(An affiliate of New York Life Insurance Company)
Statement of Financial Condition
December 31, 2016

UNITEDSTATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION Washington, D.C. 20549

ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT FORM X-17A-5 PART III

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Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING	01/01/16	AND ENDING	12/31/16		
	MM/DD/YY	Section in the section of the sectio	MM/DD/YY		
A. REG	ISTRANT IDENTIF	ICATION			
NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: NYLIFE		OFFICIAL USE ONLY			
ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSI	Box No.)	FIRM I.D. NO.			
51 Madison Avenue			<u>.</u>		
New York	(No. and Street)	*	10010		
(Cuy)	(State)	***	(Zip Code)		
NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PE Patricia Loftus	RSON TO CONTACT IN		REPORT 12)576-5618 (Area Code - Telephone Numbor)		
B. ACCO	DUNTANT IDENTII	FICATION			
INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT w	hose opinion is contained	l in this Report*			
PricewaterhouseCoopers	LLC				
3	Name – if individual, state las	i, first, midille name)			
300 Madison Avenue	New York	NY	10017		
(Address)	(City)	(51810)	(Zip Code)		
CHECK ONE:					
X Certified Public Accountant Public Accountant					
Accountant not resident in Unite	ed States or any of its po-	ssessions.			
	FOR OFFICIAL USE	ONLY			

^{*}Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See Section 240.17a-5(e)(2)

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

Ι,		Patricia Loftus	200000	, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of
my	kno	wledge and belief the accompanying fin NYLIFE Securities LLC	ancial statement a	nd supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of
of		December 31,	, 2016	, are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that
		the company nor any partner, proprietored solely as that of a customer, except as		or director has any proprietary interest in any account
	- t	BANDY E. HENBIOUEZ otary Public, State of New York		Patricia Lytis
		No.01HEGLD5895		Signature U
	Com	Qualified in New York County milesion Expires March 26, 20 18		Chief Financial Officer
			57	Title
ı. l	Kee	Notary Public	2/17	
K		ort ** contains (check all applicable both Facing Page.	xes):	
V		Statement of Financial Condition.		
		Statement of Income (Loss).		
		Statement of Changes in Financial Con-		
님	(e)	Statement of Changes in Stockholders'	Equity or Partners	s' or Sole Proprietors' Capital.
H		Statement of Changes in Liabilities Sub Computation of Net Capital.	ordinated to Clair	ns of Creditors.
ā		Computation for Determination of Resc	rve Requirements	Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3.
		Information Relating to the Possession		
	(j)			Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 and the
_	34.5	Computation for Determination of the F		
П	(k)	A Reconciliation between the audited as consolidation.	nd unaudited State	ements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of
Z	m	An Oath or Affirmation.		
		A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Repo	rt.	
				it or found to have existed since the date of the previous audit

^{**}For conditions of confidential treatment of certain portions of this filing, see section 240.17a-5(e)(3).

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Management of NYLIFE Securities LLC:

In our opinion, the accompanying statement of financial condition presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of NYLIFE Securities LLC (the "Company") as of December 31, 2016 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. This statement of financial condition is the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the statement of financial condition based on our audit. We conducted our audit of this statement in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the statement of financial condition is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the statement of financial condition, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall statement of financial condition. We believe that our audit of the statement of financial condition provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

February 28, 2017

Pricevaterhouse Cagbies LLP

(An affiliate of New York Life Insurance Company) Statement of Financial Condition December 31, 2016

Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$23,173,906
Receivable from NYLIFE Distributors LLC	2,112,136
Commissions receivable	5,458,251
Fee Income receivable	384,329
Other receivables	1,027,011
Prepaid expenses and other assets	1,650,978
Deferred tax asset	1,226,089
Total assets	\$ 35,032,700
Liabilities and Member's Equity	
Payable to New York Life Insurance Company	5 448.134
Payable to Eagle Strategies LLC	353,142
Accrued commission expense	4,419,296
Accrued litigation expense	2,061,851
Federal income taxes payable to New York Life Insurance Company	278,747
Socurities sold not yet purchased	19,772
Other accrued liabilities	823,181
Total liabilities	8,404,123
Commitments and contingencies (See Note 11)	
Total member's equity	26,628,577
Total liabilities and member's equity	\$ 35,032,700

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Notes to Statement of Financial Condition
December 31, 2016

Organization and Business

NYLIFE Securities LLC (the "Company"), is a wholly-owned subsidiary of NYLIFE LLC (a wholly-owned subsidiary of New York Life Insurance Company ("NYLIC")). The Company was originally incorporated under the laws of New York in 1969 as NYLIFE Securities Inc., and was converted to a Delaware limited liability company on January 1, 2007. The Company is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission as a broker-dealer and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. The Company also conducts business as a licensed insurance agency.

