Farm Credit of Florida, ACA

FIRST QUARTER 2019

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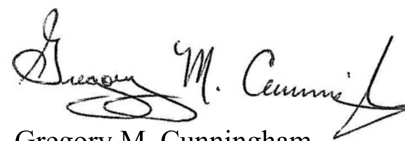
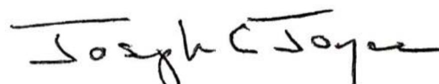
CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certify that we have reviewed the March 31, 2019 quarterly report of Farm Credit of 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.



Gregory M. Cunningham
Chief Executive Officer

Laura Craker
Chief Financial Officer



Dr. Joseph C. Joyce
Chairman of the Board

May 9, 2019

Farm Credit of Florida, ACA

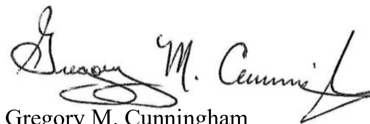
Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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 Consolidate 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.



Gregory M. Cunningham
Chief Executive Officer

Laura Craker
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 Florida, ACA, (Association) for the period ended March 31, 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, farm-related businesses, and other agribusiness firms 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 the north and southern regions of Florida. The commodities include cattle, citrus, dairy, equine, field crops, nurseries, sugar, timber, tropical fruits, and vegetables.

Most commodity groups identified within the portfolio have experienced generally favorable operating results over the last two production seasons, however, citrus producers were adversely impacted by fruit losses from Hurricane Irma in September 2017 and the dairy industry has been negatively impacted by commodity price declines. The horticultural or nursery segment continues to rebound from the previous stress resulting from the recession and reduced activity in commercial and residential construction. Several loans in produce and nursery segments continue to exhibit stress as a result of weather events. Cattle prices are lower but appear to have bottomed and are showing an improving trend. Milk price continues to be lower resulting in significant financial stress in the dairy loan segment with a large portion of the Association's dairy loan portfolio now criticized. Farm size varies throughout the regions and many borrowers have diversified farming operations. This factor, along with numerous opportunities for non-farm income in the territory, reduces the level of repayment dependency on a single agricultural commodity. Florida experienced above average rainfall throughout summer 2018 and moisture conditions and lake levels are near normal. There have been no material weather impacts during 2018 in the Association's territory.

Much of our territory was impacted by Hurricane Irma which made landfall on September 10 and 11, 2017. Management continues to assess and quantify the financial impact this storm had on our customers and the Association as financial impacts are typically delayed. Some credit quality deterioration and credit losses are expected. Citrus customers are just beginning to see an inflow of disaster assistance funds. Loss reduction options that are available for some of our customers, such as the use of loan guarantees, crop insurance, and federal disaster relief, will help to mitigate the losses associated with this storm event. The immediate impact to delinquency rates and loan performance has been minimal. The Association is well capitalized and maintains adequate allowance for loan losses, which allows us to withstand stress in our loan portfolio.

Land values in the north region continue to exhibit stability since their improvement in 2014. Land values in the south region show stability with values increasing in more urban areas.

Management recognizes continuing risk in the citrus industry resulting from the impacts of citrus greening disease and also loss of fruit as a result of the storm. Continued stress in production, profitability, and asset values may adversely impact citrus growers over the near and long term horizon. For the last season ended, all Florida orange production was finalized at 45 million boxes, down 35% from the 2016-2017 crop year. The most recent USDA citrus crop forecast for 2018-2019 season forecasts all orange production at 79 million boxes, up 76% from last season. To date, the Association's citrus portfolio has continued to perform satisfactorily, but some performance issues on several stressed growers have been observed. Nursery growers did receive structure impacts and some crop losses as a result of the Hurricane. Insurance is expected to mitigate the extent of losses. In February 2018, the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives passed a spending bill that includes more than $2.3 billion for agricultural assistance which covers a variety of commodities. USDA and other involved agencies have been in process of accepting applications for the WHIP and Block Grant programs and some citrus customers have already received initial payments.

The gross loan volume of the Association as of March 31, 2019, was $1,179,964, an increase of $16,044 or 1.38 percent as compared to $1,163,920 at December 31, 2018. Net loans outstanding at March 31, 2019, were $1,171,371 as compared to $1,154,734 at December 31, 2018, an increase of $16,637 or 1.44 percent. Net loans accounted for 96.85 percent of total assets at March 31, 2019, as compared to 95.85 percent of total assets at December 31, 2018. The increase in both gross and net

loan volume during the period is primarily attributed to increased demand for credit in the market and a more concerted marketing effort by Association lenders. Competition continues to be strong in the large loan segment. Activity in small and middle market loans in the north region continues to be strong. Management has noted a softening of loan demand in the 1st quarter 2019 and has noted several early liquidations and loan curtailments.

