River Valley AgCredit, ACA

SECOND QUARTER 2018

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CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certify that we have reviewed the June 30, 2018 quarterly report of River Valley AgCredit, 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.

Kyle M. Yancey
Chief Executive Officer
of River Valley AgCredit, ACA

David L. Richesin
Chairman of the Board
of River Valley AgCredit, ACA

Beth Barkley
Chief Financial Officer
of River Valley AgCredit, ACA

Darren L. Grogan
Member of the Board of Directors
Chairman of the Audit Committee
of River Valley AgCredit, ACA

August 8, 2018

River Valley AgCredit, ACA

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

The Association's management has completed an assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of 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.

Kyle M. Yancey
Chief Executive Officer
of River Valley AgCredit, ACA

Beth Barkley
Chief Financial Officer
of River Valley AgCredit, ACA

August 8, 2018

River Valley AgCredit, 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 River Valley AgCredit, 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. The accompanying consolidated financial statements were prepared under the oversight of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.

LOAN PORTFOLIO

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

The gross loan volume of the Association as of June 30, 2018, was $501,832 as compared to $522,313 at December 31, 2017, a decrease of $20,481. Net loans outstanding at June 30, 2018, were $495,369 as compared to $515,797 at December 31, 2017. Net loans accounted for 95.77 percent of total assets at June 30, 2018, as compared to 95.01 percent of total assets at December 31, 2017. The decrease in gross and net loan volume during the reporting period is primarily attributable to the seasonal paydowns on operating loans.

There is an inherent risk in the extension of any type of credit. Portfolio credit quality continues to be maintained at an acceptable level and credit administration remains satisfactory. Nonaccrual loans decreased from $6,734 at December 31, 2017, to $6,013 at June 30, 2018. This decrease is primarily the result of normal nonaccrual collections.

Other property owned (OPO) consists primarily of assets once held as loan collateral that were acquired through foreclosure or deeded to the Association (or a lender group) in satisfaction of secured loans. Traditionally, OPO is primarily in the form of real estate. However, it can also include equipment and equity interests in companies or partnerships. OPO totaled $29 at June 30, 2018, compared to $33 December 31, 2017.

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 $6,463 compared to $6,516 at December 31, 2017, and was considered by management to be adequate to cover probable losses. The decrease of $53 in the allowance for loan losses was primarily the result of a reduction in specific reserves needed on various troubled loans.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

For the three months ended June 30, 2018

Net income for the three months ended June 30, 2018, totaled $1,621 as compared to $1,866 for the same period in 2017, a decrease of $245. Net interest income increased $31 for the three months ended June 30, 2018, as compared to the same period in 2017. This increase is attributed primarily to the Association's concerted effort to effectively manage interest rates.

Noninterest income for the three months ended June 30, 2018, totaled $1,025 as compared to $1,017 for the same period in 2017, an increase of $8. This is attributed to increases of $37 in gains on sale of rural home loans in Farm Credit System and $33 in patronage refunds from other farm credit institutions. These were offset by $29 in fee income, $28 in gains on sales of premises and equipment and $5 in financially related services.

Noninterest expense for the three months ended June 30, 2018, totaled $2,556 as compared to $2,539 for the same period in 2017, an increase of $17. This increase in expense is attributed to a $76 in salary and employee benefits, $62 increase in gain on OPO, $44 in other operating expenses, and $5 in occupancy and equipment. These were offset by a decrease of $46 in insurance premiums.

For the six months ended June 30, 2018

Net income for the six months ended June 30, 2018, totaled $4,106, as compared to $3,833 for the same period in 2017. Net interest income increased $172 for the six months ended June 30, 2018, as compared to the same period in 2017. This increase in net interest income is attributed primarily to an increase in loan volume year over year. Nonaccrual income was $37 for the six months ended June 30, 2018, as compared to $77 for the same period in 2017. This decrease is mainly the result of normal loan collections.

