTI recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) ("OCI"), on AFS securities as of September 30, 2016, decreased by \$1.6 billion since December 31, 2015. As more fully described in Note 1 in our 2015 Form 10-K, we regularly review our investment holdings for OTTI. We believe the unrealized loss position as of September 30, 2016, does not represent OTTI as: (i) we do not intend to sell the debt securities; (ii) it is not more likely than not that we will be required to sell the debt securities before recovery of their amortized cost; (iii) the estimated future cash flows are equal to or greater than the amortized cost of the debt securities; and (iv) we have the ability and intent to hold the equity securities for a period of time sufficient for recovery. For further information on our unrealized losses on AFS securities, see "Composition by Industry Categories of our Unrealized Losses on AFS Securities" below.

As the energy markets continue to experience distress and future uncertainty, we also consider our related exposure in the context of the following industry categories and associated credit quality:

As of September 30, 2016						
	Amortized Cost	% Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gain (Loss)	% Unrealized Gain (Loss)	Fair Value	% Fair Value
Fixed Maturity AFS Securities						
Industry corporate bonds:						
Independent	\$ 2,379	32.0%	\$ 45	14.3%	\$ 2,424	31.3%
Integrated	1,319	17.7%	101	32.3%	1,420	18.3%
Midstream	2,361	31.8%	193	61.6%	2,554	33.0%
Oil field services	1,205	16.2%	(41)	-13.0%	1,164	15.0%
Refining	172	2.3%	15	4.8%	187	2.4%
Total energy (1)	\$ 7,436	100.0%	\$ 313	100.0%	\$ 7,749	100.0%

As of September 30, 2016							
NAIC Designation	Rating Agency Equivalent Designation	Amortized Cost	% Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gain (Loss)	% Unrealized Gain (Loss)	Fair Value	% Fair Value
Investment Grade Securities							
1	Aaa / Aa / A	\$ 1,841	24.8%	\$ 197	62.9%	\$ 2,038	26.3%
2	Baa	4,629	62.2%	254	81.2%	4,883	63.0%
Total investment grade securities		6,470	87.0%	451	144.1%	6,921	89.3%
Below Investment Grade Securities							
3	Ba	496	6.7%	(39)	-12.5%	457	5.9%
4	B	296	4.0%	(79)	-25.2%	217	2.8%
5	Caa and lower	79	1.1%	(17)	-5.4%	62	0.8%
6	In or near default	95	1.2%	(3)	-1.0%	92	1.2%
Total below investment grade securities		966	13.0%	(138)	-44.1%	828	10.7%
Total energy (1)		\$ 7,436	100.0%	\$ 313	100.0%	\$ 7,749	100.0%

(1) Does not include the amortized cost, unrealized gain (loss) and fair value of trading securities totaling \$122 million, \$18 million and \$140 million, respectively.

As of December 31, 2015

	% Amortized Cost		Unrealized Gain (Loss)	% Unrealized Gain (Loss)	Fair Value	% Fair Value
Fixed Maturity AFS Securities						
Industry corporate bonds:						
Independent	\$ 2,558	30.4%	\$ (253)	52.5%	\$ 2,305	29.0%
Integrated	1,521	18.1%	10	-2.1%	1,531	19.3%
Midstream	2,567	30.5%	(86)	17.8%	2,481	31.3%
Oil field services	1,571	18.7%	(163)	33.7%	1,408	17.8%
Refining	197	2.3%	9	-1.9%	206	2.6%
Total energy (2)	\$ 8,414	100.0%	\$ (483)	100.0%	\$ 7,931	100.0%

As of December 31, 2015							
NAIC Designation	Rating Agency Equivalent Designation	Amortized Cost	% Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gain (Loss)	% Unrealized Gain (Loss)	Fair Value	% Fair Value
Investment Grade Securities							
1	Aaa / Aa / A	\$ 2,667	31.7%	\$ 111	-23.0%	\$ 2,778	35.0%
2	Baa	5,104	60.7%	(435)	90.1%	4,669	58.9%
Total investment grade securities		7,771	92.4%	(324)	67.1%	7,447	93.9%
Below Investment Grade Securities							
3	Ba	483	5.7%	(100)	20.7%	383	4.8%
4	B	137	1.6%	(52)	10.8%	85	1.0%
5	Caa and lower	18	0.2%	(6)	1.2%	12	0.2%
6	In or near default	5	0.1%	(1)	0.2%	4	0.1%
Total below investment grade securities		643	7.6%	(159)	32.9%	484	6.1%
Total energy (2)		\$ 8,414	100.0%	\$ (483)	100.0%	\$ 7,931	100.0%

(2) Does not include the amortized cost, unrealized gain (loss) and fair value of trading securities totaling \$137 million, \$6 million and \$143 million, respectively.

We concluded: (i) that it is not more likely than not that we will be required to sell the fixed maturity AFS securities before recovery of their amortized cost; (ii) that the estimated future cash flows are equal to or greater than the amortized cost of the debt securities; and (iii) that we have the ability to hold the equity AFS securities for a period of time sufficient for recovery. This conclusion is consistent with our asset-liability management process. Management considers the following as part of the evaluation:

- The current economic environment and market conditions;
- Our business strategy and current business plans;
- The nature and type of security, including expected maturities and exposure to general credit, liquidity, market and interest rate risk;
- Our analysis of data from financial models and other internal and industry sources to evaluate the current effectiveness of our hedging and overall risk management strategies;
- The current and expected timing of contractual maturities of our assets and liabilities, expectations of prepayments on investments and expectations for surrenders and withdrawals of life insurance policies and annuity contracts;
- The capital risk limits approved by management; and
- Our current financial condition and liquidity demands.

To determine the recoverability of a debt security, we consider the facts and circumstances surrounding the underlying issuer including, but not limited to, the following:

- Historical and implied volatility of the security;
- Length of time and extent to which the fair value has been less than amortized cost;
- Adverse conditions specifically related to the security or to specific conditions in an industry or geographic area;
- Failure, if any, of the issuer of the security to make scheduled payments; and
- Recoveries or additional declines in fair value subsequent to the balance sheet date.

As reported on our Consolidated Balance Sheets, we had \$115.0 billion of investments and cash, which exceeded the liabilities for our future obligations under insurance policies and contracts, net of amounts recoverable from reinsurers, which totaled \$94.7 billion as of September 30, 2016. If it were necessary to liquidate investments prior to maturity or call to meet cash flow needs, we would first look to AFS securities that are in an unrealized gain position, which had a fair value of \$85.6 billion, excluding consolidated VIEs in the amount of \$600 million, as of September 30, 2016, rather than selling securities in an unrealized loss position. The amount of cash that we have on hand takes into account our liquidity needs in the future, other sources of cash, such as the maturities of investments, interest and dividends we earn on our investments and the ongoing cash flows from new and existing business.

See “AFS Securities – Evaluation for Recovery of Amortized Cost” in Note 1 in our 2015 Form 10-K and Note 4 herein for additional discussion.

As of September 30, 2016, and December 31, 2015, the estimated fair value for all private placement securities was \$14.6 billion and \$14.0 billion, respectively, representing 13% and 14% of total invested assets, respectively.