The Company receives commissions and incurs clearing costs for acting as introducing broker for clients and uses a nonaffiliated clearing broker, National Financial Services LLC ("NFS"), on a fully disclosed basis, to perform trade execution, clearance, settlement and related activities.

The Company also receives commissions from the sale of open-end mutual funds, variable life and annuity, and group annuity products, offered by unrelated financial institutions, for which the Company's registered representatives are generally paid commissions.

Under various contractual agreements with unaffiliated product providers (sponsored arrangements), the Company receives an administrative service fee from the product providers in connection with sales of the product providers' life and annuity, health insurance and disability income products by eligible NYLIC agents. Commissions for these sponsored arrangements are paid directly to the agents by the product providers and are not reflected in these financial statements.

2. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying financial statement has been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP").

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the Statement of Financial Condition. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Investments and Commissions

Securities transactions are recorded on trade date.

Prepaid Expenses and Other Assets and Securities Sold not yet Purchased

Prepaid expenses include monies on deposit with FINRA for future licensing fees required for the Company's registered representatives and 2017 annual FINRA renewal fees paid by the Company in 2016.

Financial instruments owned and financial instruments sold, not yet purchased which include listed equity securities, corporate bonds and municipal bonds are recorded on a trade date basis and are reported at fair value. Refer to Note 5 Fair Value Measurement for a discussion on the fair value of equity securities, municipal bonds and corporate bonds.

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Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include money market accounts, which are payable on demand, and short-term U.S. Treasury bills with an original maturity of less than 90 days. Cash equivalents are discussed in Note 5 Fair Value Measurement.

Income Taxes

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, the Company is treated as a limited liability company whose federal taxable income or loss flows through to its parent, NYLIC, and is included in the group's U.S. federal consolidated income tax return. The consolidated income tax provision or benefit is allocated among the members of the group in accordance with a tax allocation agreement. The tax allocation agreement provides that the Company is allocated its share of the consolidated tax provision or benefit determined generally on a separate company basis, and may, where applicable, include the tax benefits of operating or capital losses utilizable in NYLIC's consolidated return. Intercompany tax balances are generally settled quarterly on an estimated basis with a final settlement within 30 days of the filling of the consolidated return. Current federal income taxes are charged or credited to operations based upon amounts estimated to be payable or recoverable as a result of taxable operations for the current year and any adjustments to such estimates from prior years.

State and local tax returns are generally filed separately. In those cases where the Company's results are included with NYLIC's state tax filings, the Company is charged or credited for state taxes paid by NYLIC only to the extent that the Company's income/loss increases or reduces NYLIC's state tax liability. However, in years where NYLIC's own income level requires it to pay a flat state tax and the Company's income/loss does not affect NYLIC's state tax liability, no state tax liability or benefit is allocated to the Company pursuant to the tax allocation agreement.

Deferred federal income tax assets and fiabilities are recognized for expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between GAAP and taxable income. Temporary differences are identified and measured using a balance sheet approach whereby GAAP and tax balance sheets are compared. Deferred income taxes are generally recognized based on enacted tax rates and a valuation allowance is recorded if it is more likely than not any portion of the deferred tax asset will not be realized.

The Company determines whether it is more likely than not that a tax position will be sustained upon examination by the appropriate taxing authorities before any part of the benefit can be recorded in the financial statements. The amount of tax benefit recognized for an uncertain tax position is the largest amount of benefit that is greater than fifty percent likely of being realized upon settlement. Unrecognized tax benefits are included in Other accrued liabilities in the accompanying Statement of Financial Condition and are charged to earnings in the period that such determination is made.

Guarantees

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into contracts that contain a variety of representations, warranties and indemnifications. The Company's maximum exposure under these arrangements is unknown, as this would involve potential future claims that may be made against the Company that have not yet occurred. However, based on experience, the Company expects the risk of loss to be remote.

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Business Risks and Uncertainties

Weak market performance may adversely affect sales of mutual funds and registered insurance products and cause potential purchasers of these products to refrain from new or additional investments, and may cause current investors to withdraw from the market or reduce their rates of ongoing investment. Poor equity market performance may limit revenues of the Company which are based on fees related to the value of shareholder investment in mutual funds and registered insurance products and could impact the carrying values of certain assets.

Changes in the regulatory environment may also adversely affect sales of mutual funds and registered insurance products.

The Company relies on computer systems to conduct business, including customer service, customer relationship management and producing financial statements. While the Company has policies, procedures, automation and backup plans and facilities designed to prevent or limit the effect of failure; its computer systems may be vulnerable to disruptions or breaches as the result of natural disasters, man-made disasters, criminal activity, pandemics, transaction errors by registered representatives or personnel, or other events beyond its control. The failure of the Company's computer systems for any reason could disrupt its operations, result in the loss of customer business and adversely impact its profitability. System failures could result in additional expenses which could potentially impact net operating results.

4. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Future Adoption of New Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2016, the FASB issued updated guidance that changes the rules regarding recognition and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities. Amongst other changes, the new guidance eliminates the current classification of the equity securities as trading or available-for-sale and requires that an entity reports all equity securities (except those accounted for under the equity method of accounting, or those that result in consolidation of the investee) at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in income. The new standard is effective on January 1, 2018 and requires a cumulative effective adjustment to be recorded for the impact on adoption. The Company is currently assessing the impact on its financial statement.

In May 2014, the FASB issued updated guidance on accounting for revenue recognition, which supersedes most existing revenue recognition guidance. The guidance requires an entity to recognize revenue upon the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled to, in exchange for those goods or services. The guidance also requires additional disclosures about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from customer contracts, including significant judgments and changes in judgments and assets recognized from cost incurred to obtain or fulfill a contract. The Company plans to adopt the new standard on its effective date January 1, 2018 and is currently assessing the impact on its financial statements.

5. Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The authoritative guidance around fair value establishes a framework for measuring fair value that includes a hierarchy used to classify the inputs used in measuring fair value. The hierarchy prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three levels. The level in the fair

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value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement falls is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

The three levels of the fair value hierarchy based on the inputs to the valuation are as follows:

- Level 1 Fair value is based on unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in an active market. Active markets are defined as a market in which many transactions occur with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.
- Level 2 Fair value is based on observable inputs, other than Level 1 inputs, such as quoted prices in active markets for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices in markets that are not active for identical or similar assets, or other model driven inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities. Valuations are generally obtained from third-party pricing services for identical or comparable assets or liabilities or through the use of valuation methodologies using observable market inputs.
- Level 3 Instruments whose values are based on prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement. These inputs reflect management's own assumptions in pricing the asset or liability.

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The following table represents the balances of assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2016:

	Acti for	ed Prices in ve Markets Identical Assets Level 1)	Ob	gnificant servable Inputs Level 2)	Unob In	nificant servable puts evel 3)		Total
Cash equivalents								
Money market funds	\$	78,871	\$		\$	-	S	78,871
U.S. Treasury bills		<u> </u>	2	2,660,830			22	2,660,830
Total cash equivalents	\$	78,871	\$2	2,660,830	\$		\$22	2,739,701
Securities owned (1)								
Corporate bonds			S	10,232	\$	37	\$	10,232
Equity securities		578		-				578
Total securities owned	\$	578	S	10,232	\$	- 32	\$	10,810
Securities sold not yet purcha	ased							
Equity securities	\$	11,315	Ş	540	\$	72	\$	11,315
Municipal bonds		F=16 38 50 F3 LM		8,457				8,457
Total securities sold not yet	7		-		575-			
purchased	\$	11,315	\$	8,457	\$	72	\$	19,772

Long securities are included in prepaid expenses and other assets on the statement of financial condition.

Transfers Between Levels

Transfers between levels may occur due to changes in valuation sources, or changes in the availability of market observable inputs, which generally are caused by changes in market conditions such as liquidity, trading volume or bid-ask spreads. The Company's policy is to assume the transfer occurs at the beginning of the period. During the year ended December 31, 2016, there were no transfers between levels.

Determination of Fair Values

The following is a description of the valuation methodologies used to determine fair value, as well as the general classification of such instruments pursuant to the fair value hierarchy.

Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents include money market funds and Treasury bills. Money market funds fair value is based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets and they are classified as Level 1. Treasury bill fair value is based on observable inputs and is classified as Level 2. The prices are either obtained from a pricing vendor or amortized cost is used as the best estimate of fair value.

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Equity Securities, Municipal Bonds and Corporate Bonds

Equity securities fair value is based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets and are classified as Level 1. Municipal bonds and corporate bonds fair value is based on observable inputs using readily available pricing information and are classified as Level 2.

Related Party Transactions

The Company has entered into a soliciting dealer agreement with NYLIFE Distributors LLC ("Distributors"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of New York Life Investment Management Holdings LLC, whereby the Company receives, from Distributors, commissions for sales of the MainStay Funds by the Company's registered representatives, for which the Company's registered representatives are generally paid commissions.

The Company, under a service agreement with New York Life Insurance and Annuity Corporation ("NYLIAC"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of NYLIC, charges NYLIAC a fee for sales and supervisory services rendered in connection with variable life and variable annuity sales and in-force business. The Company incurs sales and supervisory expenses related to the offering of these products.