There is an inherent risk in the extension of any type of credit. Portfolio credit quality improved compared to year end 2018 as a result of a decline in both substandard accrual and nonaccrual assets. Acceptable and OAEM credit quality, as a percentage of the total loan portfolio, was 98.26 percent as of March 31, 2019 compared to 98.00 percent at December 31, 2018. In the last half of 2018 the association experienced deterioration in a large dairy account resulting in bankruptcy and default on a large row crop account. Several other substandard assets were resolved. As a result, asset quality improved modestly in the 1st quarter. The dairy portfolio continues to exhibit price stress but overall payment performance has been satisfactory. During the three months, nonaccrual loans decreased by $2,101 or 18.07 percent to $9,529 at March 31, 2019 from $11,630 at December 31, 2018. The decrease in nonaccrual loans is primarily attributed to payments and a write down on a nonaccrual loan. The balance of Other Property Owned at March 31, 2019 was $363, an increase of $290 or 397.26 percent from $73 at December 31, 2018. Three properties were acquired and three properties were sold during the period.

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 $8,593 compared to $9,186 at December 31, 2018. This decrease is due to charge-offs recorded during the period primarily on a row crop loan. Recoveries of $120 recorded during the three months ended March 31, 2019 were primarily in the non-farm income industry and charge-offs of $1,373 were mostly in the field crops industry. Management considers the current level of allowance adequate to cover additional possible losses. The ratio of the allowance for loan losses to gross loans at March 31, 2019 was 0.73 percent.

The allowance for loan losses at March 31, 2019 does not include $2.5 million of net purchase discounts related to acquired loans. The allowance for these loans was not carried forward at acquisition per accounting guidance. However, they were purchased at a net discount, which is the direct reduction to the recorded loan amount, to reflect the credit and market metrics related to the acquired portfolios. At March 31, 2019, the amount of credit risk reduction in addition to the allowance for loan losses, provided by these remaining discounts would equate to 0.21 percent of gross loans.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

For the three months ended March 31, 2019

The Association recorded net income for the three months ended March 31, 2019 of $5,112 as compared to $6,336 for the same period in 2018. This $1,224 or 19.32 percent decrease is primarily attributed to an increase in the provision for loan losses along with a decrease in total noninterest income.

Provision for loan losses was $660 for the three months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to a provision for loan losses of $104 during the same period in 2018, an increase in expense of $556 or 534.62 percent. This increase in expense is attributed to an increase in reserves required on field crop loans. Net loan charge-offs were $1,253 during the period in 2019 compared to net loan charge-offs of $10 for the same period in 2018, an increase in net loan charge-offs of $1,243.

Net interest income was $8,441 for the three months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to $8,280 during the same period in 2018. The change in net interest income represents a $161 or 1.94 percent increase when compared to the same period last year and is attributed to loan volume growth over the last 12 months.

Noninterest income for the three months ended March 31, 2019, totaled $3,140 as compared to $3,600 for the same period of 2018, a decrease of $460 or 12.78 percent. This decrease is attributed primarily to a decrease in Fees for financially related services along with a decrease in Insurance Fund refunds.

In 2019 and 2018, the Association recorded $243 and $572, respectively of insurance premium refunds from the Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation (FCSIC), which insures the System's debt obligations. 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 expense for the three months ended March 31, 2019, totaled $5,809 as compared to $5,440 for the same period of 2018, an increase of $369 or 6.78 percent. The primary reason for the increase in noninterest expense is attributed to $120 lower net gains on other property owned, $118 increase in salaries and employee benefits and $90 increase in other operating expenses. The increase in salaries and employee benefits is primarily attributable to an increase in the number of employees during the period in 2019.

FUNDING SOURCES

The principal source of funds for the Association is the borrowing relationship established with AgFirst Farm Credit Bank (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. These 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 $916,271 as compared to $915,039 at December 31, 2018. The increase during the period of $1,232 is primarily attributed to an increase in loan volume offset by an increase in members' equity resulting from net income for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and receipt of 2018 patronage dividends due from AgFirst Farm Credit Bank during the period.