For information regarding our VIEs’ fixed maturity securities, see Note 4 in our 2015 Form 10-K and Note 3 herein.

Mortgage-Backed Securities (Included in AFS and Trading Securities)

See “Part II – Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Consolidated Investments – Mortgage-Backed Securities” in our 2015 Form 10-K for a discussion of our mortgage-backed securities (“MBS”).

Our ABS home equity and RMBS had a market value of \$4.5 billion and an unrealized gain of \$219 million, or 5%, as of September 30, 2016.

The market value of AFS securities and trading securities backed by subprime loans was \$586 million and represented approximately 1% of our total investment portfolio as of September 30, 2016. AFS securities represented \$578 million, or 99%, and trading securities represented \$8 million, or 1%, of the subprime exposure as of September 30, 2016. The table below summarizes our investments in AFS securities backed by pools of residential mortgages (in millions) as of September 30, 2016:

Type	Agency		Prime		Alt-A		Subprime/ Option ARM (1)		Total	
	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost
RMBS	\$ 2,592	\$ 2,395	\$ 394	\$ 383	\$ 349	\$ 349	\$ 368	\$ 378	\$ 3,703	\$ 3,505
ABS home equity	2	2	-	-	167	166	527	515	696	683
Total by type (2)(3)	\$ 2,594	\$ 2,397	\$ 394	\$ 383	\$ 516	\$ 515	\$ 895	\$ 893	\$ 4,399	\$ 4,188
Rating										
AAA	\$ 2,508	\$ 2,313	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13	\$ 13	\$ 2,522	\$ 2,327
AA	69	68	2	2	1	1	1	1	73	72
A	17	16	-	-	8	8	53	53	78	77
BBB	-	-	29	28	36	34	58	57	123	119
BB and below	-	-	362	352	471	472	770	769	1,603	1,593
Total by rating (2)(3)(4)	\$ 2,594	\$ 2,397	\$ 394	\$ 383	\$ 516	\$ 515	\$ 895	\$ 893	\$ 4,399	\$ 4,188
Origination Year										
2006 and prior	\$ 612	\$ 547	\$ 244	\$ 238	\$ 429	\$ 430	\$ 717	\$ 715	\$ 2,002	\$ 1,930
2007	218	190	150	145	87	85	176	177	631	597
2008	42	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	37
2009	309	280	-	-	-	-	2	1	311	281

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2010	347	317	-	-	-	-	-	-	347	317
2011	169	158	-	-	-	-	-	-	169	158
2012	68	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	67
2013	299	285	-	-	-	-	-	-	299	285
2014	58	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	52
2015	128	123	-	-	-	-	-	-	128	123
2016	344	341	-	-	-	-	-	-	344	341
Total by origination year (2)(3)	\$ 2,594	\$ 2,397	\$ 394	\$ 383	\$ 516	\$ 515	\$ 895	\$ 893	\$ 4,399	\$ 4,188
Total AFS RMBS as a percentage of total AFS Securities									4.7%	5.0%
Total prime, Alt-A and subprime/option ARM as a percentage of total AFS securities									1.9%	2.1%

- (1) Includes the fair value and amortized cost of option adjustable rate mortgages (“ARM”) within RMBS, totaling \$317 million and \$327 million, respectively.
- (2) Does not include the fair value of trading securities totaling \$118 million, which support our Modco reinsurance agreements because investment results for these agreements are passed directly to the reinsurers. The \$118 million in trading securities consisted of \$105 million prime, \$5 million Alt-A and \$8 million subprime.
- (3) Does not include the amortized cost of trading securities totaling \$111 million, which support our Modco reinsurance agreements because investment results for these agreements are passed directly to the reinsurers. The \$111 million in trading securities consisted of \$98 million prime, \$5 million Alt-A and \$8 million subprime.
- (4) Based upon the rating designations determined and provided by the major credit rating agencies (Fitch, Moody’s and S&P). For securities where the ratings assigned by the major credit rating agencies are not equivalent, the second highest rating assigned is used. For those securities where ratings by the major credit rating agencies are not available, which does not represent a significant amount of our total fixed maturity AFS securities, we base the ratings disclosed upon internal ratings.

None of these investments included any direct investments in subprime lenders or mortgages. We are not aware of material exposure to subprime loans in our alternative asset portfolio.

The following summarizes our investments in AFS securities backed by pools of commercial mortgages (in millions) as of September 30, 2016:

Type	Multiple Property		Single Property		CRE CDOs		Total	
	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost
CMBS	\$ 300	\$ 286	\$ 16	\$ 12	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 316	\$ 298
CRE CDOs	-	-	-	-	19	15	19	15
Total by type (1)(2)	\$ 300	\$ 286	\$ 16	\$ 12	\$ 19	\$ 15	\$ 335	\$ 313
Rating								
AAA	\$ 181	\$ 172	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 181	\$ 172
AA	19	19	-	-	-	-	19	19
A	59	54	16	12	-	-	75	66
BBB	7	8	-	-	4	4	11	12
BB and below	34	33	-	-	15	11	49	44
Total by rating (1)(2)(3)	\$ 300	\$ 286	\$ 16	\$ 12	\$ 19	\$ 15	\$ 335	\$ 313
Origination Year								
2006 and prior	\$ 52	\$ 51	\$ 16	\$ 12	\$ 19	\$ 15	\$ 87	\$ 78
2007	42	38	-	-	-	-	42	38
2010	50	46	-	-	-	-	50	46
2012	5	5	-	-	-	-	5	5
2013	120	115	-	-	-	-	120	115
2016	31	31	-	-	-	-	31	31
Total by origination year (1)(2)	\$ 300	\$ 286	\$ 16	\$ 12	\$ 19	\$ 15	\$ 335	\$ 313
Total AFS securities backed by pools of commercial mortgages as a percentage of total AFS securities							0.4%	0.4%

- (1) Does not include the fair value of trading securities totaling \$2 million, which support our Modco reinsurance agreements because investment results for these agreements are passed directly to the reinsurers. The \$2 million in trading securities consisted entirely of CMBS.
- (2) Does not include the amortized cost of trading securities totaling \$2 million, which support our Modco reinsurance agreements because investment results for these agreements are passed directly to the reinsurers. The \$2 million in trading securities consisted entirely of CMBS.
- (3) Based upon the rating designations determined and provided by the major credit rating agencies (Fitch, Moody's and S&P). For securities where the ratings assigned by the major credit agencies are not equivalent, the second highest rating assigned is used. For those securities where ratings by the major credit rating agencies are not available, which does not represent a significant amount of our total fixed maturity AFS securities, we base the ratings disclosed upon internal ratings.

As of September 30, 2016, the fair value and amortized cost of our AFS exposure to Monoline insurers was \$506 million and \$462 million, respectively.

