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*Farm Credit of Florida, ACA*

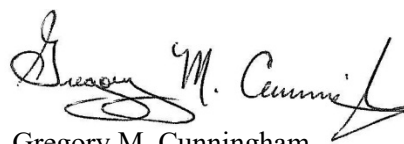
# SECOND QUARTER 2018

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## CERTIFICATION

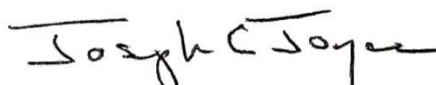
The undersigned certify that we have reviewed the June 30, 2018 quarterly report of Farm Credit of Florida, ACA, that the report has been prepared under the oversight of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors and in accordance with all applicable statutory or regulatory requirements, and that 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

August 8, 2018

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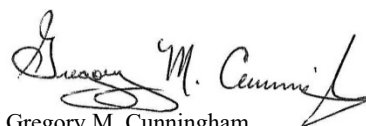
# Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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 June 30, 2018. 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 June 30, 2018, 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 June 30, 2018.

  
Gregory M. Cunningham  
Chief Executive Officer

  
Laura Craker  
Chief Financial Officer

August 8, 2018

# 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 June 30, 2018. These comments should be read in conjunction with the accompanying consolidated financial statements, notes to the consolidated financial statements and the 2017 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. All 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. 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 average. Milk price continues to be lower resulting in significant financial stress in the dairy loan segment. 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. The State of Florida was impacted by a severe drought in spring 2017 but conditions improved with normal summer rains returning moisture conditions and lake levels to near normal. There have been no material weather impacts during the first half of 2018.

Much of our territory was impacted by wind damage and widespread power outages caused by Hurricane Irma which made landfall on September 10 and 11, 2017. Agricultural interests in our territory have reported storm impacts especially in the Citrus, Dairy, and Nursery industries. Management

continues to assess and quantify the financial impact this storm has had on our customers and the Association. Some credit quality deterioration and credit losses are expected. 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. As discussed above, Hurricane Irma impacted the entire Florida peninsula on September 10 and 11, 2017. Storm impacts were widespread and vary depending on location with more impact in the southwest Florida region. 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. All Florida citrus production continues to decline according to the most recent USDA crop forecast for June 2018. All Florida orange production was finalized at 45 million boxes, down 35% from last season's final utilization. Prior to Hurricane Irma, production was expected to increase statewide. 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 begun to communicate the requirements and qualifications for the WHIP and Block Grant programs but assistance to growers has not yet begun.

The gross loan volume of the Association as of June 30, 2018, was \$1,115,959, a decrease of \$15,045 or 1.33 percent as compared to \$1,131,004 at December 31, 2017. Net loans outstanding at June 30, 2018, were \$1,107,739 as compared to \$1,123,230 at December 31, 2017, a decrease of \$15,491 or 1.38 percent. Net loans accounted for 96.68 percent of total assets at June 30, 2018, as compared to 95.87 percent of total assets at December 31, 2017. The decrease in both gross and net loan

volume during the period is primarily attributed to pay down of seasonal lines of credit and liquidation and curtailments on several large loan relationships. 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.

There is an inherent risk in the extension of any type of credit. Portfolio credit quality has declined compared to year end 2017 as a result of movement from OAEM to Substandard of loans in the citrus, nursery, and dairy commodity groups. Acceptable and OAEM credit quality as a percentage of the total loan portfolio was 97.87 percent as of June 30, 2018 compared to 98.54 percent at December 31, 2017. There has been a gradual increase in Substandard assets during the last 2 quarters resulting from continued stress in the dairy industry and impacts from Hurricane Irma to citrus and nursery customers, primarily fern growers in the north region. During the six months, nonaccrual loans decreased by \$2,399 or 21.00 percent to \$9,024 at June 30, 2018 from \$11,423 at December 31, 2017. 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 June 30, 2018 was \$75, a decrease of \$20 or 21.05 percent from \$95 at December 31, 2017. One property was acquired and one property was 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 June 30, 2018, was \$8,220 compared to \$7,774 at December 31, 2017. This increase is due to additional reserves required resulting from downgrades of loans to substandard. Recoveries of \$153 recorded during the six months ended June 30, 2018 were primarily in the Non-Farm Income industry and \$188 in charge-offs were mostly on citrus commodity loans. 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 June 30, 2018 was 0.74 percent.

The allowance for loan losses at June 30, 2018 does not include \$3.0 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 June 30, 2018, the amount of credit risk reduction in addition to the allowance for loan losses, provided by these remaining discounts would equate to 0.27 percent of gross loans.

## RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

### *For the three months ended June 30, 2018*

The Association recorded net income for the three months ended June 30, 2018 of \$4,175 as compared to \$5,829 for the same

period in 2017. This \$1,654 decrease is primarily attributed to a decrease in the reversal of allowance for loan losses along with an increase in noninterest expense.

Provision for loan losses was \$377 for the three months ended June 30, 2018 as compared to a reversal of allowance for loan losses of \$522 during the same period in 2017, an increase in expense of \$899 or 172.22 percent. This increase in expense is attributed to an increase in reserves required resulting from downgrades of loans to substandard along with lower net loan recoveries compared to prior year. Net loan charge-offs were \$25 during the period in 2018 compared to net loan recoveries of \$687 for the same period in 2017, a decrease of \$712 or 103.64 percent.

Net interest income was \$8,061 for the three months ended June 30, 2018 as compared to \$8,034 during the same period in 2017. The change in net interest income represents a \$27 or 0.34 percent increase when compared to the same period last year and is attributed to loan volume growth over the last 12 months offset by a decline in recoveries of interest on nonaccrual loan liquidations.

Noninterest income for the three months ended June 30, 2018, totaled \$2,600 as compared to \$2,692 for the same period of 2017, a decrease of \$92 or 3.42 percent. This decrease is attributed primarily to a decline in patronage refunds from other Farm Credit institutions.