Noninterest income for the six months ended June 30, 2018, totaled $2,878, as compared to $2,361 for the same period of 2017, an increase of $517. The increase is primarily the result of increases of $786 in Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation Refund and $30 in sale of rural home loans. These were offset by decreases of $210 in patronage refund, $39 in loan fees, $26 in gains on sales of premises and equipment, $20 in other noninterest income, and $4 in financially related service fees.

Noninterest expense for the six months ended June 30, 2018, decreased $52 compared to the same period of 2017. The primary reason for the decrease is a reduction in insurance fund premiums and a gain on sale of other property owned.

For the six months ending June 30, 2018, the Association recorded $150 of insurance premiums as compared to $243 in 2017, from the Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation (FCSIC), which insures the System's debt obligations. The amount is reflected in Noninterest Expenses on the Consolidated Statements of Income.

The Association recorded a provision for loan losses of $492 for the six months ended June 30, 2018, as compared to a reversal of provision of $33 for the same period in 2017. The increase in provision for loan loss is attributed to losses in excess of specific reserves and an increase in general reserves from new loans.

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. The Bank advances funds 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 $408,335 compared to $428,422 at December 31, 2017.

CAPITAL RESOURCES

Total members' equity at June 30, 2018, decreased to $94,811 from the December 31, 2017, total of $95,543. The decrease is primarily attributed to patronage refunds of allocated surplus. Total capital stock and participation certificates were $4,416 on June 30, 2018, compared to $4,428 on December 31, 2017.

FCA sets minimum regulatory capital requirements for System banks and associations. Capital adequacy is evaluated using a number of regulatory ratios. According to the FCA regulations, each institution's permanent capital ratio is calculated by dividing permanent capital by a risk adjusted asset base. Risk adjusted assets are the total dollar amount of the institution's assets adjusted by an appropriate credit conversion factor as defined by regulation. For all periods represented, the Association exceeded minimum regulatory standards for all the ratios.

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

Ratio	Minimum Requirement	Capital Conservation Buffer*	Minimum Requirement with Capital Conservation Buffer	Capital Ratios as of June 30, 2018
Risk-adjusted ratios:				
CET1 Capital	4.5%	1.250%	5.750%	16.85%
Tier 1 Capital	6.0%	1.250%	7.250%	16.85%
Total Capital	8.0%	1.250%	9.250%	18.40%
Permanent Capital Ratio	7.0%	0.0%	7.0%	19.65%
Non-risk-adjusted:				
Tier 1 Leverage Ratio	4.0%	1.0%	5.0%	15.29%
UREE Leverage Ratio	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%	14.95%

** - The capital conservation buffers have a 3 year phase-in period and will become fully effective January 1, 2020.*

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

REGULATORY MATTERS

On 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.

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
ASU 2016-13 – Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments	
• Replaces multiple existing impairment standards by establishing a single framework for financial assets to reflect management's estimate of current expected credit losses (CECL) over the complete remaining life of the financial assets. • Changes the present incurred loss impairment guidance for loans to a CECL model. • The Update also modifies the other-than-temporary impairment model for debt securities to require an allowance for credit impairment instead of a direct write-down, which allows for reversal of credit impairments in future periods based on improvements in credit. • Eliminates existing guidance for purchased credit impaired (PCI) loans, and requires recognition of an allowance for expected credit losses on these financial assets. • Requires a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the reporting period of adoption. • Effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early application will be permitted for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2018.	• 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. • The Association expects that the new guidance will result in an increase in its allowance for credit losses due to several factors, including: 1. The allowance related to loans and commitments will most likely increase to cover credit losses over the full remaining expected life of the portfolio, and will consider expected future changes in macroeconomic conditions, 2. An allowance will be established for estimated credit losses on debt securities, 3. The nonaccretable difference on any PCI loans will be recognized as an allowance, offset by an increase in the carrying value of the related loans. • The extent of the increase is under evaluation, but will depend upon the nature and characteristics of the Association's portfolio at the adoption date, and the macroeconomic conditions and forecasts at that date. • The Association expects to adopt the guidance in first quarter 2021.
ASU 2016-02 – Leases (Topic 842)	
• 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. • Lessor accounting activities are largely unchanged from existing lease accounting. • The Update also eliminates leveraged lease accounting but allows existing leveraged leases to continue their current accounting until maturity, termination or modification. • Also, expands qualitative and quantitative disclosures of leasing arrangements. • Requires adoption using a modified cumulative effect approach wherein the guidance is applied to all periods presented. Effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted.	• The practical expedients allow entities to largely account for existing leases consistent with current guidance, except for the incremental balance sheet recognition for lessees. • The Association has started its implementation of the Update which has included an initial evaluation of leasing contracts and activities. • 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. • 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. • The Association is evaluating existing disclosures and may need to provide additional information as a result of adopting the Update. The Association expects to adopt the guidance in first quarter 2019 using the modified retrospective method and practical expedients for transition.

