

FARM CREDIT OF THE VIRGINIAS, ACA

2017 ANNUAL REPORT

Contents

Message from the Chief Executive Officer	2-3
Report of Management	4
Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting	5
Consolidated Five-Year Summary of Selected Financial Data	6
Management's Discussion & Analysis of Financial Condition & Results of Operations.....	7-18
Disclosure Required by FCA Regulations	19-25
Report of the Audit Committee	26
Report of Independent Auditors	27
Consolidated Financial Statements.....	28-32
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements	33-57

Management

C. Peery Heldreth, III	Chief Executive Officer
Kelly S. Bohrer.....	Chief Operations Officer
Teresa A. Harris	Chief Business Development Officer
Michael S. Jonas	Director of Sales and Marketing
M. Kay Manchester.....	Chief Training and Human Resource Officer
David G. Sauer.....	Chief Financial Officer
Al P. Saufley	Chief Lending Officer

Board of Directors

Charles B. Leech, IV.....	Chairperson
Donna M. Brooke-Alt.....	Vice Chairperson
Ronald L. Bennett	Director
Kevin C. Craun	Director
William J. Franklin, Jr.....	Director
Bobby C. Gray	Director
Charles E. Horn, Jr.....	Director
Paul M. House.....	Director
Melody S. Jones	Director
James F. Kinsey	Director
Milton L. McPike, Jr.....	Director
Donald W. Reese	Director
Wallace W. Sanford, III.....	Director
Barry W. Shelor	Director
Alfred W. Stephens, Jr.....	Director
John E. Wells	Director

Message from the Chief Executive Officer

Looking back at 2017, I'm pleased to report that Farm Credit of the Virginias (FCV) achieved another successful year of strong financial returns, and we remain extremely well-positioned to continue to support our customer-owners. At the same time, we continued to demonstrate our commitment to our communities, and completed a smooth transition to our new leadership.

FCV's net income in 2017 was \$56.9 million, compared to \$43.2 million in 2016. This \$13.7 million increase resulted in part from another special patronage distribution from AgFirst, our funding bank, and an \$8 million, one-time adjustment in pension liabilities. Return on assets increased to 3.04% from 2.43% in 2016 due primarily to these factors.

Net interest income increased to \$54.2 million from \$51.2 million in 2016, primarily from a 2.5% increase, or almost \$46 million, in loan volume. These new loans come from customers across agriculture, contributing to the portfolio diversification that is a key component of our risk management strategy. Our permanent capital increased to 21.09%, compared to 20.75% in 2016, due to the increase in members' equity.

As a result of these strong financial results, our Board of Directors at its February 2018 board meeting approved a record patronage payment of \$30 million for 2017. We also expect to receive another special patronage payment from AgFirst in 2018, though at a lower amount than in previous years.

Due to stress in a few market sectors, and due to loan growth, our provision for loan losses increased by \$0.5 million. The dairy market in particular continues to see depressed prices for the third consecutive year more than offsetting overall declines in input prices, squeezing net returns. The cattle market had been experiencing stress, but in 2017 we saw the market stabilize with strong domestic and export markets, resulting from the overall economic improvement that has increased demand for high-quality protein.

Our support for our customer-owners goes beyond providing capital: our Knowledge Center has created several new educational initiatives including a webinar explaining distressed loans, a video series on construction loans, QuickBooks for Farmers, and AgBiz Basics. We also work on a broader scale to help strengthen agriculture. As an example, working with Virginia and West Virginia land grant universities, we help further agriculture and ag education by sponsoring events, supporting research, and providing program

endowments. Some of our employees sit on advisory committees and visitor committees, while others serve as mentors to students pursuing ag degrees.

Supporting the broader community, in 2017 we contributed financially to United Way for its general programs, following up our donation in 2016 to support victims of the West Virginia flooding. We also continued our contributions to the Blue Ridge Area Food Bank, and began working with the Federation of Virginia Food Banks. Our sponsored food bank programs connect area farmers with the food banks, providing them an additional outlet for their locally grown products and providing food bank clients with access to fresh, nutritious food.

Throughout 2017, our employees continued to demonstrate their dedication to our customer-owners and to agriculture. They also demonstrated their support for our organization through a major transition as I took over the role as CEO from long-time leader Dave Lawrence. In 2017 we also saw the departure of two key, long-term employees: Carolyn Hite retired as Corporate Secretary after 43 years with FCV, and Bette Brand retired after 35 years with our organization to accept an exciting position at the USDA. We will miss their contributions to our cooperative and we wish them well in their new endeavors.

Last year was a year of change as we implemented process improvements to gain internal efficiencies. I was extremely pleased to witness our employees' willingness to embrace these changes, and in some cases new roles within the organization. Internal training initiatives continue to hone our employees' skills so they can best deliver for our customer-owners, and we continue to stay abreast of industry cycles, identify potential risks, and look for ways to innovate and improve.

Looking forward to 2018, we have budgeted for loan growth of 4%, capitalizing on the operational improvements made in 2017 and anticipate solid demand. We expect the non-farm economy to remain robust, which will continue to benefit the protein sectors, forestry, and nursery industries, while the dairy industry will likely remain stressed. We may witness more dairy farmers exiting the industry or transitioning to other farm commodities. FCV will remain patient as we allow time for necessary adjustments to be implemented and to determine their effectiveness. Unfortunately, as much as we would want to assist everyone, we must continue to make sound credit decisions balancing the best interests of individual

borrowers with those of all of our customer-owners. Throughout these individual journeys, we remain committed to working hard for each of our customer-owners, to provide consistent and constructive credit decisions, and to communicate those decisions openly so there is an understanding of our position and to ensure everyone is able to evaluate their options in an informed manner.

My first year as CEO could not have been more satisfying, as we were able to build on such a strong foundation built over our 100 years. I especially appreciated the opportunities to meet with so many people involved in agriculture, sharing the Farm Credit story, and singing the praises of such a strong, customer-focused organization. FCV remains committed to being the lender of choice for agriculture, in good times and bad, and building lasting relationships with our customer-owners.



C. Peery Heldreth, III
Chief Executive Officer

March 13, 2018

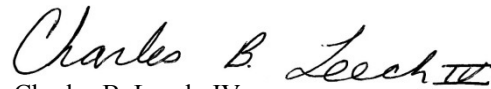
Report of Management

The accompanying consolidated financial statements and related financial information appearing throughout this annual report have been prepared by management of Farm Credit of the Virginias, ACA (Association) in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles appropriate in the circumstances. Amounts which must be based on estimates represent the best estimates and judgments of management. Management is responsible for the integrity, objectivity, consistency, and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements and financial information contained in this report.

Management maintains and depends upon an internal accounting control system designed to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are properly authorized and recorded, that the financial records are reliable as the basis for the preparation of all financial statements, and that the assets of the Association are safeguarded. The design and implementation of all systems of internal control are based on judgments required to evaluate the costs of controls in relation to the expected benefits and to determine the appropriate balance between these costs and benefits. The Association maintains an internal audit program to monitor compliance with the systems of internal accounting control. Audits of the accounting records, accounting systems and internal controls are performed and internal audit reports, including appropriate recommendations for improvement, are submitted to the Board of Directors.

The consolidated financial statements have been audited by independent auditors, whose report appears elsewhere in this annual report. The Association is also subject to examination by the Farm Credit Administration.

The consolidated financial statements, in the opinion of management, fairly present the financial condition of the Association. The undersigned certify that we have reviewed the 2017 Annual Report of Farm Credit of the Virginias, 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.



Charles B. Leech, IV
Chairperson of the Board



C. Peery Heldreth, III
Chief Executive Officer



David G. Sauer
Chief Financial Officer


March 13, 2018

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, to provide 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 and 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 December 31, 2017. 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 December 31, 2017, the internal control over financial reporting was effective based upon the COSO criteria. Additionally, based on this assessment, the Association determined that there were no material weaknesses in the internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017.



C. Peery Heldreth, III
Chief Executive Officer



David G. Sauer
Chief Financial Officer

March 13, 2018

Consolidated Five - Year Summary of Selected Financial Data

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	December 31,				
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Balance Sheet Data					
Cash	\$ 5,082	\$ 5,730	\$ 2,945	\$ 6,038	\$ 5,617
Loans	1,844,949	1,798,996	1,692,633	1,583,241	1,483,454
Allowance for loan losses	(17,461)	(14,483)	(14,487)	(12,465)	(11,878)
Net loans	1,827,488	1,784,513	1,678,146	1,570,776	1,471,576
Investments in other Farm Credit institutions	20,763	19,698	25,330	25,344	26,390
Other property owned	1,221	2,467	4,803	2,786	2,337
Other assets	49,054	46,125	46,451	49,569	54,861
Total assets	\$ 1,903,608	\$ 1,858,533	\$ 1,757,675	\$ 1,654,513	\$ 1,560,781
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank*	\$ 1,437,895	\$ 1,423,922	\$ 1,354,433	\$ 1,275,765	\$ 1,209,905
Accrued interest payable and other liabilities with maturities of less than one year	42,892	43,788	38,464	42,521	40,266
Total liabilities	1,480,787	1,467,710	1,392,897	1,318,286	1,250,171
Capital stock and participation certificates	10,493	10,433	12,606	13,159	17,313
Retained earnings					
Allocated	92,568	92,568	92,568	92,568	92,568
Unallocated	319,790	287,846	259,626	230,527	200,739
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(30)	(24)	(22)	(27)	(10)
Total members' equity	422,821	390,823	364,778	336,227	310,610
Total liabilities and members' equity	\$ 1,903,608	\$ 1,858,533	\$ 1,757,675	\$ 1,654,513	\$ 1,560,781
Statement of Income Data					
Net interest income	\$ 54,197	\$ 51,160	\$ 50,072	\$ 47,859	\$ 43,920
Provision for loan losses	3,250	2,750	2,700	1,200	3,450
Noninterest income (expense), net	5,997	(5,190)	(3,273)	4,129	10,768
Net income	\$ 56,944	\$ 43,220	\$ 44,099	\$ 50,788	\$ 51,238
Key Financial Ratios					
Rate of return on average:					
Total assets	3.04%	2.43%	2.62%	3.22%	3.36%
Total members' equity	13.89%	11.25%	12.40%	15.40%	17.04%
Net interest income as a percentage of					
average earning assets	2.96%	2.95%	3.05%	3.13%	2.98%
Net (chargeoffs) recoveries to average loans	(0.015)%	(0.159)%	(0.041)%	(0.040)%	(0.105)%
Total members' equity to total assets	22.21%	21.03%	20.75%	20.32%	19.90%
Debt to members' equity (:1)	3.50	3.76	3.82	3.92	4.02
Allowance for loan losses to loans	0.95%	0.81%	0.86%	0.79%	0.80%
Permanent capital ratio	21.09%	20.75%	20.07%	19.91%	19.88%
Total surplus ratio	**	20.08%	19.29%	19.15%	18.68%
Core surplus ratio	**	20.08%	19.29%	19.15%	18.68%
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	20.93%	**	**	**	**
Tier 1 capital ratio	20.93%	**	**	**	**
Total regulatory capital ratio	21.72%	**	**	**	**
Tier 1 leverage ratio	21.41%	**	**	**	**
Unallocated retained earnings (URE) and URE equivalents leverage ratio	21.59%	**	**	**	**
Net Income Distribution					
Estimated patronage refunds:					
Cash	\$ 25,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 21,000	\$ 21,000

* General financing agreement is renewable on a one-year cycle. The next renewal date is December 31, 2018.

** Not applicable due to changes in regulatory capital requirements effective January 1, 2017.

Management's Discussion & Analysis of Financial Condition & Results of Operations

(dollars in thousands, except as noted)

GENERAL OVERVIEW

The following commentary summarizes the financial condition and results of operations of Farm Credit of the Virginias, ACA, (Association) for the year ended December 31, 2017 with comparisons to the years ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015. This information should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements, Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements and other sections in this Annual Report. The accompanying consolidated financial statements were prepared under the oversight of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors. For a list of the Audit Committee members, refer to the "Report of the Audit Committee" reflected in this Annual Report. Information in any part of this Annual Report may be incorporated by reference in answer or partial answer to any other item of the Annual Report.

The Association is an institution of the Farm Credit System (System), which was created by Congress in 1916 and has served agricultural producers for over a 100 years. The System's mission is to maintain and improve the income and well-being of American farmers, ranchers, and producers or harvesters of aquatic products and farm-related businesses. The System is the largest agricultural lending organization in the United States. The System is regulated by the Farm Credit Administration, (FCA), which is an independent safety and soundness regulator.

The Association is a cooperative, which is owned by the members (also referred to throughout this Annual Report as stockholders or shareholders) served. The territory of the Association extends across a diverse agricultural region of Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland. Refer to Note 1, *Organization and Operations*, of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for counties in the Association's territory. The Association provides credit to farmers, ranchers, rural residents, and agribusinesses. Our success begins with our extensive agricultural experience and knowledge of the market.

The Association obtains funding from AgFirst Farm Credit Bank (AgFirst or Bank). The Association is materially affected and shareholder investment in the Association could be affected by the financial condition and results of operations of the Bank. Copies of the Bank's Annual and Quarterly Reports are on the AgFirst website, www.agfirst.com, or may be obtained at no charge by calling 1-800-845-1745, extension 2832, or writing Susanne Caughman, AgFirst Farm Credit Bank, P. O. Box 1499, Columbia, SC 29202.

Copies of the Association's Annual and Quarterly reports are also available upon request free of charge on the Association's website, www.farmcreditorvirginias.com, or by calling 1-540-886-3435, extension 5020, or writing David Sauer, Farm Credit of the Virginias, P.O. Box 899, Staunton, VA 24402-0899. The Association prepares an electronic version of the

Annual Report, which is available on the website, within 75 days after the end of the fiscal year and distributes the Annual reports to shareholders within 90 days after the end of the fiscal year. The Association prepares an electronic version of the Quarterly report, which is available on the internet, within 40 days after the end of each fiscal quarter, except that no report needs to be prepared for the fiscal quarter that coincides with the end of the fiscal year of the Association.

FORWARD LOOKING INFORMATION

This annual information statement contains forward-looking statements. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are difficult to predict. Words such as "anticipates," "believes," "could," "estimates," "may," "should," "will," or other variations of these terms are intended to identify the forward-looking statements. These statements are based on assumptions and analysis made in light of experience and other historical trends, current conditions, and expected future developments. However, actual results and developments may differ materially from our expectations and predictions due to a number of risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond our control. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to:

- political, legal, regulatory and economic conditions and developments in the United States and abroad;
- economic fluctuations in the agricultural, rural utility, international, and farm-related business sectors;
- weather-related, disease, and other adverse climatic or biological conditions that periodically occur that impact agricultural productivity and income;
- changes in United States government support of the agricultural industry and the Farm Credit System, as a government-sponsored enterprise, as well as investor and rating-agency reactions to events involving other government-sponsored enterprises and other financial institutions; and
- actions taken by the Federal Reserve System in implementing monetary policy.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements are reported in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our significant accounting policies are critical to the understanding of our results of operations and financial position because some accounting policies require us to make complex or subjective judgments and estimates that may affect the value of certain assets or liabilities. We consider these policies critical because management must make judgments about matters that are inherently uncertain. For a complete discussion of

significant accounting policies, see Note 2, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements. The following is a summary of certain critical policies.

- *Allowance for loan losses* — The allowance for loan losses is maintained at a level considered adequate by management to provide for probable and estimable losses inherent in the loan portfolio. The allowance for loan losses is increased through provisions for loan losses and loan recoveries and is decreased through allowance reversals and loan charge-offs. The allowance for loan losses is determined based on a periodic evaluation of the loan portfolio by management in which numerous factors are considered, including economic and political conditions, loan portfolio composition, credit quality and prior loan loss experience.

Significant individual loans are evaluated based on the borrower's overall financial condition, resources, and payment record, the prospects for support from any financially responsible guarantor, and, if appropriate, the estimated net realizable value of any collateral. The allowance for loan losses encompasses various judgments, evaluations and appraisals with respect to the loans and their underlying security that, by nature, contains elements of uncertainty and imprecision. Changes in the agricultural economy and their borrower repayment capacity will cause these various judgments, evaluations and appraisals to change over time. Accordingly, actual circumstances could vary from the Association's expectations and predictions of those circumstances.

Management considers the following factors in determining and supporting the levels of allowance for loan losses: the concentration of lending in agriculture, combined with uncertainties in farmland values, commodity prices, exports, government assistance programs, regional economic effects and weather-related influences. Changes in the factors considered by management in the evaluation of losses in the loan portfolios could result in a change in the allowance for loan losses and could have a direct impact on the provision for loan losses and the results of operations.

- *Valuation methodologies* — Management applies various valuation methodologies to assets and liabilities that often involve a significant degree of judgment, particularly when liquid markets do not exist for the particular items being valued. Quoted market prices are referred to when estimating fair values for certain assets for which an observable liquid market exists, such as most investment securities. Management utilizes significant estimates and assumptions to value items for which an observable liquid market does not exist. Examples of these items include impaired loans, other property owned, pension and other postretirement benefit obligations, and certain other financial instruments. These valuations require the use of various assumptions, including, among others, discount rates, rates of return on assets, repayment rates, cash flows, default rates, costs of servicing and liquidation values. The use of different assumptions could produce significantly different results, which could have material positive or negative effects on the Association's results of operations.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

During 2017, the general economy continued to grow. When compared to last year, the economic growth was stronger this year. On the strength of the economy, the Federal Reserve increased the federal funds rate a quarter of a point three times during the year. Mortgage rates fell during most of the year and hit lows for the year in September. Since September, mortgage rates have moved higher. Overall, the real estate market including farms and houses continued to show growth in both sales and higher prices. Part of the strength in the general economy was the job market, where unemployment continued to remain at historically low levels during the year.

Of the major agricultural commodities served by the Association, some farmers experienced a difficult year. Dairy farmers continued to struggle to be profitable as low milk prices negatively impacted their income. Cattle prices, which had been depressed for a couple of years, improved in the Fall, which helped improve cattle farmers profitability. Another year of good weather in the grain producing parts of the United States, kept grain prices in check during the year. The low grain prices continue to help most of our farmers who use feed grain in their operations. For the third year in a row, the weather in most of the Association's territory was also very good during the year. Although a lack of rain did impact some farmers in our three state territory. Poultry companies continued to expand production and the need for poultry houses in our territory but at a slower rate than the past few years. For the forestry and timber industry, the industry continued to experience a steady demand for lumber and logs.