Composition by Industry Categories of our Unrealized Losses on AFS Securities

When considering unrealized gain and loss information, it is important to recognize that the information relates to the status of securities at a particular point in time and may not be indicative of the status of our investment portfolios subsequent to the balance sheet date. Further, because the timing of the recognition of realized investment gains and losses through the selection of which securities are sold is largely at management's discretion, it is important to consider the information provided below within the context of the overall unrealized gain or loss position of our investment portfolios. These are important considerations that should be included in any evaluation of the potential effect of securities in an unrealized loss position on our future earnings.

The composition by industry categories of all securities in an unrealized loss position (in millions) as of September 30, 2016, was as follows:

	Fair Value	% Fair Value	Amortized Cost	% Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Losses and OTTI	% Gross Unrealized Losses and OTTI
Oil field services	\$ 434	5.9%	\$ 554	7.1%	\$ 120	21.7%
Independent	978	13.4%	1,052	13.4%	74	13.4%
Banking	318	4.4%	380	4.8%	62	11.2%
Metals and mining	290	4.0%	319	4.1%	29	5.2%
CMOs	561	7.7%	590	7.5%	29	5.2%
ABS	725	9.9%	753	9.6%	28	5.1%
Property and casualty	105	1.4%	125	1.6%	20	3.6%
Integrated	100	1.4%	118	1.5%	18	3.3%
Retailers	78	1.1%	95	1.2%	17	3.1%
Government owned, no guarantee	103	1.4%	115	1.5%	12	2.2%
Media – entertainment	224	3.1%	235	3.0%	11	2.0%
Midstream	255	3.5%	265	3.4%	10	1.8%
Industries with unrealized losses less than \$10 million	3,131	42.8%	3,254	41.3%	123	22.2%
Total by industry	\$ 7,302	100.0%	\$ 7,855	100.0%	\$ 553	100.0%
Total by industry as a percentage of total AFS securities	7.8%		9.3%		100.0%	

As of September 30, 2016, the fair value and amortized cost of securities subject to enhanced analysis and monitoring for potential changes in unrealized loss position was \$281 million and \$323 million, respectively.

Mortgage Loans on Real Estate

The following tables summarize key information on mortgage loans on real estate (in millions):

As of September 30, 2016	As of December 31, 2015
--------------------------	-------------------------

Credit Quality Indicator	Carrying		Carrying	
	Value	%	Value	%
Current	\$ 9,423	99.9%	\$ 8,678	100.0%
Delinquent and/or in foreclosure (1)	7	0.1%	-	0.0%
Total mortgage loans on real estate	\$ 9,430	100.0%	\$ 8,678	100.0%

(1) As of September 30, 2016, and December 31, 2015, there were two and zero mortgage loans on real estate that were delinquent and in foreclosure, respectively.

As of September 30, 2016, and December 31, 2015, there were three impaired mortgage loans on real estate, or less than 1% of the total dollar amount of mortgage loans on real estate. The total principal and interest past due on the mortgage loans on real estate that were two or more payments delinquent as of September 30, 2016, and December 31, 2015, was \$7 million and \$0, respectively. See Note 1 in our 2015 Form 10-K for more information regarding our accounting policy relating to the impairment of mortgage loans on real estate.

	As of September 30, 2016	As of December 31, 2015
By Segment		
Annuities	\$ 2,478	\$ 2,027
Retirement Plan Services	2,469	2,082
Life Insurance	3,800	3,944
Group Protection	307	294
Other Operations	376	331
Total mortgage loans on real estate	\$ 9,430	\$ 8,678

	As of September 30, 2016		State Exposure	As of September 30, 2016	
	Carrying Value	%		Carrying Value	%
Property Type					
Apartment	\$ 3,110	33.0%	CA	\$ 1,881	19.8%
Office building	2,227	23.6%	TX	1,055	11.2%
Industrial	1,726	18.2%	MD	557	5.9%
Retail	1,744	18.5%	NY	446	4.7%
Mixed use	299	3.2%	GA	421	4.5%
Other commercial	280	3.0%	OH	428	4.5%
Hotel/motel	44	0.5%	VA	413	4.4%
Total	\$ 9,430	100.0%	FL	434	4.6%
Geographic Region			NC	331	3.5%
Pacific	\$ 2,469	26.3%	TN	368	3.9%
South Atlantic	2,352	24.9%	WA	338	3.6%
East North Central	1,032	10.9%	OR	250	2.7%
West South Central	1,104	11.7%	PA	287	3.0%
Middle Atlantic	774	8.2%	AZ	250	2.7%

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Mountain	632	6.7%	WI	288	3.1%
East South Central	507	5.4%	MN	196	2.1%
West North Central	397	4.2%	Other states under 2%	1,487	15.8%
New England	163	1.7%	Total	\$ 9,430	100.0%
Total	\$ 9,430	100.0%			

Origination Year	As of September 30, 2016		Future Principal Payments	As of September 30, 2016	
	Principal Amount	%		Principal Amount	%
2011 and prior	\$ 3,117	33.1%	2016	\$ 95	1.0%
2012	779	8.3%	2017	470	5.0%
2013	1,000	10.6%	2018	623	6.6%
2014	1,261	13.3%	2019	244	2.6%
2015	1,907	20.2%	2020	164	1.7%
2016	1,367	14.5%	2021 and thereafter	7,835	83.1%
Total	\$ 9,431	100.0%	Total	\$ 9,431	100.0%

See Note 4 for information regarding our loan-to-value and debt-service coverage ratios and our allowance for loan losses.

Alternative Investments

Investment income (loss) on alternative investments by business segment (in millions) was as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,			For the Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Annuities	\$ 6	\$ 8	-25%	\$ 6	\$ 13	-54%
Retirement Plan Services	2	3	-33%	3	5	-40%
Life Insurance	28	38	-26%	31	64	-52%
Group Protection	2	3	-33%	2	4	-50%
Other Operations	1	1	0%	1	3	-67%
Total (1)	\$ 39	\$ 53	-26%	\$ 43	\$ 89	-52%

(1) Includes net investment income on the alternative investments supporting the required statutory surplus of our insurance businesses.

As of September 30, 2016, and December 31, 2015, alternative investments included investments in 198 and 190 different partnerships, respectively, and the portfolio represented approximately 1% of our overall invested assets. The partnerships do not represent off-balance sheet financing and generally involve several third-party partners. Some of our partnerships contain capital calls, which require us to contribute capital upon notification by the general partner. These capital calls are contemplated during the initial investment decision and are planned for well in advance of the call date. The capital calls are not material in size and are not material to our liquidity. Alternative investments are accounted for using the equity method of accounting and are included in other investments on our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Non-Income Producing Investments

The carrying amount of fixed maturity securities, mortgage loans on real estate and real estate that were non-income producing as of September 30, 2016, and December 31, 2015, were \$9 million and \$13 million, respectively.

