
Farm Credit of Central Florida, ACA
FIRST QUARTER 2019

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting2
Management’s Discussion and Analysis of
 Financial Condition and Results of Operations3
Consolidated Financial Statements
 Consolidated Balance Sheets 7
 Consolidated Statements of Income.....8
 Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income9
 Consolidated Statements of Changes in Members’ Equity 10
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements..... 11

CERTIFICATION

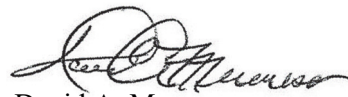
The undersigned certify that we have reviewed the March 31, 2019 quarterly report of Farm Credit of Central Florida, ACA, that the report has been prepared under the oversight of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors and in accordance with all applicable statutory or regulatory requirements, and that the information contained herein is true, accurate, and complete to the best of our knowledge and belief.



Reginald T. Holt
Chief Executive Officer



Anne M. Sullivan
Chief Financial Officer



David A. Mereness
Chairman of the Audit committee

May 9, 2019

Farm Credit of Central Florida, ACA

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The Association’s principal executives and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, are responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Association’s Consolidated Financial Statements. For purposes of this report, “internal control over financial reporting” is defined as a process designed by, or under the supervision of the Association’s principal executives and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by its Board of Directors, management and other personnel. This process provides reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting information and the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that: (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Association, (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial information in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and that receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Association, and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Association’s assets that could have a material effect on its Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Association’s management has completed an assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2019. In making the assessment, management used the framework in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)*, promulgated by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, commonly referred to as the “COSO” criteria.

Based on the assessment performed, the Association’s management concluded that as of March 31, 2019, the internal control over financial reporting was effective based upon the COSO criteria. Additionally, based on this assessment, the Association’s management determined that there were no material weaknesses in the internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2019.



Reginald T. Holt
Chief Executive Officer



Anne M. Sullivan
Chief Financial Officer

May 9, 2019

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

(dollars in thousands)

The following commentary reviews the financial condition and results of operations of Farm Credit of Central Florida, ACA, (Association) for the period ended March 31, 2019. These comments should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements, notes to the financial statements and the 2018 Annual Report of the Association. The accompanying consolidated financial statements were prepared under the oversight of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.

LOAN PORTFOLIO

The Association provides funds to farmers, rural homeowners and farm-related businesses for financing of short and intermediate-term loans and long-term real estate mortgage loans. The Association's loan portfolio is diversified over a range of agricultural commodities in our region, including horticulture, fruits/vegetables, citrus, and cattle. Farm size varies and many of the borrowers in the region have diversified farming operations. This factor, along with the numerous opportunities for non-farm income in the area, reduces the level of dependency on a given commodity.

March 31, 2019 compared to December 31, 2018

Loan volume of the Association as of March 31, 2019, was \$520,138, a decrease of \$18,861 as compared to \$538,999 at December 31, 2018. Net loans outstanding at March 31, 2019, were \$517,130 as compared to \$ 535,729 at December 31, 2018. The Association has investment securities that are classified as held to maturity in the amount of \$7,011 at March 31, 2019, as compared to \$7,913 at December 31, 2018. Net loans and investment securities accounted for 97.14 percent of total assets at March 31, 2019, as compared to 96.50 percent of total assets at December 31, 2018.

The Association's total servicing portfolio has increased to \$925,362 as compared to \$919,166 at December 31, 2018, due to new money closings exceeding run-off and liquidations during the first quarter. The short-term portfolio, which is heavily influenced by operating loans, normally reaches a peak balance between October and December and declines between January and June as strawberry and other winter vegetable growers pay down their loans using proceeds from the sale of their crops. The result of this normal seasonal lending activity causes net loan volume to decrease on revolving credit lines.

March 31, 2019 compared to March 31, 2018

Loan volume of the Association as of March 31, 2019, was \$520,138, an increase of \$5,725 as compared to \$514,413 at March 31, 2018. Net loans outstanding at March 31, 2019, were \$517,130 as compared to \$510,373 at March 31, 2018. The Association has investment securities that are classified as held to maturity in the amount of \$7,011 at March 31, 2019, as compared to \$11,705 at March 31, 2018. Net loans and investment securities accounted for 97.14 percent of total assets at March 31, 2019, as compared to 97.75 percent of total assets at March 31, 2018.

The Association's total servicing portfolio has increased to \$925,362 as compared to \$911,435 at March 31, 2018, due to increased new money closings which greatly exceeded run-off and liquidations over the past twelve months.

ASSET QUALITY AND LOAN LOSS RESERVES

There is an inherent risk in the extension of any type of credit. Portfolio credit quality has improved slightly from March 2018 and from year end as a result of a decrease in substandard assets. Acceptable and OAEM credit quality as a percentage of total loan portfolio was 97.73% as of March 31, 2019, compared to 97.72% at December 31, 2018 and 97.66% at March 31, 2018. Substandard credit quality was 2.27% as of March 31, 2019, compared to 2.28% at December 31, 2018. The actual substandard asset volume has decreased by \$506 thousand from year-end December 31, 2018. Nonaccrual loan volume was \$12,310 at March 31, 2019, compared to \$12,903 at December 31, 2018 and \$7,597 at March 31, 2018, a decrease of \$593 and an increase of \$4,713, respectively. The majority of the loan assets in nonaccrual are in the nursery and fruits and vegetables industries.

Association management maintains an allowance for loan losses in an amount considered sufficient to absorb possible losses in the loan portfolio based on current and expected future conditions. The allowance for loan losses at March 31, 2019, was \$3,008 compared to \$3,270 at December 31, 2018, and \$4,040 at March 31, 2018, and is considered by management to be adequate to cover possible losses. The allowance for loan loss is broken down between specific reserves assigned to an individual loan and general reserves which are available for the possible losses within the entire portfolio. The current allowance for loan loss at March 31, 2019, contains \$957 in specific reserves and \$2,051 in general reserves, of which \$358

is allocated to the citrus portfolio and \$1,302 is allocated to the nonfarm income and nursery portfolio. The following outlines the allowance for loan loss activity as of March 31, 2019.

Allowance for Loan Losses Activity:	YTD 2019	
Balance at beginning of period	\$	3,270
Charge-offs		–
Recoveries		52
Provisions/(Reversals)-General		(69)
Provisions/(Reversals)-Specifics		(245)
Balance at end of period	\$	<u>3,008</u>

The decrease in allowance for loan losses compared to December 2018 was a direct result of an allowance reversals and recoveries during 2019 within the cattle, fruits and vegetable and nursery industries. Chargeoffs are funded through the allowance from previous and/or current increases in the provision for loan losses.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

For the three months ended March 31, 2019

Net income for the three months ended March 31, 2019, totaled \$2,490, as compared to \$2,511 for the same period in 2018. The decrease of \$21 for the period is associated directly with a decrease in noninterest income and an increase in noninterest expenses, offset by increased net interest income and reversal of provisions for loan losses.