CAPITAL RESOURCES

Total members' equity at March 31, 2019, increased to $270,063 from the December 31, 2018 total of $265,138. The increase is primarily attributed to net income during the period.

Total capital stock and participation certificates were $2,800 on March 31, 2019, compared to $2,988 on December 31, 2018. The decrease is attributed to the retirement of capital stock on loans liquidated in the normal course of business.

Regulatory Capital Ratios

The Association's regulatory capital ratios are shown in the following table:

	Regulatory Minimum, Including Buffer*	3/31/19	12/31/18	3/31/18
Permanent Capital Ratio	7.00%	19.49%	19.88%	19.67%
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) Capital Ratio	7.00%	19.36%	19.73%	19.55%
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	8.50%	19.36%	19.73%	19.55%
Total Capital Ratio	10.50%	20.08%	20.52%	20.19%
Tier 1 Leverage Ratio	5.00%	21.33%	21.84%	21.41%
Unallocated Retained Earnings (URE) and URE Equivalents Leverage Ratio	1.50%	16.63%	16.85%	16.39%

**Includes fully phased-in capital conservation buffers which will be effective January 1, 2020.*

The FCA sets minimum regulatory capital adequacy requirements for System banks and associations. The requirements are based on regulatory ratios as defined by the FCA and include common equity tier 1 (CET1), tier 1, total capital, permanent capital, tier 1 leverage, and unallocated retained earnings (URE) and URE equivalents leverage ratios.

The permanent capital, CET1, tier 1, and total capital ratios are calculated by dividing the three-month average daily balance of the capital numerator, as defined by the FCA, by a risk-adjusted asset base. Unlike these ratios, the tier 1 leverage and URE and URE equivalents leverage ratios do not incorporate any risk-adjusted weighting of assets. Risk-adjusted assets refer to the total dollar amount of the institution's assets adjusted by an appropriate credit conversion factor as defined by regulation. Generally, higher credit conversion factors are applied to assets with more inherent risk. The tier 1 leverage and URE and URE equivalents leverage ratios are calculated by dividing the three-month average daily balance of the capital numerator, as defined by the FCA, by the three-month average daily balance of total assets adjusted for regulatory deductions.

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. There are no trends, commitments, contingencies, or events that are likely to affect the Association's ability to meet regulatory minimum capital standards and capital adequacy requirements.

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.

OTHER MATTERS

During the third quarter of 2015, the Association entered into an agreement with and began providing certain standard and as-requested optional or negotiated services to Puerto Rico Farm Credit, ACA for a fee. These services include, but do not fully cover and are not limited to, accounting, reporting, risk management, human resources, and loan on-boarding and

servicing. The agreement is expected to leverage synergies and realize operating efficiencies and savings for both institutions. Both institutions are required to meet specified obligations under the agreement, which is automatically renewable for a one year term unless terminated by either institution with 180 days prior written notice or sooner if specified obligations are not satisfied.

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
ASU 2016-13 – Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments	
• 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.	• 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: 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 (561)-965-9001, or writing Laura Craker, CFO, Farm Credit of Florida, ACA, P. O. Box 213069, West Palm Beach, FL 33421, 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 Florida, ACA

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(dollars in thousands)	**March 31, 2019** *(unaudited)*	**December 31, 2018** *(audited)*
Assets		
Cash	**$ 577**	$ 331
Investments in debt securities:		
Held to maturity (fair value of $4,593 and 4,642, respectively)	**4,107**	4,224
Loans	**1,179,964**	1,163,920
Allowance for loan losses	**(8,593)**	(9,186)
Net loans	**1,171,371**	1,154,734
Loans held for sale	**74**	260
Accrued interest receivable	**6,848**	6,422
Equity investments in other Farm Credit institutions	**14,760**	14,712
Premises and equipment, net	**7,696**	7,696
Other property owned	**363**	73
Accounts receivable	**2,603**	15,406
Other assets	**1,104**	862
Total assets	**$ 1,209,503**	$ 1,204,720
Liabilities		
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	**$ 916,271**	$ 915,039
Lease obligations	**48**	—
Accrued interest payable	**2,681**	2,566
Patronage refunds payable	**384**	12,742
Accounts payable	**2,304**	2,578
Advanced conditional payments	**1,163**	1,126
Other liabilities	**16,589**	5,531
Total liabilities	**939,440**	939,582
Commitments and contingencies (Note 8)		
Members' Equity		
Protected borrower stock	**445**	445
Capital stock and participation certificates	**2,355**	2,543
Additional paid-in-capital	**7,873**	7,873
Retained earnings		
Allocated	**118,207**	118,040
Unallocated	**141,376**	136,432
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	**(193)**	(195)
Total members' equity	**270,063**	265,138
Total liabilities and members' equity	**$ 1,209,503**	$ 1,204,720