Net Investment Income

Details underlying net investment income (in millions) and our investment yield were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,			For the Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Fixed maturity AFS securities	\$ 1,032	\$ 1,026	1%	\$ 3,137	\$ 3,044	3%
Equity AFS securities	2	-	NM	8	4	100%
Trading securities	24	27	-11%	75	82	-9%
Mortgage loans on real estate	107	100	7%	282	293	-4%
Real estate	-	4	-100%	1	5	-80%
Policy loans	36	39	-8%	106	114	-7%
Invested cash	5	1	NM	11	2	NM
Commercial mortgage loan prepayment and bond make-whole premiums (1)	50	34	47%	77	82	-6%
Alternative investments (2)	39	53	-26%	43	89	-52%
Consent fees	1	1	0%	4	3	33%
Other investments	1	-	NM	1	4	-75%
Investment income	1,297	1,285	1%	3,745	3,722	1%
Investment expense	(38)	(31)	-23%	(115)	(95)	-21%
Net investment income	\$ 1,259	\$ 1,254	0%	\$ 3,630	\$ 3,627	0%

(1) See “Commercial Mortgage Loan Prepayment and Bond Make-Whole Premiums” below for additional information.

(2) See “Alternative Investments” above for additional information.

	For the Three			For the Nine		
	Months Ended	Basis		Months Ended	Basis	
	September 30,	Point		September 30,	Point	
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Interest Rate Yield						
Fixed maturity securities, mortgage loans on real estate and other, net of investment expenses	4.68%	4.86%	(18)	4.72%	4.84%	(12)
Commercial mortgage loan prepayment and bond make-whole premiums	0.20%	0.14%	6	0.10%	0.11%	(1)
Alternative investments	0.16%	0.22%	(6)	0.06%	0.12%	(6)
Net investment income yield on invested assets	5.04%	5.22%	(18)	4.88%	5.07%	(19)

	For the Three			For the Nine		
	Months Ended			Months Ended		
	September 30,			September 30,		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Average invested assets at amortized cost	\$ 100,007	\$ 96,121	4%	\$ 99,147	\$ 95,332	4%

We earn investment income on our general account assets supporting fixed annuity, term life, whole life, UL, interest-sensitive whole life and the fixed portion of retirement plan and VUL products. The profitability of our fixed annuity and life insurance products is affected by our ability to achieve target spreads, or margins, between the interest income earned on the general account assets and the interest credited to the contract holder on our average fixed account values, including the fixed portion of variable. Net investment income and the interest rate yield table each include commercial mortgage loan prepayments and bond make-whole premiums, alternative investments and contingent interest and standby real estate equity commitments. These items can vary significantly from period to period due to a number of factors and, therefore, can provide results that are not indicative of the underlying trends.

Commercial Mortgage Loan Prepayment and Bond Make-Whole Premiums

Prepayment and make-whole premiums are collected when borrowers elect to call or prepay their debt prior to the stated maturity. A prepayment or make-whole premium allows investors to attain the same yield as if the borrower made all scheduled interest payments until maturity. These premiums are designed to make investors indifferent to prepayment.

Realized Gain (Loss) Related to Certain Investments

Details of the realized gain (loss) related to certain investments (in millions) were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2016			For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016		
	2015	Change		2015	Change	
Fixed maturity AFS securities: (1)						
Gross gains	\$ 2	\$ 1	100%	\$ 64	\$ 26	146%
Gross losses	(37)	(23)	-61%	(200)	(51)	NM
Equity AFS securities:						
Gross gains	4	1	300%	6	2	200%
Gross losses	-	-	NM	(1)	-	NM
Gain (loss) on other investments	(4)	-	NM	(67)	(7)	NM
Associated amortization of DAC, VOBA, DSI and DFEL and changes in other contract holder funds	(7)	(5)	-40%	(15)	(21)	29%
Total realized gain (loss) related to certain investments, pre-tax	\$ (42)	\$ (26)	-62%	\$ (213)	\$ (51)	NM

(1) These amounts are represented net of related fair value hedging activity. See Note 5 for more information.

Amortization of DAC, VOBA, DSI and DFEL and changes in other contract holder funds reflect an assumption for an expected level of credit-related investment losses. When actual credit-related investment losses are realized, we recognize a true-up to our DAC, VOBA, DSI and DFEL amortization and changes in other contract holder funds within realized losses reflecting the incremental effect of actual

versus expected credit-related investment losses. These actual to expected amortization adjustments could create volatility in net realized gains and losses. The write-down for impairments includes both credit-related and interest rate-related impairments.

Realized gains and losses generally originate from asset sales to reposition the portfolio or to respond to product experience. During the first nine months of 2016 and 2015, we sold securities for gains and losses. In the process of evaluating whether a security with an unrealized loss reflects declines that are other-than-temporary, we consider our ability and intent to sell the security prior to a recovery of value. However, subsequent decisions on securities sales are made within the context of overall risk monitoring, assessing value relative to other comparable securities and overall portfolio maintenance. Although our portfolio managers may, at a given point in time, believe that the preferred course of action is to hold securities with unrealized losses that are considered temporary until such losses are recovered, the dynamic nature of portfolio management may result in a subsequent decision to sell. These subsequent decisions are consistent with the classification of our investment portfolio as AFS. We expect to continue to manage all non-trading invested assets within our portfolios in a manner that is consistent with the AFS classification.

We consider economic factors and circumstances within countries and industries where recent write-downs have occurred in our assessment of the status of securities we own of similarly situated issuers. While it is possible for realized or unrealized losses on a particular investment to affect other investments, our risk management strategy has been designed to identify correlation risks and other risks inherent in managing an investment portfolio. Once identified, strategies and procedures are developed to effectively monitor and manage these risks. The areas of risk correlation that we pay particular attention to are risks that may be correlated within specific financial and business markets, risks within specific industries and risks associated with related parties.

When the detailed analysis by our external asset managers and investment portfolio managers leads us to the conclusion that a security's decline in fair value is other-than-temporary, the security is written down to estimated recovery value. In instances where declines are considered temporary, the security will continue to be carefully monitored. See "Part II – Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Introduction – Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates – Investments – Write-downs for OTTI and Allowance for Losses" in our 2015 Form 10-K for additional information on our portfolio management strategy.

Details underlying write-downs taken as a result of OTTI (in millions) were as follows:

For the Three	For the Nine
Months	Months
Ended	Ended

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	September 30, 2016			September 30, 2015			Change
OTTI Recognized in Net Income (Loss)							
Fixed maturity securities:							
Corporate bonds	\$ (6)	\$ (16)	63%	\$ (68)	\$ (31)	NM	
ABS	(1)	(1)	0%	(4)	(6)	33%	
RMBS	(3)	(3)	0%	(6)	(5)	-20%	
CMBS	(1)	-	NM	(1)	-	NM	
Total fixed maturity securities	(11)	(20)	45%	(79)	(42)	-88%	
Equity securities	-	-	NM	(1)	-	NM	
Gross OTTI recognized in net income (loss)	(11)	(20)	45%	(80)	(42)	-90%	
Associated amortization of DAC, VOBA, DSI and DFEL							
	(2)	2	NM	4	4	0%	
Net OTTI recognized in net income (loss), pre-tax	\$ (13)	\$ (18)	28%	\$ (76)	\$ (38)	-100%	
Portion of OTTI Recognized in OCI							
Gross OTTI recognized in OCI	\$ 12	\$ 5	140%	\$ 48	\$ 23	109%	
Change in DAC, VOBA, DSI and DFEL	(3)	-	NM	(11)	(3)	NM	
Net portion of OTTI recognized in OCI, pre-tax	\$ 9	\$ 5	80%	\$ 37	\$ 20	85%	

The \$128 million of impairments taken during the first nine months of 2016 were split between \$79 million of credit-related impairments and \$49 million of noncredit-related impairments. The increase in write-downs for OTTI when comparing the first nine months of 2016 to the corresponding period in 2015 was primarily attributable to certain corporate bond holdings within the energy and other commodity sectors that experienced deteriorating fundamentals. The noncredit-related impairments were due primarily to declines in values of securities for which we do not have an intent to sell or it is not more likely than not that we will be required to sell the securities before recovery.

