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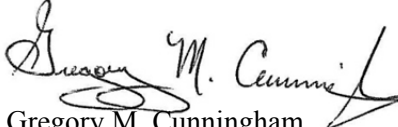
*Farm Credit of Florida, ACA*  
**THIRD QUARTER 2014**


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**CERTIFICATION**

The undersigned certify that we have reviewed the September 30, 2014 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

  
Sherwood J. Johnson  
Chairman of the Board

November 7, 2014

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*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.

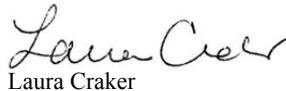
Internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that: (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Association, (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions 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 September 30, 2014. In making the assessment, management used the framework in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework*, 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 concluded that as of September 30, 2014, the internal control over financial reporting was effective based upon the COSO (1992) criteria. Additionally, based on this assessment, the Association determined that there were no material weaknesses in the internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2014.



Gregory M. Cunningham  
Chief Executive Officer



Laura Craker  
Chief Financial Officer

November 7, 2014

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*Farm Credit of Florida, ACA*

# 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 September 30, 2014. These comments should be read in conjunction with the accompanying consolidated financial statements, notes to the consolidated financial statements and the 2013 Annual Report of the Association. The accompanying consolidated financial statements were prepared under the oversight of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.

Effective January 1, 2011, Farm Credit of North Florida and Farm Credit of Southwest Florida merged into Farm Credit of South Florida. The merged associations operate under the name of Farm Credit of Florida. The primary reason for the merger was based on a determination that the combined organization would be financially and operationally stronger than either of the associations on a stand-alone basis. The merger was accounted for under the acquisition method of accounting.

Additional information regarding the merger and the related impact to the Association's financial condition is contained in Note 9 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

## **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 the north and southern regions of Florida. The commodities include cattle, citrus, dairy, field crops, nurseries, sugar, timber, tropical fruits, and vegetables. All commodity groups identified within the portfolio have experienced generally favorable operating results with the exception of the horticultural or nursery segment which continues to exhibit stress resulting from the recession and reduced activity in commercial and residential construction. 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 dependency on a single agricultural commodity.

Land values in the north region appear to have stabilized over the last 12 months. Land values in the south region show stability with value increase in more urban areas. There have been no

significant weather events in the territory that have adversely impacted borrower operations over the past 12 months; however, management recognizes mounting risk in the citrus industry resulting from impacts of citrus greening disease. Continued stress may adversely impact citrus growers over the near and long term horizon.

The gross loan volume of the Association as of September 30, 2014, was \$812,672, a decrease of \$16,479 or 1.99 percent as compared to \$829,151 at December 31, 2013. Net loans outstanding at September 30, 2014, were \$806,427 as compared to \$821,743 at December 31, 2013, a decrease of \$15,316 or 1.86 percent. Net loans accounted for 93.49 percent of total assets at September 30, 2014, as compared to 91.09 percent of total assets at December 31, 2013. The decrease in both gross and net loan volume during the period is primarily attributed to expected repayments in seasonal lines of credit within the loan portfolio, expected regular curtailments, and continuing liquidation of assets in process of collection.

There is an inherent risk in the extension of any type of credit. Portfolio credit quality has improved compared to year end 2013 as a result of the movement of loans from Substandard to OAEM and the liquidation of loans in process of collection. Acceptable and OAEM credit quality as a percentage of the total loan portfolio was 92.55% as of September 30, 2014 compared to 88.54% at December 31, 2013. During the nine months, nonaccrual loans decreased to \$37,332 from the \$62,115 balance at December 31, 2013. The nonaccrual loan decline is primarily attributed to liquidation of loans in process of collection and other liquidation and curtailments on troubled assets. The balance of Other Property Owned at September 30, 2014 was \$3,123 a decrease of \$4,093 or 56.72 percent from the \$7,216 balance at December 31, 2013. Sales of properties outpaced acquisitions during the period resulting in this decrease.

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 September 30, 2014, was \$6,245 compared to \$7,408 at December 31, 2013. This decrease is the result of recoveries of \$5,817 recorded during the period offset by a provision for loan loss reversal of \$6,786 and \$194 in charge-offs recorded on loans transferred to nonaccrual or other property owned. 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 September 30, 2014 was 0.77 percent.

The allowance for loan losses at September 30, 2014 does not include \$7.7 million of net purchase discounts related to the 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 September 30, 2014, the amount of credit risk reduction in addition to the allowance for loan losses, provided by these remaining discounts would equate to 0.95 percent of gross loans.

## RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

As a result of the merger on January 1, 2011, \$551.5 million in non-impaired loans were purchased at a combined discount of approximately \$30.3 million. In accordance with accounting guidance, this discount is to be accreted into interest income over the remaining life of each individual loan. For loans that are paid off early, any remaining discount would be accreted into income at time of pay off. The discount amount accreted into interest income for the nine months ended September 30, 2014, was \$1,317.

### *For the three months ended September 30, 2014*

The Association recorded net income for the three months ended September 30, 2014 of \$7,240 as compared to \$3,781 for the same period in 2013. This \$3,459 increase is primarily attributed to a reduction in noninterest expense resulting from gains on other property owned and lower provision for loan losses resulting from significant recoveries received of amounts previously charged-off. The significant recoveries during the quarter ended September 30, 2014 resulted in recording a reversal of provision for loan losses of \$2,806 for the quarter.

Net interest income was \$6,028 for the three months ended September 30, 2014 as compared to \$6,073 during the same period in 2013. The change in net interest income represents a \$45 or 0.74 percent decrease when compared to the same period last year and is attributed to the decrease in investments volume during the past 12 months.

Noninterest income for the three months ended September 30, 2014, totaled \$1,769 as compared to \$2,104 for the same period of 2013, a decrease of \$335 or 15.92 percent. This decrease is attributed primarily to decreases in loan fees of \$242.

Noninterest expense for the three months ended September 30, 2014, totaled \$3,361 as compared to \$6,358 for the same period of 2013, a decrease of \$2,997 or 47.14 percent. The primary reason for the decrease in noninterest expense is attributed to \$2,275 increase in gains on other property owned, \$383 decrease in other operating expenses and \$334 decrease in salaries and employee benefits.

### *For the nine months ended September 30, 2014*

Net income for the nine months ended September 30, 2014, totaled \$16,606 compared to \$10,764 for the same period in 2013, an increase of \$5,842 or 54.27 percent. The increase is primarily attributed to a significant reduction in provisions for loan losses during the period offset by a reduction in noninterest income resulting from lower patronage refunds from other Farm Credit institutions. The decrease of \$4,291 in provisions are primarily due to a significant reduction in charge-offs of non-performing loans during 2014 compared to the same period last year, increased recoveries of amounts previously charged-off and lower levels of reserves required due to improving risk profile as a result of improved credit quality. This resulted in recording a reversal of the provision for loan losses of \$6,786 for the nine months ended September 30, 2014.

Net interest income decreased \$617 or 3.21 percent for the nine months ended September 30, 2014, as compared to the same period in 2013. This decrease is attributed to the decreased loan volume over the last 12 months and lower accretion of financial marks into interest income as a result of the merger.