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

Farm Credit of Florida, ACA

Consolidated Statements of Income

(unaudited)

(dollars in thousands)	For the three months ended March 31, 2019	2018
Interest Income		
Loans	**$ 16,334**	$ 14,580
Investments	**58**	49
Total interest income	**16,392**	14,629
Interest Expense		
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	**7,951**	6,349
Net interest income	**8,441**	8,280
Provision for loan losses	**660**	104
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	**7,781**	8,176
Noninterest Income		
Loan fees	**309**	215
Fees for financially related services	**385**	765
Patronage refunds from other Farm Credit institutions	**2,013**	1,895
Gains (losses) on sales of rural home loans, net	**59**	77
Gains (losses) on sales of premises and equipment, net	**1**	1
Gains (losses) on other transactions	**17**	(38)
Insurance Fund refunds	**243**	572
Other noninterest income	**113**	113
Total noninterest income	**3,140**	3,600
Noninterest Expense		
Salaries and employee benefits	**4,155**	4,037
Occupancy and equipment	**329**	299
Insurance Fund premiums	**203**	192
(Gains) losses on other property owned, net	**(10)**	(130)
Other operating expenses	**1,132**	1,042
Total noninterest expense	**5,809**	5,440
Net income	**$ 5,112**	$ 6,336

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

Farm Credit of Florida, ACA

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

(unaudited)

(dollars in thousands)	For the three months ended March 31, 2019	2018
Net income	**$ 5,112**	$ 6,336
Other comprehensive income net of tax		
Employee benefit plans adjustments	**2**	3
Comprehensive income	**$ 5,114**	$ 6,339

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

Farm Credit of Florida, ACA

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Members' Equity

(unaudited)

(dollars in thousands)	Protected Borrower Stock	Capital Stock and Participation Certificates	Additional Paid-in-Capital	Retained Earnings Allocated	Retained Earnings Unallocated	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Members' Equity
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ 445	$ 2,452	$ 7,873	$ 114,789	$ 127,089	$ (238)	$ 252,410
Comprehensive income					6,336	3	6,339
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net		(138)					(138)
Patronage distribution adjustment				(881)	879		(2)
Balance at March 31, 2018	$ 445	$ 2,314	$ 7,873	$ 113,908	$ 134,304	$ (235)	$ 258,609
Balance at December 31, 2018	**$ 445**	**$ 2,543**	**$ 7,873**	**$ 118,040**	**$ 136,432**	**$ (195)**	**$ 265,138**
Comprehensive income					**5,112**	**2**	**5,114**
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net		**(188)**					**(188)**
Patronage distribution adjustment				**167**	**(168)**		**(1)**
Balance at March 31, 2019	**$ 445**	**$ 2,355**	**$ 7,873**	**$ 118,207**	**$ 141,376**	**$ (193)**	**$ 270,063**

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

Farm Credit of 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 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 less than $1 was recorded. In addition, a Right of Use Asset in the amount of $55 and Lease Liability in the amount of $55 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	$ 691,269	$ 691,955
Production and intermediate-term	219,452	226,221
Loans to cooperatives	33,843	26,939
Processing and marketing	108,801	89,453
Farm-related business	38,050	42,967
Communication	38,794	43,056
Power and water/waste disposal	24,336	17,731
Rural residential real estate	9,276	9,398
International	9,984	9,982
Other (including Mission Related)	6,159	6,218
Total loans	$ 1,179,964	$ 1,163,920

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	$ 20,222	$ 126,267	$ –	$ 24,006	$ –	$ –	$ 20,222	$ 150,273
Production and intermediate-term	46,996	8,803	1,159	400	691	–	48,846	9,203
Loans to cooperatives	30,006	–	3,896	–	–	–	33,902	–
Processing and marketing	94,924	20,023	9,102	76,743	–	–	104,026	96,766
Farm-related business	–	21,545	3,751	1,336	786	–	4,537	22,881
Communication	38,852	–	–	–	–	–	38,852	–
Power and water/waste disposal	24,406	–	–	–	–	–	24,406	–
International	10,000	–	–	–	–	–	10,000	–
Other (including Mission Related)	–	2,193	–	–	3,665	–	3,665	2,193
Total	$ 265,406	$ 178,831	$ 17,908	$ 102,485	$ 5,142	$ –	$ 288,456	$ 281,316