REVIEW OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL CONDITION

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Sources of Liquidity and Cash Flow

Liquidity refers to the ability of an enterprise to generate adequate amounts of cash from its normal operations to meet cash requirements with a prudent margin of safety. Our principal sources of cash flow from operating activities are insurance premiums and fees and investment income, while sources of cash flows from investing activities result from maturities and sales of invested assets. Our operating activities provided cash of \$677 million and \$1.5 billion for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. When considering our liquidity and cash flow, it is important to distinguish between the needs of our insurance subsidiaries and the needs of the holding company, LNC. As a holding company with no operations of its own, LNC derives its cash primarily from its operating subsidiaries.

The sources of liquidity of the holding company are principally comprised of dividends and interest payments from subsidiaries, augmented by holding company short-term investments, bank lines of credit and the ongoing availability of long-term public financing under an SEC-filed shelf registration statement. These sources of liquidity and cash flow support the general corporate needs of the holding company, including its common stock dividends, interest and debt service, funding of callable securities, securities repurchases, acquisitions and investment in core businesses.

Details underlying the primary sources of our holding company cash flows (in millions) were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,			For the Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Dividends from Subsidiaries						
The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	\$ 225	\$ 225	0%	\$ 750	\$ 850	-12%

Loan Repayments and Interest from
Subsidiaries

Interest on inter-company notes	30	29	3%	88	85	4%
	\$ 255	\$ 254	0%	\$ 838	\$ 935	-10%

Other Cash Flow and Liquidity Items

Net capital received from (paid for taxes on) stock option exercises and restricted stock	\$ 1	\$ -	NM	\$ (10)	\$ 25	NM
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The table above focuses on significant and recurring cash flow items and excludes the effects of certain financing activities, namely the periodic issuance and retirement of debt and cash flows related to our inter-company cash management program (discussed below). Taxes have been eliminated from the analysis due to a tax sharing agreement among our primary subsidiaries resulting in a modest effect on net cash flows at the holding company. Also excluded from this analysis is the modest amount of investment income on short-term investments of the holding company. For information regarding limits on the dividends that our insurance subsidiaries may pay, see “Part II – Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Review of Consolidated Financial Condition – Liquidity and Capital Resources – Restrictions on Dividends from Subsidiaries” in our 2015 Form 10-K.

Insurance Subsidiaries’ Statutory Capital and Surplus

Our regulatory capital levels are also affected by statutory accounting rules, which are subject to change by each applicable insurance regulator. Our term products and UL products containing secondary guarantees require reserves calculated pursuant to XXX and AG38, respectively. During the third quarter of 2013, the New York State Department of Financial Services announced that it would not recognize the NAIC revisions to AG38 in applying the New York law governing the reserves to be held for UL and VUL products containing secondary guarantees. The change, which was effective as of December 31, 2013, impacted the Lincoln Life & Annuity Company of New York (“LLANY”). Although LLANY discontinued the sale of these products in early 2013, the change affected those policies previously sold. We began phasing in the increase in reserves in 2013 at \$90 million per year over five years. As of September 30, 2016, we have increased reserves by \$270 million. In April 2016, LLANY entered into a third-party reinsurance arrangement primarily covering UL policies containing secondary guarantees issued between 2002 through 2014 that mitigates the financial impact of the increase of the aforementioned reserves.

As discussed in “Part I – Item 1. Risk Factors – Legislative, Regulatory, and Tax – Attempts to mitigate the impact of Regulation XXX and Actuarial Guideline 38 may fail in whole or in part resulting in an adverse effect on our financial condition and result of operations,” our insurance subsidiaries employ strategies to reduce the strain caused by XXX and AG38 by reinsuring the business to insurance captives. Our captive reinsurance and reinsurance subsidiaries provide a mechanism for financing a portion of the excess reserve

amounts in a more efficient manner. We use long-dated LOCs and debt financing as well as other financing strategies to finance those reserves. Included in the LOCs issued as of September 30, 2016, was approximately \$3.4 billion of long-dated LOCs issued to support inter-company reinsurance arrangements. Approximately \$2.3 billion of such LOCs were issued to support reinsurance for UL products containing secondary guarantees (\$350 million will expire in 2019, \$1 million will expire in 2021 and \$1.9 billion will expire in 2031), and \$1.1 billion of such LOCs that will expire in 2023 were issued to support reinsurance for term business. We have also used the proceeds from senior note issuances of \$875 million to execute long-term structured solutions supporting reinsurance of UL products containing secondary guarantees. Additionally, our captive reinsurance and reinsurance subsidiaries have issued long-term notes of \$1.7 billion as of September 30, 2016, to finance a portion of the excess reserves. For information on these long-term notes issued by our captive reinsurance and reinsurance subsidiaries, see Note 4 in our 2015 Form 10-K. LOCs and related capital market solutions lower the capital effect of term products and UL products containing secondary guarantees. An inability to obtain appropriate capital market solutions could affect our returns on our in-force term products and UL products containing secondary guarantees. However, we believe that we have sufficient capital to support the increase in statutory reserves, based on our current reserve projections, if such structures were no longer available.

Our captive reinsurance subsidiaries free up capital the insurance subsidiaries can use for any number of purposes, including paying dividends to the holding company. Once transferred to the holding company, it can deploy this capital for a variety of corporate purposes, including potential stock repurchases. Actuarial Guideline 48 (“AG48”) regulates the terms of captive reinsurance arrangements that are entered into or amended in certain ways after December 31, 2014. AG48 imposes restrictions on the types of assets that can be used to support these arrangements. We have implemented and plan to continue to implement these arrangements in compliance with AG48.

Statutory reserves established for variable annuity contracts and riders are sensitive to changes in the equity markets and are affected by the level of account values relative to the level of any guarantees, product design and reinsurance arrangements. As a result, the relationship between reserve changes and equity market performance is non-linear during any given reporting period. Market conditions greatly influence the ultimate capital required due to its effect on the valuation of reserves and derivative assets hedging these reserves. We also utilize inter-company reinsurance arrangements to manage our hedge program for variable annuity guarantees. The NAIC through its various committees, task forces and working groups has been studying the use of captives and special purpose vehicles to transfer insurance risk and has been evaluating the adequacy of existing NAIC model laws and regulations applicable to annuity captives.