LOAN PORTFOLIO

The Association loan volume was \$1,844,949 at December 31, 2017 compared to \$1,798,996 at December 31, 2016, an increase of \$45,953 or 2.55 percent. The increase in loan volume was mainly due to an increase in real estate mortgage loans offset somewhat by a decrease in production and intermediate-term loans.

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 through numerous product types.

The diversification of the Association loan volume by type for each of the past three years is shown below.

Loan Type	December 31,					
	2017		2016		2015	
	<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 1,354,874	73.44 %	\$ 1,307,311	72.67 %	\$ 1,188,861	70.24 %
Production and intermediate-term	374,931	20.32	387,878	21.56	397,512	23.48
Rural residential real estate	52,045	2.82	46,175	2.57	46,746	2.76
Processing and marketing	35,018	1.90	30,144	1.67	40,223	2.38
Farm-related business	20,829	1.13	17,754	0.99	13,756	0.81
Communication	7,252	0.39	9,670	0.54	5,419	0.32
Loans to cooperatives	–	–	64	–	116	0.01
Total	\$ 1,844,949	100.00 %	\$ 1,798,996	100.00 %	\$ 1,692,633	100.00 %

While we make loans and provide financial related services to qualified borrowers in the agricultural and rural sectors and to certain related entities, our loan portfolio is diversified.

The geographic distribution of the loan volume by branch/state for the past three years is as follows:

Branch/State	December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Abingdon, VA	7%	7%	8%
Bedford, VA	3	3	3
Charlottesville, VA	3	3	3
Chatham, VA	3	3	3
Clarksburg, WV	2	2	2
Culpeper, VA	5	5	5
Elkins, WV	2	2	2
Gate City, VA	1	1	1
Halifax, VA	2	2	2
Harrisonburg, VA	14	14	14
Leesburg, VA	9	9	8
Lewisburg, WV	3	3	3
Lexington, VA	3	3	3
Moorefield, WV	4	4	4
Oakland, MD	2	3	3
Orange, VA	5	5	7
Ripley, WV	3	3	3
Roanoke, VA	3	3	3
Rocky Mount, VA	3	3	4
Romney, WV	2	1	2
Verona, VA	6	6	6
Warrenton, VA	5	5	5
Wytheville, VA	4	4	4
Agribusiness	4	4	5
Special Assets Group	1	2	2
Participation Loans Purchased	2	1	1
Participation Loans Sold	(1)	(1)	(6)
	100%	100%	100%

The major commodities in the Association's loan portfolio are shown below. The predominant commodities are livestock, field crops, and timber, which constitute 67 percent of the entire portfolio.

Commodity Group	December 31,					
	2017		2016		2015	
	<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>					
Livestock	\$ 681,879	37%	\$ 655,549	36%	\$ 639,119	38%
Field Crops	354,285	19	342,287	19	310,656	18
Timber	193,239	11	187,522	11	177,455	11
Dairy	191,616	10	192,293	10	174,089	10
Poultry	167,032	9	156,896	9	151,905	9
Rural Home	54,494	3	47,873	3	48,629	3
Tobacco	23,190	1	22,446	1	19,075	1
Other	179,214	10	194,130	11	171,705	10
Total	\$ 1,844,949	100%	\$ 1,798,996	100%	\$ 1,692,633	100%

Repayment ability is closely related to the commodities produced by our borrowers, and increasingly, the off-farm income of borrowers. The Association's loan portfolio contains a concentration of livestock producers. Although a large percentage of the loan portfolio is concentrated in these commodities, many of these operations are diversified within their enterprise and/or with crop production that reduces overall risk exposure. Demand for beef, prices of field grains, and international trade are some of the factors affecting the prices of these commodities. To proactively reduce overall risk exposure, the concentration of large loans has decreased over the few years. The agricultural enterprise mix of these loans is diversified and similar to that of the overall portfolio. The risk in the portfolio associated with commodity concentration and large loans is reduced by the range of diversity of enterprises in the Association's territory.

During 2017, the Association continued to buy and sell loan participations within the System. Loan participations provide a means for the Association to spread credit concentration risk and realize non-patronage sourced interest and fee income, which may strengthen its capital position.

Loan Participations:	December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
	<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>		
Participations Purchased			
– FCS Institutions	\$ 31,739	\$ 30,091	\$ 23,204
Participations Sold	(12,662)	(14,897)	(93,261)
Total	\$ 19,077	\$ 15,194	\$ (70,057)

The Association did not have any loans sold with recourse, retained subordinated participation interests in loans sold, or interests in pools of subordinated participation interests for the period ended December 31, 2017.

The Association sells qualified long-term mortgage loans into the secondary market. For the period ended December 31, 2017, the Association originated loans for resale totaling \$42,887, which were all sold into the secondary market.

MISSION RELATED INVESTMENTS

In October 2005, the FCA authorized AgFirst and the associations to make investments in Rural America Bonds under a three-year pilot period. Rural America Bonds may include debt obligations issued by public and private enterprises, corporations, cooperatives, other financing institutions, or rural lenders where the proceeds would be used to support agriculture, agribusiness, rural housing, or economic

development, infrastructure, or community development and revitalization projects in rural areas. Examples include investments that fund value-added food and fiber processors and marketers, agribusinesses, commercial enterprises that create and maintain employment opportunities in rural areas, community services, such as schools, hospitals, and government facilities, and other activities that sustain or revitalize rural communities and their economies. The objective of this pilot program is to help meet the growing and diverse financing needs of agricultural enterprises, agribusinesses, and rural communities by providing a flexible flow of money to rural areas through bond financing. Effective December 31, 2014, the FCA concluded each pilot program approved as part of the Investment in Rural America Bonds program. Each System institution participating in such programs may continue to hold its investment through the maturity dates for the investments, provided the institution continues to meet all approval conditions. Although the pilot programs ended, the FCA can consider future requests on a case-by-case basis.

The Association did not hold any Rural American bonds during the period of January 1, 2015, thru December 31, 2017.

CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT

Credit risk arises from the potential inability of an obligor to meet its repayment obligation. As part of the process to evaluate the success of a loan, the Association continues to review the credit quality of the loan portfolio on an ongoing basis. With the approval of the Association Board of Directors, the Association establishes underwriting standards and lending policies that provide direction to loan officers. Underwriting standards include, among other things, an evaluation of:

- Character – borrower integrity and credit history
- Capacity – repayment capacity of the borrower based on cash flows from operations or other sources of income
- Collateral – protection for the lender in the event of default and a potential secondary source of repayment
- Capital – ability of the operation to survive unanticipated risks
- Conditions – intended use of the loan funds

The credit risk management process begins with an analysis of the borrower’s credit history, repayment capacity, and financial position. Repayment capacity focuses on the borrower’s ability to repay the loan based upon cash flows from operations or other sources of income, including non-farm income. Real estate loans must be collateralized by first liens on the real estate (collateral). As required by FCA regulations, each institution that makes loans on a collateralized basis must have collateral evaluation policies and procedures. Real estate mortgage loans may be made only in amounts up to 85 percent of the original appraised value of the property taken as collateral or up to 97 percent of the appraised value if guaranteed by a state, federal, or other governmental agency. The actual loan to appraised value when loans are made is generally lower than the statutory maximum percentage. Appraisals are required for loans of more than \$250. In addition, each loan is assigned a credit risk rating based upon the underwriting standards. This credit risk rating process incorporates objective and subjective

criteria to identify inherent strengths, weaknesses, and risks in a particular relationship.

We review the credit quality of the loan portfolio on an ongoing basis as part of our risk management practices. Each loan is classified according to the Uniform Classification System, which is used by all Farm Credit System institutions. Below are the classification definitions.

- Acceptable – Assets are expected to be fully collectible and represent the highest quality.
- Other Assets Especially Mentioned (OAEM) – Assets are currently collectible but exhibit some potential weakness.
- Substandard – Assets exhibit some serious weakness in repayment capacity, equity, and/or collateral pledged on the loan.
- Doubtful – Assets exhibit similar weaknesses to substandard assets. However, doubtful assets have additional weaknesses in existing facts, conditions and values that make collection in full highly questionable.
- Loss – Assets are considered uncollectible.

The following table presents selected statistics related to the credit quality of loans including accrued interest at December 31.

Credit Quality	2017	2016	2015
Acceptable & OAEM	97.54%	97.29%	97.04%
Substandard	2.43%	2.68%	2.94%
Doubtful	0.03%	0.03%	0.02%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Nonperforming Assets

The Association’s loan portfolio is divided into performing and high-risk categories. A Special Assets Group is responsible for servicing loans classified as high-risk. The high-risk assets, including accrued interest, are detailed below:

High-risk Assets	December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
	<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>		
Nonaccrual loans	\$ 31,927	\$ 33,578	\$ 28,394
Restructured loans	1,649	1,442	1,185
Accruing loans 90 days past due	55	114	205
Total high-risk loans	33,631	35,134	29,784
Other property owned	1,221	2,467	4,803
Total high-risk assets	\$ 34,852	\$ 37,601	\$ 34,587
Ratios			
Nonaccrual loans to total loans	1.73%	1.87%	1.68%
High-risk assets to total assets	1.83%	2.02%	1.97%

Nonaccrual loans represent all loans where there is a reasonable doubt as to the collection of principal and/or future interest accruals, under the contractual terms of the loan. In substance, nonaccrual loans reflect loans where the accrual of interest has been suspended. Nonaccrual loans decreased \$1,651 or 4.92 percent in 2017. The decrease was mainly due to payments received on loans and loans being reinstated into accruing status offset somewhat by loans being downgrade to nonaccrual status during the year. Of the \$31,927 in nonaccrual volume at December 31, 2017, \$17,065 or 53.45 percent, compared to 63.07 percent and 66.35 percent at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, was current as to scheduled principal and

interest payments, but did not meet all regulatory requirements to be transferred into accrual status.

Loan restructuring is available to financially distressed borrowers. Restructuring of loans occurs when the Association grants a concession to a borrower based on either a court order or good faith in a borrower's ability to return to financial viability. The concessions can be in the form of a modification of terms or rates, a compromise of amounts owed, or deed in lieu of foreclosure. Other receipts of assets and/or equity to pay the loan in full or in part are also considered restructured loans. The type of alternative financing structure chosen is based on minimizing the loss incurred by both the Association and the borrower.

Other property owned totaled \$1,221 at December 31, 2017. This was a decrease of \$1,246 as compared to December 31, 2016. The decrease was mainly due to several properties being sold during the year and fewer properties being acquired during the year. The Association actively markets these properties in order to sell them.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses at each period end was considered by Association management to be adequate to absorb probable losses existing in and inherent to its loan portfolio. The following table presents the activity in the allowance for loan losses for the most recent three years:

Allowance for Loan Losses Activity:	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
	<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>		
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 14,483	\$ 14,487	\$ 12,465
Charge-offs:			
Real estate mortgage	(138)	(1,005)	(372)
Production and intermediate-term	(492)	(1,677)	(740)
Agribusiness	—	(222)	—
Rural residential real estate	—	(80)	—
Total charge-offs	(630)	(2,984)	(1,112)
Recoveries:			
Real estate mortgage	73	147	251
Production and intermediate-term	181	83	183
Agribusiness	104	—	—
Rural residential real estate	—	—	—
Total recoveries	358	230	434
Net (charge-offs) recoveries	(272)	(2,754)	(678)
Provision for (reversal of allowance for) loan losses	3,250	2,750	2,700
Balance at end of year	\$ 17,461	\$ 14,483	\$ 14,487
Ratio of net (charge-offs) recoveries during the period to average loans outstanding during the period	(0.015)%	(0.159)%	(0.041)%

The allowance for loan losses increased during 2017 was mainly due to an increase in loan volume and financial stress on some accounts in the cattle and dairy sector.

The allowance for loan losses by loan type for the most recent three years is as follows:

Allowance for Loan Losses by Type	December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
	<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>		
Real estate mortgage	\$ 6,160	\$ 6,472	\$ 6,920
Production and intermediate-term	10,296	6,989	6,594
Agribusiness	575	697	613
Communication	80	—	—
Rural residential real estate	350	325	360
Total Allowance	\$ 17,461	\$ 14,483	\$ 14,487

The allowance for loan losses as a percentage of loans outstanding and as a percentage of certain other credit quality indicators is shown below:

Allowance for Loan Losses as a Percentage of:	December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Total loans	0.95%	0.81%	0.86%
Nonaccrual loans	54.69%	43.13%	51.02%

Please refer to Note 3, *Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses*, of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, for further information concerning the allowance for loan losses and prior years reclassification of loan types as defined by FCA.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The Association's net income was \$56,944 for 2017, \$43,220 for 2016, and \$44,099 for 2015. The increase in net income for 2017 compared to 2016 was mainly due to an accounting adjustment in postretirement benefits and an increase in the AgFirst patronage refund. The decrease in net income for 2016 compared to 2015 was mainly due to a decrease in the AgFirst patronage refund.

Interest income was \$96,455 for 2017, \$88,990 for 2016, and \$85,166 for 2015. The increase in interest income for 2017 compared to 2016 was mainly due to an increase in loan volume and as a result of the Federal Reserve increasing interest rates, higher interest rates on loans. The increase in interest income for 2016 compared to 2015 was also primarily due to an increase in loan volume during 2016.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income was \$54,197 for 2017, \$51,160 for 2016 and \$50,072 for 2015. Net interest income is the difference between interest income and interest expense. Net interest income is the principal source of earnings for the Association and is impacted by volume, yields on assets and cost of debt. Net interest income increased during 2017 compared to 2016 mainly due to an increase in loan volume and interest rates. The effects of changes in average volume and interest rates on net interest income over the past three years are presented in the following table:

Change in Net Interest Income:

	Volume*	Rate	Nonaccrual	Total
			Income	
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>				
12/31/17 - 12/31/16				
Interest income	\$ 3,062	\$ 3,840	\$ 563	\$ 7,465
Interest expense	1,839	2,589	—	4,428
Change in net interest income	\$ 1,223	\$ 1,251	\$ 563	\$ 3,037
12/31/16 - 12/31/15				
Interest income	\$ 5,959	\$ (982)	\$ (1,153)	\$ 3,824
Interest expense	1,776	960	—	2,736
Change in net interest income	\$ 4,183	\$ (1,942)	\$ (1,153)	\$ 1,088

* Volume variances can be the result of increased/decreased loan volume or from changes in the percentage composition of assets and liabilities between periods.

Noninterest Income

Total noninterest income for the period ended December 31, 2017, totaled \$26,550, an increase of \$2,835 or 11.95 percent, as compared to \$23,715 for 2016

Noninterest income for each of the three years ended December 31 is shown in the following table:

Noninterest Income	For the Year Ended			Increase/(Decrease)	
	December 31,			2017/	2016/
	2017	2016	2015	2016	2015
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>					
Loan fees	\$ 612	\$ 745	\$ 720	\$ (133)	\$ 25
Fees for financially related services	57	68	106	(11)	(38)
Patronage refund from other Farm Credit Institutions	24,833	21,860	22,014	2,973	(154)
Gains (losses) on sales of rural home loans	801	851	914	(50)	(63)
Gains (losses) on sales of premises and equipment, net	86	55	38	31	17
Gains (losses) on other transactions	61	55	5	6	50
Other noninterest income	100	81	59	19	22
Total noninterest income	\$ 26,550	\$ 23,715	\$ 23,856	\$ 2,835	\$ (141)

Income from loan fees decreased during 2017 compared to 2016 mainly due to a decrease in loan fees on loans sold into the secondary mortgage market.

The patronage refund from other Farm Credit Institutions increased 13.60% for 2017 when compared to 2016. The patronage refund, which was from AgFirst, increased \$2,973 compared to last year. The increase was due to AgFirst increasing its special additional patronage refund paid to the

Association. For 2017, the special patronage refund was \$13,811. For 2016 and 2015, special patronage refund was \$8,943 and \$9,205, respectively. AgFirst paid the special patronage refunds due to its strong financial position.

Total noninterest expense decreased \$8,363 or 28.97 percent for the year ended December 31, 2017, as compared to the same period for 2016.

Noninterest Expense

Noninterest expense for each of the three years ended December 31 is shown in the following table:

Noninterest Expense	For the Year Ended			Increase/(Decrease)	
	December 31,			2017/	2016/
	2017	2016	2015	2016	2015
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>					
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 13,757	\$ 13,337	\$ 11,913	\$ 420	\$ 1,424
Postretirement benefits	(4,114)	5,086	5,254	(9,200)	(168)
Occupancy and equipment	1,408	1,369	1,255	39	114
Insurance Fund premiums	2,143	2,316	1,690	(173)	626
(Gains) losses on other property owned, net	615	286	451	329	(165)
Other operating expenses	6,695	6,473	6,552	222	(79)
Total noninterest expense	\$ 20,504	\$ 28,867	\$ 27,115	\$ (8,363)	\$ 1,752

Salaries and employee benefits increased for 2017 compared to 2016 mainly due to an increase in employees' salaries. The increase in employees' salaries was primarily due to merit increases, promotions and incentive. Postretirement benefits decreased by \$9,200. During 2017, the method of recording expenses for the Association's defined benefit plan and other postretirement benefit plan was modified. The change resulted in the reduction of Other Assets by \$1,374 and the reduction of Other Liabilities by \$9,565 on the Association's balance Sheets, and a corresponding reduction of postretirement benefits costs on the Association's Statement of Income of \$8,191 during 2017. See Note 9, *Employee Benefit Plans*, of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information concerning postretirement benefit expenses.

Insurance Fund premiums decreased \$173 for 2017 compared to 2016 primarily due to lower premium assessment rate for 2017 compared to 2016.

Income Taxes

The Association recorded a provision for income taxes of \$49 for the year ended December 31, 2017, as compared to a provision for income taxes of \$38 for 2016 and a provision of \$14 for 2015. Refer to Note 2, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, and Note 12, *Income Taxes*, of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, for more information concerning Association income taxes.

Key Results of Operations Comparisons

Key results of operations comparisons for each of the twelve months ended December 31 are shown in the following table:

Key Results of Operations Comparisons	For the 12 Months Ended		
	12/31/17	12/31/16	12/31/15
Return on average assets	3.04%	2.43%	2.62%
Return on average members' equity	13.89%	11.25%	12.40%
Net interest income as a percentage of average earning assets	2.96%	2.95%	3.05%
Net (charge-offs) recoveries to average loans	(0.015)%	(0.159)%	(0.041)%

The increase in net income for 2017 drove the return on average assets and return on average members' equity higher when compared to last year.