Noninterest income for the nine months ended September 30, 2014, totaled \$6,691 as compared to \$8,128 for the same period of 2013, a decrease of \$1,437 or 17.68 percent. This decrease is attributed to decreases in patronage refunds from other Farm Credit institutions of \$644, decreases in loan fees of \$520 along with a decrease in fees for financially related services of \$205. These decreases were offset by an increase of \$225 in other noninterest income.

Noninterest expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2014, decreased \$3,644 or 19.08 percent compared to the same period of 2013. The primary reason for the decrease is attributed to increase in gains on other property owned of \$2,114 and reduced staffing costs of \$1,073 for the period. Additional decreases were realized in other operating expenses of \$429 and occupancy and equipment expense of \$90 and were offset by increases in insurance fund premiums of \$62.

## 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 September 30, 2014, was \$624,837 as compared to \$673,175 at December 31, 2013. The decrease

during the period of \$48,338 is primarily attributed to the reduction in loan volume during the period, an increase in members' equity resulting from net income for the nine months ended 2014, and receipt of 2013 patronage dividends due from AgFirst Farm Credit Bank.

## CAPITAL RESOURCES

Total members' equity at September 30, 2014, increased to \$220,196 from the December 31, 2013 total of \$203,759. The increase is primarily attributed to the net income during the period.

Total capital stock and participation certificates were \$2,621 on September 30, 2014, compared to \$2,793 on December 31, 2013. This decrease is attributed to the retirement of protected stock and participation certificates on loans liquidated in the normal course of business.

Farm Credit Administration (FCA) regulations require all Farm Credit institutions to maintain minimum permanent capital, total surplus and core surplus ratios. These ratios are calculated by dividing the Association's permanent capital, total surplus and core surplus as defined in FCA regulations, by a risk-adjusted asset base. As of September 30, 2014, the Association's total surplus ratio and core surplus ratio were 21.24 percent and 21.24 percent, respectively, and the permanent capital ratio was 22.07 percent. All three ratios were well above the minimum regulatory ratios of 7.00 percent for permanent capital and total surplus ratios and 3.50 percent for the core surplus ratio.

## REGULATORY MATTERS

As previously disclosed, on June 15, 2012 the Farm Credit Administration (FCA) entered into a written supervisory agreement with the Board of Directors of the Association. The written supervisory agreement required the Association to take corrective actions and other actions with respect to certain areas of its operations, including board governance, director fiduciary duties and standards of conduct, board consultant functions, staffing and succession planning, asset quality, collateral risk, allowance for loan losses, internal audit, board policies, compliance with requirements of the Financial Assistance Agreement, and business planning and reporting. In addition, the Association has been operating under Supervisory Conditions of Merger and must maintain compliance with all requirements and conditions.

On September 25, 2014, the Association was notified that the written supervisory agreement and the Supervisory Conditions of Merger were terminated by the FCA board on September 16, 2014. The termination was recognition by the FCA that the conditions that prompted the need for the agreement and the Conditions of Merger have been effectively addressed by the Association.

## OTHER MATTERS

On March 31, 2014, the FCA published an interim final rule rescinding all requirements for nonbinding advisory votes on senior officer compensation at System banks and associations. The comment period for the interim rule ended on April 30, 2014 and the final rule became effective on June 18, 2014.

On July 25, 2014, the FCA published a proposed rule in the Federal Register to revise the requirements governing the eligibility of investments for System banks and associations. The public comment period ended on October 23, 2014. The stated objectives of the proposed rule are as follows:

- To strengthen the safety and soundness of System banks and associations.
- To ensure that System banks hold sufficient liquidity to continue operations and pay maturing obligations in the event of market disruption.
- To enhance the ability of the System banks to supply credit to agricultural and aquatic producers.
- To comply with the requirements of section 939A of the Dodd-Frank Act.
- To modernize the investment eligibility criteria for System banks.
- To revise the investment regulation for System associations to improve their investment management practices so they are more resilient to risk.

On September 4, 2014, the FCA published a proposed rule in the Federal Register to modify the regulatory capital requirements for System banks and associations. The public comment period ends on January 2, 2015. The stated objectives of the proposed rule are as follows:

- To modernize capital requirements while ensuring that institutions continue to hold sufficient regulatory capital to fulfill their mission as a government-sponsored enterprise.
- To 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, but also to ensure that the rules recognize the cooperative structure and the organization of the System.
- To make System regulatory capital requirements more transparent.
- To meet the requirements of section 939A of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank Act).

On October 20, 2014, AgFirst's Board of Directors declared a special patronage distribution to be paid on January 1, 2015. The Association will receive approximately \$7,745 which will be recorded in October 2014 as patronage refunds from other Farm Credit institutions.

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The Financial Assistance Agreement with the Bank was terminated effective October 15, 2014. Please refer to Note 9, *Business Combination*, in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on the Financial Assistance Agreement with the Bank.

#### **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 2013 Annual Report to Shareholders for recently issued accounting pronouncements.

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**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. 2832, or writing Susanne Caughman, 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](http://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](http://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

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	September 30, 2014 <i>(unaudited)</i>	December 31, 2013 <i>(audited)</i>
<b>Assets</b>		
Cash	\$ 14	\$ 75
Investment securities:		
Held to maturity (fair value of \$16,676 and \$21,156, respectively)	16,056	20,769
Loans	812,672	829,151
Allowance for loan losses	(6,245)	(7,408)
Net loans	806,427	821,743
Loans held for sale	123	119
Other investments	140	2,887
Accrued interest receivable	3,776	3,149
Investments in other Farm Credit institutions	14,034	14,321
Premises and equipment, net	6,989	7,116
Other property owned	3,123	7,216
Accounts receivable	5,518	15,718
Other assets	6,335	8,964
Total assets	<u>\$ 862,535</u>	<u>\$ 902,077</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	\$ 624,837	\$ 673,175
Accrued interest payable	1,135	1,329
Patronage refunds payable	116	5,203
Accounts payable	2,447	2,725
Advanced conditional payments	2,513	5,350
Other liabilities	11,291	10,536
Total liabilities	<u>642,339</u>	<u>698,318</u>
Commitments and contingencies		
<b>Members' Equity</b>		
Protected borrower stock	715	765
Capital stock and participation certificates	1,906	2,028
Additional paid-in-capital	7,873	7,873
Retained earnings		
Allocated	103,802	102,421
Unallocated	106,053	90,829
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(153)	(157)
Total members' equity	<u>220,196</u>	<u>203,759</u>
Total liabilities and members' equity	<u>\$ 862,535</u>	<u>\$ 902,077</u>