We continue to analyze the use of our existing captive reinsurance structures, as well as additional third-party reinsurance arrangements, and our current hedging strategies relative to managing the effects of equity markets and interest rates on the statutory reserves, statutory capital and the dividend capacity of our life insurance subsidiaries.

Financing Activities

Although our subsidiaries currently generate adequate cash flow to meet the needs of our normal operations, periodically we may issue debt or equity securities to maintain ratings and increase liquidity, as well as to fund internal growth, acquisitions and the retirement of our debt and equity securities.

We currently have an effective shelf registration statement, which allows us to issue, in unlimited amounts, securities, including debt securities, preferred stock, common stock, warrants, stock purchase contracts, stock purchase units and depository shares.

Details underlying debt and financing activities (in millions) for the nine months ended September 30, 2016, were as follows:

	Beginning		Maturities, Repayments and	Change in Fair Value	Other Changes	Ending
	Balance	Issuance	Refinancing	Hedges	(1)	Balance
Short-Term Debt						
Current maturities of long-term debt (2)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 250	\$ 250
Long-Term Debt						
Senior notes	\$ 3,846	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 151	\$ 3	\$ 4,000
Bank borrowing	250	-	-	-	-	250
Federal Home Loan Bank of Indianapolis note	250	-	-	-	(250)	-
Capital securities	1,207	-	-	-	-	1,207
Total long-term debt	\$ 5,553	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 151	\$ (247)	\$ 5,457

(1) Includes the net increase (decrease) in commercial paper, non-cash reclassification of long-term debt to current maturities of long-term debt, accretion (amortization) of discounts and premiums and amortization of debt issuance costs, as applicable.

(2) As of September 30, 2016, our primary insurance subsidiary, The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, had short-term debt that consisted of a \$250 million floating rate note maturing on June 20, 2017.

As of September 30, 2016, the holding company had available liquidity of \$546 million. Available liquidity consists of cash and invested cash, excluding cash held as collateral, and certain short-term investments that can be readily converted into cash, net of commercial paper outstanding.

Effective as of June 30, 2016, we entered into a credit agreement with a syndicate of banks. This agreement (the “credit facility”) allows for the issuance of LOCs of up to \$2.5 billion and borrowing of up to \$2.5 billion, \$1.75 billion of which is available only to reimburse the banks for drawn LOCs. The credit facility is unsecured and has a commitment termination date of June 30, 2021. LOCs under the facility are used primarily to satisfy reserve credit requirements of (i) our domestic insurance companies for which reserve credit is provided by our affiliated reinsurance companies and (ii) certain ceding companies of our legacy reinsurance business.

The credit facility contains or includes:

- Customary terms and conditions, including covenants restricting our ability to incur liens, merge or consolidate with another entity where we are not the surviving entity and dispose of all or substantially all of our assets;
- Financial covenants including maintenance of a minimum consolidated net worth (as defined in the facility) equal to the sum of \$10.5 billion plus 50% of the aggregate net proceeds of equity issuances received by us in accordance with the terms of the credit facility; and a debt-to-capital ratio as defined in accordance with the credit facility not to exceed 0.35 to 1.00; and
- Customary events of default, subject to certain materiality thresholds and grace periods for certain of those events of default.

Upon an event of default, the credit facility provides that, among other things, the commitments may be terminated and the loans then outstanding may be declared due and payable. As of September 30, 2016, we were in compliance with all such covenants.

For more information about our short-term and long-term debt and our credit facilities and LOCs, see Note 12 in our 2015 Form 10-K.

We have not accounted for repurchase agreements, securities lending transactions, or other transactions involving the transfer of financial assets with an obligation to repurchase the transferred assets as sales. For information about our collateralized financing transactions on our investments, see “Payables for Collateral on Investments” in Note 4.

If current credit ratings and claims-paying ratings were downgraded in the future, terms in our derivative agreements may be triggered, which could negatively affect overall liquidity. For the majority of our counterparties, there is a termination event should the long-term senior debt ratings of LNC drop below BBB-/Baa3 (S&P/Moody’s). Our

long-term senior debt held a rating of A-/Baa1 (S&P/Moody's) as of September 30, 2016. In addition, contractual selling agreements with intermediaries could be negatively affected, which could have an adverse effect on overall sales of annuities, life insurance and investment products. See "Part I – Item 1A. Risk Factors – Liquidity and Capital Position – A decrease in the capital and surplus of our insurance subsidiaries may result in a downgrade to our credit and insurer financial strength ratings" and "Part I – Item 1A. Risk Factors – Covenants and Ratings – A downgrade in our financial strength or credit ratings could limit our ability to market products, increase the number or value of policies being surrendered and/or hurt our relationships with creditors" in our 2015 Form 10-K for more information. See "Part I – Item 1. Business – Financial Strength Ratings" in our 2015 Form 10-K for additional information on our current financial strength ratings.

See "Part II – Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Review of Consolidated Financial Condition – Liquidity and Capital Resources – Financing Activities" in our 2015 Form 10-K for information on our credit ratings.

Alternative Sources of Liquidity

In order to manage our capital more efficiently, we have an inter-company cash management program where certain subsidiaries can lend to or borrow from the holding company to meet short-term borrowing needs. The cash management program is essentially a series of demand loans between LNC and participating subsidiaries that reduces overall borrowing costs by allowing LNC and its subsidiaries to access internal resources instead of incurring third-party transaction costs. As of September 30, 2016, the holding company had a net outstanding payable of \$311 million to certain subsidiaries resulting from loans made by subsidiaries in excess of amounts borrowed by the holding company and subsidiaries in the inter-company cash management account. Any change in holding company cash management program balances is offset by the immediate and equal change in holding company cash and invested cash. Loans under the cash management program are permitted under applicable insurance laws subject to certain restrictions. For our Indiana-domiciled insurance subsidiaries, the borrowing and lending limit is currently 3% of the insurance company's admitted assets as of its most recent year end. For our New York-domiciled insurance subsidiary, it may borrow from LNC less than 2% of its admitted assets as of the last year end but may not lend any amounts to LNC.

Our insurance subsidiaries, by virtue of their general account fixed-income investment holdings, can access liquidity through securities lending programs and repurchase agreements. As of September 30, 2016, our insurance subsidiaries had investments with a carrying value of \$3.3 billion out on loan or subject to repurchase agreements. The cash received in our securities lending programs and repurchase agreements is typically invested in cash equivalents, short-term investments or fixed maturity securities. For additional details, see "Payables for Collateral on Investments" in Note 4.

Cash Flows from Collateral on Derivatives

Our cash flows associated with collateral received from and posted with counterparties change as the market value of the underlying derivative contract changes. As the value of a derivative asset decreases (or increases), the collateral required to be posted by our counterparties would also decrease (or increase). Likewise, when the value of a derivative liability decreases (or increases), the collateral we are required to post to our counterparties would also decrease (or increase). During the nine months ended September 30, 2016, our payables for collateral on derivative investments increased by \$994 million due primarily to decreasing interest rates that increased the fair values of our associated derivative investments. In the event of adverse changes in fair value of our derivative instruments, we may need to post collateral with a counterparty if our net derivative liability position reaches certain contractual levels. If we do not have sufficient high quality securities or cash and invested cash to provide as collateral, we have multiple liquidity sources to leverage that would be eligible for collateral posting. For additional information, see “Credit Risk” in Note 5.