LIQUIDITY AND FUNDING SOURCES

Liquidity and Funding

The principal source of funds for the Association is the borrowing relationship established with the Bank through a General Financing Agreement (GFA). The GFA 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 the funds to the Association, creating notes payable (or direct loans) to the Bank. The Bank manages interest rate risk through direct loan pricing and asset/liability management. The notes payable are segmented into variable rate and fixed rate components. 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. Association capital levels effectively create a

borrowing margin between the amount of loans outstanding and the amount of notes payable outstanding. This margin is commonly referred to as "Loanable Funds."

Total notes payable to the Bank at December 31, 2017, was \$1,437,895 as compared to \$1,423,922 at December 31, 2016 and \$1,354,433 at December 31, 2015. The average volume of outstanding notes payable to the Bank was \$1,435,700 and \$1,369,135 for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Refer to Note 6, *Notes Payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank*, of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, for weighted average interest rates and maturities, and additional information concerning the Association's notes payable.

Liquidity management is the process whereby funds are made available to meet all financial commitments including the extension of credit, payment of operating expenses and payment of debt obligations. The Association receives access to funds through its borrowing relationship with the Bank and from income generated by operations. The liquidity policy of the Association is to manage cash balances to maximize debt reduction and to increase loan volume. As borrower payments are received, they are applied to the Association's note payable to the Bank. The Association's participation in the Farmer Mac, investments, and other secondary market programs provides additional liquidity. Sufficient liquid funds have been available to meet all financial obligations. There are no known trends likely to result in a liquidity deficiency for the Association. The Association did not have any lines of credit from third party financial institutions as of December 31, 2017.

Funds Management

The Bank and the Association manage assets and liabilities to provide a broad range of loan products and funding options, which are designed to allow the Association to be competitive in all interest rate environments. The primary objective of the asset/liability management process is to provide stable and rising earnings, while maintaining adequate capital levels by managing exposure to credit and interest rate risks.

Demand for loan types is a driving force in establishing a funds management strategy. The Association offers fixed, adjustable and variable rate loan products that are marginally priced according to financial market rates. Variable rate loans may be indexed to market indices such as the Prime Rate or the 90-day London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR). Adjustable rate mortgages are indexed to U.S. Treasury Rates. Fixed rate loans are priced based on the current cost of System debt of similar terms to maturity.

The majority of the interest rate risk in the Association's Consolidated Balance Sheets is transferred to the Bank through the notes payable structure. The Bank, in turn, actively utilizes funds management techniques to identify, quantify and control risk associated with the loan portfolio.

Relationship with the Bank

The Association's statutory obligation to borrow only from the Bank is discussed in Note 6, *Notes Payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank*, of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this annual report.

The Bank's ability to access capital of the Association is discussed in Note 4, *Investment in Other Farm Credit Institutions*, of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this annual report.

The Bank's role in mitigating the Association's exposure to interest rate risk is described in the "Liquidity and Funding" section of this Management's Discussion and Analysis and in Note 6, *Notes Payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank*, included in this annual report.

CAPITAL RESOURCES

Capital serves to support asset growth and provide protection against unexpected credit and interest rate risk and operating losses. Capital is also needed for future growth and investment in new products and services.

The Association Board of Directors establishes, adopts, and maintains a formal written capital adequacy plan to ensure that adequate capital is maintained for continued financial viability, to provide for growth necessary to meet the needs of members/borrowers, and to ensure that all stockholders are treated equitably. There were no material changes to the capital plan for 2017 that would affect minimum stock purchases or would have an effect on the Association's ability to retire stock and distribute earnings.

Members' equity at December 31, 2017, totaled \$422,821, an increase of \$31,998 or 8.19 percent compared to \$390,823 at December 31, 2016. At December 31, 2016, total members' equity increased 7.14 percent from the December 31, 2015 total of \$364,778. The increase was primarily attributed to the earnings of the Association offset by the cash profit-sharing distribution (patronage dividend) to the Association's member-stockholders. The Association plans to distribute approximately \$25 million of its 2017 net income in cash to its member-stockholders during the second quarter of 2018.

Total capital stock and participation certificates were \$10,493 on December 31, 2017, compared to \$10,433 on December 31, 2016 and \$12,606 on December 31, 2015.

FCA sets minimum regulatory capital requirements for System Banks and associations. Capital adequacy is evaluated using a number of regulatory ratios. Effective January 1, 2017, the regulatory capital requirements for System Banks and associations were modified. The new regulations ensure that the System's capital requirements are comparable to the Basel III framework and the standardized approach that the federal banking regulatory agencies have adopted. New regulations replaced core surplus and total surplus ratios with common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital, tier 1 capital, and total capital risk-based capital ratios. The new regulations also include a tier 1 leverage ratio and an unallocated retained earnings equivalents (UREE) leverage ratio. The permanent capital ratio (PCR) remains in effect.

Risk-adjusted assets have been defined by FCA Regulations as the Balance Sheet assets and off-balance-sheet commitments adjusted by various percentages, depending on the level of risk inherent in the various types of assets. The primary changes which generally have the effect of increasing risk-adjusted assets (decreasing risk-based regulatory capital ratios) were as follows:

- Inclusion of off-balance-sheet commitments less than 14 months
- Increased risk-weighting of most loans 90 days past due or in nonaccrual status

Calculation of PCR risk-adjusted assets includes the allowance for loan losses as a deduction from risk-adjusted assets. This differs from the other risk-based capital calculations.

The ratios are calculated using three-month average daily balances, in accordance with FCA regulations, as follows:

- The CET1 capital ratio is the sum of statutory minimum purchased borrower stock, other required borrower stock held for a minimum of 7 years, allocated equities held for a minimum of 7 years or not subject to revolvement, unallocated retained earnings, paid-in capital, less certain regulatory required deductions including the amount of investments in other System institutions, divided by average risk-adjusted assets.
- The tier 1 capital ratio is CET1 capital plus non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock, divided by average risk-adjusted assets.
- The total capital ratio is tier 1 capital plus other required borrower stock held for a minimum of 5 years, subordinated debt and limited-life preferred stock greater than 5 years to maturity at issuance subject to certain limitations, allowance for loan losses and reserve for unfunded commitments under certain limitations less certain investments in other System institutions under the corresponding deduction approach, divided by average risk-adjusted assets.
- The permanent capital ratio is all at-risk borrower stock, any allocated excess stock, unallocated retained earnings, paid-in capital, subordinated debt and preferred stock subject to certain limitations, less certain investments in other System institutions, divided by PCR risk-adjusted assets.
- The tier 1 leverage ratio is tier 1 capital, divided by average assets less regulatory deductions to tier 1 capital.
- The UREE leverage ratio is unallocated retained earnings, paid-in capital, and allocated surplus not subject to revolvement less certain regulatory required deductions including the amount of allocated investments in other System institutions divided by average assets less regulatory deductions to tier 1 capital.

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 December 31, 2017
Risk-adjusted ratios:				
CET1 Capital Ratio	4.5%	0.625%	5.125%	20.93%
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	6.0%	0.625%	6.625%	20.93%
Total Capital Ratio	8.0%	0.625%	8.625%	21.72%
Permanent Capital Ratio	7.0%	0.0%	7.0%	21.09%
Non-risk-adjusted:				
Tier 1 Leverage Ratio	4.0%	1.0%	5.0%	21.41%
UREE Leverage Ratio	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%	21.59%

* The capital conservation buffers have a 3 year phase-in period and will become fully effective January 1, 2020. Risk-adjusted ratio minimums will increase 0.625% each year until fully phased in. There is no phase-in period for the tier 1 leverage ratio.

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

The following sets forth regulatory Capital ratios as previously reported:

	Regulatory Minimum	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Permanent Capital Ratio	7.00%	20.75%	20.07%	19.91%	19.88%	16.95%
Total Surplus Ratio	7.00%	20.08%	19.29%	19.15%	18.68%	15.73%
Core Surplus Ratio	3.50%	20.08%	19.29%	19.15%	18.68%	15.73%

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. See Note 7, *Members' Equity*, of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, for further information concerning capital resources.

PATRONAGE PROGRAM

Prior to the beginning of any fiscal year, the Association's Board of Directors, by adoption of a resolution, may establish a Patronage Allocation Program to distribute its available consolidated net earnings. This resolution provides for the application of net earnings in the manner described in the Association's Bylaws. This includes the setting aside of funds to increase surplus to meet minimum capital adequacy standards established by FCA Regulations, to increase surplus to meet Association capital adequacy standards to a level necessary to support competitive pricing at targeted earnings levels, and for reasonable reserves for necessary purposes of the Association. After excluding net earnings attributable to (a) the portion of loans participated to another institution, and (b) participation loans purchased, remaining consolidated net earnings are eligible for allocation to borrowers. Refer to Note 7, *Members' Equity*, of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, for more information concerning the patronage distributions.

YOUNG, BEGINNING AND SMALL (YBS) FARMERS AND RANCHERS PROGRAM

The Association's mission is to provide financial services to agriculture and the rural community, which includes providing credit to Young*, Beginning** and Small*** farmers. Because of the unique needs of these individuals, and their importance to the future growth of the Association, the Association has

established annual marketing goals to increase our market share of loans to YBS farmers. Specific marketing plans have been developed to target these groups, and resources have been designated to help ensure YBS borrowers have access to a stable source of credit. As a result, 2017 goals were established and met.

The following table outlines the loan volume and number of YBS loans in the loan portfolio for the Association.

	As of December 31, 2017	
	Number of Loans	Amount of Loans
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>		
Young	2,518	\$255,358
Beginning	4,030	\$464,435
Small	11,220	\$1,080,370

Note: For purposes of the above table, a loan could be classified in more than one category, depending upon the characteristics of the underlying borrower.

The 2012 USDA Ag census data has been used as a benchmark to measure penetration of the Association's marketing efforts. The Association currently has a high penetration in the Young, Beginning, and Small farm market. As of December 31, 2017, the Association was doing business with 83 percent of the Young farmers, 36 percent of the Beginning farmers, and 18 percent of Small farmers identified by the 2012 Ag census.

The following strategies and outreach programs have been conducted which allowed the Association to meet its objectives and goals in the young, beginning, and small farmer program:

- Began in 2011, the sponsorship of the Ag Biz Planner financial training program for YBS farmers. This has continued each year through 2017 with a total of 86 participants completing the program since its inception. In 2017, sponsored trip for 7 participants to visit Congress in Washington D.C.

- Began in 2014, the initiation of a Knowledge Center. This provides educational opportunities and resources for all farmers including YBS farmers.
- In 2015, initiate new “Farm Launch” program that is designed primarily for YBS farmers.
- Support of 4-H, FFA, and Young farmer organizations through sponsorships and donations.
- Sponsor and host, four, one-day, Farm Management Institute seminars; these are facilitated by nationally recognized agricultural business consultant, Dr. David Kohl. Total attendance was 208 in 2017.
- Sponsor and host, two, one-day, Dairy Management seminars. Total attendance was 130 in 2017.
- Sponsor and host, three, one-day Risk Management seminars. Total attendance was 140 in 2017.
- Support Young and Beginning farmers through many youth programs including a Youth Loan program.
- Support numerous trade shows and conferences that benefit YBS borrowers.

The Association is committed to the future success of Young, Beginning and Small farmers.

- * Young farmers are defined as those farmers, ranchers, producers or harvesters of aquatic products who are age 35 or younger as of the date the loan is originally made.
- ** Beginning farmers are defined as those farmers, ranchers, producers or harvesters of aquatic products who have 10 years or less farming or ranching experience as of the date the loan is originally made.
- *** Small farmers are defined as those farmers, ranchers, producers or harvesters of aquatic products who normally generate less than \$250 in annual gross sales of agricultural or aquatic products at the date the loan is originally made.

REGULATORY MATTERS

On July 25, 2014, the FCA published a proposed rule in the Federal Register to revise the requirements governing the eligibility of investments for System banks and associations. The public comment period ended on October 23, 2014. The FCA expects to issue a final regulation in 2018. The stated objectives of the proposed rule are as follows:

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

FINANCIAL REGULATORY REFORM

Derivatives transactions are subject to myriad regulatory requirements including, among other things, clearing through a third-party central clearinghouse trading on regulated exchanges or other multilateral platforms. Margin is required for these transactions. Derivative transactions that are not subject to mandatory trading and clearing requirements may be subject to minimum margin and capital requirements.

The Commodity Futures Trading Commission and other federal banking regulators have exempted System institutions from certain, but not all, of these new requirements, including for swaps with members, mandatory clearing and minimum margin for non-cleared swaps.

Notwithstanding these exceptions, counterparties of System institutions may require margin or other forms of credit support as a condition to entering into non-cleared transactions because such transactions may subject these counterparties to more onerous capital, liquidity and other requirements absent such margin or credit support. Alternatively, these counterparties may pass on the capital and other costs associated with entering into transactions if insufficient margin or if other credit support is not provided.

The Dodd-Frank Act also created a new federal agency called the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB). The CFPB is responsible for regulating the offering of consumer financial products or services under federal consumer financial laws. The Farm Credit Administration retains the responsibility to oversee and enforce compliance by System institutions with relevant rules adopted by the CFPB.

The regulatory requirements that apply to derivatives transactions could affect funding and hedging strategies and increase funding and hedging costs.

RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

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

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
Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2017-08 – Receivables – Nonrefundable Fees and Other Costs (Subtopic 310-20): Premium Amortization on Purchased Callable Debt Securities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires amortization of premiums to the earliest call date on debt securities with call features that are explicit, noncontingent and callable at fixed prices and on preset dates. • Does not impact securities held at a discount; the discount continues to be amortized to the contractual maturity. • Requires adoption on a modified retrospective basis through a cumulative-effect adjustment directly to retained earnings as of the beginning of the period of adoption. • Effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018. Early adoption is permitted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The investment securities portfolio includes holdings of callable debt securities. The Association is currently evaluating the impact of the Update on the financial statements, which will be affected by any investments in callable debt securities carried at a premium at the time of adoption. • The Association expects to adopt the guidance using the modified retrospective method with a cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the year of adoption.
ASU 2016-13 – Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replaces multiple existing impairment standards by establishing a single framework for financial assets to reflect management’s estimate of current expected credit losses (CECL) over the complete remaining life of the financial assets. • Changes the present incurred loss impairment guidance for loans to 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The allowance related to loans and commitments will most likely increase to cover credit losses over the full remaining expected life of the portfolio, and will consider expected future changes in macroeconomic conditions, 2. An allowance will be established for estimated credit losses on 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)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

ASU 2016-01 – Financial Instruments – Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Update amends the presentation and accounting for certain financial instruments, including liabilities measured at fair value under the fair value option and equity investments. • Requires certain equity instruments be measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in earnings. • The guidance also updates fair value presentation and disclosure requirements for financial instruments measured at amortized cost. • Effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Association is currently evaluating any impacts to the financial statements. The Association’s implementation efforts include the identification of securities within the scope of the guidance, the evaluation of the measurement alternative available for equity securities without a readily determinable fair value, and the related impact to accounting policies, presentation, and disclosures. • Any investments in nonmarketable equity investments accounted for under the cost method of accounting (except for other Farm Credit Institution stock) will be accounted for either at fair value with unrealized gains and losses reflected in earnings or, if elected, using an alternative method. The alternative method is similar to the cost method of accounting, except that the carrying value is adjusted (through earnings) for subsequent observable transactions in the same or similar investment. The Association is currently evaluating which method will be applied to these nonmarketable equity investments. • Additionally, for purposes of disclosing the fair value of loans carried at amortized cost, the Association is evaluating valuation methods to determine the necessary changes to conform to an “exit price” notion as required by the Standard. Accordingly, the fair value amounts disclosed for such loans may change upon adoption. • The Association expects to adopt the guidance in first quarter 2018 with a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the year of adoption, except for changes related to nonmarketable equity investments, which is applied prospectively. The Association expects the primary accounting changes will relate to equity investments.
ASU 2014-09 – Revenue from Contracts With Customers (Topic 606) and subsequent related Updates	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires that revenue from contracts with customers be recognized upon transfer of control of a good or service, and transfers of nonfinancial assets, in an amount equaling the consideration expected to be received. • Changes the accounting for certain contract costs, including whether they may be offset against revenue in the Consolidated Statements of Income, and requires additional disclosures about revenue and contract costs. • May be adopted using a full retrospective approach or a modified, cumulative effect approach wherein the guidance is applied only to existing contracts as of the date of initial application, and to new contracts transacted after that date. • Effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017. Early application is not permitted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Association’s revenue is the sum of net interest income and noninterest income. The scope of the guidance explicitly excludes net interest income as well as many other revenues for financial assets and liabilities including loans, leases, securities, and derivatives. Accordingly, the majority of the Association’s revenues will not be affected. • The Association is performing an assessment of revenue contracts as well as working with industry participants on matters of interpretation and application. Accounting policies will not change materially since the principles of revenue recognition from the Update are largely consistent with existing guidance and current business practices. The Association has not identified material changes to the timing or amount of revenue recognition. • The Association expects a minor change to the presentation of costs for certain underwriting activities which will be presented in expenses rather than the current presentation against the related revenues. The Association will provide qualitative disclosures of performance obligations related to revenue recognition and will continue to evaluate disaggregation for significant categories of revenue in the scope of the guidance. • The Association intends to adopt the guidance in first quarter 2018 using the modified retrospective method with a cumulative-effect adjustment to opening retained earnings.

Disclosure Required by Farm Credit Administration Regulations

Description of Business

Descriptions of the territory served, persons eligible to borrow, types of lending activities engaged in, financial services offered and related Farm Credit organizations are incorporated herein by reference to Note 1, *Organization and Operations*, of the Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report to shareholders.

The description of significant developments that had or could have a material impact on earnings or interest rates to borrowers, acquisitions or dispositions of material assets, material changes in the manner of conducting the business, seasonal characteristics, and concentrations of assets, if any, is incorporated in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" included in this Annual Report.