NOTE: Shareholder investment in the Association is materially affected by the financial condition and results of operations of AgFirst Farm Credit Bank. Copies of AgFirst's annual and quarterly reports are available upon request free of charge by calling 1-800-845-1745, ext. 2764, or writing Matthew Miller, AgFirst Farm Credit Bank, P.O. Box 1499, Columbia, SC 29202. Information concerning AgFirst Farm Credit Bank can also be obtained at their website, *www.agfirst.com*. Copies of the Association's annual and quarterly reports are also available upon request free of charge by calling (270) 247-5613, writing Beth Barkley, Chief Financial Officer, River Valley AgCredit, ACA, P.O. Box 309, Mayfield, KY 42066, or accessing the website, *www.rivervalleyagcredit.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.

River Valley AgCredit, ACA

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(dollars in thousands)	June 30, 2018 *(unaudited)*	December 31, 2017 *(audited)*
Assets		
Cash	**$ 527**	$ 644
Loans	**501,832**	522,313
Allowance for loan losses	**(6,463)**	(6,516)
Net loans	**495,369**	515,797
Loans held for sale	**94**	710
Accrued interest receivable	**7,563**	7,015
Equity investments in other Farm Credit institutions	**5,942**	5,953
Premises and equipment, net	**5,582**	5,576
Other property owned	**29**	33
Accounts receivable	**1,610**	7,152
Other assets	**519**	20
Total assets	**$ 517,235**	$ 542,900
Liabilities		
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	**$ 408,335**	$ 428,422
Accrued interest payable	**1,045**	1,019
Patronage refunds payable	**2,451**	5,216
Accounts payable	**399**	743
Advanced conditional payments	**4,067**	3,628
Other liabilities	**6,127**	8,329
Total liabilities	**422,424**	447,357
Commitments and contingencies (Note 7)		
Members' Equity		
Capital stock and participation certificates	**4,416**	4,428
Additional paid-in-capital	**15,817**	15,817
Retained earnings		
Allocated	**38,004**	42,830
Unallocated	**36,574**	32,468
Total members' equity	**94,811**	95,543
Total liabilities and members' equity	**$ 517,235**	$ 542,900

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

River Valley AgCredit, ACA

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

(unaudited)

(dollars in thousands)	For the three months ended June 30, 2018	For the three months ended June 30, 2017	For the six months ended June 30, 2018	For the six months ended June 30, 2017
Interest Income				
Loans	**$ 6,534**	$ 5,943	**$ 12,958**	$ 11,748
Interest Expense				
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	**3,081**	2,533	**6,013**	4,988
Other	**20**	8	**32**	19
Total interest expense	**3,101**	2,541	**6,045**	5,007
Net interest income	**3,433**	3,402	**6,913**	6,741
Provision for (reversal of allowance for) loan losses	**281**	(15)	**492**	(33)
Net interest income after provision for (reversal of allowance for) loan losses	**3,152**	3,417	**6,421**	6,774
Noninterest Income				
Loan fees	**159**	188	**322**	361
Fees for financially related services	**4**	9	**48**	52
Patronage refunds from other Farm Credit institutions	**765**	732	**1,552**	1,762
Gains (losses) on sales of rural home loans, net	**97**	60	**157**	127
Gains (losses) on sales of premises and equipment, net	**(1)**	27	**11**	37
Insurance Fund refund	**—**	—	**786**	—
Other noninterest income	**1**	1	**2**	22
Total noninterest income	**1,025**	1,017	**2,878**	2,361
Noninterest Expense				
Salaries and employee benefits	**1,861**	1,785	**3,763**	3,666
Occupancy and equipment	**137**	132	**287**	270
Insurance Fund premiums	**75**	121	**150**	243
(Gains) losses on other property owned, net	**(14)**	48	**(31)**	100
Other operating expenses	**497**	453	**1,052**	994
Total noninterest expense	**2,556**	2,539	**5,221**	5,273
Income before income taxes	**1,621**	1,895	**4,078**	3,862
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	**—**	29	**(28)**	29
Net income	**1,621**	1,866	**4,106**	3,833
Other comprehensive income	**—**	—	**—**	—
Comprehensive income	**$ 1,621**	$ 1,866	**$ 4,106**	$ 3,833