Divestitures

For a discussion of our divestitures, see Note 3 in our 2015 Form 10-K.

Uses of Capital

Our principal uses of cash are to pay policy claims and benefits, operating expenses, commissions and taxes, to purchase new investments, to purchase reinsurance, to fund policy surrenders and withdrawals, to pay dividends to our stockholders, to repurchase our stock and to repay debt.

Return of Capital to Common Stockholders

One of the Company’s primary goals is to provide a return to our common stockholders through share price accretion, dividends and stock repurchases. In determining dividends, the Board of Directors takes into consideration items such as current and expected earnings, capital needs, rating agency considerations and requirements for financial flexibility. The amount and timing of share repurchase depends on key capital ratios, rating agency expectations, the generation of free cash flow and an evaluation of the costs and benefits associated with alternative uses of capital. Free cash flow for the holding company generally represents the amount of dividends and interest received from subsidiaries less interest paid on debt.

Details underlying this activity (in millions, except per share data), were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,			For the Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Common dividends to stockholders	\$ 58	\$ 50	16%	\$ 179	\$ 152	18%
Repurchase of common stock	200	200	0%	675	700	-4%
Total cash returned to stockholders	\$ 258	\$ 250	3%	\$ 854	\$ 852	0%
Number of shares repurchased	4.318	3.683	17%	16.078	12.284	31%
Average price per share	\$ 46.33	\$ 54.33	-15%	\$ 42.00	\$ 57.00	-26%

On November 1, 2016, our Board of Directors approved an increase of the quarterly dividend on our common stock from \$0.25 to \$0.29 per share. Additionally, we expect to repurchase additional shares of common stock during the remainder of 2016 depending on market conditions and alternative uses of capital. For more information regarding share repurchases, see “Part II – Item 2(c)” below.

Other Uses of Capital

In addition to the amounts in the table above in “Return of Capital to Common Stockholders,” other uses of holding company cash flow (in millions) were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,			For the Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Debt service (interest paid)	\$ 68	\$ 65	5%	\$ 207	\$ 201	3%
Capital contribution to subsidiaries	-	-	NM	-	75	-100%
Total	\$ 68	\$ 65	5%	\$ 207	\$ 276	-25%

The above table focuses on significant and recurring cash flow items and excludes the effects of certain financing activities, namely the periodic retirement of debt and cash flows related to our inter-company cash management account. Taxes have been eliminated from the analysis due to a tax sharing agreement among our primary subsidiaries resulting in a modest effect on net cash flows at the holding company.

Significant Trends in Sources and Uses of Cash Flow

As stated above, LNC’s cash flow, as a holding company, is largely dependent upon the dividend capacity of its insurance company subsidiaries as well as their ability to advance funds to it through inter-company borrowing arrangements, which may be affected by factors influencing the insurance subsidiaries’ RBC and statutory earnings performance. We currently expect to be able to meet the holding company’s ongoing cash needs and to have sufficient capital to offer downside protection in the event that the capital and credit markets experience another period of extreme volatility and disruption. A decline in capital market conditions, which reduces our insurance subsidiaries’ statutory surplus and RBC, may require them to retain more capital and may pressure our subsidiaries’ dividends to the holding company, which may lead us to take steps to preserve or raise additional capital. For factors that could affect our expectations for liquidity and capital, see “Part I – Item 1A. Risk Factors” in our 2015 Form 10-K as updated by “Item 1A. Risk Factors” in our first quarter 2016 Form 10-Q.

For factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those set forth in this section, see “Forward-Looking Statements – Cautionary Language” above and “Part I – Item 1A. Risk Factors” in our 2015 Form 10-K as updated by “Item

1A. Risk Factors” in our first quarter 2016 Form 10-Q.

OTHER MATTERS

Other Factors Affecting Our Business

In general, our businesses are subject to a changing social, economic, legal, legislative and regulatory environment. Some of the changes include initiatives to require more reserves to be carried by our insurance subsidiaries. Although the eventual effect on us of the changing environment in which we operate remains uncertain, these factors and others could have a material effect on our results of operations, liquidity and capital resources. For factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those set forth in this section, see “Part I – Item 1A. Risk Factors” in our 2015 Form 10-K as updated by “Item 1A. Risk Factors” in our first quarter 2016 Form 10-Q and “Forward-Looking Statements – Cautionary Language” above.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 2 for a discussion of recent accounting pronouncements that have been implemented during the periods presented or that have been issued and are to be implemented in the future.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We analyze and manage the risks arising from market exposures of financial instruments, as well as other risks, in an integrated asset-liability management process that considers diversification. By aggregating the potential effect of market and other risks on the entire enterprise, we estimate, review and in some cases manage the risk to our earnings and shareholder value. We have exposures to several market risks including interest rate risk, equity market risk, default risk, credit risk and, to a lesser extent, foreign currency exchange risk. The exposures of financial instruments to market risks, and the related risk management processes, are most important to our business where most of the invested assets support accumulation and investment-oriented insurance products. As an important element of our integrated asset-liability management processes, we use derivatives to minimize the effects of changes in interest levels, the shape of the yield curve, currency movements and volatility. In this context, derivatives serve to minimize interest rate risk by mitigating the effect of significant increases in interest rates on our earnings. Additional market exposures exist in our other general account insurance products and in our debt structure and derivatives positions. Our primary sources of market risk are substantial, relatively rapid and sustained increases or decreases in interest rates or a sharp drop in equity market values. These market risks are discussed in detail in the following pages and should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes to the consolidated

financial statements presented in “Item 1. Financial Statements,” as well as “Item 2. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.”

Interest Rate Risk

Effect of Interest Rate Sensitivity

For information about the effect of interest rate sensitivity on our income (loss) from operations, see “Part II – Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk – Interest Rate Risk – Effect of Interest Rate Sensitivity” in our 2015 Form 10-K.

Interest Rate Risk on Fixed Insurance Businesses

In periods of low interest rates, we have to reinvest the cash we receive as interest or return of principal on our investments in lower yielding instruments. Moreover, borrowers may prepay fixed-income securities, commercial mortgages and mortgage-backed securities in our general accounts in order to borrow at lower market rates, which exacerbates this risk. Because we are entitled to reset the interest rates on our fixed-rate annuities only at limited, pre-established intervals, and because many of our contracts have guaranteed minimum interest or crediting rates, our spreads could decrease and potentially become negative.

Prolonged historically low rates are not healthy for our business fundamentals. However, we have recognized this risk and have been proactive in our investment strategies, product designs, crediting rate strategies and overall asset-liability practices to mitigate the risk of unfavorable consequences in this type of environment. For some time now, new products have been sold with low minimum crediting floors, and we apply disciplined asset-liability management standards, such as locking in spreads on these products at the time of issue. See “Part I – Item 1A. Risk Factors – Market Conditions – Changes in interest rates and sustained low interest rates may cause interest rate spreads to decrease and changes in interest rates may also result in increased contract withdrawals” in our 2015 Form 10-K for additional information on interest rate risks.