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

# Farm Credit of Florida, 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,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
<b>Interest Income</b>				
Loans	\$ 9,617	\$ 9,501	\$ 28,731	\$ 29,424
Investments	129	239	410	735
Total interest income	9,746	9,740	29,141	30,159
<b>Interest Expense</b>				
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	3,718	3,667	10,560	10,961
Net interest income	6,028	6,073	18,581	19,198
Provision for (reversal of allowance for) loan losses	(2,806)	(1,962)	(6,786)	(2,495)
Net interest income after provision for (reversal of allowance for) loan losses	8,834	8,035	25,367	21,693
<b>Noninterest Income</b>				
Loan fees	139	381	422	942
Fees for financially related services	7	5	660	865
Patronage refunds from other Farm Credit institutions	1,536	1,476	4,791	5,435
Gains (losses) on sales of rural home loans, net	27	6	60	51
Gains (losses) on sales of premises and equipment, net	(25)	28	(8)	82
Gains (losses) on other transactions	54	137	194	406
Other noninterest income	31	71	572	347
Total noninterest income	1,769	2,104	6,691	8,128
<b>Noninterest Expense</b>				
Salaries and employee benefits	3,733	4,067	12,193	13,266
Occupancy and equipment	305	327	925	1,015
Insurance Fund premiums	186	169	577	515
(Gains) losses on other property owned, net	(2,185)	90	(1,958)	156
Other operating expenses	1,322	1,705	3,713	4,142
Total noninterest expense	3,361	6,358	15,450	19,094
Income before income taxes	7,242	3,781	16,608	10,727
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	2	—	2	(37)
Net income	\$ 7,240	\$ 3,781	\$ 16,606	\$ 10,764

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



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**Farm Credit of Florida, ACA**  
**Consolidated Statements of**  
**Comprehensive Income**

*(unaudited)*

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	<b>For the three months ended September 30,</b>		<b>For the nine months ended September 30,</b>	
	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>
Net income	\$ 7,240	\$ 3,781	\$ 16,606	\$ 10,764
<b>Other comprehensive income net of tax</b>				
Employee benefit plans adjustments	2	2	4	6
Comprehensive income	\$ 7,242	\$ 3,783	\$ 16,610	\$ 10,770

*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)*

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Protected Borrower Stock	Capital Stock and Participation Certificates	Additional Paid-in-Capital	Retained Earnings		Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Members' Equity
				Allocated	Unallocated		
Balance at December 31, 2012	\$ 946	\$ 2,159	\$ 7,873	\$ 97,197	\$ 79,422	\$ (208)	\$ 187,389
Comprehensive income					10,764	6	10,770
Protected borrower stock issued/(retired), net	(122)						(122)
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net		(160)					(160)
Retained earnings retired				(1,342)			(1,342)
Balance at September 30, 2013	\$ 824	\$ 1,999	\$ 7,873	\$ 95,855	\$ 90,186	\$ (202)	\$ 196,535
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$ 765	\$ 2,028	\$ 7,873	\$ 102,421	\$ 90,829	\$ (157)	\$ 203,759
Comprehensive income					16,606	4	16,610
Protected borrower stock issued/(retired), net	(50)						(50)
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net		(122)					(122)
Patronage distribution adjustment				1,381	(1,382)		(1)
Balance at September 30, 2014	\$ 715	\$ 1,906	\$ 7,873	\$ 103,802	\$ 106,053	\$ (153)	\$ 220,196

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

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*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 (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, 2013, are contained in the 2013 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 presentation of the interim financial condition and results of operations and conform with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and prevailing practices within the banking industry.

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 the results to be expected for a full year.

### **Significant Accounting Policies**

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.

### **Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements**

In August 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2014-15, "Presentation of Financial Statements—Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40): Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity's

Ability to Continue as a Going Concern." The Update is intended to define management's responsibility to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about an organization's ability to continue as a going concern and to provide related footnote disclosures. Under Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), financial statements are prepared under the presumption that the reporting organization will continue to operate as a going concern, except in limited circumstances. Financial reporting under this presumption is commonly referred to as the going concern basis of accounting. The going concern basis of accounting is critical to financial reporting because it establishes the fundamental basis for measuring and classifying assets and liabilities. Currently, GAAP lacks guidance about management's responsibility to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about the organization's ability to continue as a going concern or to provide related footnote disclosures. The Update provides guidance to an organization's management, with principles and definitions that are intended to reduce diversity in the timing and content of disclosures that are commonly provided by organizations today in the financial statement footnotes. The amendments in this Update apply to all companies and not-for-profit organizations and become effective in the annual period ending after December 15, 2016, with early application permitted.

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-14, "Receivables—Troubled Debt Restructurings by Creditors (Subtopic 310-40): Classification of Certain Government-Guaranteed Mortgage Loans upon Foreclosure." Currently, there is diversity in practice related to how creditors classify certain government-guaranteed mortgage loans upon foreclosure. The amendments in this Update require that a mortgage loan be derecognized and that a separate other receivable be recognized upon foreclosure if the following conditions are met: 1. The loan has a government guarantee that is not separable from the loan before foreclosure; 2. At the time of foreclosure, the creditor has the intent to convey the real estate property to the guarantor and make a claim on the guarantee, and the creditor has the ability to recover under that claim; 3. At the time of foreclosure, any amount of the claim that is determined on the basis of the fair value of the real estate is fixed. Upon foreclosure, the separate other receivable should be measured based on the amount of the loan balance (principal and interest) expected to be recovered from the guarantor. The amendments in this Update are effective for public business entities for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2014. For all other entities, the amendments in this Update are effective for annual periods ending after December 15, 2015, and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2015.

In June 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-11, “Transfers and Servicing (Topic 860): Repurchase-to-Maturity Transactions, Repurchase Financings, and Disclosures,” which changes the accounting for repurchase-to-maturity transactions and repurchase financing arrangements. It also requires enhanced disclosures about repurchase agreements and other similar transactions. The new guidance aligns the accounting for repurchase-to-maturity transactions and repurchase agreements executed as a repurchase financing with the accounting for other typical repurchase agreements such that, these transactions would all be accounted for as secured borrowings. The accounting changes in this Update are effective for public companies for the first interim or annual period beginning after December 15, 2014. In addition, for public companies, the disclosure for certain transactions accounted for as a sale is effective for the first interim or annual period beginning on or after December 15, 2014, and the disclosure for transactions accounted for as secured borrowings is required to be presented for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2014, and interim periods beginning after March 15, 2015. For all other entities, all changes are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2014, and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2015. Earlier application for a public company is prohibited, but all other companies and organizations may elect to apply the requirements for interim periods beginning after December 15, 2014.

In May 2014, the FASB, responsible for U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (U.S. GAAP), and the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), responsible for International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), jointly issued converged standards on the recognition of revenue from contracts with customers. ASU 2014-09, “Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)” and IFRS 15 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers” are intended to improve the financial reporting of revenue and comparability of the top line in financial statements globally and supersede substantially all previous revenue recognition guidance. The core principle of the new standards is for companies to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in amounts that reflect the consideration (that is, payment) to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The new standard also will result in enhanced disclosures about revenue, provide guidance for transactions that were not previously addressed comprehensively (for example, service revenue and contract modifications) and improve guidance for multiple-element arrangements. Because of the pervasive nature of the new guidance, the boards have established a joint transition resource group in order to aid transition to the new standard. For public entities reporting under U.S. GAAP, the amendments in the Update are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within that reporting period. Early application is not permitted. For nonpublic entities, the amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018. A nonpublic entity

may elect to adopt this guidance earlier under certain circumstances. The amendments are to be applied retrospectively. The Association has identified ancillary revenues that will be subject to this guidance. However, because financial instruments are not within the scope of the guidance, it is expected that adoption will not have a material impact on the Association’s financial condition or results of operations, but may result in additional disclosures.