Net interest income was \$3,480 for the three months ended March 31, 2019, as compared to \$3,245 for the same period in 2018. The increase is a result of increased loan volume and increased rates, in addition to cash accounting income. Net interest income for the three months ending March 31, 2019, is shown in the following table:

Net Interest Income	For the three months ended March 31,			
	2019	2018	\$ change	% change
Investment Interest Income	\$ 49	\$ 46	\$ 3	6.52%
Loan Interest Income	7,078	6,321	757	11.98
Total Interest Income	7,127	6,367	760	11.94
Total Interest Expense	3,647	3,122	525	16.82
Net Interest Income	\$ 3,480	\$ 3,245	\$ 235	7.24%

Allowance for loan loss activity for the quarter consisted of \$314 reversal for the period compared to a reversal of \$150 for the same period prior year. Provisions for loan losses for the three months ending March 31, 2019 are shown in the following table:

Provisions/(Reversals) for Loan Losses	For the three months ended March 31,			
	2019	2018	\$ change	% change
General Reserves	\$ (69)	\$ 20	\$ (89)	(445.00)%
Specific Reserves	(245)	(170)	(75)	(44.12)
Total Provisions/(Reversals)	\$ (314)	\$ (150)	\$ (164)	(109.33)%

Noninterest income for the three months ended March 31, 2019, totaled \$1,330, as compared to \$1,649 for the same period of 2018, a decrease of \$319. The decrease is primarily the result of decreased patronage refunds from other Farm Credit institutions, decreased loan fees, decreased gains on sales of rural home loans as well as a smaller refund from the Farm Credit System Insurance Fund (FCSIC). During the first quarter of 2019 the Association recorded \$116 of insurance premium refunds from the FCSIC, as compared to \$272 in 2018. These payments are nonrecurring and resulted from the assets of the Farm Credit Insurance Fund exceeding the secure base amount as defined by the Farm Credit Act. Noninterest income for the three months ending March 31, 2019, is shown in the following table:

Noninterest Income	For the three months ended March 31,			
	2019	2018	\$ change	% change
Loan fees	\$ 53	\$ 94	\$ (41)	(43.62)%
Fees for financially related services	7	1	6	600.00
Patronage refunds from other				
Farm Credit Institutions	1,058	1,174	(116)	(9.88)
Gains (losses) on sales of rural				
home loans, net	79	103	(24)	(23.30)
Gains (losses) on other transactions	17	5	12	240.00
Insurance Fund refunds	116	272	(156)	(57.35)
Total noninterest income	\$ 1,330	\$ 1,649	\$ (319)	(19.35)%

Noninterest expense for the three months ended March 31, 2019, increased \$101 compared to the same period of 2018, primarily due to increased salaries and employee benefits and other operating expense. Salaries and employee benefits increased \$55 or 3.46% during the period due to increased employee head count. The primary reason for the increase in other operating expense is increased guarantee fees as well as increased purchased services. The Association Insurance Fund premiums are only \$1 more than prior year. This is because the Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation (FCSIC) has set the premium to 9 basis points on adjusted insured debt outstanding with an additional 10 basis point premium on the average principal outstanding of nonaccrual loans for the past two years.

Noninterest expense for the three months ending March 31, 2019 is shown in the following table:

Noninterest Expense	For the three months ended March 31,			
	2019	2018	\$ change	% change
Salary and employee benefits	\$ 1,646	\$ 1,591	\$ 55	3.46%
Occupancy and equipment	182	176	6	3.41
Insurance Fund Premium	95	94	1	1.06
Other operating expenses	711	672	39	5.80
Total noninterest expense	\$ 2,634	\$ 2,533	\$ 101	3.99%

FUNDING SOURCES

The principal source of funds for the Association is the borrowing relationship established with the Bank through a General Financing Agreement. The General Financing Agreement utilizes the Association's credit and fiscal performance as criteria for establishing a line of credit on which the Association may draw funds. The funds are advanced by the Bank to the Association in the form of notes payable. The notes payable are segmented into variable rate and fixed rate sections. The variable rate note is utilized by the Association to fund variable rate loan advances and operating funds requirements. The fixed rate note is used

specifically to fund fixed rate loan advances made by the Association. The total notes payable to the Bank at March 31, 2019, was \$415,776 as compared to \$442,646 at December 31, 2018. The decrease is attributable to pay downs on loans received during the normal course of business being greater than borrowings to fund new loan advances.

CAPITAL RESOURCES

Total members' equity at March 31, 2019, increased to \$111,594 from the December 31, 2018, total of \$109,100. The increase is primarily attributed to the increase in unallocated surplus resulting from net income.

Total capital stock and participation certificates were \$892 on March 31, 2019, compared to \$882 on December 31, 2018. This increase is attributed to the issuance of stock and participation certificates in the normal course of business.

FCA sets minimum regulatory capital requirements with a capital conservation buffer for System banks and associations. Capital adequacy is evaluated using a number of regulatory ratios.

The following sets forth the regulatory capital ratios:

Ratio	Minimum Requirement	Capital Conservation Buffer*	Minimum Requirement with Capital Conservation Buffer	Capital Ratios as of March 31, 2019
Risk-adjusted ratios:				
CET1 Capital	4.5%	1.875%	6.375%	19.87%
Tier 1 Capital	6.0%	1.875%	7.875%	19.87%
Total Capital	8.0%	1.875%	9.875%	20.50%
Permanent Capital Ratio	7.0%	0.0%	7.0%	20.04%
Non-risk-adjusted:				
Tier 1 Leverage Ratio	4.0%	1.0%	5.0%	19.11%
UREE Leverage Ratio	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%	15.81%

* The capital conservation buffers have a 3 year phase-in period and will become fully effective January 1, 2020. Risk-adjusted ratio minimums will increase 0.625% each year until fully phased in. There is no phase-in period for the tier 1 leverage ratio.

If the capital ratios fall below the minimum regulatory requirements, including the buffer amounts, capital distributions (equity redemptions, dividends, and patronage) and discretionary senior executive bonuses are restricted or prohibited without prior FCA approval. For all periods presented, the Association exceeded minimum regulatory standards for all capital ratios.

REGULATORY MATTERS

On April 3, 2019, the Farm Credit Administration issued a proposed rule that would clarify the factors that System institutions should consider when categorizing high-risk loans and placing them in nonaccrual status. The rule would also revise the criteria by which loans are reinstated to accrual status, and would revise the application of the criteria to certain loans in nonaccrual status to distinguish between the types of risk that cause loans to be placed in nonaccrual status. The public comment periods ends on June 3, 2019.

RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Please refer to Note 1, *Organization, Significant Accounting Policies, and Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements*, in the Notes to the Financial Statements, and the 2018 Annual Report to Shareholders for recently issued accounting pronouncements. Additional information is provided in the table below.