Noninterest expense for the three months ended June 30, 2018, totaled \$6,109 as compared to \$5,419 for the same period of 2017, an increase of \$690 or 12.73 percent. The primary reason for the increase in noninterest expense is attributed to \$633 increase in salaries and employee benefits and \$147 increase in other operating expenses offset by \$105 decrease in Insurance Fund premiums. The increase in salaries and employee benefits is primarily attributable to an increase in the number of employees during the period in 2018 and an increase in employee retirement expenses.

### *For the six months ended June 30, 2018*

Net income for the six months ended June 30, 2018 totaled \$10,511 compared to \$10,800 for the same period in 2017, a decrease of \$289 or 2.68 percent. The decrease is primarily attributed to a decrease in the reversal of allowance for loan losses offset by an increase in net interest income.

Provision for loan losses was \$481 for the six months ended June 30, 2018 as compared to a reversal of allowance for loan losses of \$775 during the same period in 2017, an increase in expense of \$1,256 or 162.06 percent. This increase in expense is attributed to an increase in reserves required resulting from downgrades of loans to substandard along with lower net loan recoveries compared to prior year. Net loan charge-offs were \$35 during the period in 2018 compared to net loan recoveries of \$1,421 for the same period in 2017, a decrease of \$1,456 or 102.46 percent.

Net interest income increased \$1,067 or 6.99 percent for the six months ended June 30, 2018, as compared to the same period in 2017. This increase is attributed to loan volume growth over the last 12 months offset by a decline in recoveries of interest on nonaccrual loan liquidations.

Noninterest income for the six months ended June 30, 2018, totaled \$6,200 as compared to \$5,466 for the same period of 2017, an increase of \$734 or 13.43 percent. This increase is attributed primarily to a \$572 Farm Credit Insurance Fund refund.

In March 2018, the Association recorded \$572 of insurance premium refunds from the Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation (FCSIC), which insures the System's debt obligations. The amount is reflected in Noninterest income on the Consolidated Statements of Income. 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 six months ended June 30, 2018, increased \$834 or 7.78 percent compared to the same period of 2017. The primary reason for the increase is attributed to \$794 increase in salaries and employee benefits and \$330 increase in other operating expenses offset by \$199 decrease in Insurance Fund premiums. The increase in salaries and employee benefits is primarily attributable to an increase in the number of employees during the period in 2018 and an increase in employee retirement expenses.

## 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 June 30, 2018 was \$870,352 as compared to \$894,913 at December 31, 2017. The decrease during the period of \$24,561 is primarily attributed to an increase in members' equity resulting from net income for the six months ended June 30, 2018, receipt of 2017 patronage dividends due from AgFirst Farm Credit Bank, and a decrease in loan volume during the period.

## CAPITAL RESOURCES

Total members' equity at June 30, 2018, increased to \$262,862 from the December 31, 2017 total of \$252,410. The increase is primarily attributed to net income during the period.

Total capital stock and participation certificates were \$2,834 on June 30, 2018, compared to \$2,897 on December 31, 2017. The decrease is attributed to the retirement of capital stock and participation certificates on loans liquidated in the normal course of business.

## Regulatory Capital Ratios

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

	<b>Regulatory Minimum, Including Buffer*</b>	<b>6/30/18</b>	<b>12/31/17</b>	<b>6/30/17</b>
Permanent Capital Ratio	7.00%	19.80%	19.77%	19.60%
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) Capital Ratio	7.00%	19.67%	19.64%	19.48%
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	8.50%	19.67%	19.64%	19.48%
Total Capital Ratio	10.50%	20.33%	20.34%	20.12%
Tier 1 Leverage Ratio	5.00%	21.54%	21.67%	21.49%
Unallocated Retained Earnings (URE) and URE Equivalents Leverage Ratio	1.50%	16.55%	16.37%	16.15%

\*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 May 10, 2018, the Farm Credit Administration adopted a final rule that primarily implements the requirements of Section 939A of the Dodd-Frank Act and grants associations greater flexibility regarding the risk management purposes for investments. The regulation also sets forth the types of eligible investments and establishes a portfolio limit on the amount of investments they may hold. Only securities that are issued by, or are unconditionally guaranteed or insured as to the timely payment of principal and interest by, the U.S. government or its agencies are eligible for risk management purposes. An association may purchase and hold investments not to exceed 10 percent of its 90-day average daily balance of outstanding loans on the last business day of the quarter. The final rule will become effective January 1, 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 2017 Annual Report to Shareholders for recently issued accounting pronouncements. Additional information is provided in the table below.

The following Accounting Standards Updates (ASUs) were issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) but have not yet been adopted:

Summary of Guidance	Adoption and Potential Financial Statement Impact
<i>ASU 2016-13 – Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Changes the present incurred loss impairment guidance for loans to a CECL model.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Eliminates existing guidance for purchased credit impaired (PCI) loans, and requires recognition of an allowance for expected credit losses on these financial assets.</li> <li>• Requires a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the reporting period of adoption.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Association has begun implementation efforts by establishing a cross-discipline governance structure. The Association is currently identifying key interpretive issues, and assessing existing credit loss forecasting models and processes against the new guidance to determine what modifications may be required.</li> <li>• The Association expects that the new guidance will result in an increase in its allowance for credit losses due to several factors, including:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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,</li> <li>2. An allowance will be established for estimated credit losses on debt securities,</li> <li>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.</li> </ol> </li> <li>• The extent of the increase is under evaluation, but will depend upon the nature and characteristics of the Association’s portfolio at the adoption date, and the macroeconomic conditions and forecasts at that date.</li> <li>• The Association expects to adopt the guidance in first quarter 2021.</li> </ul>
<i>ASU 2016-02 – Leases (Topic 842)</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Requires lessees to recognize leases on the balance sheet with lease liabilities and corresponding right-of-use assets based on the present value of lease payments.</li> <li>• Lessor accounting activities are largely unchanged from existing lease accounting.</li> <li>• The Update also eliminates leveraged lease accounting but allows existing leveraged leases to continue their current accounting until maturity, termination or modification.</li> <li>• Also, expands qualitative and quantitative disclosures of leasing arrangements.</li> <li>• Requires adoption using a modified cumulative effect approach wherein the guidance is applied to all periods presented.</li> <li>• Effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The practical expedients allow entities to largely account for existing leases consistent with current guidance, except for the incremental balance sheet recognition for lessees.</li> <li>• The Association has started its implementation of the Update which has included an initial evaluation of leasing contracts and activities.</li> <li>• As a lessee the Association is developing its methodology to estimate the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, which is based on the present value of lease payments but does not expect a material change to the timing of expense recognition.</li> <li>• Given the limited changes to lessor accounting, the Association does not expect material changes to recognition or measurement, but it is early in the implementation process and the impact will continue to be evaluated.</li> <li>• The Association is evaluating existing disclosures and may need to provide additional information as a result of adopting the Update.</li> <li>• The Association expects to adopt the guidance in first quarter 2019 using the modified retrospective method and practical expedients for transition.</li> </ul>