Description of Property

The following table sets forth certain information regarding the properties of the reporting entity, all of which are located in Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland:

Location	Description	Form of Ownership
106 Sangers Lane Staunton, VA	Administrative	Owned
19292 Lee Highway Abingdon, VA	Branch	Owned
1356-B American Way Court Bedford, VA	Branch	Rented (\$1,450 per month)
1445 E. Rio Road Suite 103 Charlottesville, VA	Branch	Rented (\$2,197 per month)
29 Military Drive Chatham, VA	Branch	Owned
4579 Buckhannon Pike Suite 102 Clarksburg, WV	Branch	Rented (\$2,510 per month)
15574 Ira Hoffman Lane Culpeper, VA	Branch	Owned
308 Railroad Avenue Elkins, WV	Branch	Rented (\$650 per month)
268 E. Jackson Street Gate City, VA	Branch	Owned
161 South Main Street Halifax, VA	Branch	Rented (\$531 per month)
4646 South Valley Pike Harrisonburg, VA	Branch	Owned
406 Market Street Harrisonburg, VA	Processing Center	Owned
27 Fort Evans Road, NE Leesburg, VA	Branch	Owned
880 North Jefferson Street Lewisburg, WV	Branch	Owned
152 Maury River Road Lexington, VA	Branch	Owned
550 South Main Street Moorefield, WV	Branch	Owned

Location	Description	Form of Ownership
13195 Garrett Highway Oakland, MD	Branch	Owned
13284 James Madison Hwy Orange, VA	Branch	Rented (\$1,575 per month)
2112 Ripley Road Ripley, WV	Branch	Rented (\$2,889 per month)
38 Murray Farm Road Roanoke, VA	Branch	Owned
670 Old Franklin Turnpike Rocky Mount, VA	Branch	Owned
452 North High Street Romney, WV	Branch	Owned
1557 Commerce Road Suite 202 Verona, VA	Branch	Rented (\$1,806 per month)
516 Fauquier Road Warrenton, VA	Branch	Owned
660 Pepper's Ferry Road Wytheville, VA	Branch	Owned

Legal Proceedings

Information, if any, to be disclosed in this section is incorporated herein by reference to Note 11, *Commitments and Contingencies*, of the Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report.

Description of Capital Structure

Information to be disclosed in this section is incorporated herein by reference to Note 7, *Members' Equity*, of the Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report.

Description of Liabilities

The description of liabilities, contingent liabilities and intrasystem financial assistance rights and obligations to be disclosed in this section is incorporated herein by reference to Notes 2, 6, 9 and 11 of the Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report.

Description of Unincorporated Business Entities

The Association holds an equity investment at December 31 2017, in the following Unincorporated Business Entity (UBE) as an equity interest holder of the limited liability company (LLC). The LLC was organized for the stated purpose of holding and managing unusual or complex collateral associated with former loans, until such time as the assets may be sold or otherwise disposed of pursuant to the terms of the Operating Agreements of the respective LLC.

Entity Name	Entity Purpose
Ethanol Holdings, LLC	Manage Acquired Property

Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

“Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” which appears in this Annual Report and is to be disclosed in this section, is incorporated herein by reference.

Senior Officers

The following represents certain information regarding the senior officers of the Association at December 31, 2017 and their business experience for the past 5 years.

Senior Officer	Position
C. Peery Heldreth, III	<i>Chief Executive Officer</i> , since January, 2017. He had previously served as Chief Relationship Officer since 2012 and as Regional Sales and Lending Manager. He serves on the West Virginia University’s Board of Visitors for the Davis College of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Design.
Kelly S. Bohrer	<i>Chief Operations Officer</i> , since November, 2016. She had previously served at MidAtlantic Farm Credit as their Senior Vice President of Loan Operations since November, 2014, adding role of Chief Credit Officer, in March 2016. Prior roles included Senior Vice President and Regional Lending Manager, and Credit Analyst for MidAtlantic Farm Credit.
Bette B. Brand	<i>Chief Sales Officer</i> since 2005 and had previously served as a Regional Sales and Lending Manager. She served on the Board of Directors of the Virginia Agribusiness Council, Virginia Horse Council, State Fair of Virginia, Inc., and Virginia Foundation for Agriculture in the Classroom. Mrs. Brand retired in December 2017.
Teresa A. Harris	<i>Business Development Officer</i> since January, 2017. She had previously served as Regional Sales and Lending Officer.
Carolyn L. Hite	<i>Corporate Secretary</i> since 2001. Mrs. Hite retired in December 2017.
Michael S. Jonas	<i>Director of Sales and Marketing</i> since January, 2017. He had previously served as Regional Sales and Lending Officer and as Business Line Leader.
M. Kay Manchester	<i>Chief Training and Human Resource Officer</i> since 2006.
David G. Sauer	<i>Chief Financial Officer</i> since 1998.
Al P. Sauflay	<i>Chief Lending Officer</i> since 2012 and had previously served as Business Line Leader and as Director of Risk Management and Underwriting.

Compensation Overview

The Association’s compensation philosophy is to pay for performance that supports the Association’s short-term and long-term business strategies and enhances the member-shareholders’ value in the Association. The overall compensation programs which include base salary, incentive compensation and retirement benefits, are designed to offer competitive pay opportunities to employees and enable the Association to effectively attract, retain and motivate highly qualified employees.

The compensation programs for senior officers include both fixed and variable compensation components. The mix of fixed and variable components is designed to balance the need to motivate senior management and employees to find new business opportunities and to promote the Association’s mission to ensure a safe, sound, and dependable source of credit for agriculture and rural America. The fixed component of compensation is the annual salary. The variable component of compensation is an incentive program. The incentive

program is designed to promote pay for performance while balancing the needs of the Association to manage risk and promote sound credit decisions. The incentive compensation is paid in two parts. Part of the incentive is paid to employees shortly after the end of the year. This part is referred to as the short-term incentive. The remaining component of the incentive is paid after the completion of three more years and this is the long-term incentive.

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the Internal Audit employees do not participate in the incentive program. Instead the Board of Directors, at its discretion, may award a bonus. Historically, the Board of Directors has used the results of the senior officers’ short-term and long-term incentive plan to determine the payout amount.

Salary. The CEO, senior officers and all employees of the Association have a base salary as part of their compensation program. The base salary is determined based on position, responsibilities and performance. The Association strives to provide employees with base salaries that are competitive with respect to the position, as identified in compensation surveys conducted by external compensation consultants, and the need to maintain careful control of salaries and benefits expense. The Board of Directors has delegated the base salaries administration for senior officers to the CEO. The CEO’s base salary is reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors.

Short-Term Incentives. The Association provides short-term incentive programs for senior officers and eligible employees. The short-term incentive programs are designed to promote new business development, increased loan volume and revenue growth, and increased Association’s net income. These financial measures were selected since they align with our mission and enhance the Association’s ability to pay a patronage refund to our member-stockholders. The senior officers’ short-term incentive is based on the performance of the sales and lending team. Performance of the sales and lending team is based on the production of loans made during the year and the number of new customers who joined the Association. The senior officers’ short term incentive is reduced if key financial business goals are below established targets. The short-term incentive programs are reviewed and approved annually by the Board of Directors.

The short-term incentive for 2017 was expensed during 2017 with the payment to be made in the first quarter of 2018.

Long-term Incentives. The Association provides a long-term incentive program for senior officers. The long-term incentive plan is designed to motivate and reward the senior officers to meet and exceed financial and performance goals of the Association. The financial and performance goals are return on equity, return on assets, loan portfolio credit quality, loan delinquency rate, and level of nonaccrual loan volume. These performance areas are weighted equally. A target goal is set for each financial and performance goal. The incentive amount is determined by the Association’s performance compared to the goals. The long-term incentive for 2017 will be paid during the first quarter of 2021. The payment can be reduced if the financial and performance results for the last year, 2020, are less than the target goals in the 2017 long-term incentive program. Since the 2017 long-

term incentive will be paid out after three years, it will be expensed equally over the next three years. The long-term incentive program is reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors.

Retirement benefits. The Association provides retirement benefits to the CEO, senior management and employees to offer a competitive compensation program.

Employees hired before January 1, 2003, participate in the AgFirst Farm Credit Retirement Plan. The plan is an employer-funded qualified defined benefit pension plan. Benefits under this plan are determined by a formula based on years of service and eligible compensation. Employees are eligible to retire and begin receiving unreduced pension benefits at age 65 or when years of service plus age equal "85". Upon retirement, annual payout is equal to 2.0 percent of the highest three years of average salary, not including incentives, times years of credited service, subject to the Internal Revenue Code limitations.

Employees hired on or after January 1, 2003, but prior to November 4, 2014, participated in the AgFirst Farm Credit Cash Balance Retirement Plan. This plan was a qualified defined contribution pension plan. The plan was terminated as of December 31, 2016 and vested benefits of the plan were distributed to plan participants in 2017.

All employees may participate in the Farm Credit Benefits Alliance 401(k) Plan, a qualified 401(k) defined contribution

plan that has employer matching contribution determined by the employee's date of hire. Employees hired prior to January 1, 2003 receive a maximum employer matching contribution equal to \$0.50 for each \$1.00 of employee compensation contributed up to 6.0 percent, subject to the Internal Revenue Code limitation on compensation. Employees hired on or after January 1, 2003, receive a maximum employer matching contribution equal to \$1.00 for each \$1.00 of employee compensation contributed up to 6.0 percent, and employer nonelective contribution equal to 3.0 percent of employee compensation, subject to the Internal Revenue Code limitation on compensation.

Senior officers and other highly compensated employees may participate in the Farm Credit Benefits Alliance Nonqualified Supplemental 401(k) plan, a non-qualified deferred compensation plan. The purpose of the plan is to allow these employees to defer income taxes on a portion of their compensation until retirement or separation from the Association and to restore benefits limited in the qualified 401(k) plan as a result of restrictions in the Internal Revenue Code. The plan includes a provision for discretionary contributions by the Association.

Employees who choose to defer a portion of their compensation may defer part or all of their base salary, short term incentive, and long term incentive and or bonus. This is shown under the deferred compensation column in the Summary of Compensation table below.

The following Summary of Compensation table includes compensation paid to the CEO and the senior officers and highly compensated individuals as a group, excluding the CEO, during the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015:

Name of CEO	Year	Salary	Bonus Short Term	Bonus Long term	Deferred Comp.	Change in Pension Value (1)	Perq/ Other(2)	Total
C. Peery Heldreth, III, CEO	2017	\$ 317,929	\$ 31,793	\$ 63,586	\$ -	\$ 282,859	\$ 6,082	\$ 702,249
David E. Lawrence, CEO	2017	\$ 102,838	\$ 28,606	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 466,778	\$ 400,207	\$ 998,429
David E. Lawrence, CEO	2016	\$ 402,466	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 80,490	\$ 441,317	\$ 15,615	\$ 939,888
David E. Lawrence, CEO	2015	\$ 378,328	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 75,666	\$ (76,492)	\$ 12,606	\$ 390,108

Aggregate No. of Senior Officers and Highly Compensated Individuals	Year	Salary	Short Term Incentive	Long Term Incentive	Deferred Comp.	Change in Pension Value (1)	Perq/ Other(2)	Total
9	2017	\$ 1,410,830	\$ 355,215	\$ 305,690	\$ 84,632	\$ 1,121,626	\$ 34,540	\$ 3,312,533
9	2016	\$ 1,130,025	\$ 190,164	\$ 141,981	\$ 64,219	\$ 1,039,272	\$ 27,775	\$ 2,593,436
11	2015	\$ 1,330,272	\$ 233,954	\$ 150,639	\$ 120,543	\$ 321,015	\$ 39,952	\$ 2,196,375

(1) The change in pension values in 2016 and 2017 as reflected in the table above, was primarily from changes in the actuarial assumptions for discount rate. See further discussion in Note 9, Employee Benefit Plans, of the Financial Statements.

(2) The Perquisites/Other amount disclosed in the above chart include group life insurance, automobile compensation, spousal expense reimbursements for attendance at Association meetings and for David E. Lawrence retirement, a payment into his nonqualified supplemental (401)k plan.

Pension Benefits for the year ended December 31, 2017,

Name of CEO	Year	Plan Name	Number of Years Credited Service	Actuarial Present Value of Accumulated Benefits	Payments During 2017
C. Peery Heldreth, III, CEO	2017	AgFirst Retirement Plan	17	\$ 821,409	\$ —
David E. Lawrence, CEO	2017	AgFirst Retirement Plan	35	3,736,376	222,761
				<u>\$ 4,557,785</u>	<u>\$ 222,761</u>
Aggregate No. of Senior Officers and Highly Compensated Individuals					
9	2017	AgFirst Retirement Plans	26*	\$ 9,952,088	\$ 35,781
				<u>\$ 9,952,088</u>	<u>\$ 35,781</u>

*Represents the average years of credit service for the group

The disclosure of information on the total compensation paid during 2017 to any senior officer as reported in the table above is available and will be disclosed to the shareholders of the institution upon request.

On February 4, 2015, the FCA Board approved the final rule, "Disclosure to Shareholders; Pension Benefit Disclosures". The rule amends FCA regulations to exclude employee compensation from being reported in the Summary Compensation Table if the employee would be considered a "highly compensated employee" solely because of payments related to or change(s) in value of the employee's qualified pension plan provided that the plan was available to all similarly situated employees on the same basis at the time the employee joined the plan. The Association was required to comply with the rule for compensation reported in the table for fiscal year 2015.

Employee Travel Reimbursement

All employees are reimbursed for all direct travel expenses incurred when traveling on Association business. A copy of the travel policy is available to shareholders upon written request.

Defined Benefit-Type Plans

The Association sponsors a non-qualified defined benefit supplemental executive retirement plan for Donald L. Shiflet, retired CEO. The purpose of the non-qualified plan is to provide benefits that supplement the qualified defined benefit plan in which the Association's employees participate. For Mr. Shiflet, compensation in excess of the 401(a)(17) limit and benefits in excess of the 415(b) limit in the qualified defined benefit plan will be made up through the non-qualified plan. As a non-qualified plan, assets have been allocated and separately invested for this plan, but are not isolated from the general creditors of the Association.

Directors

The following chart details the current term of each director and total cash compensation paid for 2017:

DIRECTOR	CURRENT TERM	TOTAL COMPENSATION PAID DURING 2017
Charles B. Leech, IV, Chairperson	2016-2019	\$ 22,100
Donna M. Brooke-Alt, Vice Chairperson	2014-2017	21,400
Melody S. Jones, Chairperson of Audit Committee	2015-2018	20,000
Ronald L. Bennett	2014-2017	14,900
Kevin C. Craun	2017-2020	18,700
William J. Franklin, Jr.	2015-2018	24,600
Bobby C. Gray	2015-2018	26,000
Charles E. Horn, Jr.	2016-2019	15,500
Paul M. House	2017-2020	14,900
James F. Kinsey	2014-2017	16,800
Milton L. McPike, Jr.	2017-2020	19,500
Donald W. Reese	2014-2017	19,800
Wallace W. Sanford, III	2015-2018	12,500
Barry W. Shelor	2017-2020	15,300
Alfred W. Stephens, Jr.	2017-2020	20,800
John E. Wells	2016-2019	18,100
		<u>\$ 300,900</u>

The following represents certain information regarding the directors of the Association, including their principal occupation for the past five years:

Charles B. Leech, IV, Chairperson, is an owner-operator of the family's dairy farm. He serves as a director on the Rockbridge Farmers' Cooperative Board.

Donna M. Brooke-Alt, Vice Chairperson, is President of Brookedale Farms, LLC and also owns/operates a greenhouse, event building and Agri-tainment operation. She serves on the Mineral County FSA Board and the Mineral County Family Resource Network Board. Ms. Brooke-Alt also serves on the Potomac State College Ag Advisory Committee and the Potomac State College Gerstell Ag Development Award Committee.

Ronald L. Bennett operates a dairy farm. He serves on the Alleghany County Farm Bureau Board and on the Virginia Farm Bureau Dairy Advisory Board.

Kevin C. Craun owns and operates, with his brother, a 900-acre operation supporting 190 dairy cows, 100 cow/calf pairs and dairy steers. He serves as a director and president of Rockingham Cooperative, a director of the Shenandoah Valley Soil and Water Conservation District, and a member of the Rockingham County Agriculture Stewardship Committee.

William J. Franklin, Jr., is a livestock producer in Scott County, Virginia. He also produces hay and corn for his 165 beef cows. Mr. Franklin is employed off the farm at Scott County Telephone Cooperative where he serves as the Chief Executive Officer. He serves on the Carolina-Virginia's Telephone Membership Association Board; the PAC Board of the National Rural Broadband Association; the IRIS Board which is a Tennessee LLC regional network provider; and the LIT Board which is a Virginia LLC regional network provider, Scott County Cattle Association Board and the Southwest Virginia Workforce Development Board. He also serves on the National Rural Broadband Association's Membership Committee and is a member of the Scott County Rotary Club.

Bobby C. Gray operates a diversified farm operation which includes raising dairy heifers, a beef cow herd, growing corn and hay on 1400 acres in Washington County, Virginia. He serves on the Advisory Committee for the Washington County School System.

Charles E. Horn, Jr. owns and operates a poultry operation and raises replacement dairy heifers. He serves on the Augusta Petroleum Cooperative Board which is a part of Southern States Cooperative.

Paul M. House is president of Kettle Wind Farm, LLC, a dairy, grain, and sod farm. He is also a shareholder in Dutchland Farm Inc., a family dairy farm.

Melody S. Jones is an outside director and is chairperson of the Audit Committee. She is a self-employed sole practitioner Certified Public Accountant. She serves as treasurer for the Barbour County Chamber of Commerce.

James F. Kinsey is owner/manager of Kinsey's Oak Front Farms which is a 200 head seed stock Angus farm. He is a member of the West Virginia Cattlemen's Association, West Virginia Farm Bureau, West Virginia Angus Association and American Angus Association.

Milton L. McPike, Jr. is an outside director. He is a retired Operations Manager for Cargill, Inc. in Wichita, KS. Mr. McPike consults for High Liner Foods in Newport News, VA.

Donald W. Reese is a partner in Reese's Farm Fresh Produce, a retail produce operation and a partner and manager of Reese Farms, Inc., a family owned vegetable farm. He also teaches agriculture at Halifax County High School.

Wallace W. Sanford, III, is a dairy and beef farmer in partnership with his family. He serves on the Maryland-Virginia Milk Producers Board and is a director for the Virginia State Dairymen Association.

Barry W. Shelor operates a dairy farm. He serves on the Board of Directors for Shelor's Dairy, Inc. and Mountain Meadows Dairy, LLC. He serves as vice president on the Patrick County Farm Bureau Board.

Alfred W. Stephens, Jr. is a dairy and beef cow/calf farmer and has a small produce business. He serves as secretary-treasurer on the Wythe/Bland DHIA.

John E. Wells is a full-time beef farmer. He is a member of the West Virginia Cattlemen's Association, Wirt County Farm Bureau, and is vice president of the Jackson County Calf Pool Cooperative and serves on the AgFirst Farm Credit Council Board. He also serves as director for the Wirt County Group, Inc.