The following Accounting Standards Update (ASU) was issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) but has not yet been adopted:

Summary of Guidance	Adoption and Potential Financial Statement Impact
<i>ASU 2016-13 – Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replaces multiple existing impairment standards by establishing a single framework for financial assets to reflect management’s estimate of current expected credit losses (CECL) over the complete remaining life of the financial assets. • Changes the present incurred loss impairment guidance for loans to a CECL model. • The Update also modifies the other-than-temporary impairment model for debt securities to require an allowance for credit impairment instead of a direct write-down, which allows for reversal of credit impairments in future periods based on improvements in credit. • Eliminates existing guidance for purchased credit impaired (PCI) loans, and requires recognition of an allowance for expected credit losses on these financial assets. • Requires a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the reporting period of adoption. • Effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early application will be permitted for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2018. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation efforts have begun by establishing a cross-discipline governance structure. The implementation includes identification of key interpretive issues, scoping of financial instruments, and assessing existing credit loss forecasting models and processes against the new guidance. • The new guidance is expected to result in an increase in allowance for credit losses due to several factors, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The allowance related to loans and commitments will most likely increase to cover credit losses over the full remaining expected life of the portfolio, and will consider expected future changes in macroeconomic conditions, 2. An allowance will be established for estimated credit losses on any debt securities, 3. The nonaccretable difference on any PCI loans will be recognized as an allowance, offset by an increase in the carrying value of the related loans. • The extent of the increase is under evaluation, but will depend upon the nature and characteristics of the financial instrument portfolios, and the macroeconomic conditions and forecasts at the adoption date. • The guidance is expected to be adopted in first quarter 2021.

NOTE: Shareholder investment in the Association is materially affected by the financial condition and results of operations of AgFirst Farm Credit Bank. Copies of AgFirst’s annual and quarterly reports are available upon request free of charge by calling 1-800-845-1745, ext. 2764, or writing Matthew Miller, AgFirst Farm Credit Bank, P.O. Box 1499, Columbia, SC 29202. Information concerning AgFirst Farm Credit Bank can also be obtained at their website, www.agfirst.com. Copies of the Association’s annual and quarterly reports are also available upon request free of charge by calling 1-800-533-2773, or writing Anne M. Sullivan, CFO, Farm Credit of Central Florida, ACA, P.O. Box 8009, Lakeland, FL 33802, or accessing the website, www.farmcreditfl.com. The Association prepares a quarterly report within 40 days after the end of each fiscal quarter, except that no report need be prepared for the fiscal quarter that coincides with the end of the fiscal year of the institution.

Farm Credit Of Central Florida, ACA

Consolidated Balance Sheets

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	March 31, 2019 <i>(unaudited)</i>	December 31, 2018 <i>(audited)</i>
Assets		
Cash	\$ 1,259	\$ 189
Investments in debt securities:		
Held to maturity (fair value of \$6,964 and \$7,865, respectively)	7,011	7,913
Loans	520,138	538,999
Allowance for loan losses	(3,008)	(3,270)
Net loans	517,130	535,729
Loans held for sale	490	—
Accrued interest receivable	2,332	2,412
Equity investments in other Farm Credit institutions	6,638	6,568
Premises and equipment, net	2,499	1,747
Accounts receivable	1,492	8,055
Other assets	701	735
Total assets	\$ 539,552	\$ 563,348
Liabilities		
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	\$ 415,776	\$ 442,646
Lease obligations	710	—
Accrued interest payable	1,235	1,243
Patronage refunds payable	347	6,352
Accounts payable	298	1,521
Other liabilities	9,592	2,486
Total liabilities	427,958	454,248
Commitments and contingencies (Note 8)		
Members' Equity		
Capital stock and participation certificates	892	882
Retained earnings		
Allocated	22,907	22,907
Unallocated	88,239	85,772
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(444)	(461)
Total members' equity	111,594	109,100
Total liabilities and members' equity	\$ 539,552	\$ 563,348

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Farm Credit Of Central Florida, ACA

Consolidated Statements of Income

(unaudited)

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	For the three months ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Interest Income		
Loans	\$ 7,078	\$ 6,321
Investments	49	46
Total interest income	7,127	6,367
Interest Expense		
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	3,647	3,122
Net interest income	3,480	3,245
Provision for (reversal of allowance for) loan losses	(314)	(150)
Net interest income after provision for (reversal of allowance for) loan losses	3,794	3,395
Noninterest Income		
Loan fees	53	94
Fees for financially related services	7	1
Patronage refunds from other Farm Credit institutions	1,058	1,174
Gains (losses) on sales of rural home loans, net	79	103
Gains (losses) on other transactions	17	5
Insurance Fund refunds	116	272
Total noninterest income	1,330	1,649
Noninterest Expense		
Salaries and employee benefits	1,646	1,591
Occupancy and equipment	182	176
Insurance Fund premiums	95	94
Other operating expenses	711	672
Total noninterest expense	2,634	2,533
Net income	\$ 2,490	\$ 2,511

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Farm Credit Of Central Florida, ACA
Consolidated Statements of
Comprehensive Income

(unaudited)

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	For the three months ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Net income	\$ 2,490	\$ 2,511
Other comprehensive income net of tax		
Employee benefit plans adjustments	17	19
Comprehensive income	\$ 2,507	\$ 2,530

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Farm Credit Of Central Florida, ACA
Consolidated Statements of Changes in
Members' Equity

(unaudited)

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Capital Stock and Participation Certificates	Retained Earnings		Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Members' Equity
		Allocated	Unallocated		
Balance at December 31, 2017	\$ 900	\$ 24,588	\$ 77,821	\$ (570)	\$ 102,739
Comprehensive income			2,511	19	2,530
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net	(3)				(3)
Balance at March 31, 2018	\$ 897	\$ 24,588	\$ 80,332	\$ (551)	\$ 105,266
Balance at December 31, 2018	\$ 882	\$ 22,907	\$ 85,772	\$ (461)	\$ 109,100
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle			(23)		(23)
Comprehensive income			2,490	17	2,507
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net	10				10
Balance at March 31, 2019	\$ 892	\$ 22,907	\$ 88,239	\$ (444)	\$ 111,594

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Farm Credit of Central Florida, ACA

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands, except as noted)

(unaudited)

Note 1 — Organization, Significant Accounting Policies, and Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

Organization

The accompanying financial statements include the accounts of Farm Credit of Central Florida, ACA and its Production Credit Association (PCA) and Federal Land Credit Association (FLCA) subsidiaries (collectively, the Association). A description of the organization and operations, the significant accounting policies followed, and the financial condition and results of operations for the Association as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018, are contained in the 2018 Annual Report to Shareholders. These unaudited interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the latest Annual Report to Shareholders.

Basis of Presentation

In the opinion of management, the accompanying consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments necessary for a fair statement of results for the periods presented. These adjustments are of a normal recurring nature, unless otherwise disclosed.

Certain amounts in the prior period's consolidated financial statements may have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation. Such reclassifications had no effect on the prior period net income or total capital as previously reported.

The results of any interim period are not necessarily indicative of those to be expected for a full year.