**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](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>	<b>June 30, 2018</b> <i>(unaudited)</i>	<b>December 31, 2017</b> <i>(audited)</i>
<b>Assets</b>		
Cash	\$ 70	\$ 211
Investments in debt securities:		
Held to maturity (fair value of \$5,091 and \$5,853, respectively)	4,820	5,467
Loans	1,115,959	1,131,004
Allowance for loan losses	(8,220)	(7,774)
Net loans	1,107,739	1,123,230
Loans held for sale	339	8
Accrued interest receivable	6,230	5,393
Equity investments in other Farm Credit institutions	13,819	13,940
Premises and equipment, net	7,239	6,942
Other property owned	75	95
Accounts receivable	4,466	15,401
Other assets	949	897
Total assets	<b>\$ 1,145,746</b>	<b>\$ 1,171,584</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	\$ 870,352	\$ 894,913
Accrued interest payable	2,281	2,062
Patronage refunds payable	251	11,803
Accounts payable	1,941	2,954
Advanced conditional payments	1,114	1,105
Other liabilities	6,945	6,337
Total liabilities	<b>882,884</b>	<b>919,174</b>
Commitments and contingencies (Note 8)		
<b>Members' Equity</b>		
Protected borrower stock	445	445
Capital stock and participation certificates	2,389	2,452
Additional paid-in-capital	7,873	7,873
Retained earnings		
Allocated	113,908	114,789
Unallocated	138,480	127,089
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(233)	(238)
Total members' equity	<b>262,862</b>	<b>252,410</b>
Total liabilities and members' equity	<b>\$ 1,145,746</b>	<b>\$ 1,171,584</b>

*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 June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
<b>Interest Income</b>				
Loans	\$ 14,896	\$ 13,453	\$ 29,476	\$ 25,580
Investments	61	56	110	119
Total interest income	<b>14,957</b>	13,509	<b>29,586</b>	25,699
<b>Interest Expense</b>				
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	6,896	5,475	13,245	10,425
Net interest income	8,061	8,034	16,341	15,274
Provision for (reversal of allowance for) loan losses	377	(522)	481	(775)
Net interest income after provision for (reversal of allowance for) loan losses	<b>7,684</b>	8,556	<b>15,860</b>	16,049
<b>Noninterest Income</b>				
Loan fees	207	191	422	382
Fees for financially related services	183	270	948	902
Patronage refunds from other Farm Credit institutions	1,921	2,043	3,816	3,808
Gains (losses) on sales of rural home loans, net	110	92	187	126
Gains (losses) on sales of premises and equipment, net	23	1	24	41
Gains (losses) on other transactions	43	7	5	32
Insurance Fund refund	—	—	572	—
Other noninterest income	113	88	226	175
Total noninterest income	<b>2,600</b>	2,692	<b>6,200</b>	5,466
<b>Noninterest Expense</b>				
Salaries and employee benefits	4,424	3,791	8,461	7,667
Occupancy and equipment	288	270	587	544
Insurance Fund premiums	195	300	387	586
(Gains) losses on other property owned, net	—	3	(130)	4
Other operating expenses	1,202	1,055	2,244	1,914
Total noninterest expense	<b>6,109</b>	5,419	<b>11,549</b>	10,715
Net income	<b>\$ 4,175</b>	\$ 5,829	<b>\$ 10,511</b>	\$ 10,800

*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>	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Net income	\$ 4,175	\$ 5,829	\$ 10,511	\$ 10,800
<b>Other comprehensive income net of tax</b>				
Employee benefit plans adjustments	2	2	5	4
Comprehensive income	\$ 4,177	\$ 5,831	\$ 10,516	\$ 10,804

*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, 2016	\$ 445	\$ 2,272	\$ 7,873	\$ 109,960	\$ 117,171	\$ (212)	\$ 237,509
Comprehensive income					10,800	4	10,804
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net		(6)					(6)
Patronage distribution adjustment				(558)	557		(1)
<b>Balance at June 30, 2017</b>	<b>\$ 445</b>	<b>\$ 2,266</b>	<b>\$ 7,873</b>	<b>\$ 109,402</b>	<b>\$ 128,528</b>	<b>\$ (208)</b>	<b>\$ 248,306</b>
<b>Balance at December 31, 2017</b>	<b>\$ 445</b>	<b>\$ 2,452</b>	<b>\$ 7,873</b>	<b>\$ 114,789</b>	<b>\$ 127,089</b>	<b>\$ (238)</b>	<b>\$ 252,410</b>
<b>Comprehensive income</b>					<b>10,511</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10,516</b>
<b>Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net</b>		<b>(63)</b>					<b>(63)</b>
<b>Patronage distribution adjustment</b>				<b>(881)</b>	<b>880</b>		<b>(1)</b>
<b>Balance at June 30, 2018</b>	<b>\$ 445</b>	<b>\$ 2,389</b>	<b>\$ 7,873</b>	<b>\$ 113,908</b>	<b>\$ 138,480</b>	<b>\$ (233)</b>	<b>\$ 262,862</b>

*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 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, 2017, are contained in the 2017 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 have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation. Such reclassifications had no effect on the prior period net income or total capital as previously reported.

