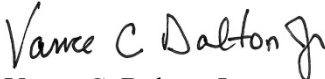

Carolina Farm Credit, ACA
THIRD QUARTER 2019


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CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certify that we have reviewed the September 30, 2019, quarterly report of Carolina Farm Credit, 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.


Vance C. Dalton, Jr.
Chief Executive Officer


Christopher H. Scott
Chief Financial Officer


David M. Coltrane
Chairman of the Board

November 8, 2019

Carolina Farm Credit, ACA

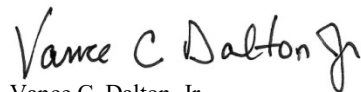
Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting


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 September 30, 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 September 30, 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 September 30, 2019.


Vance C. Dalton, Jr.
Chief Executive Officer


Christopher H. Scott
Chief Financial Officer

November 8, 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 Carolina Farm Credit, ACA (Association) for the period ended September 30, 2019. These comments should be read in conjunction with the accompanying consolidated financial statements, notes to the consolidated 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 part-time farm, poultry, and rural home loans. 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 dependency on a single agricultural commodity.

The gross loan volume of the Association as of September 30, 2019, was \$1,587,507, an increase of \$56,213, as compared to \$1,531,294 at December 31, 2018. Net loans outstanding at September 30, 2019, were \$1,579,957, as compared to \$1,524,243 at December 31, 2018. Net loans accounted for 95.04% of total assets at September 30, 2019, as compared to 94.59% of total assets at December 31, 2018. The increase in loan volume during the reporting period is a result of new loan volume outpacing principal payments and payoffs.

There is an inherent risk in the extension of any type of credit. However, portfolio credit quality continues to be maintained at an acceptable level, and credit administration remains satisfactory.

Nonaccrual loans increased from \$16,022 at December 31, 2018, to \$22,507 at September 30, 2019. This increase is primarily the result of transfers of loan volume to nonaccrual being more than regular payments made on nonaccrual loans and nonaccrual loans liquidated or reinstated back to accrual status.

Association management maintains an allowance for loan losses in an amount considered sufficient to absorb probable losses in the loan portfolio based on current and expected future conditions. The allowance for loan losses at September 30, 2019, was \$7,550, compared to \$7,051 at December 31, 2018, and was considered by management to be adequate to cover probable losses.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

For the three months ended September 30, 2019

Net income for the three months ended September 30, 2019, totaled \$8,083, as compared to \$8,222 for the same period in 2018, which is a decrease of \$139, or 1.69 percent.

Net interest income for the three months ended September 30, 2019, totaled \$13,117, as compared to \$12,623 for the same period of 2018, an increase of \$494. At September 30, 2019, total interest income increased \$1,332, as compared to the same period in 2018. Interest income recognized on nonaccrual loans was \$186 for the three months ended September 30, 2019, as compared to \$124 for the same period in 2018, an increase of \$62. Interest expense increased \$838 for the three months ended September 30, 2019, as compared to the same period in 2018.

The Association recorded a provision/(reversal) for loan losses of \$522 for the three months ended September 30, 2019, as compared to a provision/(reversal) of (\$183) for the same period of 2018. The primary reason for the provision during the recent quarter is an increased level of specific loan loss reserves.

Noninterest income for the three months ended September 30, 2019, totaled \$4,844, as compared to \$4,642 for the same period of 2018, an increase of \$202. The increase in noninterest income is attributed to increases of \$233 in loan fees, \$30 in lease income, and \$143 in patronage refunds from other Farm Credit institutions, when compared to the same period in 2018. These increases were offset by decreases of \$9 in fees for financially-related services, \$1 in gains/(losses) on the sale of rural home loans, \$25 in gains/(losses) on sales of premises equipment, \$167 in gains/(losses) on other transactions, and \$2 in other noninterest income, when compared to the same period in 2018.

Noninterest expense for the three months ended September 30, 2019, totaled \$9,356, as compared to \$9,224 for the same period of 2018, an increase of \$132. This increase in noninterest expense is attributed to increases of \$81 in occupancy and

equipment, \$12 in Insurance Fund premiums, \$56 in (gains)/losses on other property owned, and \$33 in other operating expenses, when compared to the same period in 2018. These increases were offset by a decrease of \$50 in salaries and employee benefits, when compared to the same period in 2018.

The Association recorded a provision/(benefit) for income taxes of \$0 for the three months ended September 30, 2019, as compared to a provision/(benefit) of \$2 for the same period of 2018.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2019

Net income for the nine months ended September 30, 2019, totaled \$25,802, as compared to \$23,257 for the same period in 2018, an increase of \$2,545, or 10.94 percent.