Significant Accounting Policies

The Association's accounting and reporting policies conform with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and practices in the financial services industry. To prepare the financial statements in conformity with GAAP, management must make estimates based on assumptions about future economic and market conditions (for example, unemployment, market liquidity, real estate prices, etc.) that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, income and expenses during the reporting period, and the related disclosures. Although these estimates contemplate current conditions and expectations of change in the future, it is reasonably possible that actual conditions may be different than anticipated, which could materially affect results of operations and financial condition.

Management has made significant estimates in several areas, including loans and allowance for loan losses (Note 2, *Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses*), investment securities and

other-than-temporary impairment (Note 3, *Investments*), and financial instruments (Note 6, *Fair Value Measurement*). Actual results could differ from those estimates.

For further details of significant accounting policies, see Note 2, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, from the latest Annual Report.

Accounting Standards Updates (ASUs) Issued During the Period

The following ASU was issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) since the most recent year end:

- In March 2019, the FASB issued ASU 2019-01 Leases (Topic 842): Codification Improvements. The Update addresses potential implementation issues that could arise as organizations implement Topic 842. The amendments in the Update include the following items brought to the Board's attention through interactions with stakeholders: 1. Determining the fair value of the underlying asset by lessors that are not manufacturers or dealers; 2. Presentation on the statement of cash flows—sales-type and direct financing leases; 3. Transition disclosures related to Topic 250, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections. Evaluation of any possible effects the guidance may have on the statements of financial condition and results of operations is in progress.

ASUs Pending Effective Date

For a detailed description of the ASUs below, see the latest Annual Report.

Potential effects of ASUs issued in previous periods:

- In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-15 Intangibles—Goodwill and Other—Internal-Use Software (Subtopic 350-40): Customer's Accounting for Implementation Costs Incurred in a Cloud Computing Arrangement That Is a Service Contract. The amendments align the requirements for capitalizing implementation costs incurred in a hosting arrangement that is a service contract with the requirements for capitalizing implementation costs incurred to develop or obtain internal-use software (and hosting arrangements that include an internal use software license). The accounting for the service element of a hosting arrangement that is a service contract is not affected by the amendments in this Update. The guidance is effective for public business entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early

adoption is permitted, including adoption in any interim period, for all entities. The amendments should be applied either retrospectively or prospectively to all implementation costs incurred after the date of adoption. Evaluation of any possible effects the guidance may have on the statements of financial condition and results of operations is in progress.

- In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-13 Disclosure Framework—Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurement. The amendments are part of the FASB’s disclosure framework project. The project’s objective and primary focus are to improve the effectiveness of disclosures in the notes to financial statements by facilitating clear communication of the information required by GAAP that is most important to users of each entity’s financial statements. The amendments remove, modify or add certain disclosures contained in the financial statement footnotes related to fair value. Additionally, the guidance is intended to promote the appropriate exercise of discretion by entities when considering fair value measurement disclosures and to clarify that materiality is an appropriate consideration of entities and their auditors when evaluating disclosure requirements. The amendments are effective for all entities for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2019. Certain amendments should be applied prospectively for only the most recent interim or annual period presented in the initial fiscal year of adoption. All other amendments should be applied retrospectively to all periods presented upon their effective date. Early adoption is permitted upon issuance. Entities are permitted to early adopt any removed or modified disclosures upon issuance of this Update and delay adoption of the additional disclosures until their effective date. The removed disclosures were adopted effective with the 2018 Annual Report. Evaluation of any possible effects the additional and modified disclosures guidance may have on the statements of financial condition and results of operations is in progress.
- In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13 Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments. This Update, and subsequent clarifying guidance issued, is intended to improve financial reporting by requiring timelier recording of credit losses on financial instruments. It requires an organization to measure all expected credit losses for financial assets held at the reporting date. Financial institutions and other organizations will use forward-looking information to estimate their credit losses. Additionally, the ASU amends the accounting for credit losses on available-for-sale debt securities and purchased financial assets with credit deterioration. For public companies that are not SEC filers, it will take effect for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early application will be permitted for all organizations for fiscal years, and

interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 31, 2018. Evaluation of any possible effects the guidance may have on the statements of financial condition and results of operations is in progress.

Accounting Standards Effective During the Period

There were no changes in the accounting principles applied from the latest Annual Report, other than any discussed below.

No recently adopted accounting guidance issued by the FASB had a significant effect on the current period reporting. See the most recent Annual Report for a detailed description of each of the standards below:

- In February 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-02 Income Statement—Reporting Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Reclassification of Certain Tax Effects from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income. The guidance allows a reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive income to retained earnings for stranded tax effects resulting from the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. The amendments eliminate the stranded tax effects resulting from the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act and are intended to improve the usefulness of information reported to financial statement users. However, because the amendments only relate to the reclassification of the income tax effects of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, the underlying guidance that requires that the effect of a change in tax laws or rates be included in income from continuing operations is not affected. The Update also requires certain disclosures about stranded tax effects. The guidance was effective for all entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Adoption of this guidance had no impact on the statements of financial condition and results of operations.
- In March 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-08 Receivables—Nonrefundable Fees and Other Costs (Subtopic 310-20): Premium Amortization on Purchased Callable Debt Securities. The guidance relates to certain callable debt securities and shortens the amortization period for any premium to the earliest call date. The Update was effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018 for public business entities. Adoption of this guidance had no impact on the statements of financial condition and results of operations.
- In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02 Leases (Topic 842). This Update, and subsequent clarifying guidance issued, requires organizations that lease assets to recognize on the balance sheet the assets and liabilities for the rights and obligations created by those leases. Leases will be classified as either finance leases or operating leases. This distinction will be relevant for the pattern of expense recognition in the income statement. Lessor accounting activities are largely unchanged from existing lease accounting. The Update also eliminates leveraged

lease accounting but allows existing leveraged leases to continue their current accounting until maturity, termination or modification. The amendments were effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years, for public business entities.

Transition Information

- The guidance was adopted using the optional modified retrospective method and practical expedients for transition. Under this transition method, an entity initially applies the new leases standard at the adoption date and recognizes a cumulative-effect adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings in the period of adoption.
- The package of practical expedients was elected, which allowed existing leases to be largely accounted for consistent with current guidance, except for the incremental balance sheet recognition for lessees.
- There will not be a material change to the timing of future expense recognition.
- Upon adoption, a cumulative-effect adjustment to equity of approximately \$(23) was recorded. In addition, a Right of Use Asset in the amount of \$784 and Lease Liability in the amount of \$807 were recognized.

- Given the limited changes to lessor accounting, there were no material changes to recognition or measurement.

Note 2 — Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses

The Association maintains an allowance for loan losses at a level considered adequate by management to provide for probable and estimable losses inherent in the loan portfolio as of the report date. The allowance for loan losses is increased through provisions for loan losses and loan recoveries and is decreased through loan charge-offs and allowance reversals. A review of individual loans in each respective portfolio is performed periodically to determine the appropriateness of risk ratings and to ensure loss exposure to the Association has been identified. See Note 3, *Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses*, from the latest Annual Report for further discussion.