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

River Valley AgCredit, ACA

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Members' Equity

(unaudited)

(dollars in thousands)	Capital Stock and Participation Certificates	Additional Paid-in-Capital	Retained Earnings Allocated	Retained Earnings Unallocated	Total Members' Equity
Balance at December 31, 2016	$ 4,404	$ 15,817	$ 39,816	$ 31,638	$ 91,675
Comprehensive income				3,833	3,833
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net	10				10
Retained earnings retired			(2,294)		(2,294)
Patronage distribution adjustment			252	(485)	(233)
Balance at June 30, 2017	$ 4,414	$ 15,817	$ 37,774	$ 34,986	$ 92,991
Balance at December 31, 2017	**$ 4,428**	**$ 15,817**	**$ 42,830**	**$ 32,468**	**$ 95,543**
Comprehensive income				**4,106**	**4,106**
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net	**(12)**				**(12)**
Retained earnings retired			**(3,059)**		**(3,059)**
Patronage distribution adjustment			**(1,767)**		**(1,767)**
Balance at June 30, 2018	**$ 4,416**	**$ 15,817**	**$ 38,004**	**$ 36,574**	**$ 94,811**

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

River Valley AgCredit, 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 River Valley AgCredit, 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 may have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation. Such reclassifications had no effect on the prior period net income or total capital as previously reported.

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

Significant Accounting Policies

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

Management has made significant estimates in several areas, including loans and allowance for loan losses (Note 2, *Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses*), investment securities and other-than-temporary impairment (Note 3, *Investments*), and financial instruments (Note 5, *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 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.

- 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 8, *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:

	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Real estate mortgage	$ 239,779	$ 236,119
Production and intermediate-term	193,019	211,947
Processing and marketing	2,803	2,778
Farm-related business	6,801	11,564
Rural residential real estate	14,143	14,963
Other (including Mission Related)	45,287	44,942
Total loans	$ 501,832	$ 522,313

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	$ 62	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 1,995	$ 62	$ 1,995
Production and intermediate-term	3,641	2,695	5	–	–	2,056	3,646	4,751
Processing and marketing	1,937	–	–	–	–	–	1,937	–
Farm-related business	382	2,522	–	–	–	–	382	2,522
Other (including Mission Related)	–	–	–	–	43,205	–	43,205	–
Total	$ 6,022	$ 5,217	$ 5	$ –	$ 43,205	$ 4,051	$ 49,232	$ 9,268

	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	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 2,073	$ –	$ 2,073
Production and intermediate-term	2,787	3,112	6	–	–	1,879	2,793	4,991
Processing and marketing	1,832	–	–	–	–	–	1,832	–
Farm-related business	328	2,291	–	–	–	–	328	2,291
Other (including Mission Related)	–	–	–	–	42,901	–	42,901	–
Total	$ 4,947	$ 5,403	$ 6	$ –	$ 42,901	$ 3,952	$ 47,854	$ 9,355