In April 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-08, “Presentation of Financial Statements (Topic 205) and Property, Plant, and Equipment (Topic 360): Reporting Discontinued Operations and Disclosures of Disposals of Components of an Entity.” The amendments in this Update change the requirements for reporting discontinued operations in Subtopic 205-20. A discontinued operation may include a component of an entity or a group of components of an entity, or a business or nonprofit activity. A disposal of a component of an entity or a group of components of an entity is required to be reported in discontinued operations only if the disposal represents a strategic shift that has (or will have) a major effect on an entity’s operations and financial results. A public business entity and a not-for-profit entity that has issued, or is a conduit bond obligor for, securities that are traded, listed, or quoted on an exchange or an over-the-counter market should apply the amendments in this Update prospectively to both of the following: (1) All disposals (or classifications as held for sale) of components of an entity that occur within annual periods beginning on or after December 15, 2014, and interim periods within those years and (2) All businesses or nonprofit activities that, on acquisition, are classified as held for sale that occur within annual periods beginning on or after December 15, 2014, and interim periods within those years.

In March 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-06, “Technical Corrections and Improvements Related to Glossary Terms (Master Glossary).” The amendments in this Update relate to glossary terms, cover a wide range of Topics in the Codification and are presented in four sections: Deletion of Master Glossary Terms, Addition of Master Glossary Term Links, Duplicate Master Glossary Terms, and Other Technical Corrections Related to Glossary Terms. These amendments did not have transition guidance and were effective upon issuance for both public entities and nonpublic entities.

In January 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-04, “Receivables—Troubled Debt Restructurings by Creditors (Subtopic 310-40) - Reclassification of Residential Real Estate Collateralized Consumer Mortgage Loans upon Foreclosure.” The objective of the amendments in this Update is to reduce diversity by clarifying when an in substance repossession or foreclosure occurs, that is, when a creditor should be considered to have received physical possession of residential real estate property collateralizing a consumer mortgage loan such that the loan receivable should be derecognized and the real estate property recognized. The amendments are effective for public business entities for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2014. For

entities other than public business entities, the amendments in this Update are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2014, and interim periods within annual periods beginning after December 15, 2015. An entity can elect to adopt the amendments in this Update using either a modified retrospective transition method or a prospective transition method. Early adoption is permitted.

Other recently issued accounting pronouncements are discussed in the 2013 Annual Report to Shareholders.

## Note 2 — Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses

For a complete description of the Association's accounting for loans (including impaired loans and the allowance for loan losses) and definitions of loan types, see the 2013 Annual Report to Shareholders.

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, 2014		December 31, 2013	
Real estate mortgage	\$	519,653	\$	526,480
Production and intermediate-term		153,618		194,303
Loans to cooperatives		8,159		2,026
Processing and marketing		94,736		72,868
Farm-related business		15,708		11,709
Communication		14,422		15,042
Energy and water/waste disposal		1,485		3,005
Rural residential real estate		4,891		3,718
<b>Total Loans</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>812,672</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>829,151</b>

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 participation loan balances at periods ended:

	September 30, 2014							
	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	\$ 1,024	\$ 78,382	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5,184	\$ 1,198	\$ 6,208	\$ 79,580
Production and intermediate-term	29,084	117,522	15,904	5,259	90,901	—	135,889	122,781
Loans to cooperatives	8,163	—	—	—	—	—	8,163	—
Processing and marketing	89,492	69,163	—	15,441	51,252	—	140,744	84,604
Farm-related business	12,258	—	—	1,764	261	—	12,519	1,764
Communication	14,444	—	—	—	—	—	14,444	—
Energy and water/waste disposal	1,488	—	—	—	—	—	1,488	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 155,953</b>	<b>\$ 265,067</b>	<b>\$ 15,904</b>	<b>\$ 22,464</b>	<b>\$ 147,598</b>	<b>\$ 1,198</b>	<b>\$ 319,455</b>	<b>\$ 288,729</b>

	December 31, 2013							
	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	\$ 2,197	\$ 76,007	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5,596	\$ 1,806	\$ 7,793	\$ 77,813
Production and intermediate-term	33,434	85,253	10,286	2,682	60,160	—	103,880	87,935
Loans to cooperatives	1,995	—	32	—	—	—	2,027	—
Processing and marketing	70,666	1,743	138	1,503	—	—	70,804	3,246
Farm-related business	7,160	—	733	—	271	—	8,164	—
Communication	15,065	—	—	—	—	—	15,065	—
Energy and water/waste disposal	3,006	—	—	—	—	—	3,006	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 133,523</b>	<b>\$ 163,003</b>	<b>\$ 11,189</b>	<b>\$ 4,185</b>	<b>\$ 66,027</b>	<b>\$ 1,806</b>	<b>\$ 210,739</b>	<b>\$ 168,994</b>

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

	September 30, 2014			
	Due less than 1 year	Due 1 Through 5 years	Due after 5 years	Total
Real estate mortgage	\$ 53,470	\$ 156,680	\$ 309,503	\$ 519,653
Production and intermediate term	52,072	70,129	31,417	153,618
Loans to cooperatives	-	8,159	-	8,159
Processing and marketing	15	48,003	46,718	94,736
Farm-related business	801	11,669	3,238	15,708
Communication	-	14,425	(3)	14,422
Energy and water/waste disposal	-	1,485	-	1,485
Rural residential real estate	13	823	4,055	4,891
Total Loans	<u>\$ 106,371</u>	<u>\$ 311,373</u>	<u>\$ 394,928</u>	<u>\$ 812,672</u>
Percentage	13.09%	38.31%	48.60%	100.00%

The following table shows loans and related accrued interest, classified under the FCA Uniform Loan Classification System, as a percentage of total loans and related accrued interest receivable by loan type as of:

	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013		September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
<b>Real estate mortgage:</b>			<b>Farm-related business:</b>		
Acceptable	86.90%	79.72%	Acceptable	99.52%	98.54%
OAEM	4.02	7.77	OAEM	0.48	1.19
Substandard/doubtful/loss	9.08	12.51	Substandard/doubtful/loss	-	0.27
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>		<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
<b>Production and intermediate-term:</b>			<b>Communication:</b>		
Acceptable	91.00%	81.93%	Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%
OAEM	0.58	3.31	OAEM	-	-
Substandard/doubtful/loss	8.42	14.76	Substandard/doubtful/loss	-	-
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>		<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
<b>Loans to cooperatives:</b>			<b>Energy and water/waste disposal:</b>		
Acceptable	100.00%	98.39%	Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%
OAEM	-	1.61	OAEM	-	-
Substandard/doubtful/loss	-	-	Substandard/doubtful/loss	-	-
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>		<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
<b>Processing and marketing:</b>			<b>Rural residential real estate:</b>		
Acceptable	95.33%	92.35%	Acceptable	90.26%	85.05%
OAEM	4.67	7.65	OAEM	1.86	4.30
Substandard/doubtful/loss	-	-	Substandard/doubtful/loss	7.88	10.65
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>		<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
			<b>Total Loans:</b>		
			Acceptable	89.31%	82.12%
			OAEM	3.24	6.42
			Substandard/doubtful/loss	7.45	11.46
				<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

The following tables provide an age analysis of past due loans and related accrued interest as of:

	September 30, 2014						Recorded Investment 90 Days or More Past Due and Accruing Interest
	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	\$ 2,997	\$ 9,077	\$ 12,074	\$ 510,429	\$ 522,503	\$ -	
Production and intermediate-term	991	3,341	4,332	149,872	154,204	-	
Loans to cooperatives	-	-	-	8,167	8,167	-	
Processing and marketing	-	-	-	94,897	94,897	-	
Farm-related business	-	-	-	15,732	15,732	-	
Communication	-	-	-	14,423	14,423	-	
Energy and water/waste disposal	-	-	-	1,486	1,486	-	
Rural residential real estate	9	-	9	4,903	4,912	-	
Total	<u>\$ 3,997</u>	<u>\$ 12,418</u>	<u>\$ 16,415</u>	<u>\$ 799,909</u>	<u>\$ 816,324</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	

December 31, 2013

	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	Recorded Investment 90 Days or More Past Due and Accruing Interest
Real estate mortgage	\$ 10,436	\$ 17,912	\$ 28,348	\$ 500,311	\$ 528,659	\$ -
Production and intermediate-term	1,802	6,843	8,645	186,340	194,985	-
Loans to cooperatives	-	-	-	2,030	2,030	-
Processing and marketing	-	-	-	72,944	72,944	-
Farm-related business	181	-	181	11,562	11,743	-
Communication	-	-	-	15,043	15,043	-
Energy and water/waste disposal	-	-	-	3,006	3,006	-
Rural residential real estate	120	62	182	3,550	3,732	-
Total	<u>\$ 12,539</u>	<u>\$ 24,817</u>	<u>\$ 37,356</u>	<u>\$ 794,786</u>	<u>\$ 832,142</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

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.

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

	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
<b>Nonaccrual loans:</b>		
Real estate mortgage	\$ 27,856	\$ 40,976
Production and intermediate-term	9,315	20,919
Rural residential real estate	161	220
Total	<u>\$ 37,332</u>	<u>\$ 62,115</u>
<b>Accruing restructured loans:</b>		
Real estate mortgage	\$ 2,304	\$ 2,853
Production and intermediate-term	348	2,134
Total	<u>\$ 2,652</u>	<u>\$ 4,987</u>
<b>Accruing loans 90 days or more past due:</b>		
Real estate mortgage	\$ -	\$ -
Total	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Total nonperforming loans	\$ 39,984	\$ 67,102
Other property owned	3,123	7,216
Total nonperforming assets	<u>\$ 43,107</u>	<u>\$ 74,318</u>
Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans	4.59%	7.49%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of total loans and other property owned	5.28%	8.89%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of capital	19.58%	36.57%

The following table presents information related to impaired loans (including accrued interest) 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, 2014	December 31, 2013
<b>Impaired nonaccrual loans:</b>		
Current as to principal and interest	\$ 22,737	\$ 32,480
Past due	14,595	29,635
Total	<u>\$ 37,332</u>	<u>\$ 62,115</u>
<b>Impaired accrual loans:</b>		
Restructured	2,652	4,987
90 days or more past due	-	-
Total	<u>2,652</u>	<u>4,987</u>
Total impaired loans	<u>\$ 39,984</u>	<u>\$ 67,102</u>

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

	September 30, 2014			Quarter Ended September 30, 2014		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014	
	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
<b>Impaired loans with a related allowance for credit losses:</b>							
Real estate mortgage	\$ 4,695	\$ 9,636	\$ 586	\$ 5,007	\$ 40	\$ 6,224	\$ 179
Production and intermediate-term	2,379	8,780	344	2,537	20	3,153	91
Rural residential real estate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	<u>\$ 7,074</u>	<u>\$ 18,416</u>	<u>\$ 930</u>	<u>\$ 7,544</u>	<u>\$ 60</u>	<u>\$ 9,377</u>	<u>\$ 270</u>
<b>Impaired loans with no related allowance for credit losses:</b>							
Real estate mortgage	\$ 25,465	\$ 45,071	\$ —	\$ 27,156	\$ 217	\$ 33,753	\$ 972
Production and intermediate-term	7,284	15,459	—	7,769	62	9,657	278
Rural residential real estate	161	399	—	172	1	213	6
Total	<u>\$ 32,910</u>	<u>\$ 60,929</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 35,097</u>	<u>\$ 280</u>	<u>\$ 43,623</u>	<u>\$ 1,256</u>
<b>Total impaired loans:</b>							
Real estate mortgage	\$ 30,160	\$ 54,707	\$ 586	\$ 32,163	\$ 257	\$ 39,977	\$ 1,151
Production and intermediate-term	9,663	24,239	344	10,306	82	12,810	369
Rural residential real estate	161	399	—	172	1	213	6
Total	<u>\$ 39,984</u>	<u>\$ 79,345</u>	<u>\$ 930</u>	<u>\$ 42,641</u>	<u>\$ 340</u>	<u>\$ 53,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,526</u>

	December 31, 2013			Year Ended December 31, 2013	
	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized on Impaired Loans
<b>Impaired loans with a related allowance for credit losses:</b>					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 5,765	\$ 8,198	\$ 785	\$ 7,391	\$ 120
Production and intermediate-term	3,358	7,338	233	4,306	70
Rural residential real estate	—	—	—	—	—
Total	<u>\$ 9,123</u>	<u>\$ 15,536</u>	<u>\$ 1,018</u>	<u>\$ 11,697</u>	<u>\$ 190</u>
<b>Impaired loans with no related allowance for credit losses:</b>					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 38,064	\$ 67,256	\$ —	\$ 48,805	\$ 793
Production and intermediate-term	19,695	33,995	—	25,251	410
Rural residential real estate	220	447	—	283	5
Total	<u>\$ 57,979</u>	<u>\$ 101,698</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 74,339</u>	<u>\$ 1,208</u>
<b>Total impaired loans:</b>					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 43,829	\$ 75,454	\$ 785	\$ 56,196	\$ 913
Production and intermediate-term	23,053	41,333	233	29,557	480
Rural residential real estate	220	447	—	283	5
Total	<u>\$ 67,102</u>	<u>\$ 117,234</u>	<u>\$ 1,018</u>	<u>\$ 86,036</u>	<u>\$ 1,398</u>

There were no material commitments to lend additional funds to debtors whose loans were classified as impaired at each reporting period.