Credit risk arises from the potential inability of an obligor to meet its repayment obligation. The Association manages credit risk associated with lending activities through an assessment of the credit risk profile of an individual obligor. The Association sets its own underwriting standards and lending policies that provide direction to loan officers and are approved by the board of directors.

A summary of loans outstanding at period end follows:

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Real estate mortgage	\$ 295,828	\$ 298,982
Production and intermediate-term	125,806	143,163
Loans to cooperatives	4,097	3,359
Processing and marketing	58,909	54,447
Farm-related business	5,942	6,330
Communication	11,714	14,938
Power and water/waste disposal	3,739	3,738
Rural residential real estate	8,266	8,206
International	5,837	5,836
Total loans	<u>\$ 520,138</u>	<u>\$ 538,999</u>

A substantial portion of the Association’s lending activities is collateralized, and exposure to credit loss associated with lending activities is reduced accordingly.

The Association may purchase or sell participation interests with other parties in order to diversify risk, manage loan volume, and comply with Farm Credit Administration (FCA) regulations. The following tables present the principal balance of participation loans at periods ended:

	March 31, 2019							
	Within AgFirst District		Within Farm Credit System		Outside Farm Credit System		Total	
	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold
Real estate mortgage	\$ 15,138	\$ 42,189	\$ —	\$ 14,430	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 15,138	\$ 56,619
Production and intermediate-term	17,334	28,014	—	2,000	—	—	17,334	30,014
Loans to cooperatives	4,108	—	—	—	—	—	4,108	—
Processing and marketing	36,330	11,696	—	5,323	—	—	36,330	17,019
Communication	11,760	—	—	—	—	—	11,760	—
Power and water/waste disposal	3,748	—	—	—	—	—	3,748	—
International	5,841	—	—	—	—	—	5,841	—
Total	<u>\$ 94,259</u>	<u>\$ 81,899</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 21,753</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 94,259</u>	<u>\$ 103,652</u>

December 31, 2018

	Within AgFirst District		Within Farm Credit System		Outside Farm Credit System		Total	
	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold
Real estate mortgage	\$ 14,496	\$ 44,247	\$ –	\$ 14,532	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 14,496	\$ 58,779
Production and intermediate-term	16,394	58,833	–	1,709	–	–	16,394	60,542
Loans to cooperatives	3,372	–	–	–	–	–	3,372	–
Processing and marketing	32,613	15,081	–	7,728	–	–	32,613	22,809
Communication	15,006	–	–	–	–	–	15,006	–
Power and water/waste disposal	3,748	–	–	–	–	–	3,748	–
International	5,841	–	–	–	–	–	5,841	–
Total	\$ 91,470	\$ 118,161	\$ –	\$ 23,969	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 91,470	\$ 142,130

A significant source of liquidity for the Association is the repayments of loans. The following table presents the contractual maturity distribution of loans by loan type at the latest period end:

March 31, 2019

	Due Less Than 1 Year	Due 1 Through 5 Years	Due After 5 Years	Total
	Real estate mortgage	\$ 7,735	\$ 49,951	\$ 238,142
Production and intermediate-term	26,283	61,886	37,637	125,806
Loans to cooperatives	–	4,097	–	4,097
Processing and marketing	830	26,344	31,735	58,909
Farm-related business	879	601	4,462	5,942
Communication	–	5,006	6,708	11,714
Power and water/waste disposal	–	–	3,739	3,739
Rural residential real estate	25	409	7,832	8,266
International	–	5,472	365	5,837
Total loans	\$ 35,752	\$ 153,766	\$ 330,620	\$ 520,138
Percentage	6.87%	29.56%	63.57%	100.00%

The recorded investment in a receivable is the face amount increased or decreased by applicable accrued interest, unamortized premium, discount, finance charges, or acquisition costs and may also reflect a previous direct write-down of the investment.

The following table shows the recorded investment of loans, classified under the FCA Uniform Loan Classification System, as a percentage of the recorded investment of total loans by loan type as of:

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018		March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Real estate mortgage:			Communication:		
Acceptable	98.36%	98.29%	Acceptable	100.00%	79.28%
OAEM	0.32	0.28	OAEM	–	20.72
Substandard/doubtful/loss	1.32	1.43	Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>		<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
Production and intermediate-term:			Power and water/waste disposal:		
Acceptable	93.39%	93.05%	Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%
OAEM	0.79	1.74	OAEM	–	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	5.82	5.21	Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>		<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
Loans to cooperatives:			Rural residential real estate:		
Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%	Acceptable	92.88%	92.73%
OAEM	–	–	OAEM	0.31	0.32
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–	Substandard/doubtful/loss	6.81	6.95
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>		<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
Processing and marketing:			International:		
Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%	Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%
OAEM	–	–	OAEM	–	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–	Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>		<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
Farm-related business:			Total loans:		
Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%	Acceptable	97.35%	96.52%
OAEM	–	–	OAEM	0.38	1.20
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–	Substandard/doubtful/loss	2.27	2.28
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>		<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

The following tables provide an aging analysis of the recorded investment of past due loans as of:

March 31, 2019						
	30 Through 89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Not Past Due or Less Than 30 Days Past Due	Total Loans	
Real estate mortgage	\$ 354	\$ 501	\$ 855	\$ 296,365	\$ 297,220	
Production and intermediate-term	1,068	—	1,068	125,345	126,413	
Loans to cooperatives	—	—	—	4,109	4,109	
Processing and marketing	—	—	—	59,066	59,066	
Farm-related business	—	—	—	5,961	5,961	
Communication	—	—	—	11,720	11,720	
Power and water/waste disposal	—	—	—	3,742	3,742	
Rural residential real estate	35	353	388	7,921	8,309	
International	—	—	—	5,863	5,863	
Total	\$ 1,457	\$ 854	\$ 2,311	\$ 520,092	\$ 522,403	

December 31, 2018						
	30 Through 89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Not Past Due or Less Than 30 Days Past Due	Total Loans	
Real estate mortgage	\$ 232	\$ 2,064	\$ 2,296	\$ 298,161	\$ 300,457	
Production and intermediate-term	590	348	938	142,855	143,793	
Loans to cooperatives	—	—	—	3,369	3,369	
Processing and marketing	—	—	—	54,591	54,591	
Farm-related business	—	—	—	6,345	6,345	
Communication	—	—	—	14,940	14,940	
Power and water/waste disposal	—	—	—	3,742	3,742	
Rural residential real estate	141	353	494	7,745	8,239	
International	—	—	—	5,863	5,863	
Total	\$ 963	\$ 2,765	\$ 3,728	\$ 537,611	\$ 541,339	

Nonperforming assets (including related accrued interest as applicable) and related credit quality statistics at period end were as follows:

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Nonaccrual loans:		
Real estate mortgage	\$ 4,442	\$ 4,830
Production and intermediate-term	7,302	7,500
Rural residential real estate	566	573
Total	\$ 12,310	\$ 12,903
Accruing restructured loans:		
Real estate mortgage	\$ 5,034	\$ 5,100
Production and intermediate-term	2,663	3,599
Rural residential real estate	172	178
Total	\$ 7,869	\$ 8,877
Accruing loans 90 days or more past due:		
Total	\$ —	\$ —
Total nonperforming loans	\$ 20,179	\$ 21,780
Other property owned	—	—
Total nonperforming assets	\$ 20,179	\$ 21,780
Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans	2.37%	2.39%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of total loans and other property owned	3.88%	4.04%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of capital	18.08%	19.96%

The following table presents information related to the recorded investment of impaired loans at period end. Impaired loans are loans for which it is probable that all principal and interest will not be collected according to the contractual terms of the loan.