	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	$ 18,591	$ 112,684	$ –	$ 24,006	$ –	$ –	$ 18,591	$ 136,690
Production and intermediate-term	48,129	9,284	1,352	1,289	1,729	–	51,210	10,573
Loans to cooperatives	22,635	–	4,356	–	–	–	26,991	–
Processing and marketing	73,474	33,747	9,740	88,142	–	–	83,214	121,889
Farm-related business	766	22,395	3,714	3,057	850	–	5,330	25,452
Communication	43,138	–	–	–	–	–	43,138	–
Power and water/waste disposal	17,793	–	–	–	–	–	17,793	–
International	10,000	–	–	–	–	–	10,000	–
Other (including Mission Related)	–	2,320	–	–	3,720	–	3,720	2,320
Total	$ 234,526	$ 180,430	$ 19,162	$ 116,494	$ 6,299	$ –	$ 259,987	$ 296,924

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	$ 27,575	$ 145,892	$ 517,802	$ 691,269
Production and intermediate term	68,713	126,116	24,623	219,452
Loans to cooperatives	1,909	24,910	7,024	33,843
Processing and marketing	2,727	57,036	49,038	108,801
Farm-related business	8,854	10,116	19,080	38,050
Communication	–	18,544	20,250	38,794
Power and water/waste disposal	96	5,688	18,552	24,336
Rural residential real estate	499	415	8,362	9,276
International	–	9,984	–	9,984
Other (including Mission Related)	–	3,322	2,837	6,159
Total loans	$ 110,373	$ 402,023	$ 667,568	$ 1,179,964
Percentage	9.35%	34.07%	56.58%	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
Real estate mortgage:		
Acceptable	93.45%	93.07%
OAEM	4.33	4.58
Substandard/doubtful/loss	2.22	2.35
	100.00%	100.00%
Production and intermediate-term:		
Acceptable	89.41%	88.93%
OAEM	8.41	8.20
Substandard/doubtful/loss	2.18	2.87
	100.00%	100.00%
Loans to cooperatives:		
Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%
OAEM	–	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–
	100.00%	100.00%
Processing and marketing:		
Acceptable	99.47%	99.34%
OAEM	0.53	0.66
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–
	100.00%	100.00%
Farm-related business:		
Acceptable	81.50%	87.72%
OAEM	17.85	11.71
Substandard/doubtful/loss	0.65	0.57
	100.00%	100.00%

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Communication:		
Acceptable	100.00%	91.23%
OAEM	–	8.77
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–
	100.00%	100.00%
Power and water/waste disposal:		
Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%
OAEM	–	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–
	100.00%	100.00%
Rural residential real estate:		
Acceptable	97.73%	97.05%
OAEM	–	0.11
Substandard/doubtful/loss	2.27	2.84
	100.00%	100.00%
International:		
Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%
OAEM	–	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–
	100.00%	100.00%
Other (including Mission Related)		
Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%
OAEM	–	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–
	100.00%	100.00%
Total loans:		
Acceptable	93.53%	92.87%
OAEM	4.73	5.13
Substandard/doubtful/loss	1.74	2.00
	100.00%	100.00%

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	$ 2,306	$ 1,785	$ 4,091	$ 691,735	$ 695,826
Production and intermediate-term	1,820	3,595	5,415	215,539	220,954
Loans to cooperatives	–	–	–	33,922	33,922
Processing and marketing	–	–	–	109,121	109,121
Farm-related business	–	–	–	38,195	38,195
Communication	–	–	–	38,810	38,810
Power and water/waste disposal	–	–	–	24,367	24,367
Rural residential real estate	118	42	160	9,162	9,322
International	–	–	–	10,041	10,041
Other (including Mission Related)	–	–	–	6,194	6,194
Total	$ 4,244	$ 5,422	$ 9,666	$ 1,177,086	$ 1,186,752