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	Energy and Water/Waste Disposal	Rural Residential Real Estate	Total
<b>Activity related to the allowance for credit losses:</b>							
Balance at June 30, 2014	\$ 4,740	\$ 1,387	\$ 339	\$ 25	\$ –	\$ 35	\$ 6,526
Charge-offs	(27)	–	–	–	–	–	(27)
Recoveries	2,193	359	–	–	–	–	2,552
Provision for loan losses	(2,339)	(383)	(81)	2	–	(5)	(2,806)
Balance at September 30, 2014	\$ 4,567	\$ 1,363	\$ 258	\$ 27	\$ –	\$ 30	\$ 6,245
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$ 5,545	\$ 1,371	\$ 439	\$ 22	\$ 4	\$ 27	\$ 7,408
Charge-offs	(153)	(41)	–	–	–	–	(194)
Recoveries	4,432	1,382	–	–	–	3	5,817
Provision for loan losses	(5,257)	(1,349)	(181)	5	(4)	–	(6,786)
Balance at September 30, 2014	\$ 4,567	\$ 1,363	\$ 258	\$ 27	\$ –	\$ 30	\$ 6,245
Balance at June 30, 2013	\$ 8,920	\$ 1,665	\$ 795	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 35	\$ 11,415
Charge-offs	(514)	(14)	(463)	–	–	(2)	(993)
Recoveries	691	42	–	–	–	1	734
Provision for loan losses	(1,935)	(142)	100	16	4	(5)	(1,962)
Balance at September 30, 2013	\$ 7,162	\$ 1,551	\$ 432	\$ 16	\$ 4	\$ 29	\$ 9,194
Balance at December 31, 2012	\$ 8,908	\$ 1,385	\$ 1,373	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 100	\$ 11,766
Charge-offs	(3,167)	(325)	(979)	–	–	(2)	(4,473)
Recoveries	3,159	1,091	–	–	–	146	4,396
Provision for loan losses	(1,738)	(600)	38	16	4	(215)	(2,495)
Balance at September 30, 2013	\$ 7,162	\$ 1,551	\$ 432	\$ 16	\$ 4	\$ 29	\$ 9,194
<b>Allowance on loans evaluated for impairment:</b>							
Individually	\$ 429	\$ 344	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 773
Collectively	3,981	1,019	258	27	–	30	5,315
Acquired with deteriorated credit quality	157	–	–	–	–	–	157
Balance at September 30, 2014	\$ 4,567	\$ 1,363	\$ 258	\$ 27	\$ –	\$ 30	\$ 6,245
Individually	\$ 597	\$ 233	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 830
Collectively	4,760	1,138	439	22	4	27	6,390
Acquired with deteriorated credit quality	188	–	–	–	–	–	188
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$ 5,545	\$ 1,371	\$ 439	\$ 22	\$ 4	\$ 27	\$ 7,408
<b>Recorded investment in loans evaluated for impairment:</b>							
Individually	\$ 25,056	\$ 8,637	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 76	\$ 33,769
Collectively	494,648	144,888	118,796	14,423	1,486	4,751	778,992
Acquired with deteriorated credit quality	2,799	679	–	–	–	85	3,563
Balance at September 30, 2014	\$ 522,503	\$ 154,204	\$ 118,796	\$ 14,423	\$ 1,486	\$ 4,912	\$ 816,324
Individually	\$ 33,805	\$ 18,011	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 125	\$ 51,941
Collectively	487,683	174,066	86,717	15,043	3,006	3,511	770,026
Acquired with deteriorated credit quality	7,171	2,908	–	–	–	96	10,175
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$ 528,659	\$ 194,985	\$ 86,717	\$ 15,043	\$ 3,006	\$ 3,732	\$ 832,142

\*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 tables present additional information about pre-modification and post-modification outstanding recorded investment and the effects of the modifications that occurred during the periods presented. The tables do not include purchased credit impaired loans.

	Three months ended September 30, 2014				
	Interest Concessions	Principal Concessions	Other Concessions	Total	Charge-offs
<b>Pre-modification Outstanding Recorded Investment</b>					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 125	\$ 517	\$ –	\$ 642	
Production and intermediate-term	–	172	–	172	
Total	\$ 125	\$ 689	\$ –	\$ 814	
<b>Post-modification Outstanding Recorded Investment</b>					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 126	\$ 520	\$ –	\$ 646	\$ –
Production and intermediate-term	–	172	–	172	–
Total	\$ 126	\$ 692	\$ –	\$ 818	\$ –

Nine months ended September 30, 2014					
	Interest Concessions	Principal Concessions	Other Concessions	Total	Charge-offs
<b>Pre-modification Outstanding Recorded Investment</b>					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 235	\$ 1,792	\$ –	\$ 2,027	
Production and intermediate-term	–	553	–	553	
Total	\$ 235	\$ 2,345	\$ –	\$ 2,580	
<b>Post-modification Outstanding Recorded Investment</b>					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 192	\$ 1,801	\$ –	\$ 1,993	\$ (10)
Production and intermediate-term	–	710	–	710	–
Total	\$ 192	\$ 2,511	\$ –	\$ 2,703	\$ (10)

Three months ended September 30, 2013					
	Interest Concessions	Principal Concessions	Other Concessions	Total	Charge-offs
<b>Pre-modification Outstanding Recorded Investment</b>					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 413	\$ 442	\$ –	\$ 855	
Production and intermediate-term	3,985	250	–	4,235	
Total	\$ 4,398	\$ 692	\$ –	\$ 5,090	
<b>Post-modification Outstanding Recorded Investment</b>					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 413	\$ 442	\$ –	\$ 855	\$ –
Production and intermediate-term	3,985	250	–	4,235	–
Total	\$ 4,398	\$ 692	\$ –	\$ 5,090	\$ –

Nine months ended September 30, 2013					
	Interest Concessions	Principal Concessions	Other Concessions	Total	Charge-offs
<b>Pre-modification Outstanding Recorded Investment</b>					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 5,897	\$ 2,152	\$ –	\$ 8,049	
Production and intermediate-term	4,218	1,682	271	6,171	
Total	\$ 10,115	\$ 3,834	\$ 271	\$ 14,220	
<b>Post-modification Outstanding Recorded Investment</b>					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 5,902	\$ 1,983	\$ –	\$ 7,885	\$ –
Production and intermediate-term	4,218	1,684	271	6,173	(4)
Total	\$ 10,120	\$ 3,667	\$ 271	\$ 14,058	\$ (4)

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,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
<b>Defaulted troubled debt restructurings:</b>				
Real estate mortgage	\$ –	\$ 3,693	\$ –	\$ 3,693
Production and intermediate-term	300	384	300	384
Total	\$ 300	\$ 4,077	\$ 300	\$ 4,077

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, 2014	December 31, 2013	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
Real estate mortgage	\$ 18,416	\$ 23,416	\$ 16,112	\$ 20,563
Production and intermediate-term	3,039	12,250	2,691	10,116
Rural residential real estate	(1)	6	(1)	6
Total Loans	\$ 21,454	\$ 35,672	\$ 18,802	\$ 30,685
Additional commitments to lend	\$ –	\$ –		

## Purchased Credit Impaired (PCI) Loans

The Association acquires loans individually and in groups or portfolios. For certain acquired loans that experienced deterioration in credit quality between origination and acquisition, the amount paid for the loan will reflect this fact. At acquisition, each loan is reviewed to determine whether there is evidence of deterioration of credit quality since origination and if it is probable that the Association would be unable to collect all amounts due according to the loan's contractual terms. If both conditions exist, the purchaser determines whether each such loan is to be accounted for individually or whether such loans would be assembled into pools of loans based on common risk characteristics (credit score, loan type, and date of origination, for example). Considerations of value should include expected prepayments, the estimated amount and timing of undiscounted expected principal, interest, and other cash flows (expected at acquisition) for each loan and the subsequently aggregated pool of loans. Any excess of the loan's or pool's scheduled contractual principal and contractual interest payments over all of the cash flows expected at acquisition is an amount that should not be accreted to income (nonaccretable difference). The remaining amount, representing the excess of the loan's cash flows expected to be collected over the amount paid, is accreted into interest income over the remaining life of the loan or pool (accretable yield).