Net interest income for the nine months ended September 30, 2019, totaled \$38,558 as compared to \$36,993 for the same period of 2018, an increase of \$1,565. Total interest income increased \$5,474 during the nine months ended September 30, 2019, as compared to the same period in 2018. Interest income recognized on nonaccrual loans was \$570 for the nine months ended September 30, 2019, as compared to \$300 for the same period in 2018, an increase of \$270. Interest expense increased \$3,909 for the nine months ended September 30, 2019, as compared to the same period in 2018.

The Association recorded a provision/(reversal) for loan losses of \$610 for the nine months ended September 30, 2019, as compared to a provision/(reversal) of (\$211) for the same period in 2018. The primary reason for the provision in 2019 is an increased level of specific loan loss reserves.

Noninterest income for the nine months ended September 30, 2019, totaled \$14,575, as compared to \$13,475 for the same period in 2018, an increase of \$1,100. The increase in noninterest income is attributed to increases of \$165 in loan fees, \$53 in lease income, \$472 in patronage refunds from other Farm Credit institutions, \$83 in gains/(losses) on the sale of rural home loans, \$424 in gains/(losses) on sales of premises equipment, \$431 in gains/(losses) on other transactions, and \$34 in other noninterest income, when compared to the same period in 2018. These increases were offset by decreases of \$22 in fees for financially-related services, and \$540 in insurance fund refunds, when compared for the same period of 2018.

Noninterest expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2019, totaled \$26,719, as compared to \$27,420 for the same period of 2018, a decrease of \$701. This decrease in noninterest expense is attributed to decreases of \$591 in salaries and employee benefits, \$36 in occupancy and equipment, and \$353 in (gains)/losses on other property owned, when compared to the same period in 2018. These decreases were offset by increases of \$39 in Insurance Fund premiums, and \$240 in other operating expenses, when compared for the same period in 2018.

The Association recorded a provision/(benefit) for income taxes of \$2 for the nine months ended September 30, 2019, as compared to a provision/(benefit) of \$2 for the same period of 2018.

FUNDING SOURCES

The principal source of funds for the Association is the borrowing relationship established with AgFirst 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 is 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 September 30, 2019, was \$1,286,293, as compared to \$1,239,668 at December 31, 2018. The increase during the period is primarily attributable to an increase in loan volume, offset by the payment of AgFirst patronage payable to the Association in January 2019.

The Association had no lines of credit outstanding with third parties as of September 30, 2019.

CAPITAL RESOURCES

Total members' equity at September 30, 2019, increased to \$342,904, from the December 31, 2018, total of \$328,731. The change in capital is primarily attributable to net earnings in the current year, offset by the redemption of allocated surplus in September 2019.

Effective January 1, 2017, the regulatory capital requirements for System Banks and Associations were modified. The new regulations ensure that the System's capital requirements are comparable to the Basel III framework and the standardized approach that the federal banking regulatory agencies have adopted. New regulations replaced existing core surplus and total surplus ratios with common equity tier 1 (CET1), tier 1 capital, and total capital risk-based capital ratios. The new regulations also replaced the existing net collateral ratio with a tier 1 leverage ratio and an unallocated retained earnings equivalents (UREE) leverage ratio. The current permanent capital ratio (PCR) remains in effect.

For all periods presented, the Association exceeded minimum standards for all the regulatory capital and leverage ratios, as shown in the following table.

The following sets forth the regulatory capital ratios, which were effective January 1, 2017:

Ratio	Minimum Requirement	Capital Conservation Buffer*	Minimum Requirement with Capital Conservation Buffer	Capital Ratios as of September 30, 2019
Risk-adjusted ratios:				
CET1 Capital	4.5%	0.625%	5.125%	18.70%
Tier 1 Capital	6.0%	0.625%	6.625%	18.70%
Total Capital	8.0%	0.625%	8.625%	21.37%
Permanent Capital Ratio	7.0%	0.0%	7.0%	20.99%
Non-risk-adjusted:				
Tier 1 Leverage Ratio	4.0%	1.0%	5.0%	18.19%
UREE Leverage Ratio	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%	17.86%

* 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.

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 period ended on June 3, 2019.

On September 18, 2019, the Farm Credit Administration issued a proposed rule to amend its investment regulations to allow System associations to purchase and hold the portion of certain loans that non-System lenders originate and sell in the secondary market, and that the USDA unconditionally guarantees or insures as to timely payment of principal and interest. The rule would authorize associations to buy investments to augment the liquidity of rural credit markets, reduce the capital burden on community banks and other non-System lenders who choose to sell their USDA guaranteed portions of loans, and to enhance the ability of associations to manage risk. The public comment period ends on November 18, 2019.