	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	$ 4,894	$ 2,077	$ 6,971	$ 689,457	$ 696,428
Production and intermediate-term	600	5,083	5,683	221,755	227,438
Loans to cooperatives	–	–	–	26,962	26,962
Processing and marketing	–	–	–	89,712	89,712
Farm-related business	54	–	54	43,122	43,176
Communication	–	–	–	43,062	43,062
Power and water/waste disposal	–	–	–	17,771	17,771
Rural residential real estate	127	38	165	9,261	9,426
International	–	–	–	10,041	10,041
Other (including Mission Related)	–	–	–	6,290	6,290
Total	$ 5,675	$ 7,198	$ 12,873	$ 1,157,433	$ 1,170,306

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	$ 5,643	$ 5,847
Production and intermediate-term	3,448	5,339
Farm-related business	247	247
Rural residential real estate	191	197
Total	$ 9,529	$ 11,630
Accruing restructured loans:		
Real estate mortgage	$ 809	$ 1,092
Production and intermediate-term	191	199
Total	$ 1,000	$ 1,291
Accruing loans 90 days or more past due:		
Total	$ –	$ –
Total nonperforming loans	$ 10,529	$ 12,921
Other property owned	363	73
Total nonperforming assets	$ 10,892	$ 12,994
Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans	0.81%	1.00%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of total loans and other property owned	0.92%	1.12%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of capital	4.03%	4.90%

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.

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Impaired nonaccrual loans:		
Current as to principal and interest	$ 3,666	$ 3,857
Past due	5,863	7,773
Total	$ 9,529	$ 11,630
Impaired accrual loans:		
Restructured	$ 1,000	$ 1,291
90 days or more past due	–	–
Total	$ 1,000	$ 1,291
Total impaired loans	$ 10,529	$ 12,921
Additional commitments to lend	$ 6	$ 6

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

	March 31, 2019			Three Months Ended March 31, 2019	
Impaired loans:	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	3,251	7,074	1,116	3,847	50
Farm-related business	–	–	–	–	–
Rural residential real estate	–	–	–	–	–
Total	$ 3,251	$ 7,074	$ 1,116	$ 3,847	$ 50
With no related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	$ 6,452	$ 11,911	$ –	$ 7,635	$ 98
Production and intermediate-term	388	4,106	–	459	6
Farm-related business	247	292	–	292	4
Rural residential real estate	191	502	–	225	3
Total	$ 7,278	$ 16,811	$ –	$ 8,611	$ 111
Total impaired loans:					
Real estate mortgage	$ 6,452	$ 11,911	$ –	$ 7,635	$ 98
Production and intermediate-term	3,639	11,180	1,116	4,306	56
Farm-related business	247	292	–	292	4
Rural residential real estate	191	502	–	225	3
Total	$ 10,529	$ 23,885	$ 1,116	$ 12,458	$ 161

Impaired loans:	December 31, 2018 Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Year Ended December 31, 2018 Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized on Impaired Loans
With a related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –
Production and intermediate-term	4,750	7,289	1,929	4,441	860
Farm-related business	–	–	–	–	–
Rural residential real estate	–	–	–	–	–
Total	$ 4,750	$ 7,289	$ 1,929	$ 4,441	$ 860
With no related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	$ 6,939	$ 12,382	$ –	$ 6,488	$ 1,256
Production and intermediate-term	788	4,692	–	737	143
Farm-related business	247	295	–	231	45
Rural residential real estate	197	507	–	184	36
Total	$ 8,171	$ 17,876	$ –	$ 7,640	$ 1,480
Total impaired loans:					
Real estate mortgage	$ 6,939	$ 12,382	$ –	$ 6,488	$ 1,256
Production and intermediate-term	5,538	11,981	1,929	5,178	1,003
Farm-related business	247	295	–	231	45
Rural residential real estate	197	507	–	184	36
Total	$ 12,921	$ 25,165	$ 1,929	$ 12,081	$ 2,340