Accounting guidance requires that the purchaser continue to estimate cash flows expected to be collected over the life of the loan or pool. It then evaluates at the balance sheet date whether the present value of its loans, determined using the effective interest rate, has decreased and if so, recognizes a loss. For loans or pools that are not accounted for as debt securities, the present value of any subsequent increase in the loan's or pool's actual cash flows or cash flows expected to be collected is used first to reverse any existing valuation allowance for that loan or pool. For any remaining increases in cash flows expected to be collected, or for loans or pools accounted for as debt securities, a purchaser adjusts the amount of accretable yield recognized on a prospective basis over the loan's or pool's remaining life.

Valuation allowances for all PCI loans reflect only those losses incurred after acquisition, that is, the present value of cash flows expected at acquisition that are not expected to be collected. Valuation allowances are established only subsequent to acquisition of the loans.

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:

	<b>September 30, 2014</b>	
Real estate mortgage	\$	2,799
Production and intermediate-term		679
Rural residential real estate		85
Total Loans	<u>\$</u>	<u>3,563</u>

At September 30, 2014, the allowance for loan losses related to these loans was \$157 compared with \$188 at December 31, 2013. During the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2014, provision for loan losses on these loans was an expense reversal of \$19 and an expense reversal of \$477, respectively, compared with expense of \$245 and an expense reversal of \$617 for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2013, respectively. See above for a summary of changes in the total allowance for loan losses for the period ended September 30, 2014. There were no loans acquired during 2014 or 2013 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. Management determined a nonaccrual classification would be the most appropriate and that no income would be recognized on these loans as is allowed under accounting guidance. These amounts are included in the carrying values, net of allowance, described above.

## Note 3 — Investment Securities

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

The Association's investments also consist of Rural America Bonds, which are private placement securities purchased under the Mission Related Investment program approved by the FCA. In its Conditions of Approval for the program, the FCA considers a Rural America Bond 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. FCA approval has been obtained to allow the Association to continue to hold two Rural America Bonds whose credit quality has deteriorated beyond the program limits. On October 31, 2014, the Association received settlement for a Rural America bond 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, 2014				
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Yield
Mission Related Investments	\$ 5,084	\$ 612	\$ (54)	\$ 5,642	5.67%
Asset-backed securities	10,972	115	(53)	11,034	0.21
Total	\$ 16,056	\$ 727	\$ (107)	\$ 16,676	1.94%

	December 31, 2013				
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Yield
Mission Related Investments	\$ 6,653	\$ 360	\$ (86)	\$ 6,927	5.86%
Asset-backed securities	14,116	236	(123)	14,229	0.22
Total	\$ 20,769	\$ 596	\$ (209)	\$ 21,156	2.02%

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

	September 30, 2014		
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Weighted Average Yield
In one year or less	\$ 53	\$ 88	-9.11%
After one year through five years	7,505	7,457	0.19
After five years through ten years	1,368	1,382	1.80
After ten years	7,130	7,749	3.89
Total	\$ 16,056	\$ 16,676	1.94%

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.

	September 30, 2014			
	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Mission Related Investments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,003	\$ (54)
Asset-backed securities	2,716	(13)	3,486	(40)
Total	\$ 2,716	\$ (13)	\$ 4,489	\$ (94)

	December 31, 2013			
	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Mission Related Investments	\$ 2,849	\$ (47)	\$ 83	\$ (39)
Asset-backed securities	1,036	(6)	5,068	(117)
Total	\$ 3,885	\$ (53)	\$ 5,151	\$ (156)

FASB guidance contemplates numerous factors in determining whether an impairment is other-than-temporary. These factors include: (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.

#### Investments in other Farm Credit Institutions

The Association is required to maintain ownership in the Bank of Class B and Class C stock as determined by the Bank. The Bank may require additional capital contributions to maintain its capital requirements. The Association owns 4.12 percent of the issued stock of the Bank as of September 30, 2014 net of any reciprocal investment. As of that date, the Bank's assets totaled \$29.0 billion and shareholders' equity totaled \$2.4 billion. The Bank's earnings were \$282 million for the first nine months of 2014. In addition, the Association has an investment of \$3,747 related to other Farm Credit institutions.

#### Note 4 — Debt

##### Notes Payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank

The Association's indebtedness to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank (AgFirst or the Bank) represents borrowings by the Association primarily to fund its loan portfolio. 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

The following tables present activity related to AOCI for the periods presented:

	Changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income by Component (a)			
	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
<b>Employee Benefit Plans:</b>				
Balance at beginning of period	\$ (155)	\$ (204)	\$ (157)	\$ (208)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	—	—	—	—
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	2	2	4	6
Net current period other comprehensive income	2	2	4	6
Balance at end of period	\$ (153)	\$ (202)	\$ (153)	\$ (202)

	Reclassifications Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (b)				Income Statement Line Item
	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,		
	2014	2013	2014	2013	
<b>Defined Benefit Pension Plans:</b>					
Periodic pension costs	\$ (2)	\$ (2)	\$ (4)	\$ (6)	See Note 7.
Net amounts reclassified	\$ (2)	\$ (2)	\$ (4)	\$ (6)	

(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.

Estimating the fair value of the Association's investment in the Bank and Other Farm Credit Institutions is not practicable because the stock is not traded. The net investment is a requirement of borrowing from the Bank and is carried at cost plus allocated equities in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.

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 and 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.

#### 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.

#### Investment Securities

The fair values of predominantly all Level 3 investment 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	\$ 42,736	Appraisal	Income and expense	*
			Comparable sales	*
			Replacement cost	*
			Comparability adjustments	*
Other investments – RBIC	\$ 140	Third party evaluation	Income, expense, capital	Not applicable

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

**Information about Other Financial Instrument Fair Value Measurements**

	<b>Valuation Technique(s)</b>	<b>Input</b>
Cash	Carrying Value	Par/Principal and appropriate interest yield
Loans	Discounted cash flow	Prepayment forecasts Probability of default Loss severity
Mission Related investments	Discounted cash flow	Risk adjusted discount rate
Asset-backed securities	Vendor priced	**
Other investments	Discounted cash flow	Rates Risk adjusted discount rate
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.

The following tables present the carrying amounts and fair values of assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring and nonrecurring basis, as well as those financial instruments not measured at fair value, for each of the hierarchy levels at the period ended:

	At or for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014						Fair Value Effects On Earnings
	Total Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value		
<b>Recurring Measurements</b>							
<b>Assets:</b>							
Assets held in Trust funds	\$ 861	\$ 861	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 861		
Recurring Assets	\$ 861	\$ 861	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 861		
<b>Liabilities:</b>							
Recurring Liabilities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
<b>Nonrecurring Measurements</b>							
<b>Assets:</b>							
Impaired loans	\$ 39,054	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 39,054	\$ 39,054	\$ 5,711	
Other property owned	3,123	-	-	3,682	3,682	2,075	
Other investments	140	-	-	140	140	-	
Nonrecurring Assets	\$ 42,317	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 42,876	\$ 42,876	\$ 7,786	
<b>Other Financial Instruments</b>							
<b>Assets:</b>							
Cash	\$ 14	\$ 14	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14		
Mission Related Investments	5,084	-	-	5,642	5,642		
Asset-backed securities	10,972	-	11,034	-	11,034		
Loans	767,496	-	-	773,668	773,669		
Other Financial Assets	\$ 783,566	\$ 14	\$ 11,034	\$ 779,311	\$ 790,359		
<b>Liabilities:</b>							
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	\$ 624,837	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 620,368	\$ 620,368		
Other Financial Liabilities	\$ 624,837	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 620,368	\$ 620,368		