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	$ 1,753	$ 20,705	$ 217,321	$ 239,779
Production and intermediate-term	75,838	72,716	44,465	193,019
Processing and marketing	–	1,682	1,121	2,803
Farm-related business	2,804	2,613	1,384	6,801
Rural residential real estate	792	1,075	12,276	14,143
Other (including Mission Related)	406	4,124	40,757	45,287
Total loans	$ 81,593	$ 102,915	$ 317,324	$ 501,832
Percentage	16.26%	20.51%	63.23%	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
Real estate mortgage:		
Acceptable	90.80%	93.54%
OAEM	5.58	2.93
Substandard/doubtful/loss	3.62	3.53
	100.00%	100.00%
Production and intermediate-term:		
Acceptable	83.43%	82.79%
OAEM	4.76	9.86
Substandard/doubtful/loss	11.81	7.35
	100.00%	100.00%
Processing and marketing:		
Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%
OAEM	–	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–
	100.00%	100.00%

	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Farm-related business:		
Acceptable	87.97%	89.26%
OAEM	–	2.87
Substandard/doubtful/loss	12.03	7.87
	100.00%	100.00%
Rural residential real estate:		
Acceptable	97.25%	97.28%
OAEM	0.42	0.44
Substandard/doubtful/loss	2.33	2.28
	100.00%	100.00%
Other (including Mission Related)		
Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%
OAEM	–	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–
	100.00%	100.00%
Total loans:		
Acceptable	88.98%	89.77%
OAEM	4.52	5.41
Substandard/doubtful/loss	6.50	4.82
	100.00%	100.00%

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

	June 30, 2018					
	30 Through 89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Not Past Due or Less Than 30 Days Past Due	Total Loans	Recorded Investment 90 Days or More Past Due and Accruing Interest
Real estate mortgage	$ 572	$ 3,277	$ 3,849	$ 239,988	$ 243,837	$ 20
Production and intermediate-term	586	1,207	1,793	194,301	196,094	217
Processing and marketing	–	–	–	2,810	2,810	–
Farm-related business	–	824	824	6,030	6,854	–
Rural residential real estate	190	73	263	13,944	14,207	–
Other (including Mission Related)	68	286	354	45,239	45,593	287
Total	$ 1,416	$ 5,667	$ 7,083	$ 502,312	$ 509,395	$ 524

	December 31, 2017					
	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	$ 1,485	$ 3,304	$ 4,789	$ 234,633	$ 239,422	$ –
Production and intermediate-term	712	849	1,561	213,672	215,233	–
Processing and marketing	–	–	–	2,780	2,780	–
Farm-related business	–	–	–	11,615	11,615	–
Rural residential real estate	168	75	243	14,776	15,019	–
Other (including Mission Related)	366	–	366	44,893	45,259	–
Total	$ 2,731	$ 4,228	$ 6,959	$ 522,369	$ 529,328	$ –

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
Nonaccrual loans:		
Real estate mortgage	$ 3,962	$ 4,695
Production and intermediate-term	1,154	1,050
Farm-related business	824	914
Rural residential real estate	73	75
Total	$ 6,013	$ 6,734
Accruing restructured loans:		
Real estate mortgage	$ 4,967	$ 4,785
Production and intermediate-term	212	451
Rural residential real estate	68	74
Total	$ 5,247	$ 5,310
Accruing loans 90 days or more past due:		
Real estate mortgage	$ 20	$ –
Production and intermediate-term	217	–
Other (including Mission Related)	287	–
Total	$ 524	$ –
Total nonperforming loans	$ 11,784	$ 12,044
Other property owned	29	33
Total nonperforming assets	$ 11,813	$ 12,077
Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans	1.20%	1.29%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of total loans and other property owned	2.35%	2.31%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of capital	12.46%	12.64%

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
Impaired nonaccrual loans:		
Current as to principal and interest	$ 638	$ 1,893
Past due	5,375	4,841
Total	$ 6,013	$ 6,734
Impaired accrual loans:		
Restructured	$ 5,247	$ 5,310
90 days or more past due	524	–
Total	$ 5,771	$ 5,310
Total impaired loans	$ 11,784	$ 12,044
Additional commitments to lend	$ 44	$ 11