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	Other (including Mission Related)	Total
Activity related to the allowance for credit losses:									
Balance at December 31, 2018	$ 3,971	$ 4,080	$ 850	$ 155	$ 46	$ 77	$ 6	$ 1	$ 9,186
Charge-offs	–	(1,373)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1,373)
Recoveries	83	34	–	–	–	3	–	–	120
Provision for loan losses	(28)	577	158	(49)	19	(17)	–	–	660
Balance at March 31, 2019	$ 4,026	$ 3,318	$ 1,008	$ 106	$ 65	$ 63	$ 6	$ 1	$ 8,593
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ 4,258	$ 2,400	$ 831	$ 129	$ 44	$ 102	$ 9	$ 1	$ 7,774
Charge-offs	–	(99)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(99)
Recoveries	64	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	89
Provision for loan losses	46	9	5	35	15	(4)	(2)	–	104
Balance at March 31, 2018	$ 4,368	$ 2,335	$ 836	$ 164	$ 59	$ 98	$ 7	$ 1	$ 7,868
Allowance on loans evaluated for impairment:									
Individually	$ –	$ 1,116	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 1,116
Collectively	4,026	2,202	1,008	106	65	63	6	1	7,477
PCI**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Balance at March 31, 2019	$ 4,026	$ 3,318	$ 1,008	$ 106	$ 65	$ 63	$ 6	$ 1	$ 8,593
Individually	$ –	$ 1,929	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 1,929
Collectively	3,971	2,151	850	155	46	77	6	1	7,257
PCI**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Balance at December 31, 2018	$ 3,971	$ 4,080	$ 850	$ 155	$ 46	$ 77	$ 6	$ 1	$ 9,186
Recorded investment in loans evaluated for impairment:									
Individually	$ 6,022	$ 3,639	$ 247	$ –	$ –	$ 191	$ –	$ –	$ 10,099
Collectively	687,789	217,315	180,991	38,810	24,367	9,131	10,041	6,194	1,174,638
PCI**	2,015	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,015
Balance at March 31, 2019	$ 695,826	$ 220,954	$ 181,238	$ 38,810	$ 24,367	$ 9,322	$ 10,041	$ 6,194	$ 1,186,752
Individually	$ 6,496	$ 5,544	$ 247	$ –	$ –	$ 197	$ –	$ –	$ 12,484
Collectively	687,889	221,900	159,603	43,062	17,771	9,229	10,041	6,290	1,155,785
PCI**	2,043	(6)	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,037
Balance at December 31, 2018	$ 696,428	$ 227,438	$ 159,850	$ 43,062	$ 17,771	$ 9,426	$ 10,041	$ 6,290	$ 1,170,306

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

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 TDRs that occurred during the three months ended March 31, 2019.

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2018				
Outstanding Recorded Investment	**Interest Concessions**	**Principal Concessions**	**Other Concessions**	**Total**	**Charge-offs**
Pre-modification:					
Real estate mortgage	$ –	$ 1	$ –	$ 1	
Total	$ –	$ 1	$ –	$ 1	
Post-modification:					
Real estate mortgage	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –
Total	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –

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 March 31,	
Defaulted troubled debt restructurings:	**2019**	**2018**
Real estate mortgage	$ 359	$ –
Production and intermediate-term	1	–
Total	$ 360	$ –

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	$ 2,665	$ 3,056	$ 1,856	$ 1,964
Production and intermediate-term	63	72	(128)	(127)
Farm-related business	247	247	247	247
Total loans	$ 2,975	$ 3,375	$ 1,975	$ 2,084
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	$ 322
Recorded investment of consumer mortgage loans secured by residential real estate for which formal foreclosure proceedings are in process	$ 38

Purchased Credit Impaired (PCI) Loans

For further discussion of the Association's accounting for PCI loans, see Note 2, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, from the Association's most recent Annual Report.

The carrying amounts of loans acquired in a 2011 business combination included in the balance sheet amounts of loans receivable at period end were as follows:

	March 31, 2019
Real estate mortgage	$ 2,015
Total loans	$ 2,015

There was no allowance for loan losses related to these loans at March 31, 2019 or December 31, 2018. During the three months ended March 31, 2019, provision for loan losses on these loans was an expense reversal of $22, compared with an expense reversal of $17 for the same period in 2018. See above for a summary of changes in the total allowance for loan losses for the period ended March 31, 2019. There were no loans acquired during 2019 or 2018 for which it was probable at acquisition that all contractually required payments would not be collected.

Certain of the loans acquired by the Association in the 2011 business combination that were within the scope of PCI loan

guidance are accounted for using a cash basis method of income recognition because the Association cannot reasonably estimate cash flows expected to be collected. Substantially all of the loans acquired were real estate collateral dependent loans. The real estate market in Florida was extremely unstable, making the estimation of the amount and timing of a sale of loan collateral in essentially the same condition as received upon foreclosure indeterminate. As such, the Association did not have the information necessary to reasonably estimate cash flows expected to be collected to compute a yield.