On September 23, 2019, the Farm Credit Administration issued a proposed rule that would ensure the System's capital requirements, including certain regulatory disclosures, reflect the current expected credit losses methodology, which revises the accounting for credit losses under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The proposed rule identifies which credit loss allowances under CECL are eligible for inclusion in a System institution's regulatory capital. Credit loss allowances related to loans, lessor's net investments in leases, and held-to-maturity debt securities would be included in a System institution's Tier 2 capital up to 1.25% of the System institution's total risk weighted assets. Credit loss allowances for available-for-sale debt securities and purchased credit impaired assets would not be eligible for inclusion in a System institution's Tier 2 capital. In addition, the proposed regulation does not include a transition phase-in period for the CECL day 1 cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings on a System institution's regulatory capital ratios. The public comment period ends on November 22, 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 following table.

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 an expected loss 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 1-800-521-9952, or writing Christopher H. Scott, CFO, Carolina Farm Credit, ACA, P.O. Box 1827, Statesville, NC 28687-1827, or accessing the website, www.carolinafarmcredit.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.

Carolina Farm Credit, ACA
Consolidated Balance Sheets

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	September 30, 2019 <i>(unaudited)</i>	December 31, 2018 <i>(audited)</i>
Assets		
Cash	\$ 3,076	\$ 2,963
Investments in debt securities:		
Held to maturity (fair value of \$1,443 and \$1,477, respectively)	1,432	1,526
Loans	1,587,507	1,531,294
Allowance for loan losses	(7,550)	(7,051)
Net loans	1,579,957	1,524,243
Loans held for sale	7,315	719
Accrued interest receivable	21,068	17,686
Equity investments in other Farm Credit institutions	18,043	18,079
Premises and equipment, net	18,121	15,868
Other property owned	1,284	468
Accounts receivable	7,613	19,597
Other assets	4,444	10,210
Total assets	\$ 1,662,353	\$ 1,611,359
Liabilities		
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	\$ 1,286,293	\$ 1,239,668
Accrued interest payable	3,572	3,474
Patronage refunds payable	1,335	22,779
Accounts payable	2,296	2,011
Other liabilities	25,953	14,696
Total liabilities	1,319,449	1,282,628
Commitments and contingencies (Note 8)		
Members' Equity		
Capital stock and participation certificates	9,364	9,164
Retained earnings		
Allocated	182,802	193,856
Unallocated	151,586	126,605
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(848)	(894)
Total members' equity	342,904	328,731
Total liabilities and members' equity	\$ 1,662,353	\$ 1,611,359

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

Carolina Farm Credit, ACA
Consolidated Statements of Income

(unaudited)

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Interest Income				
Loans	\$ 23,861	\$ 22,528	\$ 70,146	\$ 64,668
Investments	19	20	58	62
Total interest income	23,880	22,548	70,204	64,730
Interest Expense				
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	10,763	9,925	31,646	27,737
Net interest income	13,117	12,623	38,558	36,993
Provision for (reversal of allowance for) loan losses	522	(183)	610	(211)
Net interest income after provision for (reversal of allowance for) loan losses	12,595	12,806	37,948	37,204
Noninterest Income				
Loan fees	1,069	836	2,618	2,453
Fees for financially related services	12	21	66	88
Lease income	30	—	53	—
Patronage refunds from other Farm Credit institutions	2,561	2,418	7,593	7,121
Gains (losses) on sales of rural home loans, net	849	850	2,424	2,341
Gains (losses) on sales of premises and equipment, net	66	91	611	187
Gains (losses) on other transactions	197	364	743	312
Insurance Fund refunds	—	—	314	854
Other noninterest income	60	62	153	119
Total noninterest income	4,844	4,642	14,575	13,475
Noninterest Expense				
Salaries and employee benefits	6,490	6,540	18,951	19,542
Occupancy and equipment	850	769	1,867	1,903
Insurance Fund premiums	268	256	785	746
(Gains) losses on other property owned, net	53	(3)	(349)	4
Other operating expenses	1,695	1,662	5,465	5,225
Total noninterest expense	9,356	9,224	26,719	27,420
Income before income taxes	8,083	8,224	25,804	23,259
Provision for income taxes	—	2	2	2
Net income	\$ 8,083	\$ 8,222	\$ 25,802	\$ 23,257

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

Carolina Farm Credit, ACA
Consolidated Statements of
Comprehensive Income

(unaudited)

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Net income	\$ 8,083	\$ 8,222	\$ 25,802	\$ 23,257
Other comprehensive income net of tax				
Employee benefit plans adjustments	15	42	46	124
Comprehensive income	\$ 8,098	\$ 8,264	\$ 25,848	\$ 23,381

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

Carolina Farm Credit, 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	\$ 8,819	\$ 193,930	\$ 119,871	\$ (2,082)	\$ 320,538
Comprehensive income			23,257	124	23,381
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net	240				240
Retained earnings retired		(10,772)			(10,772)
Patronage distribution adjustment		(1,523)	1,447		(76)
Balance at September 30, 2018	\$ 9,059	\$ 181,635	\$ 144,575	\$ (1,958)	\$ 333,311
Balance at December 31, 2018	\$ 9,164	\$ 193,856	\$ 126,605	\$ (894)	\$ 328,731
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle			10		10
Comprehensive income			25,802	46	25,848
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net	200				200
Retained earnings retired		(10,289)			(10,289)
Patronage distribution adjustment		(765)	(831)		(1,596)
Balance at September 30, 2019	\$ 9,364	\$ 182,802	\$ 151,586	\$ (848)	\$ 342,904