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	
Impaired loans:	**Recorded Investment**	**Unpaid Principal Balance**	**Related Allowance**	**Average Impaired Loans**	**Interest Income Recognized on Impaired Loans**	**Average Impaired Loans**	**Interest Income Recognized on Impaired Loans**
With a related allowance for credit losses:							
Real estate mortgage	$ 577	$ 598	$ 41	$ 591	$ 1	$ 618	$ 3
Production and intermediate-term	341	553	204	350	1	366	1
Farm-related business	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rural residential real estate	73	110	22	75	–	79	–
Other (including Mission Related)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	$ 991	$ 1,261	$ 267	$ 1,016	$ 2	$ 1,063	$ 4
With no related allowance for credit losses:							
Real estate mortgage	$ 8,372	$ 8,513	$ –	$ 8,577	$ 18	$ 8,977	$ 31
Production and intermediate-term	1,242	1,287	–	1,272	2	1,331	5
Farm-related business	824	1,639	–	844	2	884	3
Rural residential real estate	68	69	–	70	–	73	1
Other (including Mission Related)	287	252	–	294	1	307	1
Total	$ 10,793	$ 11,760	$ –	$ 11,057	$ 23	$ 11,572	$ 41
Total:							
Real estate mortgage	$ 8,949	$ 9,111	$ 41	$ 9,168	$ 19	$ 9,595	$ 34
Production and intermediate-term	1,583	1,840	204	1,622	3	1,697	6
Farm-related business	824	1,639	–	844	2	884	3
Rural residential real estate	141	179	22	145	–	152	1
Other (including Mission Related)	287	252	–	294	1	307	1
Total	$ 11,784	$ 13,021	$ 267	$ 12,073	$ 25	$ 12,635	$ 45

	December 31, 2017			Year Ended December 31, 2017	
Impaired loans:	**Recorded Investment**	**Unpaid Principal Balance**	**Related Allowance**	**Average Impaired Loans**	**Interest Income Recognized on Impaired Loans**
With a related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	$ 580	$ 602	$ 36	$ 457	$ 12
Production and intermediate-term	767	1,011	478	605	15
Rural residential real estate	52	88	14	41	1
Total	$ 1,399	$ 1,701	$ 528	$ 1,103	$ 28
With no related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	$ 8,900	$ 8,955	$ –	$ 7,017	$ 176
Production and intermediate-term	734	780	–	579	15
Farm-related business	914	1,091	–	720	18
Rural residential real estate	97	116	–	76	2
Total	$ 10,645	$ 10,942	$ –	$ 8,392	$ 211
Total:					
Real estate mortgage	$ 9,480	$ 9,557	$ 36	$ 7,474	$ 188
Production and intermediate-term	1,501	1,791	478	1,184	30
Farm-related business	914	1,091	–	720	18
Rural residential real estate	149	204	14	117	3
Total	$ 12,044	$ 12,643	$ 528	$ 9,495	$ 239