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

### **Significant Accounting Policies**

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

Management has made significant estimates in several areas, including loans and allowance for loan losses (Note 2, *Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses*), investment securities and other-than-temporary impairment (Note 3, *Investments*), and

financial instruments (Note 6, *Fair Value Measurement*). Actual results could differ from those estimates.

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

### **Accounting Standards Updates (ASUs) Issued During the Period**

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

- In February 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-03 Technical Corrections and Improvements to Financial Instruments—Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities. The amendments in this Update include items brought to the Board's attention by stakeholders. The amendments clarify certain aspects of the guidance issued in Update 2016-01 as described below. The amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2018. All entities may early adopt these amendments for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years, as long as they have adopted Update 2016-01.
- 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 is effective for all entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted.

### *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 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 will be effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018 for public business entities. Early adoption is permitted. The Association is in the process of evaluating what effects the guidance may have on the statements of financial condition and results of operations.
- In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13 Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments. This Update 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 better 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 15, 2018. The Association is in the process of evaluating what effects the guidance may have 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. The amendments will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years for public business entities. Early adoption is permitted. The Association is in the process of evaluating what effects the guidance may have on the statements of financial condition and results of operations.

### *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 March 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-07 Compensation—Retirement Benefits (Topic 715): Improving the Presentation of Net Periodic Pension Cost and Net Periodic Postretirement Benefit Cost related to the income statement presentation of the components of net periodic benefit cost for an entity's sponsored defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans. The amendments were effective January 1, 2018 for the Association. Adoption in 2018 did not have a material effect on the Association's financial statements, but did require reclassification of service costs to Other Operating Expenses.
- In February 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-05 Other Income—Gains and Losses from the Derecognition of Nonfinancial Assets (Subtopic 610-20): Clarifying the Scope of Asset Derecognition Guidance and Accounting for Partial Sales of Nonfinancial Assets. The Update clarifies whether certain transactions are within the scope of the guidance on derecognition and the accounting for partial sales of nonfinancial assets, and defines the term in substance nonfinancial asset. The amendments conform the derecognition guidance on nonfinancial assets with the model for transactions in the new revenue standard. The amendments were effective January 1, 2018 for the Association. Adoption in 2018 had no impact on the statements of financial condition and results of operations of the Association.
- In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-01 Business Combinations (Topic 805): Clarifying the Definition of a Business. The amendments provide a more robust framework to use in determining when a set of assets and activities is a business. They also support more consistency in applying the guidance, reduce the costs of application, and make the definition of a business more operable. The ASU was effective January 1, 2018 for the Association. The amendments were applied prospectively. Adoption of the guidance in 2018 had no impact on the statements of financial condition and results of operations.
- In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01 Financial Instruments—Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities. The Update was intended to improve the recognition and measurement of financial instruments. The new guidance makes targeted improvements to existing GAAP.

### Transition Information

- The Association identified investment securities affected by this Update and adopted the guidance on January 1, 2018.
  - The amendments related to equity securities without readily determinable fair values were applied prospectively to equity investments that existed as of the date of adoption.
  - Application of the amendments did not require a cumulative effect adjustment.
  - Adoption did not have an impact on the Association's financial condition or results of operations.
  - The new standard did result in changes to certain disclosures.
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- In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606). This guidance changed the recognition of revenue from contracts with customers. The core principle of the guidance is that an entity should recognize revenue to reflect the transfer of goods and services to customers in an amount equal to the consideration the entity receives or expects to receive. The guidance also included expanded disclosure requirements that result in an entity providing users of financial statements with comprehensive information about the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from the entity's contracts with customers. Based on input received from stakeholders, the FASB issued several additional Updates that generally provided clarifying guidance where there was the potential for diversity in practice, or address the cost and complexity of applying Topic 606.

### Transition Information

- The Association identified ancillary revenues affected by this Update and adopted the guidance on January 1, 2018.

- The amendments were applied using the modified retrospective approach.
- The Association elected to only apply the guidance to contracts that were not completed at the date of initial application.
- Subtopics 610-20 on gains and losses from the derecognition of nonfinancial assets, and 340-40 on other assets and deferred costs-contracts with customers were adopted using the same transition options.
- Adoption did not have an impact on the Association's financial condition or results of operations.
- The new standard did result in enhanced disclosures about revenue (see Note 9, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*).

### **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:

	<u>June 30, 2018</u>	<u>December 31, 2017</u>
Real estate mortgage	\$ 672,094	\$ 666,425
Production and intermediate-term	197,881	227,567
Loans to cooperatives	34,510	28,912
Processing and marketing	91,831	86,255
Farm-related business	46,521	45,421
Communication	31,867	33,726
Power and water/waste disposal	14,324	17,029
Rural residential real estate	9,214	9,090
International	11,225	9,972
Other (including Mission Related)	6,492	6,607
Total loans	<u>\$ 1,115,959</u>	<u>\$ 1,131,004</u>

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

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

June 30, 2018								
	Within AgFirst District		Within Farm Credit System		Outside Farm Credit System		Total	
	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold
Real estate mortgage	\$ 14,060	\$ 100,076	\$ -	\$ 26,257	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,060	\$ 126,333
Production and intermediate-term	41,776	16,047	8,124	687	8	-	49,908	16,734
Loans to cooperatives	34,548	-	-	-	-	-	34,548	-
Processing and marketing	85,153	12,209	4,270	70,992	-	-	89,423	83,201
Farm-related business	2,053	20,319	4,111	4,033	676	-	6,840	24,352
Communication	31,977	-	-	-	-	-	31,977	-
Power and water/waste disposal	14,372	-	-	-	-	-	14,372	-
International	11,248	-	-	-	-	-	11,248	-
Other (including Mission Related)	-	2,568	-	-	3,917	-	3,917	2,568
Total	\$ 235,187	\$ 151,219	\$ 16,505	\$ 101,969	\$ 4,601	\$ -	\$ 256,293	\$ 253,188