Subject to approval by the board, the Association may allow directors honorarium of \$500 for attendance at meetings, committee meetings, or special assignments, and \$100 for telephone conferences. In addition to the honoraria, the board chairperson was paid a quarterly retainer fee of \$1,500, the audit committee chairperson was paid a quarterly retainer fee of \$1,375 and the directors were paid a quarterly retainer fee of \$1,250.

The following chart details the number of meetings, other activities and additional compensation paid for other activities (if applicable) for each director:

Name of Director	Days Served		Committee Assignments	Compensation Paid For Other Activities**
	Regular Board Meetings	Other Official Activities*		
Charles B. Leech, IV, Chairperson	13	20	Chairperson of Compensation Committee and Governance Committee	\$ 9,600
Donna M. Brooke-Alt, Vice Chairperson	13	19	Compensation Committee and Governance Committee	9,500
Melody S. Jones, Chairperson of Audit Committee	13	20	Chairperson of Audit Committee	7,200
Ronald L. Bennett	13	6	Risk Management Committee	3,000
Kevin C. Craun	13	16	Audit Committee	7,200
William J. Franklin, Jr.	12	24	Chairperson of Governance Committee and Compensation Committee	12,000
Bobby C. Gray	12	29	Audit Committee	13,700
Charles E. Horn, Jr.	12	9	Risk Management Committee	4,500
Paul M. House	13	6	Compensation Committee and Governance Committee	3,000
James F. Kinsey	13	9	Audit Committee	4,100
Milton L. McPike, Jr.	13	14	Chairperson of Risk Management Committee	7,000
Donald W. Reese	13	15	Chairperson of Communication Advocacy Program/Sales Committee	7,500
Wallace W. Sanford, III	13	2	Risk Management Committee	1,000
Barry W. Shelor	12	7	Compensation Committee and Governance Committee	3,500
Alfred W. Stephens, Jr.	12	18	Communication Advocacy Program/Sales Committee	9,000
John E. Wells	13	10	Communication Advocacy Program/Sales Committee	5,000
				\$ 106,800

* Includes board committee meetings and other board activities other than regular board meetings.

Directors and senior officers are reimbursed on an actual cost basis for all expenses incurred in the performance of official duties. Such expenses may include transportation, lodging, meals, tips, tolls, parking of cars, laundry, registration fees, and other expenses associated with travel on official business. A copy of the policy is available to shareholders of the Association upon request.

The aggregate amount of reimbursement for travel, subsistence and other related expenses for all directors as a group was \$210,674 for 2017, \$202,958 for 2016, and \$156,047 for 2015.

Transactions with Senior Officers and Directors

The reporting entity's policies on loans to and transactions with its officers and directors, to be disclosed in this section are incorporated herein by reference to Note 10, *Related Party Transactions*, of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this Annual Report.

Transactions Other Than Loans

There have been no transactions that occurred at any time during the year ended December 31, 2017, between the Association and senior officers or directors, their immediate family members or any organizations with which they are affiliated, which require reporting per FCA regulations. There were no transactions with any senior officer or director related to the purchase or retirement of preferred stock of the Association, for the year ended December 31, 2017.

Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings

There were no other transactions which came to the attention of management or the board of directors regarding involvement of current directors or senior officers in specified legal proceedings which should be disclosed in this section. No directors or senior

officers have been involved in any legal proceedings during the last five years which require reporting per FCA regulations.

Relationship with Independent Auditors

There were no changes in or material disagreements with our independent auditors on any matter of accounting principles or financial statement disclosure during this period.

Aggregate fees incurred by the Association for services rendered by its independent auditors for the year ended December 31, 2017 were as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	2017
Independent Auditors	
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Audit services	\$ 76
Total	\$ 76

Audit fees were for the annual audit of the consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements, together with the report thereon of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP dated March 13, 2018, and the report of management, which appear in this Annual Report, are incorporated herein by reference.

Copies of the Association's Annual and Quarterly reports are available upon request free of charge by calling 1-540-886-3435, extension 5020, or writing David Sauer, Farm Credit of the Virginias, P.O. Box 899, Staunton, VA 24402-0899 or accessing the web site, www.farmercreditofvirginias.com. The Association prepares an electronic version of the Annual Report which is available on the Association's web site within 75 days after the end of the fiscal year and distributes the Annual Reports to shareholders within 90 days after the end of the fiscal year. The Association prepares an electronic version of the Quarterly report

which is available on the Association's website 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 Association.

Borrower Information Regulations

Since 1972, Farm Credit Administration (FCA) regulations have required that borrower information be held in strict confidence by Farm Credit System (FCS) institutions, their directors, officers and employees. These regulations provide Farm Credit institutions clear guidelines for protecting their borrowers' nonpublic personal information.

On November 10, 1999, the FCA Board adopted a policy that requires FCS institutions to formally inform new borrowers at loan closing of the FCA regulations on releasing borrower information and to address this information in the Annual Report. The implementation of these measures ensures that new and existing borrowers are aware of the privacy protections afforded them through FCA regulations and Farm Credit System institution efforts.

Credit and Services to Young, Beginning, and Small Farmers and Ranchers and Producers or Harvesters of Aquatic Products

Information to be disclosed in this section is incorporated herein by reference to the similarly named section in the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations section included in this annual report to the shareholders.

Shareholder Investment

Shareholder investment in the Association could be materially affected by the financial condition and results of operations of AgFirst Farm Credit Bank (Bank or AgFirst). Copies of the Bank's Annual and Quarterly reports are available upon request free of charge by calling 1-800-845-1745, ext. 2832, or writing Susanne Caughman, AgFirst Farm Credit Bank, P. O. Box 1499, Columbia, SC 29202. Information concerning AgFirst Farm Credit Bank can also be obtained by going to AgFirst's web site at www.agfirst.com. The Bank prepares an electronic version of the Annual Report, which is available on the website, within 75 days after the end of the fiscal year. The Bank prepares an electronic version of the Quarterly report within 40 days after the end of each fiscal quarter, except that no report needs to be prepared for the fiscal quarter that coincides with the end of the fiscal year of the Bank.

Report of the Audit Committee

The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors (Committee) is comprised of the directors named below. None of the directors who serve on the Committee is an employee of Farm Credit of the Virginias, ACA (Association) and in the opinion of the Board of Directors, each is free of any relationship with the Association or management that would interfere with the director's independent judgment on the Committee.

The Committee has adopted a written charter that has been approved by the Board of Directors. The Committee has reviewed and discussed the Association's audited financial statements with management, which has primary responsibility for the financial statements.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (PwC), the Association's independent auditors for 2017, is responsible for expressing an opinion on the conformity of the Association's audited financial statements with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The Committee has discussed with PwC the matters that are required to be discussed by Statement on Auditing Standards No. 114 (*The Auditor's Communication With Those Charged With Governance*). The Committee discussed with PwC its independence from Farm Credit of the Virginias, ACA. The Committee also reviewed the non-audit services provided by PwC and concluded that these services were not incompatible with PwC's independence.

Based on the considerations referred to above, the Committee recommended to the Board of Directors that the audited financial statements be included in the Association's Annual Report for 2017. The foregoing report is provided by the following independent directors, who constitute the Committee:



Melody S. Jones
Chairperson of the Audit Committee

Members of Audit Committee

Kevin C. Craun
Bobby C. Gray
James F. Kinsey

March 13, 2018



Report of Independent Auditors

To the Board of Directors and Management of
Farm Credit of the Virginias, ACA

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Farm Credit of the Virginias, ACA and its subsidiaries (the "Association"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in members' equity and cash flows for the years then ended.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the Association's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Association's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Farm Credit of the Virginias, ACA and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Certified Public Accountants
Miami, Florida

March 13, 2018

Consolidated Balance Sheets

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Assets			
Cash	\$ 5,082	\$ 5,730	\$ 2,945
Loans	1,844,949	1,798,996	1,692,633
Allowance for loan losses	(17,461)	(14,483)	(14,487)
Net loans	1,827,488	1,784,513	1,678,146
Loans held for sale	1,388	1,317	2,269
Accrued interest receivable	10,127	9,352	8,680
Investments in other Farm Credit institutions	20,763	19,698	25,330
Premises and equipment, net	10,142	10,228	8,035
Other property owned	1,221	2,467	4,803
Accounts receivable	25,059	22,046	22,239
Other assets	2,338	3,182	5,228
Total assets	\$ 1,903,608	\$ 1,858,533	\$ 1,757,675
Liabilities			
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	\$ 1,437,895	\$ 1,423,922	\$ 1,354,433
Accrued interest payable	3,634	3,265	3,060
Patronage refunds payable	25,254	15,230	15,259
Accounts payable	3,146	3,380	2,463
Other liabilities	10,858	21,913	17,682
Total liabilities	1,480,787	1,467,710	1,392,897
Commitments and contingencies (Note 11)			
Members' Equity			
Capital stock and participation certificates	10,493	10,433	12,606
Retained earnings			
Allocated	92,568	92,568	92,568
Unallocated	319,790	287,846	259,626
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(30)	(24)	(22)
Total members' equity	422,821	390,823	364,778
Total liabilities and members' equity	\$ 1,903,608	\$ 1,858,533	\$ 1,757,675

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

Consolidated Statements of Income

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	For the year ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Interest Income			
Loans	\$ 96,455	\$ 88,990	\$ 85,166
Interest Expense			
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	42,258	37,830	35,094
Net interest income	54,197	51,160	50,072
Provision for loan losses	3,250	2,750	2,700
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	50,947	48,410	47,372
Noninterest Income			
Loan fees	612	745	720
Fees for financially related services	57	68	106
Patronage refunds from other Farm Credit institutions	24,833	21,860	22,014
Gains (losses) on sales of rural home loans, net	801	851	914
Gains (losses) on sales of premises and equipment, net	86	55	38
Gains (losses) on other transactions	61	55	5
Other noninterest income	100	81	59
Total noninterest income	26,550	23,715	23,856
Noninterest Expense			
Salaries and employee benefits	13,757	13,337	11,913
Postretirement benefits (Notes 2 and 9)	(4,114)	5,086	5,254
Occupancy and equipment	1,408	1,369	1,255
Insurance Fund premiums	2,143	2,316	1,690
(Gains) losses on other property owned, net	615	286	451
Other operating expenses	6,695	6,473	6,552
Total noninterest expense	20,504	28,867	27,115
Income before income taxes	56,993	43,258	44,113
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	49	38	14
Net income	\$ 56,944	\$ 43,220	\$ 44,099

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

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	For the year ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Net income	\$ 56,944	\$ 43,220	\$ 44,099
Other comprehensive income net of tax			
Employee benefit plans adjustments	(6)	(2)	5
Comprehensive income	\$ 56,938	\$ 43,218	\$ 44,104

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

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Members' Equity

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Capital Stock and Participation Certificates	Retained Earnings		Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Members' Equity
		Allocated	Unallocated		
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ 13,159	\$ 92,568	\$ 230,527	\$ (27)	\$ 336,227
Comprehensive income			44,099	5	44,104
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net	(553)				(553)
Patronage distribution Cash			(15,000)		(15,000)
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$ 12,606	\$ 92,568	\$ 259,626	\$ (22)	\$ 364,778
Comprehensive income			43,220	(2)	43,218
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net	(2,173)				(2,173)
Patronage distribution Cash			(15,000)		(15,000)
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$ 10,433	\$ 92,568	\$ 287,846	\$ (24)	\$ 390,823
Comprehensive income			56,944	(6)	56,938
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net	60				60
Patronage distribution Cash			(25,000)		(25,000)
Balance at December 31, 2017	\$ 10,493	\$ 92,568	\$ 319,790	\$ (30)	\$ 422,821

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

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	For the year ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 56,944	\$ 43,220	\$ 44,099
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation on premises and equipment	822	814	774
Amortization (accretion) of net deferred loan costs (fees)	307	200	274
Provision for loan losses	3,250	2,750	2,700
(Gains) losses on other property owned	588	180	294
(Gains) losses on sales of premises and equipment, net	(86)	(55)	(38)
(Gains) losses on sales of rural home loans, net	(801)	(851)	(914)
(Gains) losses on other transactions	(61)	(55)	(5)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Origination of loans held for sale	(42,887)	(43,170)	(40,837)
Proceeds from sales of loans held for sale, net	43,617	44,973	40,559
(Increase) decrease in accrued interest receivable	(775)	(672)	(826)
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(3,013)	193	6,446
(Increase) decrease in other assets	844	2,046	(1,367)
Increase (decrease) in accrued interest payable	369	205	251
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(234)	917	389
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	(10,994)	4,290	1,274
Total adjustments	(9,054)	11,765	8,974
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	47,890	54,985	53,073
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Net (increase) decrease in loans	(47,429)	(110,745)	(113,725)
(Increase) decrease in investment in other Farm Credit institutions	(1,065)	5,632	14
Purchases of premises and equipment	(751)	(3,014)	(719)
Proceeds from sales of premises and equipment	101	62	40
Proceeds from sales of other property owned	1,549	3,578	1,059
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(47,595)	(104,487)	(113,331)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Advances on (repayment of) notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank, net	13,973	69,489	78,668
Capital stock and participation certificates issued/(retired), net	60	(2,173)	(553)
Patronage refunds and dividends paid	(14,976)	(15,029)	(20,950)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(943)	52,287	57,165
Net increase (decrease) in cash	(648)	2,785	(3,093)
Cash, beginning of period	5,730	2,945	6,038
Cash, end of period	\$ 5,082	\$ 5,730	\$ 2,945
Supplemental schedule of non-cash activities:			
Receipt of property in settlement of loans	\$ 897	\$ 1,428	\$ 3,381
Estimated cash dividends or patronage distributions declared or payable	25,000	15,000	15,000
Employee benefit plans adjustments (Note 9)	6	2	(5)
Supplemental information:			
Interest paid	41,889	37,625	34,843
Taxes (refunded) paid, net	25	37	—

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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands, except as noted)

Note 1 — Organization and Operations

A. **Organization:** Farm Credit of the Virginias, ACA (Association) is a member-owned cooperative that provides credit and credit-related services to qualified borrowers in forty-six counties in the state of Virginia, forty-eight counties in the state of West Virginia, and two counties in the state of Maryland as follows:

Virginia: Counties of Albemarle, Alleghany, Arlington, Augusta, Bath, Bedford, Bland, Botetourt, Buchanan, Carroll, Craig, Culpeper, Dickenson, Fairfax, Fauquier, Floyd, Franklin, Giles, Grayson, Greene, Halifax, Henry, Highland, Lee, Loudoun, Madison, Montgomery, Nelson, Orange, Patrick, Pittsylvania, Prince William, Pulaski, Rappahannock, Roanoke, Rockbridge, Rockingham, Russell, Scott, Smyth, Spotsylvania, Stafford, Tazewell, Washington, Wise, and Wythe;

West Virginia: Counties of Barbour, Boone, Braxton, Cabell, Calhoun, Clay, Doodridge, Fayette, Gilmer, Grant, Greenbrier, Hampshire, Hardy, Harrison, Jackson, Kanawha, Lewis, Lincoln, Logan, Marion, Mason, McDowell, Mercer, Mineral, Mingo, Monongalia, Monroe, Nicholas, Pendleton, Pleasants, Pocahontas, Preston, Putnam, Raleigh, Randolph, Ritchie, Roane, Summers, Taylor, Tucker, Tyler, Upshur, Wayne, Webster, Wetzel, Wirt, Wood, and Wyoming; and

Maryland: Counties of Allegany and Garrett.

The Association is a lending institution in the Farm Credit System (System), a nationwide network of cooperatively owned banks and associations. It was established by Acts of Congress and is subject to the provisions of the Farm Credit Act of 1971, as amended (Farm Credit Act). The System specializes in providing financing and related services to qualified borrowers for agricultural and rural purposes.

The nation is served by three Farm Credit Banks (FCBs) and one Agricultural Credit Bank (ACB), (collectively, the System Banks) each of which has specific lending authorities within its chartered territory. The ACB also has additional specific nationwide lending authorities.

Each System Bank serves one or more Agricultural Credit Associations (ACAs) that originate long-term, short-term and intermediate-term loans, Production Credit Associations (PCAs) that originate and service short- and intermediate-term loans, and/or Federal Land Credit Associations (FLCAs) that originate and service long-term real estate mortgage loans. These associations borrow a majority of the funds for their lending activities from their related bank. System Banks are also responsible for supervising the activities of associations within their districts. AgFirst (Bank) and its related associations (Associations or District Associations) are collectively referred to as the AgFirst District. The District Associations jointly own substantially all of AgFirst's voting stock. As of year end, the AgFirst

District consisted of the Bank and nineteen District Associations. All nineteen were structured as ACA holding companies, with PCA and FLCA subsidiaries. FLCAs are tax-exempt while ACAs and PCAs are taxable.

The Farm Credit Administration (FCA) is delegated authority by Congress to regulate the System banks and associations. The FCA examines the activities of the associations and certain actions by the associations are subject to the prior approval of the FCA and the supervising bank.

The Farm Credit Act also established the Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation (Insurance Corporation) to administer the Farm Credit Insurance Fund (Insurance Fund). The Insurance Fund is required to be used (1) to ensure the timely payment of principal and interest on Systemwide debt obligations (Insured Debt), (2) to ensure the retirement of protected borrower capital at par or stated value, and (3) for other specified purposes. The Insurance Fund is also available for discretionary uses by the Insurance Corporation to provide assistance to certain troubled System institutions and to cover the operating expenses of the Insurance Corporation. Each System bank has been required to pay premiums, which may be passed on to the Association, into the Insurance Fund, based on its annual average adjusted outstanding Insured Debt until the assets in the Insurance Fund reach the "secure base amount." The secure base amount is defined in the Farm Credit Act as 2.0 percent of the aggregate insured obligations (adjusted to reflect the reduced risk on loans or investments guaranteed by federal or state governments) or such other percentage of the aggregate obligations as the Insurance Corporation at its sole discretion determines to be actuarially sound. When the amount in the Insurance Fund exceeds the secure base amount, the Insurance Corporation is required to reduce premiums and may return excess funds above the secure base amount to System institutions. However it must still ensure that reduced premiums are sufficient to maintain the level of the Insurance Fund at the secure base amount.

B. **Operations:** The Farm Credit Act sets forth the types of authorized lending activity and financial services that can be offered by the Association, and the persons eligible to borrow.