The following provides detail on the percentage differences between the September 30, 2016, interest rates being credited to contract holders based on the third quarter of 2016 declared rates and the respective minimum guaranteed policy rate (in millions), broken out by contract holder account values reported within our segments:

	Account Values			Total	% Account Values
	Annuities	Retirement Plan Services	Life Insurance (1)		
Excess of Crediting Rates over Contract Minimums					
Discretionary rate setting products: (2)					
Occurring within the next twelve months: (3)					
No difference	\$ 8,207	\$ 11,687	\$ 32,215	\$ 52,109	70.7%
Up to 0.50%	1,956	744	445	3,145	4.3%
0.51% to 1.00%	3,882	666	-	4,548	6.2%
1.01% to 1.50%	1,871	54	124	2,049	2.8%
1.51% to 2.00%	331	-	961	1,292	1.8%
2.01% to 2.50%	243	-	-	243	0.3%
2.51% to 3.00%	95	-	-	95	0.1%
3.01% or greater	43	-	-	43	0.1%
Occurring after the next twelve months (4)	3,611	-	-	3,611	4.9%
Total discretionary rate setting products	20,239	13,151	33,745	67,135	91.2%
Other contracts (5)	2,256	4,236	-	6,492	8.8%
Total account values	\$ 22,495	\$ 17,387	\$ 33,745	\$ 73,627	100.0%
Percentage of discretionary rate setting product account values at minimum guaranteed rates	40.6%	88.9%	95.5%	77.6%	

(1) Excludes policy loans.

(2) Contracts currently within new money rate bands are grouped according to the corresponding portfolio rate band in which they will fall upon their first anniversary.

(3) The average crediting rates were 45 basis points, 6 basis points and 6 basis points in excess of average minimum guaranteed rates for our Annuities, Retirement Plan Services and Life Insurance segments, respectively.

(4) The average crediting rates were 98 basis points in excess of average minimum guaranteed rates. Of our account values for these products: 24% are scheduled to reset in more than one year but not more than two years; 21% are scheduled to reset in more than two years but not more than three years; and 55% are scheduled to reset in more than three years.

(5) For Annuities, this amount relates primarily to income annuity and short-term dollar cost averaging business. For Retirement Plan Services, this amount relates primarily to indexed-based rate setting products in which the average crediting rates were 14 basis points in excess of average minimum guaranteed rates and 76% of account values were already at their minimum guaranteed rates.

The maturity structure and call provisions of the related portfolios are structured to afford protection against erosion of investment portfolio yields during periods of declining interest rates. We devote extensive effort to evaluating the risks associated with falling interest rates by simulating asset and liability cash flows for a wide range of interest rate scenarios. We seek to manage these exposures by maintaining a suitable maturity structure and by limiting our exposure to call risk in each respective investment portfolio.

Derivatives

See Note 5 for information on our derivatives used to hedge our exposure to changes in interest rates.

Equity Market Risk

Our revenues, assets and liabilities are exposed to equity market risk that we often hedge with derivatives. Due to the use of our RTM process and our hedging strategies, we expect that, in general, short-term fluctuations in the equity markets should not have a significant effect on our quarterly earnings from unlocking of assumptions for DAC, VOBA, DSI, and DFEL. However, earnings are affected by equity market movements on account values and assets under management and the related fees we earn on those assets. Refer to “Part II – Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Introduction – Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates – DAC, VOBA, DSI and DFEL” in our 2015 Form 10-K for further discussion of the effects of equity markets on our RTM.

Effect of Equity Market Sensitivity

For information about the effect of equity market sensitivity on our income (loss) from operations, see “Part II – Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk – Equity Market Risk – Effect of Equity Market Sensitivity” in our 2015 Form 10-K.

Credit Risk

We may use credit-related derivatives to minimize our exposure to credit-related events, and we also sell credit default swaps to offer credit protection to our contract holders and investors.

In addition to the information provided about our counterparty exposure in Note 5, the fair value of our exposure by rating (in millions) was as follows:

	As of September 30, 2016	As of December 31, 2015
A	\$ 4	\$ 5
BBB	-	10
Total	\$ 4	\$ 15

See Note 5 for additional information on our credit risk.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Conclusions Regarding Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures, which are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission’s rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Company’s management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. As of the end of the period required by this report, we, under the supervision and with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) of the Exchange Act). Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective in timely alerting them to material information relating to us and our consolidated subsidiaries required to be disclosed in our periodic reports under the Exchange Act.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that occurred during the quarter ended September 30, 2016, that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance that the control system's objectives will be met. Further, because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that misstatements due to error or fraud will not occur or that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the company have been detected. Projections of any evaluation of controls effectiveness to future periods are subject to risks. Over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or deterioration in the degree of compliance with policies or procedures.

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

Information regarding reportable legal proceedings is contained in Note 8 in “Part I – Item 1.”

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

(c) The following table summarizes purchases of equity securities by the Company during the quarter ended September 30, 2016 (dollars in millions, except per share data):

Period	(a) Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased (1)	(b) Average Price Paid per Share (or Unit)	(c) Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs (2)	(d) Approximate Dollar Value of Shares (or Units) that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (2)(3)
7/1/16 – 7/31/16	-	\$ -	-	\$ 891
8/1/16 – 8/31/16	3,301,679	45.91	3,301,679	739
9/1/16 – 9/30/16	1,016,759	47.70	1,016,759	691

(1) Of the total number of shares purchased, no shares were received in connection with the exercise of stock options and related taxes. For the quarter ended September 30, 2016, there were 4,318,438 shares purchased as part of publicly announced plans or programs.

(2) On May 26, 2016, our Board of Directors authorized an increase in our securities repurchase authorization, bringing the total aggregate repurchase authorization to \$1.0 billion. As of September 30, 2016, our remaining security repurchase authorization was \$691 million. The security repurchase authorization does not have

an expiration date. The amount and timing of share repurchase depends on key capital ratios, rating agency expectations, the generation of free cash flow and an evaluation of the costs and benefits associated with alternative uses of capital.

(3) As of the last day of the applicable month.

Item 6. Exhibits

The Exhibits included in this report are listed in the Exhibit Index beginning on page E-1, which is incorporated herein by reference.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

LINCOLN NATIONAL
CORPORATION

By: /s/ RANDAL J.
FREITAG
Randal J.
Freitag

Executive Vice
President and
Chief Financial
Officer

By: /s/ CHRISTINE
A. JANOFSKY
Christine A.
Janofsky

Senior Vice
President and
Chief
Accounting
Officer

Dated: November 3, 2016

LINCOLN NATIONAL CORPORATION

Exhibit Index for the Report on Form 10-Q

For the Quarter Ended September 30, 2016

- 12 Historical Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges.
- 31.1 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 31.2 Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.1 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.2 Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 101.INS XBRL Instance Document.
- 101.SCH XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.
- 101.CAL XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.
- 101.LAB XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.
- 101.PRE XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.
- 101.DEF XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.