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Impaired nonaccrual loans:		
Current as to principal and interest	\$ 11,126	\$ 10,022
Past due	1,184	2,881
Total	\$ 12,310	\$ 12,903
Impaired accrual loans:		
Restructured	\$ 7,869	\$ 8,877
90 days or more past due	—	—
Total	\$ 7,869	\$ 8,877
Total impaired loans	\$ 20,179	\$ 21,780
Additional commitments to lend	\$ —	\$ —

The following tables present additional impaired loan information at period end. Unpaid principal balance represents the contractual principal balance of the loan.

Impaired loans:	March 31, 2019			Three Months Ended March 31, 2019	
	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized on Impaired Loans
With a related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 1,677	\$ 1,859	\$ 97	\$ 1,721	\$ 21
Production and intermediate-term	5,919	6,757	760	6,075	73
Rural residential real estate	561	687	100	576	7
Total	\$ 8,157	\$ 9,303	\$ 957	\$ 8,372	\$ 101
With no related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 7,799	\$ 8,006	\$ –	\$ 8,005	\$ 96
Production and intermediate-term	4,046	4,298	–	4,153	50
Rural residential real estate	177	256	–	181	2
Total	\$ 12,022	\$ 12,560	\$ –	\$ 12,339	\$ 148
Total impaired loans:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 9,476	\$ 9,865	\$ 97	\$ 9,726	\$ 117
Production and intermediate-term	9,965	11,055	760	10,228	123
Rural residential real estate	738	943	100	757	9
Total	\$ 20,179	\$ 21,863	\$ 957	\$ 20,711	\$ 249

Impaired loans:	December 31, 2018			Year Ended December 31, 2018	
	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized on Impaired Loans
With a related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 2,082	\$ 2,180	\$ 114	\$ 1,777	\$ 162
Production and intermediate-term	5,907	6,695	932	5,043	458
Rural residential real estate	671	801	104	573	52
Total	\$ 8,660	\$ 9,676	\$ 1,150	\$ 7,393	\$ 672
With no related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 7,848	\$ 8,070	\$ –	\$ 6,700	\$ 609
Production and intermediate-term	5,192	5,386	–	4,432	404
Rural residential real estate	80	149	–	68	6
Total	\$ 13,120	\$ 13,605	\$ –	\$ 11,200	\$ 1,019
Total impaired loans:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 9,930	\$ 10,250	\$ 114	\$ 8,477	\$ 771
Production and intermediate-term	11,099	12,081	932	9,475	862
Rural residential real estate	751	950	104	641	58
Total	\$ 21,780	\$ 23,281	\$ 1,150	\$ 18,593	\$ 1,691

A summary of changes in the allowance for loan losses and period end recorded investment in loans for each reporting period follows:

	Real Estate Mortgage	Production and Intermediate- term	Agribusiness*	Communication	Power and Water/Waste Disposal	Rural Residential Real Estate	International	Total
Activity related to the allowance for credit losses:								
Balance at December 31, 2018	\$ 1,255	\$ 1,749	\$ 100	\$ 37	\$ 5	\$ 122	\$ 2	\$ 3,270
Charge-offs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Recoveries	4	12	—	—	—	36	—	52
Provision for loan losses	(70)	(179)	(4)	(20)	—	(41)	—	(314)
Balance at March 31, 2019	\$ 1,189	\$ 1,582	\$ 96	\$ 17	\$ 5	\$ 117	\$ 2	\$ 3,008
Balance at December 31, 2017	\$ 1,116	\$ 2,833	\$ 85	\$ 48	\$ 4	\$ 96	\$ 3	\$ 4,185
Charge-offs	—	—	—	—	—	(1)	—	(1)
Recoveries	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	6
Provision for loan losses	11	(252)	5	11	2	74	(1)	(150)
Balance at March 31, 2018	\$ 1,131	\$ 2,581	\$ 90	\$ 59	\$ 6	\$ 171	\$ 2	\$ 4,040
Allowance on loans evaluated for impairment:								
Individually	\$ 97	\$ 760	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 100	\$ —	\$ 957
Collectively	1,092	822	96	17	5	17	2	2,051
Balance at March 31, 2019	\$ 1,189	\$ 1,582	\$ 96	\$ 17	\$ 5	\$ 117	\$ 2	\$ 3,008
Individually	\$ 114	\$ 932	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 104	\$ —	\$ 1,150
Collectively	1,141	817	100	37	5	18	2	2,120
Balance at December 31, 2018	\$ 1,255	\$ 1,749	\$ 100	\$ 37	\$ 5	\$ 122	\$ 2	\$ 3,270
Recorded investment in loans evaluated for impairment:								
Individually	\$ 9,476	\$ 9,965	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 738	\$ —	\$ 20,179
Collectively	287,744	116,448	69,136	11,720	3,742	7,571	5,863	502,224
Balance at March 31, 2019	\$ 297,220	\$ 126,413	\$ 69,136	\$ 11,720	\$ 3,742	\$ 8,309	\$ 5,863	\$ 522,403
Individually	\$ 9,931	\$ 11,100	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 751	\$ —	\$ 21,782
Collectively	290,526	132,693	64,305	14,940	3,742	7,488	5,863	519,557
Balance at December 31, 2018	\$ 300,457	\$ 143,793	\$ 64,305	\$ 14,940	\$ 3,742	\$ 8,239	\$ 5,863	\$ 541,339

*Includes the loan types: Loans to cooperatives, Processing and marketing, and Farm-related business.

A restructuring of a debt constitutes a troubled debt restructuring (TDR) if the creditor for economic or legal reasons related to the debtor's financial difficulties grants a concession to the debtor that it would not otherwise consider. There were no new TDRs that occurred during the three months ended March 31, 2019 or March 31, 2018.

Interest concessions may include interest forgiveness and interest deferment. Principal concessions may include principal forgiveness, principal deferment, and maturity extension. Other concessions may include additional compensation received which might be in the form of cash or other assets.

There were no TDRs that occurred during the previous twelve months and for which there was a subsequent payment default during the periods presented. Payment default is defined as a payment that was thirty days or more past due.