The Associations borrow from the Bank and in turn may originate and service short- and intermediate-term loans to their members, as well as long-term real estate mortgage loans.

The Bank primarily lends to the District Associations in the form of a line of credit to fund the Associations' earning assets. These lines of credit (or Direct Notes) are collateralized by a pledge of substantially all of each Association's assets. The terms of the Direct Notes are governed by a lending agreement between the Bank and Association. Each advance is structured such that the principal cash flow, repricing characteristics, and underlying

index (if any) of the advance match those of the assets being funded. By match-funding the Association loans, the Associations' exposure to interest rate risk is minimized.

In addition to providing funding for earning assets, the Bank provides District Associations with banking and support services such as accounting, human resources, information systems, and marketing. The costs of these support services are included in the cost of the Direct Note, or in some cases billed directly to certain Associations that use a specific service.

The Association is authorized to provide, either directly or in participation with other lenders, credit, credit commitments, and related services to eligible borrowers. Eligible borrowers include farmers, ranchers, producers or harvesters of aquatic products, rural residents, and farm-related businesses.

The Association may sell to any System borrowing member, on an optional basis, credit or term life insurance appropriate to protect the loan commitment in the event of death of the debtor(s). The sale of other insurance necessary to protect a member's farm or aquatic unit is permitted, but limited to hail and multi-peril crop insurance, and insurance necessary to protect the facilities and equipment of aquatic borrowers.

Note 2 — Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting and reporting policies of the Association conform with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) and prevailing practices within the banking industry. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the Consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying notes. Significant estimates are discussed in these footnotes, as applicable. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the ACA, PCA and FLCA.

Certain amounts in the prior year financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation. Such reclassifications had no effect on net income or total members' equity of prior years.

- A. **Cash:** Cash represents cash on hand and on deposit at banks.
- B. **Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses:** The Association is authorized to make long-term real estate loans with maturities of 5 to 40 years and certain short- and intermediate-term loans for agricultural production or operating purposes with maturities of not more than 10 years.

Loans are carried at their principal amount outstanding adjusted for charge-offs, premiums, discounts, deferred loan fees or costs, and derivative instruments and hedging valuation adjustments, if any. Interest on loans is accrued and credited to interest income based upon the daily

principal amount outstanding. The difference in the total investment in a loan and its principal amount may be deferred as part of the carrying amount of the loan and the net difference amortized over the life of the related loan as an adjustment to interest income using the effective interest method.

Impaired loans are loans for which it is probable that not all principal and interest will be collected according to the contractual terms of the loan. Impaired loans include nonaccrual loans, restructured loans, and could include loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest. A loan is considered contractually past due when any principal repayment or interest payment required by the loan instrument is not received on or before the due date. A loan shall remain contractually past due until it is formally restructured or until the entire amount past due, including principal, accrued interest, and penalty interest incurred as the result of past due status, is collected or otherwise discharged in full.

Loans are generally classified as nonaccrual when principal or interest is delinquent for 90 days (unless adequately collateralized and in the process of collection) or circumstances indicate that collection of principal and/or interest is in doubt. When a loan is placed in nonaccrual status, accrued interest deemed uncollectible is reversed (if accrued in the current year) or charged against the allowance for loan losses (if accrued in the prior year).

When loans are in nonaccrual status, the interest portion of payments received in cash is recognized as interest income if collection of the recorded investment in the loan is fully expected and the loan does not have a remaining unrecovered prior charge-off associated with it. Otherwise, loan payments are applied against the recorded investment in the loan. Nonaccrual loans may be returned to accrual status when principal and interest are current, prior charge-offs have been recovered, the ability of the borrower to fulfill the contractual repayment terms is fully expected and the loan is not classified "doubtful" or "loss."

Loans are charged off, wholly or partially, as appropriate, at the time they are determined to be uncollectible.

In cases where a borrower experiences financial difficulties and the Association makes certain monetary concessions to the borrower through modifications to the contractual terms of the loan, the loan is classified as a restructured loan. A restructured loan constitutes a troubled debt restructuring (TDR) if for economic or legal reasons related to the debtor's financial difficulties the Association grants a concession to the debtor that it would not otherwise consider. If the borrower's ability to meet the revised payment schedule is uncertain, the loan is classified as a nonaccrual loan.

The allowance for loan losses is maintained 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. The allowance for loan losses is a valuation account used to reasonably estimate loan losses as of the financial statement date. Determining the appropriate allowance for loan losses balance involves significant judgment about when a loss has been incurred and the amount of that loss.

The Association considers the following factors, among others, when determining the allowance for loan losses:

- Changes in credit risk classifications
- Changes in collateral values
- Changes in risk concentrations
- Changes in weather-related conditions
- Changes in economic conditions

A specific allowance may be established for impaired loans under Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) guidance on accounting by creditors for impairment of a loan. Impairment of these loans is measured based on the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate or, as practically expedient, at the loan's observable market price or fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent.

A general allowance may also be established under FASB guidance on accounting for contingencies, to reflect estimated probable credit losses inherent in the remainder of the loan portfolio which excludes impaired loans considered under the specific allowance discussed above. A general allowance can be evaluated on a pool basis for those loans with similar characteristics. The level of the general allowance may be based on management's best estimate of the likelihood of default adjusted for other relevant factors reflecting the current environment.

The credit risk rating methodology is a key component of the Association's allowance for loan losses evaluation, and is generally incorporated into the institution's loan underwriting standards and internal lending limit. The Association uses a two-dimensional loan rating model based on internally generated combined system risk rating guidance that incorporates a 14-point risk rating scale to identify and track the probability of borrower default and a separate scale addressing loss given default over a period of time. Probability of default is the probability that a borrower will experience a default within 12 months from the date of the determination of the risk rating. A default is considered to have occurred if the lender believes the borrower will not be able to pay its obligation in full or the borrower is past due more than 90 days. The loss given default is management's estimate as to the anticipated economic loss on a specific loan assuming default has occurred or is expected to occur within the next 12 months.

Each of the 14 categories carries a distinct percentage of default probability. The 14-point risk rating scale provides for granularity of the probability of default, especially in the acceptable ratings. There are nine acceptable categories that range from a borrower of the highest quality to a borrower of minimally acceptable quality. The probability of default between 1 and 9 is very narrow and would reflect almost no

default to a minimal default percentage. The probability of default grows more rapidly as a loan moves from a "9" to other assets especially mentioned and grows significantly as a loan moves to a substandard (viable) level. A substandard (non-viable) rating indicates that the probability of default is almost certain.

- C. **Loans Held for Sale:** Loans are classified as held for sale when there is intent to sell the loans within a reasonable period of time. Loans intended for sale are carried at the lower of cost or fair value.
- D. **Other Property Owned:** Other property owned, consisting of real estate, personal property, and other assets acquired through a collection action, is recorded upon acquisition at fair value less estimated selling costs. Any initial reduction in the carrying amount of a loan to the fair value of the collateral received is charged to the allowance for loan losses. Revised estimates to the fair value less cost to sell are reported as adjustments to the carrying amount of the asset, provided that such adjusted value is not in excess of the carrying amount at acquisition. Income, expenses, and carrying value adjustments related to other property owned are included in Gains (Losses) from Other Property Owned, Net in the Consolidated Statements of Income.
- E. **Premises and Equipment:** Land is carried at cost. Premises and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Gains and losses on dispositions are reflected in current earnings. Maintenance and repairs are charged to expense and improvements are capitalized. Premises and equipment are evaluated for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the asset may not be recoverable.
- From time to time, assets classified as premises and equipment are transferred to held for sale for various reasons. These assets are carried in Other Assets at the lower of the recorded investment in the asset or fair value less estimated cost to sell based upon the property's appraised value at the date of transfer. Any write-downs of property held for sale are recorded as other non-interest expense.
- F. **Investments:** The Association may hold investments as described below.

Other Investments

As discussed in Note 8, certain investments, consisting primarily of mutual funds, are held in trust and investment accounts and are reported at fair value. Holding period gains and losses are included within other noninterest income on the Consolidated Statements of Income and the balance of these investments, totaling \$2,183, is included in Other Assets on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2017.

Investment in Other Farm Credit Institutions

The Association is required to maintain ownership in the Bank in the form of Class B and Class C stock, as presented on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as Investments in Other Farm Credit Institutions. Accounting for this investment is on the cost plus allocated equities basis.

G. Voluntary Advance Conditional Payments: The Association is authorized under the Farm Credit Act to accept advance payments from borrowers. To the extent the borrower's access to such advance payments is restricted, the advanced conditional payments are netted against the borrower's related loan balance. Amounts in excess of the related loan balance and amounts to which the borrower has unrestricted access are presented as other liabilities in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. Advanced conditional payments are not insured. Interest is generally paid by the Association on such accounts.

H. Employee Benefit Plans: The Association participates in District and multi-District sponsored benefit plans. These plans may include defined benefit final average pay retirement, defined benefit cash balance retirement, defined benefit other postretirement benefits, and defined contribution plans.

Defined Contribution Plans

Substantially all employees are eligible to participate in the defined contribution Farm Credit Benefit Alliance (FCBA) 401(k) Plan, subsequently referred to as the 401(k) Plan, which qualifies as a 401(k) plan as defined by the Internal Revenue Code. Employee deferrals are not to exceed the maximum deferral as determined and adjusted by the Internal Revenue Service. Company contributions to the 401(k) Plan are expensed as funded.

Additional information for the above may be found in Note 9 and the Notes to the Combined Financial Statements of AgFirst Farm Credit Bank and District Associations' Annual Report.

Multi-Employer Defined Benefit Plans

Substantially all employees hired before January 1, 2003 may participate in the AgFirst Farm Credit Retirement Plan (Plan), which is a defined benefit plan and considered multi-employer under FASB accounting guidance. The Plan is noncontributory and includes eligible Association and District employees. The "Projected Unit Credit" actuarial method is used for financial reporting purposes.

In addition to pension benefits, the Association provides certain health care and life insurance benefits for retired employees (other postretirement benefits) through a multi-District sponsored retiree healthcare plan. Substantially all employees are eligible for those benefits when they reach early retirement age while working for the Association. Authoritative accounting guidance requires the accrual of the expected cost of providing these benefits to an employee, their beneficiaries and covered dependents during the years the employee renders service necessary to become eligible for benefits.

Since the foregoing plans are multi-employer, the Association does not apply the provisions of FASB guidance on employers' accounting for defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans in its stand-alone financial statements. Rather, the effects of this guidance are reflected in the Combined Financial Statements of AgFirst Farm Credit Bank and District Associations for the pension plan and in the Annual Information Statement of the Farm Credit System for the other postretirement plan.

Additional information for the above may be found in Note 9 and in the Notes to the Combined Financial Statements of AgFirst Farm Credit Bank and District Associations' Annual Report and the Notes to the Annual Information Statement of the Farm Credit System.

Single Employer Defined Benefit Plans

The Association also sponsors a single employer defined benefit supplemental retirement plan and offers a FCBA supplemental 401(k) plan for certain key employees. These plans are nonqualified; therefore, the associated liabilities are included in the Association's Consolidated Balance Sheets in Other Liabilities.

The foregoing defined benefit plan is considered single employer, therefore the Association applies the provisions of FASB guidance on employers' accounting for defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans in its stand-alone financial statements. See Note 9 for additional information.

I. Income Taxes: The Association evaluates tax positions taken in previous and current years according to FASB guidance. A tax position can result in a permanent reduction of income taxes payable, a deferral of income taxes otherwise currently payable to future years, or a change in the expected realizability of deferred tax assets. The term tax position also encompasses, but is not limited to, an entity's status, including its status as a pass-through entity or tax-exempt entity.

The Association is generally subject to Federal and certain other income taxes. As previously described, the ACA holding company has two wholly-owned subsidiaries, a PCA and a FLCA. The FLCA subsidiary is exempt from federal and state income taxes as provided in the Farm Credit Act. The ACA holding company and the PCA subsidiary are subject to federal, state and certain other income taxes.

The Association is eligible to operate as a cooperative that qualifies for tax treatment under Subchapter T of the Internal Revenue Code. Accordingly, under specified conditions, the Association can exclude from taxable income amounts distributed as qualified patronage refunds in the form of cash, stock or allocated surplus. Provisions for income taxes are made only on those taxable earnings that will not be distributed as qualified patronage refunds. The Association distributes patronage on the basis of book income.

The Association accounts for income taxes under the asset and liability method, recognizing deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of the temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be realized or settled.

The Association records a valuation allowance at the balance sheet dates against that portion of the Association's deferred tax assets that, based on management's best estimates of future events and circumstances, more likely than not (a

likelihood of more than 50 percent) will not be realized. The consideration of valuation allowances involves various estimates and assumptions as to future taxable earnings, including the effects of the expected patronage program, which reduces taxable earnings.

J. **Due from AgFirst Farm Credit Bank:** The Association records patronage refunds from the Bank and certain District Associations on an accrual basis.

K. **Valuation Methodologies:** FASB guidance defines fair value 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. This guidance also establishes a fair value hierarchy, which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. It prescribes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value.

Level 1 inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 inputs to the valuation methodology 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 to the valuation methodology 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 a third-party valuation or internal model pricing. The Association may use the Bank, internal resources or third parties to obtain fair value prices. Quoted market prices are generally used when estimating fair values of any assets or liabilities for which observable, active markets exist.

A number of methodologies may be employed to value items for which an observable active market does not exist. Examples of these items include: impaired loans, other property owned, and certain derivatives, investment securities and other financial instruments. Inputs to these valuations can involve estimates and assumptions that require a substantial degree of judgment. Some of the assumptions used include, among others, discount rates, rates of return on assets, repayment rates, cash flows, default rates, costs of servicing, and liquidation values. The use of different assumptions could produce significantly different asset or liability values, which could have material positive or negative effects on results of operations.

Please see further discussion in Note 8.

L. **Off-Balance-Sheet Credit Exposures:** The credit risk associated with commitments to extend credit and letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved with extending

loans to customers and is subject to normal credit policies. Collateral may be obtained based on management's assessment of the customer's creditworthiness.

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to customers, generally having fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses that may require payment of a fee.

Letters of credit are commitments issued to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. These letters of credit are issued to facilitate commerce and typically result in the commitment being funded when the underlying transaction is consummated between the customer and third party.

M. **Revenue Recognition:** The largest source of revenue for the Association is interest income. Interest income is recognized on an accrual basis driven by nondiscretionary formulas based on written contracts, such as loan agreements or securities contracts. Credit-related fees, including letter of credit fees, finance charges and other fees are recognized in non-interest income when earned. Other types of non-interest revenues, such as service charges, professional services and broker fees, are accrued and recognized into income as services are provided and the amount of fees earned is reasonably determinable.

N. **Accounting Standards Updates (ASUs):** 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.

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 will be effective for the Association for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017 for public business entities. Early adoption is permitted. The Association does not expect these amendments to have a material effect on its financial statements.

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 will be effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017 for public business entities. The Association does not expect these amendments to have a material effect on its financial statements.

In October 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-16 Income Taxes (Topic 740): Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets Other Than Inventory. This Update requires an entity to recognize the income tax consequences of an intra-entity transfer of an asset other than inventory when the transfer occurs. For public business entities, the amendments are effective, on a modified retrospective basis, for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim reporting periods within those annual reporting periods. The Association does not expect these amendments to have a material effect on its financial statements.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-15 Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments (a consensus of the Emerging Issues Task Force). This Update eliminates diversity in practice in how certain cash receipts and cash payments are presented and classified in the statement of cash flows. The Update addresses eight specific cash flow issues with the objective of reducing existing diversity in practice. The amendments are effective for public business entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted, including adoption in an interim period. An entity that elects early adoption must adopt all of the amendments in the same period. The amendments are to be applied using a retrospective transition method to each period presented. The Association elected retrospective early adoption of this guidance. The criteria of the standard were not significantly different from the Association's policy in place at adoption. Application of the guidance had no impact on the Association's Statements of Cash Flows.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13 Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments. The Update improves 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 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.

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 is intended to improve the recognition and measurement of financial instruments. The new guidance makes targeted improvements to existing GAAP. The ASU will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years for public business entities. The Association does not expect these amendments to have a material effect on its financial statements.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606). This guidance changes the recognition of revenue from contracts with customers. The core principle of the new 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. This guidance also includes 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 has issued several additional Updates that generally provide clarifying guidance where there was the potential for diversity in practice, or address the cost and complexity of applying Topic 606. The guidance and all related updates will be effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017 for public business entities. The amendments are to be applied retrospectively. The Association has identified ancillary revenues that will be affected by this Update. However, because financial instruments are not within the scope of the guidance, it is expected that adoption will not have a material impact on the Association's financial condition or results of operations. The Association expects to adopt the guidance in first quarter 2018 using the modified retrospective method and that adoption will result in additional disclosures.

Note 3 — Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses

For a description of the Association's accounting for loans, including impaired loans, and the allowance for loan losses, see Note 2 subsection B above.

Credit risk arises from the potential inability of an obligor to meet its repayment obligation which exists in outstanding loans. 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.

The credit risk management process begins with an analysis of the obligor's credit history, repayment capacity and financial position. Repayment capacity focuses on the obligor's ability to repay the obligation based on cash flows from operations or other sources of income, including non-farm income. Real estate mortgage loans must be secured by first liens on the real estate collateral. As required by FCA regulations, each institution that makes loans on a secured basis must have collateral evaluation policies and procedures.

The credit risk rating process for loans uses a two-dimensional structure, incorporating a 14-point probability of default scale (see further discussion in Note 2 subsection B above) and a separate scale addressing estimated percentage loss in the event of default. The loan rating structure incorporates borrower risk and transaction risk. Borrower risk is the risk of loss driven by factors intrinsic to the borrower. The transaction risk or facility risk is related to the structure of a credit (tenor, terms, and collateral).

The Association's loan portfolio, which includes purchased interests in loans, has been segmented by the following loan types as defined by the FCA:

- Real estate mortgage loans — loans made to full-time or part-time farmers secured by first lien real estate mortgages with maturities from five to thirty years. These loans may be made only in amounts up to 85 percent of the appraised value of the property taken as security or up to 97 percent of the appraised value if guaranteed by a federal, state, or other governmental agency. The actual percentage of loan-to-appraised value when loans are made is generally lower than the statutory required percentage.
- Production and intermediate-term loans — loans to full-time or part-time farmers that are not real estate mortgage loans. These loans fund eligible financing needs including operating inputs (such as labor, feed, fertilizer, and repairs), livestock, living expenses, income taxes, machinery or equipment, farm buildings, and other business-related expenses. Production loans may be made on a secured or unsecured basis and are most often made for a period of time

that matches the borrower's normal production and marketing cycle, which is typically one year or less. Intermediate-term loans are made for a specific term, generally greater than one year and less than or equal to ten years.