**At or for the Year ended December 31, 2013**

	<b>Total Carrying Amount</b>	<b>Level 1</b>	<b>Level 2</b>	<b>Level 3</b>	<b>Total Fair Value</b>	<b>Fair Value Effects On Earnings</b>
<b>Recurring Measurements</b>						
<b>Assets:</b>						
Assets held in Trust funds	\$ 965	\$ 965	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 965	
Recurring Assets	\$ 965	\$ 965	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 965	
<b>Liabilities:</b>						
Recurring Liabilities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
<b>Nonrecurring Measurements</b>						
<b>Assets:</b>						
Impaired loans	\$ 66,084	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 66,084	\$ 66,084	\$ 5,320
Other property owned	7,216	-	-	7,938	7,938	(331)
Other investments	140	-	-	140	140	(360)
Nonrecurring Assets	\$ 73,440	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 74,162	\$ 74,162	\$ 4,629
<b>Other Financial Instruments</b>						
<b>Assets:</b>						
Cash	\$ 75	\$ 75	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 75	
Mission Related Investments	6,653	-	-	6,927	6,927	
Asset-backed securities	14,116	-	14,229	-	14,229	
Loans	755,659	-	-	759,453	759,453	
Other investments*	2,747	-	-	2,750	2,750	
Other Financial Assets	\$ 779,250	\$ 75	\$ 14,229	\$ 769,130	\$ 783,434	
<b>Liabilities:</b>						
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	\$ 673,175	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 664,258	\$ 664,258	
Other Financial Liabilities	\$ 673,175	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 664,258	\$ 664,258	

\*Final payments to financial institutions under these investment agreements occurred in 2014.

**Note 7 — Employee Benefit Plans**

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

	<b>For the three months ended September 30,</b>		<b>For the nine months ended September 30,</b>	
	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>
Pension	\$ 905	\$ 890	\$ 2,714	\$ 2,672
401(k)	96	103	335	330
Other postretirement benefits	119	107	358	321
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,120</b>	<b>\$ 1,100</b>	<b>\$ 3,407</b>	<b>\$ 3,323</b>

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

	<b>Actual YTD Through 9/30/14</b>	<b>Projected Contributions For Remainder of 2014</b>	<b>Projected Total Contributions 2014</b>
	Pension	\$ 32	\$ 2,813
Other postretirement benefits	244	90	334
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 276</b>	<b>\$ 2,903</b>	<b>\$ 3,179</b>

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, 2014.

Further details regarding employee benefit plans are contained in the 2013 Annual Report to Shareholders.

In May 2014, the AgFirst Plan Sponsor Committee voted to approve changes to certain employee benefit plans as follows:

- (1) On January 1, 2015, the AgFirst Farm Credit Cash Balance Retirement Plan (Cash Balance Plan) will be frozen, employer contributions will cease, and the Cash Balance Plan will be closed to new entrants.
- (2) In lieu of participation in and contributions to the Cash Balance Plan, additional employer contributions will be made to the Farm Credit Benefits Alliance 401(k) Plan.

The above changes are expected to become officially executed plan amendments in November 2014. The Cash Balance Plan will not be terminated on January 1, 2015, but is expected to be terminated in 2015 or 2016 once all necessary actions have been performed and approvals obtained. Participants in the Cash Balance Plan will continue to receive employer contributions to their hypothetical cash balance accounts through the end of 2014, at which time contributions will cease. Participants will continue receiving interest credits on the same basis as currently being provided until the Cash Balance Plan is terminated. Participants who are not already fully vested in their accounts will automatically become 100 percent vested on December 31, 2014. Following the termination of the Cash Balance Plan, vested benefits will be distributed to participants.

Beginning on January 1, 2015, for participants in the Cash Balance Plan and eligible employees hired on or after this date, an additional employer contribution will be made to the Farm Credit Benefits Alliance 401(k) Plan equal to 3 percent of the participants' eligible compensation.

Accounting related to the curtailment of future benefit service under the Cash Balance Plan, as prescribed in ASC 715



“Compensation – Retirement Benefits”, is expected to be triggered in November 2014 when the plan amendments are officially executed. This accounting is not expected to have a material impact on the Association’s financial condition or results of operations.

#### **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 — Business Combination**

Effective January 1, 2011, Farm Credit of North Florida, ACA, and Farm Credit of Southwest Florida, ACA, merged with and into Farm Credit of South Florida, ACA. Farm Credit of South Florida then changed its name to Farm Credit of Florida, ACA. As part of the merger, those Associations entered into an agreement with the Bank under which the Bank would provide limited financial assistance to the merged Association in the event of substantial further deterioration in the combined high risk asset portfolio of the merged Association. This agreement related only to a finite pool of high risk assets of the merged Association existing at the merger date, which had a net book value at January 1, 2011 of \$250.0 million. At September 30, 2014, those assets had a net book value of \$48.3 million. This agreement with the Bank does not include losses that are sustained outside of the high risk asset pool. The agreement provided for limits on the merged Association’s ability to make patronage distributions and certain other restrictions which are imposed if certain merged Association capital ratios fail to meet minimum established levels.

Under the financial assistance agreement, as amended, if specified minimum levels of capital allocated to the high risk asset pool were not maintained by the merged Association, the Bank would provide financial assistance as stipulated in the agreement. No assistance was provided by the Bank to the merged Association under the agreement at September 30, 2014 or December 31, 2013. This agreement was terminated effective October 15, 2014.

#### **Note 10 — Regulatory Enforcement Matters**

As previously disclosed, on June 15, 2012 the Farm Credit Administration (FCA) entered into a written supervisory agreement with the Board of Directors of the Association. The written supervisory agreement required the Association to take corrective actions and other actions with respect to certain areas of its operations, including board governance, director fiduciary duties and standards of conduct, board consultant functions, staffing and succession planning, asset quality, collateral risk, allowance for loan losses, internal audit, board policies, compliance with requirements of the Financial Assistance Agreement, and business planning and reporting. In addition, the Association has been operating under Supervisory Conditions of Merger and must maintain compliance with all requirements and conditions.

On September 25, 2014, the Association was notified that the written supervisory agreement and the Supervisory Conditions of Merger were terminated by the FCA board on September 16, 2014. The termination was recognition by the FCA that the conditions that prompted the need for the agreement and the Conditions of Merger have been effectively addressed by the Association.

#### **Note 11 — Subsequent Events**

The Association has evaluated subsequent events and has determined that, except as described below and in Note 3, *Investment Securities*, there are none requiring disclosure through November 7, 2014, which is the date the financial statements were issued.

On October 20, 2014, AgFirst’s Board of Directors declared a special patronage distribution to be paid on January 1, 2015. The Association will receive approximately \$7,745 which will be recorded in October 2014 as patronage refunds from other Farm Credit institutions.

The Financial Assistance Agreement with the Bank was terminated effective October 15, 2014. Please refer to Note 9, *Business Combination*, for additional information on the Financial Assistance Agreement with the Bank.