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

Carolina Farm Credit, 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 Carolina Farm Credit, 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 ASUs were issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) since the most recent year end:

- In May 2019, the FASB issued ASU 2019-05 Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326): Targeted Transition Relief. The amendments in this Update provide entities with an option to irrevocably elect the fair value option applied on an instrument-by-instrument basis for certain financial assets upon the adoption of Topic 326. The fair value option election does not apply to held-to-maturity debt securities. For entities that have not yet adopted the amendments in ASU 2016-13, the effective date and transition methodology for the amendments in this Update are the same as in that Update. Evaluation of any possible effects the guidance may have on the statements of financial condition and results of operations is in progress.
- In April 2019, the FASB issued ASU 2019-04 Codification Improvements to Topic 326 Financial Instruments—Credit Losses, Topic 815 Derivatives and Hedging, and Topic 825 Financial Instruments. The amendments in this Update clarify, correct, and improve various aspects of the guidance in the following Updates related to financial instruments: ASU 2016-01 Financial Instruments—Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Liabilities, ASU 2016-13 Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments, and ASU 2017-12 Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815): Targeted Improvements to Accounting for Hedging Activities. The items addressed generally are not expected to have a significant effect on current accounting practice or to create a significant administrative cost for most entities. For entities that have not yet adopted the amendments in ASU 2016-13, the effective dates and transition requirements for the amendments related to this Update are the same as the effective dates and transition

requirements in ASU 2016-13. The transition adjustment includes adjustments made as a result of an entity developing or amending its accounting policy upon adoption of the amendments in this Update for determining when accrued interest receivables are deemed uncollectible and written off. For entities that have adopted the amendments in ASU 2017-12 as of the issuance date of this Update, the effective date is as of the beginning of the first annual period beginning after the issuance date of this Update. For those entities, early adoption is permitted, including adoption on any date on or after the issuance of this Update. The amendments in this Update related to ASU 2016-01 are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted in any interim period following the issuance of this Update as long as the entity has adopted all of the amendments in ASU 2016-01. The amendments in this Update should be applied on a modified-retrospective transition basis by means of a cumulative-effect adjustment to the opening retained earnings balance in the statement of financial position as of the date an entity adopted all of the amendments in ASU 2016-01. Evaluation of any possible effects the guidance may have on the statements of financial condition and results of operations is in progress.

- 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 \$10 was recorded. In addition, a Right of Use Asset in the amount of \$393 and Lease Liability in the amount of \$383 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:

	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Real estate mortgage	\$ 1,016,741	\$ 964,605
Production and intermediate-term	435,661	450,693
Loans to cooperatives	9,481	6,255
Processing and marketing	34,097	14,113
Farm-related business	18,701	20,434
Communication	1,365	1,422
Power and water/waste disposal	2,446	2,625
Rural residential real estate	63,667	66,298
International	5,348	4,849
Total loans	\$ 1,587,507	\$ 1,531,294

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:

	September 30, 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	\$ 10,700	\$ 19,086	\$ 56	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,756	\$ 19,086
Production and intermediate-term	9,247	26,187	10,182	-	-	-	19,429	26,187
Loans to cooperatives	9,465	-	-	-	-	-	9,465	-
Processing and marketing	12,431	44,833	1,003	-	-	-	13,434	44,833
Farm-related business	-	-	150	-	-	-	150	-
Communication	1,369	-	-	-	-	-	1,369	-
Power and water/waste disposal	2,462	-	-	-	-	-	2,462	-
International	5,360	-	-	-	-	-	5,360	-
Total	\$ 51,034	\$ 90,106	\$ 11,391	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 62,425	\$ 90,106

	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	\$ 9,742	\$ 45,063	\$ 70	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,812	\$ 45,063
Production and intermediate-term	9,229	48,101	10,554	-	-	-	19,783	48,101
Loans to cooperatives	6,267	-	-	-	-	-	6,267	-
Processing and marketing	11,397	147	1,127	-	-	-	12,524	147
Farm-related business	339	-	324	-	-	-	663	-
Communication	1,425	-	-	-	-	-	1,425	-
Power and water/waste disposal	2,643	-	-	-	-	-	2,643	-
International	4,857	-	-	-	-	-	4,857	-
Total	\$ 45,899	\$ 93,311	\$ 12,075	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 57,974	\$ 93,311

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:

	September 30, 2019			
	Due Less Than 1 Year	Due 1 Through 5 Years	Due After 5 Years	Total
Real estate mortgage	\$ 20,440	\$ 118,216	\$ 878,085	\$ 1,016,741
Production and intermediate-term	129,809	211,180	94,672	435,661
Loans to cooperatives	427	1,994	7,060	9,481
Processing and marketing	3,165	16,712	14,220	34,097
Farm-related business	8,427	4,621	5,653	18,701
Communication	–	1,365	–	1,365
Power and water/waste disposal	–	2,446	–	2,446
Rural residential real estate	5,041	7,703	50,923	63,667
International	–	497	4,851	5,348
Total loans	\$ 167,309	\$ 364,734	\$ 1,055,464	\$ 1,587,507
Percentage	10.54%	22.97%	66.49%	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:

	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018		September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Real estate mortgage:			Communication:		
Acceptable	96.24%	96.53%	Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%
OAEM	2.37	1.88	OAEM	–	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	1.39	1.59	Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–
	100.00%	100.00%		100.00%	100.00%
Production and intermediate-term:			Power and water/waste disposal:		
Acceptable	90.62%	91.13%	Acceptable	–%	100.00%
OAEM	4.39	4.36	OAEM	59.35	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	4.99	4.51	Substandard/doubtful/loss	40.65	–
	100.00%	100.00%		100.00%	100.00%
Loans to cooperatives:			Rural residential real estate:		
Acceptable	98.26%	100.00%	Acceptable	96.85%	95.46%
OAEM	1.74	–	OAEM	1.72	2.23
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–	Substandard/doubtful/loss	1.43	2.31
	100.00%	100.00%		100.00%	100.00%
Processing and marketing:			International:		
Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%	Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%
OAEM	–	–	OAEM	–	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–	Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–
	100.00%	100.00%		100.00%	100.00%
Farm-related business:			Total loans:		
Acceptable	97.98%	98.10%	Acceptable	94.70%	94.98%
OAEM	1.95	1.90	OAEM	2.91	2.59
Substandard/doubtful/loss	0.07	–	Substandard/doubtful/loss	2.39	2.43
	100.00%	100.00%		100.00%	100.00%

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

	September 30, 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	\$ 6,141	\$ 3,264	\$ 9,405	\$ 1,021,293	\$ 1,030,698
Production and intermediate-term	3,703	7,127	10,830	431,460	442,290
Loans to cooperatives	–	–	–	9,488	9,488
Processing and marketing	–	–	–	34,159	34,159
Farm-related business	369	–	369	18,412	18,781
Communication	–	–	–	1,366	1,366
Power and water/waste disposal	–	–	–	2,447	2,447
Rural residential real estate	468	61	529	63,439	63,968
International	–	–	–	5,372	5,372
Total	\$ 10,681	\$ 10,452	21,133	\$ 1,587,436	\$ 1,608,569

	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	\$ 5,829	\$ 2,677	\$ 8,506	\$ 967,907	\$ 976,413
Production and intermediate-term	6,474	5,246	11,720	444,443	456,163
Loans to cooperatives	—	—	—	6,257	6,257
Processing and marketing	—	—	—	14,172	14,172
Farm-related business	—	—	—	20,538	20,538
Communication	—	—	—	1,422	1,422
Power and water/waste disposal	—	—	—	2,627	2,627
Rural residential real estate	584	749	1,333	65,175	66,508
International	—	—	—	4,874	4,874
Total	\$ 12,887	\$ 8,672	\$ 21,559	\$ 1,527,415	\$ 1,548,974

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

	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Nonaccrual loans:		
Real estate mortgage	\$ 10,181	\$ 4,618
Production and intermediate-term	11,841	10,329
Farm-related business	10	—
Rural residential real estate	475	1,075
Total	\$ 22,507	\$ 16,022
Accruing restructured loans:		
Real estate mortgage	\$ 1,185	\$ 2,179
Production and intermediate-term	243	264
Farm-related business	366	390
Rural residential real estate	60	71
Total	\$ 1,854	\$ 2,904
Accruing loans 90 days or more past due:		
Total	\$ —	\$ —
Total nonperforming loans	\$ 24,361	\$ 18,926
Other property owned	1,284	468
Total nonperforming assets	\$ 25,645	\$ 19,394
Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans	1.42%	1.05%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of total loans and other property owned	1.61%	1.27%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of capital	7.48%	5.90%

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.