Note 3 — Investments

Investments in Debt Securities

The Association's investments consist 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.

The Association's investments also consist 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 the 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 March 31, 2019, the Association held one RAB totaling $110 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:

	March 31, 2019				
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Yield
RABs	$ 2,478	$ 526	$ –	$ 3,004	6.24%
ABSs	1,629	3	(43)	1,589	2.48
Total	$ 4,107	$ 529	$ (43)	$ 4,593	4.75%

	December 31, 2018				
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Yield
RABs	$ 2,483	$ 460	$ –	$ 2,943	6.24%
ABSs	1,741	4	(46)	1,699	2.17
Total	$ 4,224	$ 464	$ (46)	$ 4,642	4.56%

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	$ 61	$ 59	-10.17%
After one year through five years	866	907	6.94
After five years through ten years	612	592	2.45
After ten years	2,568	3,035	4.91
Total	$ 4,107	$ 4,593	4.75%

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	$ –	$ –	$ 1,356	$ (43)

	December 31, 2018			
	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
ABSs	$ –	$ –	$ 1,457	$ (46)

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.

A substantial portion 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 4.64 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 $2,144 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 and 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	$ (195)	$ (238)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	–	–
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	2	3
Net current period other comprehensive income	2	3
Balance at end of period	$ (193)	$ (235)

	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	$ (2)	$ (3)	See Note 7.
Net amounts reclassified	$ (2)	$ (3)	

(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
Recurring Measurements					
Assets:					
Assets held in trust funds	$ 708	$ 708	$ –	$ –	$ 708
Recurring Assets	$ 708	$ 708	$ –	$ –	$ 708
Liabilities:					
Recurring Liabilities	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –
Nonrecurring Measurements					
Assets:					
Impaired loans	$ 2,135	$ –	$ –	$ 2,135	$ 2,135
Other property owned	363	–	–	395	395
Nonrecurring Assets	$ 2,498	$ –	$ –	$ 2,530	$ 2,530
Other Financial Instruments					
Assets:					
Cash	$ 577	$ 577	$ –	$ –	$ 577
RABs	2,478	–	–	3,004	3,004
ABSs	1,629	–	1,589	–	1,589
Loans	1,169,310	–	–	1,166,830	1,166,830
Other Financial Assets	$ 1,173,994	$ 577	$ 1,589	$ 1,169,834	$ 1,172,000
Liabilities:					
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	$ 916,271	$ –	$ –	$ 914,937	$ 914,937
Other Financial Liabilities	$ 916,271	$ –	$ –	$ 914,937	$ 914,937

	December 31, 2018				
	Total Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value
Recurring Measurements					
Assets:					
Assets held in trust funds	$ 689	$ 689	$ –	$ –	$ 689
Recurring Assets	$ 689	$ 689	$ –	$ –	$ 689
Liabilities:					
Recurring Liabilities	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –
Nonrecurring Measurements					
Assets:					
Impaired loans	$ 2,821	$ –	$ –	$ 2,821	$ 2,821
Other property owned	73	–	–	80	80
Nonrecurring Assets	$ 2,894	$ –	$ –	$ 2,901	$ 2,901
Other Financial Instruments					
Assets:					
Cash	$ 331	$ 331	$ –	$ –	$ 331
RABs	2,483	–	–	2,943	2,943
ABSs	1,741	–	1,699	–	1,699
Loans	1,152,173	–	–	1,141,744	1,141,744
Other Financial Assets	$ 1,156,728	$ 331	$ 1,699	$ 1,144,687	$ 1,146,717
Liabilities:					
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	$ 915,039	$ –	$ –	$ 908,211	$ 908,211
Other Financial Liabilities	$ 915,039	$ –	$ –	$ 908,211	$ 908,211

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	$ 2,530	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
RABs	Discounted cash flow	Prepayment rates Risk-adjusted discount rate
ABSs	Vendor priced	**
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	Discounted cash flow	Prepayment forecasts Probability of default Loss severity

*** The inputs used to estimate fair value for assets and liabilities that are obtained from third party vendors are not included in the table as the specific inputs applied are not provided by the vendor.*

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	$ 479	$ 727
401(k)	224	183
Other postretirement benefits	100	79
Total	$ 803	$ 989

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	$ 11	$ 1,913	$ 1,924
Other postretirement benefits	100	290	390
Total	$ 111	$ 2,203	$ 2,314

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 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 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.