- Loans to cooperatives — loans for any cooperative purpose other than for communication, power, and water and waste disposal.
- Processing and marketing loans — loans for operations to process or market the products produced by a farmer, rancher, or producer or harvester of aquatic products, or by a cooperative.
- Farm-related business loans — loans to eligible borrowers that furnish certain farm-related business services to farmers or ranchers that are directly related to their agricultural production.
- Rural residential real estate loans — loans made to individuals, who are not farmers, to purchase a single-family dwelling that will be the primary residence in open country, which may include a town or village that has a population of not more than 2,500 persons. In addition, the loan may be to remodel, improve, or repair a rural home, or to refinance existing debt. These loans are generally secured by a first lien on the property.
- Communication loans — loans primarily to finance rural communication providers.
- Power loans — loans primarily to finance electric generation, transmission and distribution systems serving rural areas.
- Water and waste disposal loans — loans primarily to finance water and waste disposal systems serving rural areas.
- International loans — primarily loans or credit enhancements to other banks to support the export of U.S. agricultural commodities or supplies. The federal government guarantees a substantial portion of these loans.
- Lease receivables — the net investment for all finance leases such as direct financing leases, leveraged leases, and sales-type leases.
- Other (including Mission Related) — additional investments in rural America approved by the FCA on a program or a case-by-case basis. Examples of such investments include partnerships with agricultural and rural community lenders, investments in rural economic development and infrastructure, and investments in obligations and mortgage securities that increase the availability of affordable housing in rural America.

A summary of loans outstanding at period end follows:

	December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Real estate mortgage	\$ 1,354,874	\$ 1,307,311	\$ 1,188,861
Production and intermediate-term	374,931	387,878	397,512
Loans to cooperatives	—	64	116
Processing and marketing	35,018	30,144	40,223
Farm-related business	20,829	17,754	13,756
Communication	7,252	9,670	5,419
Rural residential real estate	52,045	46,175	46,746
Total loans	\$ 1,844,949	\$ 1,798,996	\$ 1,692,633

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

The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary upon extension of credit, is based on management's credit evaluation of the borrower. Collateral held varies, but typically includes farmland and income-producing property, such as crops and livestock, as well as receivables. Long-term real estate loans are collateralized by the first liens on the underlying real property. Federal regulations state that long-term real estate loans are not to exceed 85 percent (97 percent if guaranteed by a government agency) of the property's appraised value. However, a decline in a property's market value subsequent to loan origination or advances, or other actions necessary to protect the financial interest of the Association in the collateral, may result in loan to value ratios in excess of the regulatory maximum.

The Association may purchase or sell participation interests with other parties in order to diversify risk, manage loan volume, and comply with FCA regulations. During 2016, the Association canceled its participation in the Capitalized Participation Pool program with the Bank. As a result, the Association repurchased \$73,558 of participations previously sold to AgFirst. The following tables present the principal balance of participation loans at periods ended:

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	\$ 5,501	\$ 9,714	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,501
Production and intermediate-term	9,595	2,948	360	-	-	-	9,955	2,948
Processing and marketing	8,476	-	147	-	-	-	8,623	-
Farm-related business	389	-	-	-	-	-	389	-
Communication	7,271	-	-	-	-	-	7,271	-
Total	\$ 31,232	\$ 12,662	\$ 507	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 31,739	\$ 12,662

December 31, 2016

	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	\$ 3,961	\$ 10,312	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,961
Production and intermediate-term	9,540	4,585	415	-	-	-	9,955	4,585
Processing and marketing	6,204	-	189	-	-	-	6,393	-
Farm-related business	110	-	-	-	-	-	110	-
Communication	9,672	-	-	-	-	-	9,672	-
Total	\$ 29,487	\$ 14,897	\$ 604	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,091	\$ 14,897

December 31, 2015

	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	\$ 3,767	\$ 88,113	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,767
Production and intermediate-term	5,033	4,969	551	-	-	-	5,584	4,969
Processing and marketing	7,787	-	227	-	-	-	8,014	-
Farm-related business	384	179	25	-	-	-	409	179
Communication	5,430	-	-	-	-	-	5,430	-
Total	\$ 22,401	\$ 93,261	\$ 803	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 23,204	\$ 93,261

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 the latest period end:

December 31, 2017

	Due less than 1 year	Due 1 Through 5 years	Due after 5 years	Total
	Real estate mortgage	\$ 2,103	\$ 41,206	\$ 1,311,565
Production and intermediate-term	169,330	160,416	45,185	374,931
Processing and marketing	20,704	11,410	2,904	35,018
Farm-related business	3,883	6,232	10,714	20,829
Communication	-	3,879	3,373	7,252
Rural residential real estate	2,285	1,371	48,389	52,045
Total loans	\$ 198,305	\$ 224,514	\$ 1,422,130	\$ 1,844,949
Percentage	10.75%	12.17%	77.08%	100.00%

The recorded investment in a receivable is the face amount increased or decreased by applicable accrued interest and unamortized premium, discount, finance charges, or acquisition costs and may also reflect a previous direct write-down of the investment.

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

	December 31,				December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015		2017	2016	2015
Real estate mortgage:				Farm-related business:			
Acceptable	95.84%	95.55%	95.42%	Acceptable	99.32%	97.43%	97.94%
OAEM	1.96	1.79	1.84	OAEM	–	–	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	2.20	2.66	2.74	Substandard/doubtful/loss	0.68	2.57	2.06
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Production and intermediate-term:				Communication:			
Acceptable	92.26%	94.44%	94.69%	Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
OAEM	3.70	2.21	2.32	OAEM	–	–	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	4.04	3.35	2.99	Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–	–
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Loans to cooperatives:				Rural residential real estate:			
Acceptable	–%	100.00%	100.00%	Acceptable	97.50%	97.08%	97.28%
OAEM	–	–	–	OAEM	1.98	2.09	1.13
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–	–	Substandard/doubtful/loss	0.52	0.83	1.59
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Processing and marketing:				Total Loans:			
Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%	61.10%	Acceptable	95.29%	95.46%	94.52%
OAEM	–	–	27.77	OAEM	2.25	1.83	2.52
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–	11.13	Substandard/doubtful/loss	2.46	2.71	2.96
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

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

	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	\$ 11,111	\$ 5,692	\$ 16,803	\$ 1,344,425	\$ 1,361,228	\$ –
Production and intermediate-term	3,892	6,900	10,792	367,597	378,389	55
Processing and marketing	117	–	117	34,944	35,061	–
Farm-related business	109	192	301	20,608	20,909	–
Communication	–	–	–	7,254	7,254	–
Rural residential real estate	897	25	922	51,313	52,235	–
Total	\$ 16,126	\$ 12,809	\$ 28,935	\$ 1,826,141	\$ 1,855,076	\$ 55

	December 31, 2016					
	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	\$ 6,995	\$ 4,936	\$ 11,931	\$ 1,301,054	\$ 1,312,985	\$ 114
Production and intermediate-term	2,511	5,405	7,916	383,408	391,324	–
Loans to cooperatives	–	–	–	64	64	–
Processing and marketing	139	–	139	30,009	30,148	–
Farm-related business	–	193	193	17,615	17,808	–
Communication	–	–	–	9,672	9,672	–
Rural residential real estate	129	–	129	46,218	46,347	–
Total	\$ 9,774	\$ 10,534	\$ 20,308	\$ 1,788,040	\$ 1,808,348	\$ 114

	December 31, 2015					
	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	\$ 11,311	\$ 2,626	\$ 13,937	\$ 1,180,311	\$ 1,194,248	\$ –
Production and intermediate-term	2,726	4,653	7,379	393,224	400,603	205
Loans to cooperatives	–	–	–	116	116	–
Processing and marketing	–	–	–	40,246	40,246	–
Farm-related business	–	–	–	13,784	13,784	–
Communication	–	–	–	5,420	5,420	–
Rural residential real estate	62	244	306	46,590	46,896	–
Total	\$ 14,099	\$ 7,523	\$ 21,622	\$ 1,679,691	\$ 1,701,313	\$ 205

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

	December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Nonaccrual loans:			
Real estate mortgage	\$ 17,906	\$ 20,813	\$ 15,888
Production and intermediate-term	12,009	9,963	9,332
Farm-related business	1,932	2,657	2,765
Rural residential real estate	80	145	409
Total	<u>\$ 31,927</u>	<u>\$ 33,578</u>	<u>\$ 28,394</u>
Accruing restructured loans:			
Real estate mortgage	\$ 1,101	\$ 976	\$ 1,099
Production and intermediate-term	548	466	86
Total	<u>\$ 1,649</u>	<u>\$ 1,442</u>	<u>\$ 1,185</u>
Accruing loans 90 days or more past due:			
Real estate mortgage	\$ –	\$ 114	\$ –
Production and intermediate-term	55	–	205
Total	<u>\$ 55</u>	<u>\$ 114</u>	<u>\$ 205</u>
Performing impaired loans:			
Real estate mortgage	\$ 1,931	\$ 2,175	\$ 2,364
Production and intermediate-term	1,969	712	1,975
Processing and marketing	–	–	4,481
Total	<u>\$ 3,900</u>	<u>\$ 2,887</u>	<u>\$ 8,820</u>
Total nonperforming loans	\$ 37,531	\$ 38,021	\$ 38,604
Other property owned	1,221	2,467	4,803
Total nonperforming assets	<u>\$ 38,752</u>	<u>\$ 40,488</u>	<u>\$ 43,407</u>
Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans	1.73%	1.87%	1.68%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of total loans and other property owned	2.10%	2.25%	2.56%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of capital	<u>9.17%</u>	<u>10.36%</u>	<u>11.90%</u>

The following table presents information relating to impaired loans (including accrued interest) as defined in Note 2:

	December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Impaired nonaccrual loans:			
Current as to principal and interest	\$ 17,065	\$ 21,177	\$ 18,838
Past due	14,862	12,401	9,556
Total	<u>\$ 31,927</u>	<u>\$ 33,578</u>	<u>\$ 28,394</u>
Impaired accrual loans:			
Performing	3,900	2,887	8,820
Restructured	1,649	1,442	1,185
90 days or more past due	55	114	205
Total	<u>5,604</u>	<u>4,443</u>	<u>10,210</u>
Total impaired loans	<u>\$ 37,531</u>	<u>\$ 38,021</u>	<u>\$ 38,604</u>
Additional commitments to lend	\$ 150	\$ 191	\$ 354

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

	December 31, 2017			Year Ended December 31, 2017	
	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized on Impaired Loans
Impaired loans:					
With a related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 1,930	\$ 2,070	\$ 138	\$ 1,804	\$ 71
Production and intermediate-term	10,412	11,051	4,182	9,735	380
Farm-related business	—	—	—	—	—
Rural residential real estate	—	—	—	—	—
Total	\$ 12,342	\$ 13,121	\$ 4,320	\$ 11,539	\$ 451
With no related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 19,008	\$ 22,508	\$ —	\$ 17,772	\$ 694
Production and intermediate-term	4,169	7,746	—	3,897	153
Farm-related business	1,932	2,934	—	1,806	71
Rural residential real estate	80	208	—	75	3
Total	\$ 25,189	\$ 33,396	\$ —	\$ 23,550	\$ 921
Total impaired loans:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 20,938	\$ 24,578	\$ 138	\$ 19,576	\$ 765
Production and intermediate-term	14,581	18,797	4,182	13,632	533
Farm-related business	1,932	2,934	—	1,806	71
Rural residential real estate	80	208	—	75	3
Total	\$ 37,531	\$ 46,517	\$ 4,320	\$ 35,089	\$ 1,372
December 31, 2016					
	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized on Impaired Loans
Impaired loans:					
With a related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 2,593	\$ 2,753	\$ 218	\$ 2,579	\$ 80
Production and intermediate-term	4,940	5,698	513	4,912	152
Farm-related business	2,465	3,229	92	2,451	76
Rural residential real estate	—	—	—	—	—
Total	\$ 9,998	\$ 11,680	\$ 823	\$ 9,942	\$ 308
With no related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 21,485	\$ 24,460	\$ —	\$ 21,364	\$ 661
Production and intermediate-term	6,201	9,596	—	6,166	191
Farm-related business	192	430	—	191	6
Rural residential real estate	145	292	—	144	4
Total	\$ 28,023	\$ 34,778	\$ —	\$ 27,865	\$ 862
Total impaired loans:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 24,078	\$ 27,213	\$ 218	\$ 23,943	\$ 741
Production and intermediate-term	11,141	15,294	513	11,078	343
Farm-related business	2,657	3,659	92	2,642	82
Rural residential real estate	145	292	—	144	4
Total	\$ 38,021	\$ 46,458	\$ 823	\$ 37,807	\$ 1,170

	December 31, 2015			Year Ended December 31, 2015		
	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized on Impaired Loans	
Impaired loans:						
With a related allowance for credit losses:						
Real estate mortgage	\$ 10,132	\$ 10,831	\$ 2,308	\$ 9,983	\$	651
Production and intermediate-term	8,374	8,746	1,744	8,251		538
Processing and marketing	—	—	—	—		—
Farm-related business	2,765	3,359	163	2,724		178
Rural residential real estate	221	298	60	218		14
Total	<u>\$ 21,492</u>	<u>\$ 23,234</u>	<u>\$ 4,275</u>	<u>\$ 21,176</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>1,381</u>
With no related allowance for credit losses:						
Real estate mortgage	\$ 9,219	\$ 10,628	\$ —	\$ 9,085	\$	593
Production and intermediate-term	3,224	5,420	—	3,176		207
Processing and marketing	4,481	4,484	—	4,415		288
Farm-related business	—	—	—	—		—
Rural residential real estate	188	293	—	185		12
Total	<u>\$ 17,112</u>	<u>\$ 20,825</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 16,861</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>1,100</u>
Total impaired loans:						
Real estate mortgage	\$ 19,351	\$ 21,459	\$ 2,308	\$ 19,068	\$	1,244
Production and intermediate-term	11,598	14,166	1,744	11,427		745
Processing and marketing	4,481	4,484	—	4,415		288
Farm-related business	2,765	3,359	163	2,724		178
Rural residential real estate	409	591	60	403		26
Total	<u>\$ 38,604</u>	<u>\$ 44,059</u>	<u>\$ 4,275</u>	<u>\$ 38,037</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>2,481</u>

Interest income recognized on nonaccrual and accruing restructured loans was \$1,354, \$1,136, and \$2,464 in 2017, 2016, and 2015, respectively.

A summary of changes in the allowance for loan losses and period end recorded investment in loans is as follows:

	Real Estate Mortgage	Production and Intermediate- term	Agribusiness*	Communication	Rural Residential Real Estate	Total
Activity related to the allowance for credit losses:						
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$ 6,472	\$ 6,989	\$ 697	\$ –	\$ 325	\$ 14,483
Charge-offs	(138)	(492)	–	–	–	(630)
Recoveries	73	181	104	–	–	358
Provision for loan losses	(247)	3,618	(226)	80	25	3,250
Balance at December 31, 2017	\$ 6,160	\$ 10,296	\$ 575	\$ 80	\$ 350	\$ 17,461
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$ 6,920	\$ 6,594	\$ 613	\$ –	\$ 360	\$ 14,487
Charge-offs	(1,005)	(1,677)	(222)	–	(80)	(2,984)
Recoveries	147	83	–	–	–	230
Provision for loan losses	410	1,989	306	–	45	2,750
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$ 6,472	\$ 6,989	\$ 697	\$ –	\$ 325	\$ 14,483
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ 5,678	\$ 5,981	\$ 537	\$ –	\$ 269	\$ 12,465
Charge-offs	(372)	(740)	–	–	–	(1,112)
Recoveries	251	183	–	–	–	434
Provision for loan losses	1,363	1,170	76	–	91	2,700
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$ 6,920	\$ 6,594	\$ 613	\$ –	\$ 360	\$ 14,487
Allowance on loans evaluated for impairment:						
Individually	\$ 138	\$ 4,182	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 4,320
Collectively	6,022	6,114	575	80	350	13,141
Balance at December 31, 2017	\$ 6,160	\$ 10,296	\$ 575	\$ 80	\$ 350	\$ 17,461
Individually	\$ 218	\$ 513	\$ 92	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 823
Collectively	6,254	6,476	605	–	325	13,660
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$ 6,472	\$ 6,989	\$ 697	\$ –	\$ 325	\$ 14,483
Individually	\$ 2,308	\$ 1,744	\$ 163	\$ –	\$ 60	\$ 4,275
Collectively	4,612	4,850	450	–	300	10,212
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$ 6,920	\$ 6,594	\$ 613	\$ –	\$ 360	\$ 14,487
Recorded investment in loans evaluated for impairment:						
Individually	\$ 20,938	\$ 14,581	\$ 1,932	\$ –	\$ 80	\$ 37,531
Collectively	1,340,290	363,808	54,038	7,254	52,155	1,817,545
Balance at December 31, 2017	\$ 1,361,228	\$ 378,389	\$ 55,970	\$ 7,254	\$ 52,235	\$ 1,855,076
Individually	\$ 24,078	\$ 11,141	\$ 2,657	\$ –	\$ 145	\$ 38,021
Collectively	1,288,907	380,183	45,363	9,672	46,202	1,770,327
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$ 1,312,985	\$ 391,324	\$ 48,020	\$ 9,672	\$ 46,347	\$ 1,808,348
Individually	\$ 19,351	\$ 11,598	\$ 7,246	\$ –	\$ 409	\$ 38,604
Collectively	1,174,897	389,005	46,900	5,420	46,487	1,662,709
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$ 1,194,248	\$ 400,603	\$ 54,146	\$ 5,420	\$ 46,896	\$ 1,701,313

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

To mitigate risk of loan losses, the Association may enter into guarantee arrangements with certain GSEs, including the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (Farmer Mac), and state or federal agencies. These guarantees generally remain in place until the loans are paid in full or expire and give the Association the right to be reimbursed for losses incurred or to sell designated loans to the guarantor in the event of default (typically four months past due), subject to certain conditions. The guaranteed balance of designated loans under these agreements was \$46,005, \$44,334, and \$48,726 at December 31, 2017, 2016, and 2015, respectively. Fees paid for such guarantee commitments totaled \$38, \$54, and \$76 for 2017, 2016, and 2015, respectively. These amounts are classified as noninterest expense.