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*	Rural Residential Real Estate	Other (including Mission Related)	Total
Activity related to the allowance for credit losses:						
Balance at March 31, 2018	$ 2,453	$ 3,421	$ 145	$ 113	$ –	$ 6,132
Charge-offs	–	(12)	–	–	–	(12)
Recoveries	20	7	–	35	–	62
Provision for loan losses	254	103	(44)	(32)	–	281
Balance at June 30, 2018	$ 2,727	$ 3,519	$ 101	$ 116	$ –	$ 6,463
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ 2,446	$ 3,812	$ 145	$ 113	$ –	$ 6,516
Charge-offs	(4)	(28)	(597)	–	–	(629)
Recoveries	24	21	–	39	–	84
Provision for loan losses	261	(286)	553	(36)	–	492
Balance at June 30, 2018	$ 2,727	$ 3,519	$ 101	$ 116	$ –	$ 6,463
Balance at March 31, 2017	$ 2,172	$ 3,565	$ 90	$ 110	$ –	$ 5,937
Charge-offs	–	(8)	–	(1)	–	(9)
Recoveries	–	21	–	1	–	22
Provision for loan losses	(2)	(13)	–	–	–	(15)
Balance at June 30, 2017	$ 2,170	$ 3,565	$ 90	$ 110	$ –	$ 5,935
Balance at December 31, 2016	$ 2,175	$ 3,581	$ 90	$ 110	$ –	$ 5,956
Charge-offs	(1)	(10)	–	(1)	–	(12)
Recoveries	–	23	–	1	–	24
Provision for loan losses	(4)	(29)	–	–	–	(33)
Balance at June 30, 2017	$ 2,170	$ 3,565	$ 90	$ 110	$ –	$ 5,935
Allowance on loans evaluated for impairment:						
Individually	$ 41	$ 204	$ –	$ 22	$ –	$ 267
Collectively	2,686	3,315	101	94	–	6,196
PCI**	–	–	–	–	–	–
Balance at June 30, 2018	$ 2,727	$ 3,519	$ 101	$ 116	$ –	$ 6,463
Individually	$ 36	$ 478	$ –	$ 14	$ –	$ 528
Collectively	2,410	3,334	145	99	–	5,988
PCI**	–	–	–	–	–	–
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ 2,446	$ 3,812	$ 145	$ 113	$ –	$ 6,516
Recorded investment in loans evaluated for impairment:						
Individually	$ 8,949	$ 1,583	$ 824	$ 92	$ 287	$ 11,735
Collectively	234,888	194,511	8,840	14,062	45,306	497,607
PCI**	–	–	–	53	–	53
Balance at June 30, 2018	$ 243,837	$ 196,094	$ 9,664	$ 14,207	$ 45,593	$ 509,395
Individually	$ 9,332	$ 1,501	$ 914	$ 95	$ –	$ 11,842
Collectively	229,942	213,732	13,481	14,865	45,259	517,279
PCI**	148	–	–	59	–	207
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ 239,422	$ 215,233	$ 14,395	$ 15,019	$ 45,259	$ 529,328

**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. There were no new TDRS that occurred during the three months ended June 30, 2018 or the three months ended June 30, 2017.

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2018				
Outstanding Recorded Investment	**Interest Concessions**	**Principal Concessions**	**Other Concessions**	**Total**	**Charge-offs**
Pre-modification:					
Real estate mortgage	$ –	$ 244	$ –	$ 244	
Production and intermediate-term	–	251	–	251	
Total	$ –	$ 495	$ –	$ 495	
Post-modification:					
Real estate mortgage	$ –	$ 255	$ –	$ 255	$ –
Production and intermediate-term	–	255	–	255	–
Total	$ –	$ 510	$ –	$ 510	$ –

Outstanding Recorded Investment	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 Interest Concessions	Principal Concessions	Other Concessions	Total	Charge-offs
Pre-modification:					
Production and intermediate-term	$ –	$ 72	$ –	$ 72	
Total	$ –	$ 72	$ –	$ 72	
Post-modification:					
Production and intermediate-term	$ –	$ 72	$ –	$ 72	$ –
Total	$ –	$ 72	$ –	$ 72	$ –

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 June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
Defaulted troubled debt restructurings:	2018	2017	2018	2017
Production and intermediate-term	$ –	$ 71	$ 447	$ 71
Total	$ –	$ 71	$ 447	$ 71

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	$ 6,756	$ 6,794	$ 1,789	$ 2,009
Production and intermediate-term	662	481	450	30
Rural residential real estate	68	74	–	–
Total loans	$ 7,486	$ 7,349	$ 2,239	$ 2,039
Additional commitments to lend	$ 44	$ –		

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	$ 37
Recorded investment of consumer mortgage loans secured by residential real estate for which formal foreclosure proceedings are in process	$ –

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 2012 business combination included in the balance sheet amounts of loans receivable at period end were as follows:

	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Real estate mortgage	$ –	$ 148
Rural residential real estate	53	59
Total loans	$ 53	$ 207

There was no allowance for loan losses related to these loans at either June 30, 2018 or December 31, 2017. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2018, provision for loan losses on these loans was an expense reversal of $28 and $24, respectively, compared to an expense of $1 and no provision expense for the three and six months ended June 30, 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 other 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 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 is unpredictable, 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 does not have the information necessary to reasonably estimate cash flows expected to be collected to compute its 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.