The Company, under a service agreement with Eagle Strategies LLC ("Eagle"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of NYLIFE LLC, bills Eagle for separately identifiable brokerage services, including clearing and custody services, provided to Eagle through NFS in connection with Eagle's investment advisory programs.

Accrued commission expense on the Statement of Financial Condition includes \$1,014,247 of transactions with Distributors.

The Company is party to a service agreement with NYLIC, whereby NYLIC provides services to the Company. The Company is charged for certain services based upon separately identifiable actual costs incurred. The services include personnel, office space, other services, and administrative.

Also pursuant to the service agreement with NYLIC, the Company is also charged administrative expenses from NYLIC which are specifically identifiable to the Company or allocated by NYLIC principally through analyses of time spent on matters relating to the Company or pursuant to agreed upon formulas. In addition, the Company is being charged with sales and supervisory expenses related to the services rendered in connection with NYLIAC variable life and variable annuity sales, and in-force business.

7. Guarantees

The Company introduces all of its client securities transactions to a clearing broker, NFS, on a fully disclosed basis. Pursuant to the terms of the agreement between the Company and the clearing broker, the clearing broker has the right to charge the Company for losses that result from a customer's failure to fulfill its contractual obligations.

As the right to charge the Company has no maximum amount and applies to all trades executed through the clearing broker, the Company believes there is no maximum amount assignable to this right. At December 31, 2016, the Company has recorded no liabilities with regard to this right.

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In addition, the Company has the right to pursue collection or performance from the customers who do not perform under their contractual obligations. The Company monitors the credit standing of the clearing broker and all customers with which it conducts business.

8. Income Taxes

Pursuant to the tax allocation agreement (see Note 3 Significant Accounting Policies), as of December 31, 2016 the Company had a net income tax payable to New York Life of \$278,747.

Deferred income taxes are generally recognized, based on enacted tax rates, when assets and liabilities have different values for financial statement and tax purposes.

The components of the net deferred tax asset reported as of December 31, 2016 are attributable to the following temporary differences:

Deferred tax assets

Accrued expenses	\$ 721,649
Depreciation	504,440
Deferred tax asset	\$ 1,226,089

As of December 31, 2016, the Company has no federal net operating or capital loss carryforwards as they were fully utilized in the consolidated federal income tax return with NYLIC.

A valuation allowance against the deferred tax asset established at the date of the Statement of Financial Condition is not considered necessary because it is more likely than not the deferred tax asset will be realized.

As a member of NYLIC's consolidated group, the Company's federal income tax returns are routinely audited by the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") and provisions are made in the financial statements in anticipation of the results of these audits. The IRS has completed audits through 2010 and tax years 2011 through 2013 are currently under examination with the IRS. The final outcome of these examinations is not yet determinable, however, the Company does not anticipate that any adjustments would result in a material change to its financial condition. The Company believes that its recorded income tax liabilities are adequate for all open years.

The Company did not have any uncertain tax positions as of December 31, 2016.

9. Net Capital Requirements

The Company is subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission Uniform Net Capital Rule ("Rule 15c3-1"), which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital. The Company has elected to compute its net capital requirement in accordance with the Alternative Method permitted by the rule. This method requires the maintenance of minimum net capital, as defined, of the greater of 2% of aggregate debit items arising from customer transactions or \$250,000. At December 31, 2016, the Company had net capital, as defined under such rules, of \$19,071,053 which was \$18,821,053 in excess of its required net capital of \$250,000.

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10. Exemptive Provision

The Company claims an exemption from the provisions of Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in accordance with (k)(2)(i) for variable annuities, variable life insurance products, mutual funds and Section 529 College Savings Plans and with Section (k)(2)(ii) for transactions cleared on a fully disclosed basis through NFS.

11. Contingencies

In the normal course of business, the Company has been named a defendant in various legal matters. The Company is also from time to time involved in governmental, administrative, and investigative proceedings and inquiries. Notwithstanding the uncertain nature of litigation and regulatory inquiries, the outcome of which cannot be predicted, the Company believes that, after provisions made in the financial statements, the ultimate liability that could result from litigation and proceedings would not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position; however, it is possible that settlements or adverse determinations in one or more actions or other proceedings in the future could have a material adverse effect on the Company's operating results for a given year.

During 2016, the Company concluded settlements with customers in connection with the sale of registered products. Management believes the remaining liability, which is reflected in accrued litigation expense on the Statement of Financial Condition, is sufficient to cover remaining settlement and legal costs associated with these matters.

12. Subsequent Events

As of February 28, 2017, the date the Statement of Financial Condition was available to be issued, there have been no events occurring subsequent to the close of the Company's books or accounts for the accompanying Statement of Financial Condition that would have a material effect on the financial condition of the Company.