December 31, 2017								
	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	\$ 13,442	\$ 97,757	\$ -	\$ 23,217	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,442	\$ 120,974
Production and intermediate-term	57,369	9,922	4,938	-	14	-	62,321	9,922
Loans to cooperatives	28,961	-	-	-	-	-	28,961	-
Processing and marketing	75,768	21,781	5,429	72,863	-	-	81,197	94,644
Farm-related business	2,521	19,586	3,346	2,019	23	-	5,890	21,605
Communication	33,849	-	-	-	-	-	33,849	-
Power and water/waste disposal	17,082	-	-	-	-	-	17,082	-
International	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-
Other (including Mission Related)	-	2,807	-	-	4,023	-	4,023	2,807
Total	\$ 238,992	\$ 151,853	\$ 13,713	\$ 98,099	\$ 4,060	\$ -	\$ 256,765	\$ 249,952

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:

June 30, 2018				
	Due less than 1 year	Due 1 Through 5 years	Due after 5 years	Total
Real estate mortgage	\$ 29,447	\$ 135,954	\$ 506,693	\$ 672,094
Production and intermediate term	60,375	114,192	23,314	197,881
Loans to cooperatives	-	27,592	6,918	34,510
Processing and marketing	4,172	61,494	26,165	91,831
Farm-related business	2,870	24,215	19,436	46,521
Communication	-	31,867	-	31,867
Power and water/waste disposal	-	1,615	12,709	14,324
Rural residential real estate	187	669	8,358	9,214
International	-	11,225	-	11,225
Other (including Mission Related)	-	3,560	2,932	6,492
Total loans	\$ 97,051	\$ 412,383	\$ 606,525	\$ 1,115,959
Percentage	8.70%	36.95%	54.35%	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:

	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017		June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
<b>Real estate mortgage:</b>			<b>Communication:</b>		
Acceptable	93.92%	93.74%	Acceptable	82.03%	100.00%
OAEM	4.19	4.46	OAEM	17.97	—
Substandard/doubtful/loss	1.89	1.80	Substandard/doubtful/loss	—	—
	100.00%	100.00%		100.00%	100.00%
<b>Production and intermediate-term:</b>			<b>Power and water/waste disposal:</b>		
Acceptable	91.05%	89.43%	Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%
OAEM	3.61	8.81	OAEM	—	—
Substandard/doubtful/loss	5.34	1.76	Substandard/doubtful/loss	—	—
	100.00%	100.00%		100.00%	100.00%
<b>Loans to cooperatives:</b>			<b>Rural residential real estate:</b>		
Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%	Acceptable	97.14%	97.01%
OAEM	—	—	OAEM	0.55	0.19
Substandard/doubtful/loss	—	—	Substandard/doubtful/loss	2.31	2.80
	100.00%	100.00%		100.00%	100.00%
<b>Processing and marketing:</b>			<b>International:</b>		
Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%	Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%
OAEM	—	—	OAEM	—	—
Substandard/doubtful/loss	—	—	Substandard/doubtful/loss	—	—
	100.00%	100.00%		100.00%	100.00%
<b>Farm-related business:</b>			<b>Other (including Mission Related)</b>		
Acceptable	99.45%	99.31%	Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%
OAEM	0.02	0.15	OAEM	—	—
Substandard/doubtful/loss	0.53	0.54	Substandard/doubtful/loss	—	—
	100.00%	100.00%		100.00%	100.00%
			<b>Total loans:</b>		
			Acceptable	94.19%	94.13%
			OAEM	3.68	4.41
			Substandard/doubtful/loss	2.13	1.46
				100.00%	100.00%

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

June 30, 2018							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	\$ 4,912	\$ 601	\$ 5,513	\$ 671,057	\$ 676,570	\$ —	
Production and intermediate-term	304	3,450	3,754	195,195	198,949	—	
Loans to cooperatives	—	—	—	34,580	34,580	—	
Processing and marketing	—	—	—	92,047	92,047	—	
Farm-related business	—	—	—	46,672	46,672	—	
Communication	—	—	—	31,894	31,894	—	
Power and water/waste disposal	—	—	—	14,332	14,332	—	
Rural residential real estate	38	9	47	9,211	9,258	—	
International	—	—	—	11,281	11,281	—	
Other (including Mission Related)	—	—	—	6,568	6,568	—	
Total	\$ 5,254	\$ 4,060	\$ 9,314	\$ 1,112,837	\$ 1,122,151	\$ —	

December 31, 2017							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	\$ 2,116	\$ 513	\$ 2,629	\$ 667,544	\$ 670,173	\$ —	
Production and intermediate-term	2,371	3,598	5,969	222,590	228,559	—	
Loans to cooperatives	—	—	—	28,957	28,957	—	
Processing and marketing	—	—	—	86,460	86,460	—	
Farm-related business	—	—	—	45,594	45,594	—	
Communication	—	—	—	33,758	33,758	—	
Power and water/waste disposal	—	—	—	17,039	17,039	—	
Rural residential real estate	154	24	178	8,943	9,121	—	
International	—	—	—	10,014	10,014	—	
Other (including Mission Related)	—	—	—	6,681	6,681	—	
Total	\$ 4,641	\$ 4,135	\$ 8,776	\$ 1,127,580	\$ 1,136,356	\$ —	



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

	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
<b>Nonaccrual loans:</b>		
Real estate mortgage	\$ 5,070	\$ 5,481
Production and intermediate-term	3,566	5,517
Farm-related business	247	247
Rural residential real estate	141	178
Total	<u>\$ 9,024</u>	<u>\$ 11,423</u>
<b>Accruing restructured loans:</b>		
Real estate mortgage	\$ 772	\$ 773
Production and intermediate-term	212	256
Total	<u>\$ 984</u>	<u>\$ 1,029</u>
<b>Accruing loans 90 days or more past due:</b>		
Total	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Total nonperforming loans	\$ 10,008	\$ 12,452
Other property owned	75	95
Total nonperforming assets	<u>\$ 10,083</u>	<u>\$ 12,547</u>
Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans	0.81%	1.01%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of total loans and other property owned	0.90%	1.11%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of capital	<u>3.84%</u>	<u>4.97%</u>

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.