	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Impaired nonaccrual loans:		
Current as to principal and interest	\$ 9,878	\$ 985
Past due	12,629	15,037
Total	\$ 22,507	\$ 16,022
Impaired accrual loans:		
Restructured	\$ 1,854	\$ 2,904
90 days or more past due	—	—
Total	\$ 1,854	\$ 2,904
Total impaired loans	\$ 24,361	\$ 18,926
Additional commitments to lend	\$ 140	\$ 22

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

Impaired loans:	September 30, 2019			Three Months Ended September 30, 2019		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2019	
	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized on Impaired Loans	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized on Impaired Loans
With a related allowance for credit losses:							
Real estate mortgage	\$ 772	\$ 801	\$ 157	\$ 773	\$ 7	\$ 727	\$ 21
Production and intermediate-term	2,075	2,122	597	2,078	18	1,953	56
Farm-related business	10	10	10	10	—	9	—
Rural residential real estate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	\$ 2,857	\$ 2,933	\$ 764	\$ 2,861	\$ 25	\$ 2,689	\$ 77
With no related allowance for credit losses:							
Real estate mortgage	\$ 10,594	\$ 11,403	\$ —	\$ 10,609	\$ 92	\$ 9,971	\$ 286
Production and intermediate-term	10,009	10,942	—	10,022	88	9,421	270
Farm-related business	366	361	—	367	3	345	10
Rural residential real estate	535	622	—	535	5	503	15
Total	\$ 21,504	\$ 23,328	\$ —	\$ 21,533	\$ 188	\$ 20,240	\$ 581
Total impaired loans:							
Real estate mortgage	\$ 11,366	\$ 12,204	\$ 157	\$ 11,382	\$ 99	\$ 10,698	\$ 307
Production and intermediate-term	12,084	13,064	597	12,100	106	11,374	326
Farm-related business	376	371	10	377	3	354	10
Rural residential real estate	535	622	—	535	5	503	15
Total	\$ 24,361	\$ 26,261	\$ 764	\$ 24,394	\$ 213	\$ 22,929	\$ 658

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	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Production and intermediate-term	1,556	1,619	93	1,170	76
Farm-related business	—	—	—	—	—
Rural residential real estate	—	—	—	—	—
Total	\$ 1,556	\$ 1,619	\$ 93	\$ 1,170	\$ 76
With no related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 6,797	\$ 7,524	\$ —	\$ 5,112	\$ 333
Production and intermediate-term	9,037	9,551	—	6,797	443
Farm-related business	390	388	—	293	19
Rural residential real estate	1,146	1,210	—	862	56
Total	\$ 17,370	\$ 18,673	\$ —	\$ 13,064	\$ 851
Total impaired loans:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 6,797	\$ 7,524	\$ —	\$ 5,112	\$ 333
Production and intermediate-term	10,593	11,170	93	7,967	519
Farm-related business	390	388	—	293	19
Rural residential real estate	1,146	1,210	—	862	56
Total	\$ 18,926	\$ 20,292	\$ 93	\$ 14,234	\$ 927

A summary of changes in the allowance for loan losses and 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 June 30, 2019	\$ 3,233	\$ 3,335	\$ 388	\$ 8	\$ 57	\$ 101	\$ 4	\$ 7,126
Charge-offs	(2)	(125)	—	—	—	—	—	(127)
Recoveries	3	26	—	—	—	—	—	29
Provision for loan losses	62	417	36	—	9	(2)	—	522
Balance at September 30, 2019	\$ 3,296	\$ 3,653	\$ 424	\$ 8	\$ 66	\$ 99	\$ 4	\$ 7,550
Balance at December 31, 2018	\$ 3,457	\$ 3,050	\$ 421	\$ 8	\$ 6	\$ 105	\$ 4	\$ 7,051
Charge-offs	(27)	(227)	—	—	—	(29)	—	(283)
Recoveries	23	148	—	—	—	1	—	172
Provision for loan losses	(157)	682	3	—	60	22	—	610
Balance at September 30, 2019	\$ 3,296	\$ 3,653	\$ 424	\$ 8	\$ 66	\$ 99	\$ 4	\$ 7,550
Balance at June 30, 2018	\$ 3,951	\$ 3,396	\$ 170	\$ 8	\$ 5	\$ 144	\$ 6	\$ 7,680
Charge-offs	(158)	(14)	—	—	—	(16)	—	(188)
Recoveries	7	30	—	—	—	1	—	38
Provision for loan losses	(377)	132	83	—	1	(20)	(2)	(183)
Balance at September 30, 2018	\$ 3,423	\$ 3,544	\$ 253	\$ 8	\$ 6	\$ 109	\$ 4	\$ 7,347
Balance at December 31, 2017	\$ 3,788	\$ 3,750	\$ 95	\$ 9	\$ 5	\$ 185	\$ 5	\$ 7,837
Charge-offs	(178)	(174)	—	—	—	(17)	—	(369)
Recoveries	24	63	—	—	—	3	—	90
Provision for loan losses	(211)	(95)	158	(1)	1	(62)	(1)	(211)
Balance at September 30, 2018	\$ 3,423	\$ 3,544	\$ 253	\$ 8	\$ 6	\$ 109	\$ 4	\$ 7,347
Allowance on loans evaluated for impairment:								
Individually	\$ 157	\$ 597	\$ 10	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 764
Collectively	3,139	3,056	414	8	66	99	4	6,786
Balance at September 30, 2019	\$ 3,296	\$ 3,653	\$ 424	\$ 8	\$ 66	\$ 99	\$ 4	\$ 7,550
Individually	\$ —	\$ 93	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 93
Collectively	3,457	2,957	421	8	6	105	4	6,958
Balance at December 31, 2018	\$ 3,457	\$ 3,050	\$ 421	\$ 8	\$ 6	\$ 105	\$ 4	\$ 7,051
Recorded investment in loans evaluated for impairment:								
Individually	\$ 10,181	\$ 11,841	\$ 10	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 475	\$ —	\$ 22,507
Collectively	1,020,517	430,449	62,418	1,366	2,447	63,493	5,372	1,586,062
Balance at September 30, 2019	\$ 1,030,698	\$ 442,290	\$ 62,428	\$ 1,366	\$ 2,447	\$ 63,968	\$ 5,372	\$ 1,608,569
Individually	\$ 4,618	\$ 10,329	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,075	\$ —	\$ 16,022
Collectively	971,795	445,834	40,967	1,422	2,627	65,433	4,874	1,532,952
Balance at December 31, 2018	\$ 976,413	\$ 456,163	\$ 40,967	\$ 1,422	\$ 2,627	\$ 66,508	\$ 4,874	\$ 1,548,974