The following table provides information at period end on outstanding loans restructured in troubled debt restructurings. These loans are included as impaired loans in the impaired loan table:

	Total TDRs		Nonaccrual TDRs	
	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Real estate mortgage	\$ 5,207	\$ 5,280	\$ 173	\$ 180
Production and intermediate-term	3,913	4,864	1,250	1,265
Rural residential real estate	249	256	77	78
Total loans	\$ 9,369	\$ 10,400	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,523
Additional commitments to lend	\$ —	\$ —		

The following table presents information as of period end:

	March 31, 2019
Carrying amount of foreclosed residential real estate properties held as a result of obtaining physical possession	\$ —
Recorded investment of consumer mortgage loans secured by residential real estate for which formal foreclosure proceedings are in process	\$ 806

Note 3 — Investments

Investments in Debt Securities

The Association's investments consist primarily of asset-backed securities (ABSs). These ABSs are issued through the Small Business Administration and are guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the United States government. They are held for managing short-term surplus funds and reducing interest rate risk. These securities meet the applicable FCA regulatory guidelines related to government agency guaranteed investments.

A summary of the amortized cost and fair value of investment securities held-to-maturity follows:

March 31, 2019					
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Yield
ABSs	\$ 7,011	\$ 26	\$ (73)	\$ 6,964	5.08%

December 31, 2018					
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Yield
ABSs	\$ 7,913	\$ 31	\$ (79)	\$ 7,865	4.84%

A summary of the contractual maturity, amortized cost and estimated fair value of investment securities held-to-maturity follows:

March 31, 2019				
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Weighted Average Yield	
In one year or less	\$ 134	\$ 134	5.46%	
After one year through five years	1,851	1,847	4.80	
After five years through ten years	216	213	4.62	
After ten years	4,810	4,770	5.20	
Total	\$ 7,011	\$ 6,964	5.08%	

A portion of these investments has contractual maturities in excess of ten years. However, expected maturities for these types of securities can differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to prepay obligations with or without prepayment penalties.

An investment is considered impaired if its fair value is less than its cost. The following tables show the fair value and gross unrealized losses for investments that were in a continuous unrealized loss position aggregated by investment category at each reporting period. A continuous unrealized loss position for an investment is measured from the date the impairment was first identified.

March 31, 2019				
	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
ABSs	\$ 1,210	\$ (11)	\$ 3,350	\$ (62)

December 31, 2018				
	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
ABSs	\$ 4,723	\$ (63)	\$ 758	\$ (16)

The recording of an impairment is predicated on: (1) whether or not management intends to sell the security, (2) whether it is more likely than not that management would be required to sell the security before recovering its costs, and (3) whether management expects to recover the security's entire amortized cost basis (even if there is no intention to sell). If the Association intends to sell the security or it is more likely than not that it would be required to sell the security, the impairment loss equals the full difference between amortized cost and fair value of the security. When the Association does not intend to sell securities in an unrealized loss position and it is not more likely than not that it would be required to sell the securities, other-than-temporary impairment loss is separated into credit loss and non-credit loss. Credit loss is defined as the shortfall of the present value of the cash flows expected to be collected in relation to the amortized cost basis.

The Association performs periodic credit reviews, including other-than-temporary impairment analyses, on its investment securities portfolio. The objective is to quantify future possible loss of principal or interest due on securities in the portfolio. Factors considered in determining whether an impairment is other-than-temporary include among others: (1) the length of time and the extent to which the fair value is less than cost, (2) adverse conditions specifically related to the industry, (3) geographic area and the condition of the underlying collateral, (4) payment structure of the security, (5) ratings by rating agencies, (6) the credit worthiness of bond insurers, and (7) volatility of the fair value changes.

The Association uses the present value of cash flows expected to be collected from each debt security to determine the amount of credit loss. This technique requires assumptions related to the underlying collateral, including default rates, amount and timing of prepayments, and loss severity. Assumptions can vary widely from security to security and are influenced by such factors as loan interest rate, geographical location of the borrower, borrower characteristics, and collateral type.

Significant inputs used to estimate the amount of credit loss include, but are not limited to, performance indicators of the underlying assets in the security (including default rates, delinquency rates, and percentage of nonperforming assets), loan-to-collateral value ratios, third-party guarantees, current levels of subordination, vintage, geographic concentration, and credit ratings. The Association may obtain assumptions for the default rate, prepayment rate, and loss severity rate from an independent third party, or generate the assumptions internally.

The Association has not recognized any credit losses as any impairments were deemed temporary and resulted from

non-credit related factors. The Association has the ability and intent to hold these temporarily impaired investments until a recovery of unrealized losses occurs, which may be at maturity, and at this time expects to collect the full principal amount and interest due on these securities, especially after considering credit enhancements.

Substantially all of these investments were in U. S. government agency securities and the Association expects these securities would not be settled at a price less than their amortized cost. All securities continue to perform at period end.

Equity Investments in Other Farm Credit System Institutions

Equity investments in other Farm Credit System institutions are generally nonmarketable investments consisting of stock and participation certificates, allocated surplus, and reciprocal investments in other institutions regulated by the FCA. These investments are carried at cost and evaluated for impairment based on the ultimate recoverability of the par value rather than by recognizing temporary declines in value.

Associations are required to maintain ownership in AgFirst (AgFirst or the Bank) in the form of Class B or Class C stock

as determined by the Bank. The Bank may require additional capital contributions to maintain its capital requirements. The Association owned 2.22 percent of the issued stock of the Bank as of March 31, 2019 net of any reciprocal investment. As of that date, the Bank’s assets totaled \$32.7 billion and shareholders’ equity totaled \$2.3 billion. The Bank’s earnings were \$67 million for the first three months of 2019. In addition, the Association held investments of \$609 related to other Farm Credit institutions.

Note 4 — Debt

Notes Payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank

The Association’s indebtedness to the Bank represents borrowings by the Association to fund its earning assets. This indebtedness is collateralized by a pledge of substantially all of the Association’s assets. The contractual terms of the revolving line of credit are contained in the General Financing Agreement (GFA). The GFA also defines Association performance criteria for borrowing from the Bank, which includes borrowing base margin, earnings and capital covenants, among others.

Note 5 — Members’ Equity

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (AOCI)

	Changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income by Component (a)			
	Three Months Ended March 31,			
	2019		2018	
Employee Benefit Plans:				
Balance at beginning of period	\$	(461)	\$	(570)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications		-		-
Amounts reclassified from AOCI		17		19
Net current period other comprehensive income		17		19
Balance at end of period	\$	(444)	\$	(551)

	Reclassifications Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (b)		
	Three Months Ended March 31,		
	2019	2018	Income Statement Line Item
Defined Benefit Pension Plans:			
Periodic pension costs	\$	(17)	\$ (19) See Note 7.
Net amounts reclassified	\$	(17)	\$ (19)

(a) Amounts in parentheses indicate debits to AOCI.
(b) Amounts in parentheses indicate debits to profit/loss.

Note 6 — Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is defined as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

Accounting guidance establishes a hierarchy for disclosure of fair value measurements to maximize the use of observable inputs, that is, inputs that reflect the assumptions market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability based on market data obtained from sources independent of the

reporting entity. The hierarchy is based upon the transparency of inputs to the valuation of an asset or liability as of the measurement date. A financial instrument’s categorization within the hierarchy tiers is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

The classifications within the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

Level 1 inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 inputs include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets; quoted prices in markets that are not active; and inputs that are observable, or can be corroborated, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3 inputs are unobservable and supported by little or no market activity. Valuation is determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques, and

could include significant management judgment or estimation. Level 3 assets and liabilities also could include instruments whose price has been adjusted based on dealer quoted pricing that is different than the third-party valuation or internal model pricing.