	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
<b>Impaired nonaccrual loans:</b>		
Current as to principal and interest	\$ 3,301	\$ 4,698
Past due	5,723	6,725
Total	<u>\$ 9,024</u>	<u>\$ 11,423</u>
<b>Impaired accrual loans:</b>		
Restructured	\$ 984	\$ 1,029
90 days or more past due	—	—
Total	<u>\$ 984</u>	<u>\$ 1,029</u>
Total impaired loans	<u>\$ 10,008</u>	<u>\$ 12,452</u>
Additional commitments to lend	\$ 1	\$ —

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

	June 30, 2018			Three Months Ended June 30, 2018		Six Months Ended June 30, 2018	
	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:</b>							
<b>With a related allowance for credit losses:</b>							
Real estate mortgage	\$ 63	\$ 165	\$ 99	\$ 67	\$ 1	\$ 70	\$ 3
Production and intermediate-term	82	83	10	88	1	93	4
Farm-related business	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rural residential real estate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	<u>\$ 145</u>	<u>\$ 248</u>	<u>\$ 109</u>	<u>\$ 155</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 163</u>	<u>\$ 7</u>
<b>With no related allowance for credit losses:</b>							
Real estate mortgage	\$ 5,779	\$ 11,401	\$ —	\$ 6,167	\$ 88	\$ 6,466	\$ 298
Production and intermediate-term	3,696	10,896	—	3,945	57	4,134	190
Farm-related business	247	300	—	264	4	276	13
Rural residential real estate	141	373	—	151	2	158	7
Total	<u>\$ 9,863</u>	<u>\$ 22,970</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 10,527</u>	<u>\$ 151</u>	<u>\$ 11,034</u>	<u>\$ 508</u>
<b>Total:</b>							
Real estate mortgage	\$ 5,842	\$ 11,566	\$ 99	\$ 6,234	\$ 89	\$ 6,536	\$ 301
Production and intermediate-term	3,778	10,979	10	4,033	58	4,227	194
Farm-related business	247	300	—	264	4	276	13
Rural residential real estate	141	373	—	151	2	158	7
Total	<u>\$ 10,008</u>	<u>\$ 23,218</u>	<u>\$ 109</u>	<u>\$ 10,682</u>	<u>\$ 153</u>	<u>\$ 11,197</u>	<u>\$ 515</u>

	December 31, 2017			Year Ended December 31, 2017	
	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized on Impaired Loans
<b>Impaired loans:</b>					
<b>With a related allowance for credit losses:</b>					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 236	\$ 334	\$ 187	\$ 252	\$ 33
Production and intermediate-term	1,800	3,000	200	1,923	251
Farm-related business	—	—	—	—	—
Rural residential real estate	—	—	—	—	—
Total	\$ 2,036	\$ 3,334	\$ 387	\$ 2,175	\$ 284
<b>With no related allowance for credit losses:</b>					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 6,018	\$ 11,957	\$ —	\$ 6,430	\$ 840
Production and intermediate-term	3,973	11,028	—	4,245	554
Farm-related business	247	304	—	264	34
Rural residential real estate	178	404	—	190	25
Total	\$ 10,416	\$ 23,693	\$ —	\$ 11,129	\$ 1,453
<b>Total:</b>					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 6,254	\$ 12,291	\$ 187	\$ 6,682	\$ 873
Production and intermediate-term	5,773	14,028	200	6,168	805
Farm-related business	247	304	—	264	34
Rural residential real estate	178	404	—	190	25
Total	\$ 12,452	\$ 27,027	\$ 387	\$ 13,304	\$ 1,737

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
<b>Activity related to the allowance for credit losses:</b>									
Balance at March 31, 2018	\$ 4,368	\$ 2,335	\$ 836	\$ 164	\$ 59	\$ 98	\$ 7	\$ 1	\$ 7,868
Charge-offs	(1)	(88)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(89)
Recoveries	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64
Provision for loan losses	(706)	1,238	(112)	(24)	(7)	(12)	—	—	377
Balance at June 30, 2018	\$ 3,725	\$ 3,485	\$ 724	\$ 140	\$ 52	\$ 86	\$ 7	\$ 1	\$ 8,220
Balance at December 31, 2017	\$ 4,258	\$ 2,400	\$ 831	\$ 129	\$ 44	\$ 102	\$ 9	\$ 1	\$ 7,774
Charge-offs	(1)	(187)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(188)
Recoveries	128	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	153
Provision for loan losses	(660)	1,247	(107)	11	8	(16)	(2)	—	481
Balance at June 30, 2018	\$ 3,725	\$ 3,485	\$ 724	\$ 140	\$ 52	\$ 86	\$ 7	\$ 1	\$ 8,220
Balance at March 31, 2017	\$ 3,845	\$ 2,187	\$ 726	\$ 143	\$ 36	\$ 95	\$ 9	\$ —	\$ 7,041
Charge-offs	—	(159)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(159)
Recoveries	811	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	846
Provision for loan losses	(491)	(44)	28	(1)	(20)	5	—	1	(522)
Balance at June 30, 2017	\$ 4,165	\$ 2,019	\$ 754	\$ 142	\$ 16	\$ 100	\$ 9	\$ 1	\$ 7,206
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$ 3,774	\$ 1,884	\$ 659	\$ 121	\$ 33	\$ 81	\$ 8	\$ —	\$ 6,560
Charge-offs	—	(159)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(159)
Recoveries	1,497	82	1	—	—	—	—	—	1,580
Provision for loan losses	(1,106)	212	94	21	(17)	19	1	1	(775)
Balance at June 30, 2017	\$ 4,165	\$ 2,019	\$ 754	\$ 142	\$ 16	\$ 100	\$ 9	\$ 1	\$ 7,206
<b>Allowance on loans evaluated for impairment:</b>									
Individually	\$ 99	\$ 10	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 109
Collectively	3,626	3,475	724	140	52	86	7	1	8,111
PCI**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balance at June 30, 2018	\$ 3,725	\$ 3,485	\$ 724	\$ 140	\$ 52	\$ 86	\$ 7	\$ 1	\$ 8,220
Individually	\$ 187	\$ 200	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 387
Collectively	4,071	2,200	831	129	44	102	9	1	7,387
PCI**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balance at December 31, 2017	\$ 4,258	\$ 2,400	\$ 831	\$ 129	\$ 44	\$ 102	\$ 9	\$ 1	\$ 7,774
<b>Recorded investment in loans evaluated for impairment:</b>									
Individually	\$ 5,378	\$ 4,139	\$ 247	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 141	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 9,905
Collectively	669,110	195,171	173,052	31,894	14,332	9,117	11,281	6,568	1,110,525
PCI**	2,082	(361)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,721
Balance at June 30, 2018	\$ 676,570	\$ 198,949	\$ 173,299	\$ 31,894	\$ 14,332	\$ 9,258	\$ 11,281	\$ 6,568	\$ 1,122,151
Individually	\$ 5,724	\$ 6,108	\$ 247	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 178	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 12,257
Collectively	662,243	222,787	160,764	33,758	17,039	8,943	10,014	6,681	1,122,229
PCI**	2,206	(336)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,870
Balance at December 31, 2017	\$ 670,173	\$ 228,559	\$ 161,011	\$ 33,758	\$ 17,039	\$ 9,121	\$ 10,014	\$ 6,681	\$ 1,136,356