*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. The following table presents additional information about pre-modification and post-modification outstanding recorded investment and the effects of the modifications that occurred during the period presented. There were no new TDRs that occurred during the three months ended September 30, 2019 or the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018.

Outstanding Recorded Investment	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2019				
	Interest Concessions	Principal Concessions	Other Concessions	Total	Charge-offs
Pre-modification:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ —	\$ 4,903	\$ —	\$ 4,903	
Production and intermediate-term	—	2,262	—	2,262	
Total	\$ —	\$ 7,165	\$ —	\$ 7,165	
Post-modification:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ —	\$ 4,874	\$ —	\$ 4,874	\$ —
Production and intermediate-term	—	2,200	—	2,200	—
Total	\$ —	\$ 7,074	\$ —	\$ 7,074	\$ —

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.

The following table presents outstanding recorded investment for TDRs that occurred during the previous twelve months and for which there was a subsequent payment default during the period. Payment default is defined as a payment that was thirty days or more past due.

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Defaulted troubled debt restructurings:				
Production and intermediate-term	\$ 1,348	\$ 80	\$ 1,348	\$ 80
Total	\$ 1,348	\$ 80	\$ 1,348	\$ 80

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	
	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Real estate mortgage	\$ 6,602	\$ 2,179	\$ 5,417	\$ –
Production and intermediate-term	2,421	343	2,178	79
Farm-related business	366	390	–	–
Rural residential real estate	141	160	81	89
Total loans	\$ 9,530	\$ 3,072	\$ 7,676	\$ 168
Additional commitments to lend	\$ –	\$ –		

The following table presents information as of period end:

	September 30, 2019
Carrying amount of foreclosed residential real estate properties held as a result of obtaining physical possession	\$ 38
Recorded investment of consumer mortgage loans secured by residential real estate for which formal foreclosure proceedings are in process	\$ 27

Note 3 — Investments

Investments in Debt Securities

The Association's investments consist primarily of Rural America Bonds (RABs), which are private placement securities purchased under the Mission Related Investment (MRI) program approved by the FCA. In its Conditions of Approval for the program, the FCA generally considers a RAB ineligible if its investment rating, based on the internal 14-point risk rating scale used to also grade loans, falls below 9 and requires System institutions to provide notification to FCA when a security becomes ineligible. Any other bonds purchased under the MRI program, approved on a case-by-case basis by FCA, may have different eligibility requirements. At September 30, 2019, the Association held no RABs whose credit quality had deteriorated beyond the program limits.

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

	September 30, 2019				
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Yield
RABs	\$ 1,432	\$ 14	\$ (3)	\$ 1,443	5.14%

	December 31, 2018				
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Yield
RABs	\$ 1,526	\$ –	\$ (49)	\$ 1,477	5.11%

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

	September 30, 2019		
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Weighted Average Yield
In one year or less	\$ –	\$ –	– %
After one year through five years	–	–	–
After five years through ten years	440	438	4.25
After ten years	992	1,005	5.54
Total	\$ 1,432	\$ 1,443	5.14 %

Some of these investments have 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.

		September 30, 2019			
		Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater	
		Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
RABs		\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,443	\$ (3)

		December 31, 2018			
		Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater	
		Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
RABs		\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,477	\$ (49)

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.