For a complete discussion of the inputs and other assumptions considered in assigning various assets and liabilities to the fair value hierarchy levels, see the latest Annual Report to Shareholders.

There were no Level 3 assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis for the periods presented. The Association had no transfers of assets or liabilities into or out of Level 1 or Level 2 during the periods presented.

Fair values are estimated at each period end date for assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis. Other Financial Instruments are not measured at fair value in the statement of financial position, but their fair values are estimated as of each period end date. The following tables summarize the carrying amounts of these assets and liabilities at period end, and their related fair values.

	March 31, 2019				
	Total Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value
<u>Recurring Measurements</u>					
Assets:					
Assets held in trust funds	\$ 668	\$ 668	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 668
Recurring Assets	\$ 668	\$ 668	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 668
Liabilities:					
Recurring Liabilities	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –
<u>Nonrecurring Measurements</u>					
Assets:					
Impaired loans	\$ 7,200	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 7,200	\$ 7,200
Other property owned	–	–	–	–	–
Nonrecurring Assets	\$ 7,200	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 7,200	\$ 7,200
<u>Other Financial Instruments</u>					
Assets:					
Cash	\$ 1,259	\$ 1,259	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 1,259
Investments in debt securities, held-to-maturity	7,011	–	6,964	–	6,964
Loans	510,420	–	–	503,702	503,702
Other Financial Assets	\$ 518,690	\$ 1,259	\$ 6,964	\$ 503,702	\$ 511,925
Liabilities:					
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	\$ 415,776	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 413,603	\$ 413,603
Other Financial Liabilities	\$ 415,776	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 413,603	\$ 413,603

December 31, 2018

	Total Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value
Recurring Measurements					
Assets:					
Assets held in trust funds	\$ 654	\$ 654	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 654
Recurring Assets	\$ 654	\$ 654	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 654
Liabilities:					
Recurring Liabilities	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –
Nonrecurring Measurements					
Assets:					
Impaired loans	\$ 7,510	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 7,510	\$ 7,510
Other property owned	–	–	–	–	–
Nonrecurring Assets	\$ 7,510	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 7,510	\$ 7,510
Other Financial Instruments					
Assets:					
Cash	\$ 189	\$ 189	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 189
Investments in debt securities, held-to-maturity	7,913	–	7,865	–	7,865
Loans	528,219	–	–	517,372	517,372
Other Financial Assets	\$ 536,321	\$ 189	\$ 7,865	\$ 517,372	\$ 525,426
Liabilities:					
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	\$ 442,646	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 437,279	\$ 437,279
Other Financial Liabilities	\$ 442,646	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 437,279	\$ 437,279

SENSITIVITY TO CHANGES IN SIGNIFICANT UNOBSERVABLE INPUTS

Discounted cash flow or similar modeling techniques are generally used to determine the recurring fair value measurements for Level 3 assets and liabilities. Use of these techniques requires determination of relevant inputs and assumptions, some of which represent significant unobservable inputs as indicated in the tables that follow. Accordingly, changes in these unobservable inputs may have a significant impact on fair value.

Certain of these unobservable inputs will (in isolation) have a directionally consistent impact on the fair value of the instrument for a given change in that input. Alternatively, the fair value of the instrument may move in an opposite direction for a given change in another input. Where multiple inputs are used within the valuation technique of an asset or liability, a change in one input in a certain direction may be offset by an opposite change in another input having a potentially muted impact to the overall fair value of that particular instrument. Additionally, a change in one unobservable input may result in a change to another unobservable input (that is, changes in certain

inputs are interrelated with one another), which may counteract or magnify the fair value impact.

Inputs to Valuation Techniques

Management determines the Association's valuation policies and procedures. The Bank performs the majority of the Association's valuations, and its valuation processes are calibrated annually by an independent consultant. The fair value measurements are analyzed on a quarterly basis. For other valuations, documentation is obtained for third party information, such as pricing, and periodically evaluated alongside internal information and pricing that is available.

Quoted market prices are generally not available for the instruments presented below. Accordingly fair values are based on judgments regarding anticipated cash flows, future expected loss experience, current economic conditions, risk characteristics of various financial instruments, and other factors. These estimates involve uncertainties and matters of judgment, and therefore cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect the estimates.

Quantitative Information about Recurring and Nonrecurring Level 3 Fair Value Measurements

	Fair Value	Valuation Technique(s)	Unobservable Input	Range
Impaired loans and other property owned	\$ 7,200	Appraisal	Income and expense	*
			Comparable sales	*
			Replacement cost	*
			Comparability adjustments	*

* Ranges for this type of input are not useful because each collateral property is unique.

Information about Other Financial Instrument Fair Value Measurements

	Valuation Technique(s)	Input
Cash	Carrying Value	Par/Principal and appropriate interest yield
Loans	Discounted cash flow	Prepayment forecasts Probability of default Loss severity
Investments in debt securities, held-to-maturity	Discounted cash flow	Prepayment rates Risk-adjusted discount rate
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	Discounted cash flow	Prepayment forecasts Probability of default Loss severity

Note 7 — Employee Benefit Plans

The following is a table of retirement and other postretirement benefit expenses for the Association:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Pension	\$ 170	\$ 251
401(k)	140	125
Other postretirement benefits	41	41
Total	\$ 351	\$ 417

The following is a table of retirement and other postretirement benefit contributions for the Association:

	Actual YTD Through 3/31/19	Projected Contributions For Remainder of 2019	Projected Total Contributions 2019
Pension	\$ 5	\$ 553	\$ 558
Other postretirement benefits	41	118	159
Total	\$ 46	\$ 671	\$ 717

Contributions in the above table include allocated estimates of funding for multi-employer plans in which the Association participates. These amounts may change when a total funding amount and allocation is determined by the respective Plan's Sponsor Committee. Also, market conditions could impact discount rates and return on plan assets which could change contributions necessary before the next plan measurement date of December 31, 2019.

Further details regarding employee benefit plans are contained in the 2018 Annual Report to Shareholders.

Note 8 — Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

From time to time, legal actions are pending against the Association in which claims for money damages are asserted. On at least a quarterly basis, the Association assesses its liabilities and contingencies in connection with outstanding legal proceedings utilizing the latest information available. While the outcome of legal proceedings is inherently uncertain, on the basis of information presently available, management, after consultation with legal counsel, is of the opinion that the ultimate liability, if any, from these actions, would not be material in relation to the financial position of the Association. Because it is not probable that the Association will incur a loss

or the loss is not estimable, no liability has been recorded for any claims that may be pending.

Note 9 — Subsequent Events

The Association evaluated subsequent events and determined there were none requiring disclosure through May 9, 2019, which was the date the financial statements were issued.