\*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 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 June 30, 2018					
Outstanding Recorded Investment	Interest Concessions	Principal Concessions	Other Concessions	Total	Charge-offs
<b>Pre-modification:</b>					
Real estate mortgage	\$ -	\$ 69	\$ -	\$ 69	
Total	\$ -	\$ 69	\$ -	\$ 69	
<b>Post-modification:</b>					
Real estate mortgage	\$ -	\$ 71	\$ -	\$ 71	\$ -
Total	\$ -	\$ 71	\$ -	\$ 71	\$ -

Six Months Ended June 30, 2018					
Outstanding Recorded Investment	Interest Concessions	Principal Concessions	Other Concessions	Total	Charge-offs
<b>Pre-modification:</b>					
Real estate mortgage	\$ -	\$ 69	\$ -	\$ 69	
Total	\$ -	\$ 69	\$ -	\$ 69	
<b>Post-modification:</b>					
Real estate mortgage	\$ -	\$ 72	\$ -	\$ 72	\$ -
Total	\$ -	\$ 72	\$ -	\$ 72	\$ -

Three Months Ended June 30, 2017					
Outstanding Recorded Investment	Interest Concessions	Principal Concessions	Other Concessions	Total	Charge-offs
<b>Pre-modification:</b>					
Production and intermediate-term	\$ -	\$ 67	\$ -	\$ 67	
Total	\$ -	\$ 67	\$ -	\$ 67	
<b>Post-modification:</b>					
Production and intermediate-term	\$ -	\$ 68	\$ -	\$ 68	\$ -
Total	\$ -	\$ 68	\$ -	\$ 68	\$ -

Six Months Ended June 30, 2017					
Outstanding Recorded Investment	Interest Concessions	Principal Concessions	Other Concessions	Total	Charge-offs
<b>Pre-modification:</b>					
Real estate mortgage	\$ -	\$ 45	\$ -	\$ 45	
Production and intermediate-term	-	67	-	67	
Total	\$ -	\$ 112	\$ -	\$ 112	
<b>Post-modification:</b>					
Real estate mortgage	\$ -	\$ 56	\$ -	\$ 56	\$ -
Production and intermediate-term	-	68	-	68	-
Total	\$ -	\$ 124	\$ -	\$ 124	\$ -

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.

Defaulted troubled debt restructurings:	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Production and intermediate-term	\$ -	\$ 3,264	\$ -	\$ 3,264
Total	\$ -	\$ 3,264	\$ -	\$ 3,264

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	
	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Real estate mortgage	\$ 3,044	\$ 3,421	\$ 2,272	\$ 2,648
Production and intermediate-term	3,275	3,370	3,063	3,114
Farm-related business	247	247	247	247
Total loans	\$ 6,566	\$ 7,038	\$ 5,582	\$ 6,009
Additional commitments to lend	\$ —	\$ —		

The following table presents information as of period end:

	June 30, 2018
Carrying amount of foreclosed residential real estate properties held as a result of obtaining physical possession	\$ 32
Recorded investment of consumer mortgage loans secured by residential real estate for which formal foreclosure proceedings are in process	\$ 243

### 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:

	June 30, 2018
Real estate mortgage	\$ 2,082
Production and intermediate-term	(361)
Total loans	\$ 1,721

There was no allowance for loan losses related to these loans at June 30, 2018 or December 31, 2017. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2018, provision for loan losses on these loans was an expense reversal of \$15 and \$32, respectively, compared with an expense reversal of \$11 and \$34 for the same periods in 2017. See above for a summary of changes in the total allowance for loan losses for the period ended June 30, 2018. There were no loans acquired during 2018 or 2017 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 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 (RABs), 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 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. At June 30, 2018, the Association held one RAB whose credit quality has deteriorated beyond the program limits.

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

	June 30, 2018				
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Yield
RABs	\$ 2,529	\$ 328	\$ —	\$ 2,857	5.76%
ABSs	2,291	6	(63)	2,234	1.29
Total	\$ 4,820	\$ 334	\$ (63)	\$ 5,091	3.63%

	December 31, 2017				
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Yield
RABs	\$ 2,533	\$ 424	\$ —	\$ 2,957	5.50%
ABSs	2,934	15	(53)	2,896	0.85
Total	\$ 5,467	\$ 439	\$ (53)	\$ 5,853	3.00%

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

	June 30, 2018		
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Weighted Average Yield
In one year or less	\$ 922	\$ 923	4.65%
After one year through five years	399	379	-1.64
After five years through ten years	827	802	1.86
After ten years	2,672	2,987	4.62
Total	\$ 4,820	\$ 5,091	3.63%

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.