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 6.08 percent of the issued stock of the Bank as of September 30, 2019, net of any reciprocal investment. As of that date, the Bank's assets totaled \$34.6 billion and shareholders' equity totaled \$2.5 billion. The Bank's earnings were \$192 million for the first nine months of 2019. In addition, the Association held investments of \$1,525 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 September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Employee Benefit Plans:				
Balance at beginning of period	\$ (863)	\$ (2,000)	\$ (894)	\$ (2,082)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	—	—	—	—
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	15	42	46	124
Net current period other comprehensive income	15	42	46	124
Balance at end of period	\$ (848)	\$ (1,958)	\$ (848)	\$ (1,958)

	Reclassifications Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (b)				
	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,		Income Statement Line Item
	2019	2018	2019	2018	
Defined Benefit Pension Plans:					
Periodic pension costs	\$ (15)	\$ (42)	\$ (46)	\$ (124)	See Note 7.
Net amounts reclassified	\$ (15)	\$ (42)	\$ (46)	\$ (124)	

(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.

		September 30, 2019				
		Total Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value
Recurring Measurements						
Assets:						
Assets held in trust funds	\$	3,720	\$ 3,720	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 3,720
Recurring Assets	\$	3,720	\$ 3,720	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 3,720
Liabilities:						
Recurring Liabilities	\$	–	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –
Nonrecurring Measurements						
Assets:						
Impaired loans	\$	2,093	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 2,093	\$ 2,093
Other property owned		1,284	–	–	1,383	1,383
Nonrecurring Assets	\$	3,377	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 3,476	\$ 3,476
Other Financial Instruments						
Assets:						
Cash	\$	3,076	\$ 3,076	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 3,076
Investments in debt securities, held-to-maturity		1,432	–	–	1,443	1,443
Loans		1,585,179	–	–	1,600,196	1,600,196
Other Financial Assets	\$	1,589,687	\$ 3,076	\$ –	\$ 1,601,639	\$ 1,604,715
Liabilities:						
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	\$	1,286,293	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 1,288,410	\$ 1,288,410
Other Financial Liabilities	\$	1,286,293	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 1,288,410	\$ 1,288,410
		December 31, 2018				
		Total Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value
Recurring Measurements						
Assets:						
Assets held in trust funds	\$	3,542	\$ 3,542	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 3,542
Recurring Assets	\$	3,542	\$ 3,542	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 3,542
Liabilities:						
Recurring Liabilities	\$	–	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –
Nonrecurring Measurements						
Assets:						
Impaired loans	\$	1,463	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 1,463	\$ 1,463
Other property owned		468	–	–	505	505
Nonrecurring Assets	\$	1,931	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 1,968	\$ 1,968
Other Financial Instruments						
Assets:						
Cash	\$	2,963	\$ 2,963	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 2,963
Investments in debt securities, held-to-maturity		1,526	–	–	1,477	1,477
Loans		1,523,499	–	–	1,508,923	1,508,923
Other Financial Assets	\$	1,527,988	\$ 2,963	\$ –	\$ 1,510,400	\$ 1,513,363
Liabilities:						
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	\$	1,239,668	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 1,220,703	\$ 1,220,703
Other Financial Liabilities	\$	1,239,668	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 1,220,703	\$ 1,220,703

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.

Investments in Debt Securities

The fair values of predominantly all Level 3 investments in debt securities have consistent inputs, valuation techniques and correlation to changes in underlying inputs. The models used to determine fair value for these instruments use certain significant unobservable inputs within a discounted cash flow or market comparable pricing valuation technique. Such inputs generally include discount rate components including risk premiums, prepayment estimates, default estimates and loss severities.

These Level 3 assets would decrease (increase) in value based upon an increase (decrease) in discount rates, defaults, or loss severities. Conversely, the fair value of these assets would generally increase (decrease) in value if the prepayment input were to increase (decrease).

Generally, a change in the assumption used for defaults is accompanied by a directionally similar change in the risk premium component of the discount rate (specifically, the portion related to credit risk) and a directionally opposite change in the assumption used for prepayments. Unobservable inputs for loss severities do not normally increase or decrease

based on movements in the other significant unobservable inputs for these Level 3 assets.

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	\$ 3,476	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 September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Pension	\$ 1,016	\$ 1,319	\$ 2,875	\$ 3,957
401(k)	229	211	661	617
Other postretirement benefits	213	178	639	601
Total	\$ 1,458	\$ 1,708	\$ 4,175	\$ 5,175

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

	Actual YTD Through 9/30/19	Projected Contributions For Remainder of 2019	Projected Total Contributions 2019
Pension	\$ 100	\$ 3,604	\$ 3,704
Other postretirement benefits	639	185	824
Total	\$ 739	\$ 3,789	\$ 4,528

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 that, except as described below, there were none requiring disclosure through November 8, 2019, which was the date the financial statements were issued.

On October 21, 2019, AgFirst's Board of Directors indicated an intention to declare, in December 2019, a special patronage distribution. The Association will receive between approximately \$5,279 and \$5,983 which will be recorded as patronage refunds from other Farm Credit institutions.