Note 3 — Investments

Equity Investments in Other Farm Credit System Institutions

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

Associations are required to maintain ownership in AgFirst (AgFirst or the Bank) in the form of Class B or Class C stock as determined by the Bank. The Bank may require additional capital contributions to maintain its capital requirements. The Association owned 2.09 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 $431 related to other Farm Credit institutions.

Note 4 — Debt

Notes Payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank

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

Note 5 — 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 of the Association's financial instruments 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
Recurring Measurements					
Assets:					
Recurring Assets	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –
Liabilities:					
Recurring Liabilities	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –
Nonrecurring Measurements					
Assets:					
Impaired loans	$ 724	$ –	$ –	$ 724	$ 724
Other property owned	29	–	–	32	32
Nonrecurring Assets	$ 753	$ –	$ –	$ 756	$ 756
Other Financial Instruments					
Assets:					
Cash	$ 527	$ 527	$ –	$ –	$ 527
Loans	494,739	–	–	479,630	479,630
Accrued interest receivable	7,563	–	7,563	–	7,563
Other Financial Assets	$ 502,829	$ 527	$ 7,563	$ 479,630	$ 487,720
Liabilities:					
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	$ 408,335	$ –	$ –	$ 397,497	$ 397,497
Accrued interest payable	1,045	–	1,045	–	1,045
Other Financial Liabilities	$ 409,380	$ –	$ 1,045	$ 397,497	$ 398,542

December 31, 2017	Total Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value
Recurring Measurements					
Assets:					
Recurring Assets	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –
Liabilities:					
Recurring Liabilities	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –
Nonrecurring Measurements					
Assets:					
Impaired loans	$ 871	$ –	$ –	$ 871	$ 871
Other property owned	33	–	–	37	37
Nonrecurring Assets	$ 904	$ –	$ –	$ 908	$ 908
Other Financial Instruments					
Assets:					
Cash	$ 644	$ 644	$ –	$ –	$ 644
Loans	515,636	–	–	505,975	505,975
Accrued interest receivable	7,015	–	7,015	–	7,015
Other Financial Assets	$ 523,295	644	$ 7,015	$ 505,975	$ 513,634
Liabilities:					
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	$ 428,422	$ –	$ –	$ 422,323	$ 422,323
Accrued interest payable	1,019	–	1,019	–	1,019
Other Financial Liabilities	$ 429,441	$ –	$ 1,019	$ 422,323	$ 423,342

SENSITIVITY TO CHANGES IN SIGNIFICANT UNOBSERVABLE INPUTS

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

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

Inputs to Valuation Techniques

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

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

Quantitative Information about Recurring and Nonrecurring Level 3 Fair Value Measurements

	Fair Value	Valuation Technique(s)	Unobservable Input	Range
Impaired loans and other property owned	$ 756	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
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	Discounted cash flow	Prepayment forecasts
		Probability of default
		Loss severity

Note 6 — Employee Benefit Plans

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

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2018	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017	Six Months Ended June 30, 2018	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017
Pension	$ 489	$ 316	$ 906	$ 632
401(k)	70	69	166	154
Other postretirement benefits	33	106	67	213
Total	$ 592	$ 491	$ 1,139	$ 999

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	$ –	$ 1,811	$ 1,811
Other postretirement benefits	67	64	131
Total	$ 67	$ 1,875	$ 1,942

Contributions in the above table include allocated estimates of funding for multi-employer plans in which the Association participates. These amounts may change when a total funding amount and allocation is determined by the respective Plan's Sponsor Committee. Also, market conditions could impact discount rates and return on plan assets which could change contributions necessary before the next plan measurement date of December 31, 2018.

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

Note 7 — 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 8 — 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:

(dollars in thousands)	**Three Months Ended June 30, 2018**	**Six Months Ended June 30, 2018**
Revenue recognized from contracts with customers:		
At a point in time	$ 22	$ 95
Over time	–	–
Total	$ 22	$ 95

Note 9 — 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.