	June 30, 2018			
	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
ABSs	\$ 740	\$ (10)	\$ 1,245	\$ (53)

	December 31, 2017			
	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
ABSs	\$ 399	\$ (1)	\$ 1,602	\$ (52)

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 4.38 percent of the issued stock of the Bank

as of June 30, 2018 net of any reciprocal investment. As of that date, the Bank's assets totaled \$32.0 billion and shareholders' equity totaled \$2.3 billion. The Bank's earnings were \$152 million for the first six months of 2018. In addition, the Association held investments of \$2,243 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 June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
<b>Employee Benefit Plans:</b>				
Balance at beginning of period	\$ (235)	\$ (210)	\$ (238)	\$ (212)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	—	—	—	—
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	2	2	5	4
Net current period other comprehensive income	2	2	5	4
Balance at end of period	\$ (233)	\$ (208)	\$ (233)	\$ (208)

	Reclassifications Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (b)				
	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,		Income Statement Line Item
	2018	2017	2018	2017	
<b>Defined Benefit Pension Plans:</b>					
Periodic pension costs	\$ (2)	\$ (2)	\$ (5)	\$ (4)	See Note 7.
Net amounts reclassified	\$ (2)	\$ (2)	\$ (5)	\$ (4)	

(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.

		June 30, 2018				
		Total Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value
<b>Recurring Measurements</b>						
<b>Assets:</b>						
Assets held in trust funds	\$	621	\$ 621	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 621
Recurring Assets	\$	621	\$ 621	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 621
<b>Liabilities:</b>						
Recurring Liabilities	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Nonrecurring Measurements</b>						
<b>Assets:</b>						
Impaired loans	\$	36	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 36	\$ 36
Other property owned	\$	75	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 83	\$ 83
Nonrecurring Assets	\$	111	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 119	\$ 119
<b>Other Financial Instruments</b>						
<b>Assets:</b>						
Cash	\$	70	\$ 70	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 70
RABs	\$	2,529	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,857	\$ 2,857
ABSs	\$	2,291	\$ -	\$ 2,234	\$ -	\$ 2,234
Loans	\$	1,108,042	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,096,641	\$ 1,096,641
Other Financial Assets	\$	1,112,932	\$ 70	\$ 2,234	\$ 1,099,498	\$ 1,101,802
<b>Liabilities:</b>						
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	\$	870,352	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 859,921	\$ 859,921
Other Financial Liabilities	\$	870,352	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 859,921	\$ 859,921

		December 31, 2017				
		Total Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value
<b>Recurring Measurements</b>						
<b>Assets:</b>						
Assets held in trust funds	\$	740	\$ 740	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 740
Recurring Assets	\$	740	\$ 740	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 740
<b>Liabilities:</b>						
Recurring Liabilities	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Nonrecurring Measurements</b>						
<b>Assets:</b>						
Impaired loans	\$	1,649	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,649	\$ 1,649
Other property owned	\$	95	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 103	\$ 103
Nonrecurring Assets	\$	1,744	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,752	\$ 1,752
<b>Other Financial Instruments</b>						
<b>Assets:</b>						
Cash	\$	211	\$ 211	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 211
RABs	\$	2,533	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,957	\$ 2,957
ABSs	\$	2,934	\$ -	\$ 2,896	\$ -	\$ 2,896
Loans	\$	1,121,589	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,120,461	\$ 1,120,461
Other Financial Assets	\$	1,127,267	\$ 211	\$ 2,896	\$ 1,123,418	\$ 1,126,525
<b>Liabilities:</b>						
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	\$	894,913	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 891,906	\$ 891,906
Other Financial Liabilities	\$	894,913	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 891,906	\$ 891,906

## 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	\$ 119	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		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017
Pension	\$ 724	\$ 558	\$1,451	\$ 1,117
401(k)	191	162	374	356
Other postretirement benefits	83	82	162	164
Total	\$ 998	\$ 802	\$1,987	\$ 1,637

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

	Actual YTD Through 6/30/18	Projected Contributions For Remainder of 2018	Projected Total Contributions 2018
Pension	\$ 22	\$ 2,890	\$ 2,912
Other postretirement benefits	162	145	307
Total	\$ 184	\$ 3,035	\$ 3,219



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, 2018.

Further details regarding employee benefit plans are contained in the 2017 Annual Report to Shareholders.

#### Note 8 — Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

From time to time, legal actions are pending against the Association in which claims for money damages are asserted. On at least a quarterly basis, the Association assesses its liabilities and contingencies in connection with outstanding legal proceedings utilizing the latest information available. While the outcome of legal proceedings is inherently uncertain, on the basis of information presently available, management, after consultation with legal counsel, is of the opinion that the ultimate liability, if any, from these actions, would not be material in relation to the financial position of the Association. Because it is not probable that the Association will incur a loss or the loss is not estimable, no liability has been recorded for any claims that may be pending.

#### Note 9 — Revenue from Contracts with Customers

On January 1, 2018, Accounting Standards Update 2014-09 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606) became effective. The core principle of the new standard is that companies should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

The Association maintains contracts with customers to provide support services in various areas such as accounting, lending transactions, consulting, insurance, and information technology. The Association does not generally incur costs to obtain contracts. As most of the contracts are to provide access to expertise or system capacity that the Association maintains, there are no material incremental costs to fulfill these contracts that should be capitalized. Total revenue recognized from contracts with customers was as follows:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	<b>Three Months Ended June 30, 2018</b>		<b>Six Months Ended June 30, 2018</b>	
<b>Revenue recognized from contracts with customers:</b>				
At a point in time	\$	117	\$	203
Over time		272		1,126
Total	\$	389	\$	1,329

#### Note 10 — Subsequent Events

The Association evaluated subsequent events and determined there were none requiring disclosure through August 8, 2018, which was the date the financial statements were issued.