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.

Outstanding Recorded Investment	Year Ended December 31, 2017				Charge-offs
	Interest Concessions	Principal Concessions	Other Concessions	Total	
Pre-modification:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ –	\$ 151	\$ –	\$ 151	
Production and intermediate-term	–	616	–	616	
Total	\$ –	\$ 767	\$ –	\$ 767	
Post-modification:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ –	\$ 151	\$ –	\$ 151	\$ –
Production and intermediate-term	–	616	–	616	–
Total	\$ –	\$ 767	\$ –	\$ 767	\$ –

Year Ended December 31, 2016					
Outstanding Recorded Investment	Interest Concessions	Principal Concessions	Other Concessions	Total	Charge-offs
Pre-modification:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ -	\$ 1,324	\$ -	\$ 1,324	
Production and intermediate-term	1,112	1,091	-	2,203	
Total	\$ 1,112	\$ 2,415	\$ -	\$ 3,527	
Post-modification:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ -	\$ 988	\$ -	\$ 988	\$ -
Production and intermediate-term	1,112	1,091	-	2,203	-
Total	\$ 1,112	\$ 2,079	\$ -	\$ 3,191	\$ -

Year Ended December 31, 2015					
Outstanding Recorded Investment	Interest Concessions	Principal Concessions	Other Concessions	Total	Charge-offs
Pre-modification:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 2,400	\$ 427	\$ -	\$ 2,827	
Production and intermediate-term	400	3,717	-	4,117	
Total	\$ 2,800	\$ 4,144	\$ -	\$ 6,944	
Post-modification:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 2,460	\$ 427	\$ -	\$ 2,887	\$ -
Production and intermediate-term	400	3,717	-	4,117	-
Total	\$ 2,860	\$ 4,144	\$ -	\$ 7,004	\$ -

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	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Real estate mortgage	\$ -	\$ 60	\$ 405
Production and intermediate-term	216	78	1,586
Total	\$ 216	\$ 138	\$ 1,991

The following table provides information at each 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		
	December 31,			December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015	2017	2016	2015
Real estate mortgage	\$ 2,492	\$ 2,526	\$ 2,016	\$ 1,391	\$ 1,550	\$ 917
Production and intermediate-term	4,318	5,190	3,978	3,770	4,724	3,892
Farm related business	1,740	2,465	2,765	1,740	2,465	2,765
Rural residential real estate	25	29	35	25	29	35
Total Loans	\$ 8,575	\$ 10,210	\$ 8,794	\$ 6,926	\$ 8,768	\$ 7,609
Additional commitments to lend	\$ 130	\$ -	\$ -			

The following table presents information as of period end:

	December 31, 2017
Carrying amount of foreclosed residential real estate properties held as a result of obtaining physical possession	\$ -
Recorded investment of consumer mortgage loans secured by residential real estate for which formal foreclosure proceedings are in process	\$ -

Note 4 — Investments**Investments in Other Farm Credit Institutions**

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. The Association is required to maintain ownership in 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. Accounting for this investment is on the cost plus allocated equities basis.

The Association's investment in the Bank totaled \$19,885 for 2017, \$18,878 for 2016 and \$24,557 for 2015. The Association owns 7.43 percent of the issued stock of the Bank as of December 31, 2017 net of any reciprocal investment. As of that date, the Bank's assets totaled \$32.5 billion and shareholders' equity totaled \$2.2 billion. The Bank's earnings were \$345 million for 2017. In addition, the Association had \$878 investments related to other Farm Credit institutions at December 31, 2017.

Note 5 — Real Estate and Other Property**Premises and Equipment**

Premises and equipment consists of the following:

	December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Land	\$ 3,842	\$ 3,828	\$ 3,584
Buildings and improvements	8,556	8,516	6,556
Furniture and equipment	5,609	5,685	5,158
	18,007	18,029	15,298
Less: accumulated depreciation	7,865	7,801	7,263
Total	\$ 10,142	\$ 10,228	\$ 8,035

Other Property Owned

Net (gains) losses on other property owned consist of the following:

	December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
(Gains) losses on sale, net	\$ 655	\$ 188	\$ —
Carrying value unrealized (gains) losses	(67)	(8)	294
Operating (income) expense, net	27	106	157
(Gains) losses on other property owned, net	\$ 615	\$ 286	\$ 451

Gains on sales of other property owned were deferred if the sales involved financing from the Association and did not meet the criteria for immediate recognition. Deferred gains totaled \$145, \$150, and \$156 at December 31, 2017, 2016, and 2015, respectively.

Note 6 — Debt**Notes Payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank**

Under the Farm Credit Act, the Association is obligated to borrow only from the Bank, unless the Bank approves borrowing from other funding sources. The borrowing relationship is established with the Bank through a General Financing Agreement (GFA). The GFA utilizes the Association's credit and fiscal performance as criteria for

establishing a line of credit on which the Association may draw funds. The GFA has a one year term which expires on December 31 and is renewable each year. The Association has no reason to believe the GFA will not be renewed upon expiration. The Bank, consistent with FCA regulations, has established limitations on the Association's ability to borrow funds based on specified factors or formulas relating primarily to credit quality and financial condition. At December 31, 2017, the Association's notes payable were within the specified limitations.

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 terms of the revolving lines of credit are governed by the GFA. Interest rates on both variable and fixed rate advances are generally established loan-by-loan, based on the Bank's marginal cost of funds, capital position, operating costs and return objectives. In the event of prepayment of any portion of a fixed rate advance, the Association may incur a prepayment penalty in accordance with the terms of the GFA, which will be included in interest expense. The interest rate is periodically adjusted by the Bank based upon an agreement between the Bank and the Association.

The weighted average interest rates on the variable rate advances were 2.60 percent for LIBOR-based loans and 2.65 percent for Prime-based loans, and the weighted average remaining maturities were 4.2 years and 8.7 years, respectively, at December 31, 2017. The weighted-average interest rate on the fixed rate and adjustable rate mortgage (ARM) loans which are match funded by the Bank was 3.17 percent, and the weighted average remaining maturity was 12.8 years at December 31, 2017. The weighted-average interest rate on all interest-bearing notes payable was 3.06 percent and the weighted-average remaining maturity was 11.3 years at December 31, 2017. Gross notes payable consists of approximately 80.46 percent fixed rate and 19.54 percent variable rate portions, representing a match-funding of the Association's loan volume at December 31, 2017. Notes payable to the Bank, as reflected on the Consolidated Balance Sheets, also includes a credit which reduces the note payable and corresponding interest expense. The weighted average maturities described above are related to matched-funded loans. The direct note itself has an annual maturity as prescribed in the GFA.

Note 7 — Members' Equity

A description of the Association's capitalization requirements, protection mechanisms, regulatory capitalization requirements and restrictions, and equities are provided below:

- A. Capital Stock and Participation Certificates:** In accordance with the Farm Credit Act and the Association's capitalization bylaws, each borrower is required to invest in Class C Common Stock for agricultural loans or Participation Certificates in the case of rural home and farm-related business loans, as a condition of borrowing. The initial borrower investment, through either purchase or transfer, must be a minimum of 2 percent of the loan amount or \$1 thousand, or such higher amount as determined by the Board. The Board of Directors may

increase the amount of investment if necessary to meet the Association's capital needs. Loans designated for sale or sold into the Secondary Market on or after April 16, 1996 will have no voting stock or participation certificate purchase requirement if sold within 180 days following the date of designation.

The borrower acquires ownership of the capital stock or participation certificates at the time the loan is made, but usually does not make a cash investment. The aggregate par value is generally added to the principal amount of the related loan obligation. The Association retains a first lien on the stock or participation certificates owned by borrowers. Retirement of such equities will generally be at the lower of par or book value, and repayment of a loan does not automatically result in retirement of the corresponding stock or participation certificates.

B. Regulatory Capitalization Requirements and Restrictions: An FCA regulation empowers it to direct a transfer of funds or equities by one or more System institutions to another System institution under specified circumstances. The Association has not been called upon to initiate any transfers and is not aware of any proposed action under this regulation.

There are currently no prohibitions in place that would prevent the Association from retiring stock, distributing earnings, or paying dividends per the statutory and regulatory restrictions, and the Association has no reason to believe any such restrictions may apply in the future.

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

equivalents (UREE) leverage ratio. The permanent capital ratio (PCR) remains in effect.

The ratios are calculated using three-month average daily balances, in accordance with FCA regulations, as follows:

- The CET1 capital ratio is the sum of statutory minimum purchased borrower stock, other required borrower stock held for a minimum of 7 years, allocated equities held for a minimum of 7 years or not subject to revolvement, unallocated retained earnings, paid-in capital, less certain regulatory required deductions including the amount of investments in other System institutions, divided by average risk-adjusted assets.
- The tier 1 capital ratio is CET1 capital plus non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock, divided by average risk-adjusted assets.
- The total capital ratio is tier 1 capital plus other required borrower stock held for a minimum of 5 years, subordinated debt and limited-life preferred stock greater than 5 years to maturity at issuance subject to certain limitations, allowance for loan losses and reserve for unfunded commitments under certain limitations less certain investments in other System institutions under the corresponding deduction approach, divided by average risk-adjusted assets.
- The permanent capital ratio is all at-risk borrower stock, any allocated excess stock, unallocated retained earnings, paid-in capital, subordinated debt and preferred stock subject to certain limitations, less certain investments in other System institutions, divided by PCR risk-adjusted assets.
- The tier 1 leverage ratio is tier 1 capital, divided by average assets less regulatory deductions to tier 1 capital.
- The UREE leverage ratio is unallocated retained earnings, paid-in capital, and allocated surplus not subject to revolvement less certain regulatory required deductions including the amount of allocated investments in other System institutions divided by average assets less regulatory deductions to tier 1 capital.

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 December 31, 2017
Risk-adjusted ratios:				
CET1 Capital Ratio	4.5%	0.625%	5.125%	20.93%
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	6.0%	0.625%	6.625%	20.93%
Total Capital Ratio	8.0%	0.625%	8.625%	21.72%
Permanent Capital Ratio	7.0%	0.0%	7.0%	21.09%
Non-risk-adjusted:				
Tier 1 Leverage Ratio	4.0%	1.0%	5.0%	21.41%
UREE Leverage Ratio	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%	21.59%

* The capital conservation buffers have a 3 year phase-in period and will become fully effective January 1, 2020. Risk-adjusted ratio minimums will increase 0.625% each year until fully phased in. There is no phase-in period for the tier 1 leverage ratio.

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

- C. **Description of Equities:** The Association is authorized to issue or have outstanding Class D Preferred Stock, Classes A and C Common Stock, Participation Certificates and such other classes of equity as may be provided for in amendments to the bylaws in such amounts as may be necessary to conduct the Association’s business. All stock and participation certificates have a par or face value of five dollars (\$5.00) per share.

The Association had the following shares outstanding at December 31, 2017:

Class	Protected	Shares Outstanding	
		Number	Aggregate Par Value
C Common/Voting	No	1,955,911	\$ 9,780
Participation Certificates/Nonvoting	No	142,685	713
Total Capital Stock and Participation Certificates		2,098,596	\$ 10,493

At-risk common stock and participation certificates are retired at the sole discretion of the Board at book value not to exceed par or face amounts, provided the minimum capital adequacy standards established by the Board are met.

Retained Earnings

The Association maintains an unallocated retained earnings account and an allocated retained earnings account. The minimum aggregate amount of these two accounts is determined by the Board. At the end of any fiscal year, if the retained earnings accounts otherwise would be less than the minimum amount determined by the Board as necessary to maintain adequate capital reserves to meet the commitments of the Association, the Association shall apply earnings for the year to the unallocated retained earnings account in such amounts as may be determined necessary by the Board.

The Association maintains an allocated retained earnings account consisting of earnings held and allocated to borrowers on a patronage basis. In the event of a net loss for any fiscal year, such allocated retained earnings account will be subject to full impairment in the order specified in the bylaws beginning with the most recent allocation.

The Association has a first lien and security interest on all retained earnings account allocations owned by any borrowers, and all distributions thereof, as additional collateral for their indebtedness to the Association. When the debt of a borrower is in default or is in the process of final liquidation by payment or otherwise, the Association, upon approval of the Board, may order any and all retained earnings account allocations owned by such borrower to be applied on the indebtedness.

Allocated equities shall be retired solely at the discretion of the Board provided that minimum capital standards established by the FCA and the Board are met. Nonqualified retained surplus is considered to be permanently invested in the Association and as such, there is no plan to revolve or retire this surplus. All nonqualified distributions are tax deductible only when redeemed.

At December 31, 2017, allocated members’ equity consisted of \$92,568 of nonqualified retained surplus.

Patronage Distributions

Prior to the beginning of any fiscal year, the Board, by adoption of a resolution, may obligate the Association to distribute to borrowers on a patronage basis all or any portion of available net earnings for such fiscal year or for that and subsequent fiscal years. Patronage distributions are based on the proportion of the borrower’s interest to the amount of interest earned by the Association on its total loans unless another proportionate patronage basis is approved by the Board.

If the Association meets its capital adequacy standards after making the patronage distributions, the patronage distributions may be in cash, authorized stock of the Association, allocations of earnings retained in an allocated members’ equity account, or any one or more of such forms of distribution. Patronage distributions of the Association’s earnings may be paid on either a qualified or nonqualified basis, or a combination of both, as determined by the Board. A minimum of 20 percent of the total qualified patronage distribution to any borrower for any fiscal year shall always be paid in cash.

The patronage distributions accrued at year-end are based on estimates. The actual amounts distributed may vary from these estimates. Differences are reflected as distribution adjustments in the Consolidated Statements of Changes in Members’ Equity.

Dividends

Dividends may be paid on stock and participation certificates as determined by the Board’s resolution. Dividends may not be paid on common stock and participation certificates during any fiscal year with respect to which the Association has obligated itself to distribute earnings on a patronage basis pursuant to the bylaws. The rate of dividend paid on Class D Preferred Stock for any fiscal year may not be less than the rate of dividend paid on common stock or participation certificates for such year. All dividends shall be paid on a per share basis. Dividends on common stock and participation certificates shall be noncumulative without preference between classes.

Dividends may not be declared if, after recording the liability, the Association would not meet its capital adequacy standards. No dividends were declared by the Association for any of the periods included in these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Transfer

Common stocks and participation certificates may be transferred to persons or entities eligible to purchase or hold such equities under the bylaws. Class D Preferred Stock may be transferred in the manner set forth in the resolution authorizing its issuance.

Impairment

Any net losses recorded by the Association shall first be applied against unallocated members' equity. To the extent that such losses would exceed unallocated members' equity, such losses would be applied consistent with the Association's bylaws and distributed pro rata to each share and/or unit outstanding in the class, in the following order:

1. Nonqualified allocated members equity beginning with the most recent allocation
2. Qualified allocated members equity beginning with the most recent allocation
3. Classes A and C Common Stock and Participation Certificates
4. Class D Preferred Stock

Liquidation

In the event of liquidation or dissolution of the Association, any assets of the Association remaining after payment or retirement of all liabilities should be distributed to the

holders of the outstanding stock and participation certificates in the following order:

1. Holders of Class D Preferred Stock until an amount equal to the aggregate par value of shares of Class D Preferred Stock then outstanding has been distributed to the holders;
2. Holders of Class A Stock, Class C Stock, and Participation Certificates pro rata in proportion to the number of shares or units each such class of stock and participation certificates then outstanding until an amount equal to the aggregate par value (or face value) of such shares or units has been distributed to the holders;
3. Holders of Allocated Surplus to the extent evidenced by qualified written notices of allocation, pro rata, on the basis of the oldest allocations first, until an amount equal to the total account has been distributed to such holders;
4. Holders of Allocated Surplus to the extent evidenced by nonqualified written notice of allocation, pro rata, on the basis of the oldest allocations first, until an amount equal the total account has been distributed to such holders;
5. Any remaining assets of the Association after such distributions shall be distributed to Patrons, past and present, in proportion to which the aggregate patronage of each such Patron bears to the total patronage of all such parties insofar as practicable, unless as otherwise provided by law.

D. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (AOCI):

	Changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income by Component (a)					
	For the years ended December 31,					
	2017		2016		2015	
Employee Benefit Plans:						
Balance at beginning of period	\$	(24)	\$	(22)	\$	(27)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications		(7)		(3)		4
Amounts reclassified from AOCI		1		1		1
Net current period OCI		(6)		(2)		5
Balance at end of period	\$	(30)	\$	(24)	\$	(22)

	Reclassifications Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (b)				
	Year to Date				
	2017	2016	2015	Income Statement Line Item	
Defined Benefit Pension Plans:					
Periodic pension costs	\$	(1)	\$	(1)	See Note 9.
Amounts reclassified	\$	(1)	\$	(1)	

(a) Amounts in parentheses indicate debits to AOCI.
 (b) Amounts in parentheses indicate debits to profit/loss.

Note 8 — Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is defined as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

Accounting guidance establishes a hierarchy for disclosure of fair value measurements to maximize the use of observable inputs, that is, inputs that reflect the assumptions market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability based on

market data obtained from sources independent of the reporting entity. The hierarchy is based upon the transparency of inputs to the valuation of an asset or liability as of the measurement date. A financial instrument's categorization within the hierarchy tiers is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Estimating the fair value of the Association's investment in the Bank and Other Farm Credit Institutions is not practicable because the stock is not traded. The net investment is a

requirement of borrowing from the Bank and is carried at cost plus allocated equities.

The classifications within the fair value hierarchy (See Note 2) are as follows:

Level 1

Assets held in trust funds, related to deferred compensation plans, and assets held in mutual funds, related to the Association's Corporate Giving Fund, are classified as Level 1. The trust funds include investments in securities that are actively traded and have quoted net asset value prices that are directly observable in the marketplace.

For cash, the carrying value is primarily utilized as a reasonable estimate of fair value.

Level 2

The Association had no Level 2 assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

Level 3

Because no active market exists for the Association's accruing loans, fair value is estimated by discounting the expected future cash flows using the Association's current interest rates at which similar loans currently would be made to borrowers with similar credit risk. The loan portfolio is segregated into pools of loans with homogeneous characteristics based upon repricing and credit risk. Expected future cash flows and interest rates reflecting appropriate credit risk are separately determined for each individual pool.

Fair values of loans in a nonaccrual status are estimated to be the carrying amount of the loan less specific reserves. Certain loans evaluated for impairment under FASB guidance have fair values based upon the underlying collateral, as the loans were collateral-dependent. Specific reserves were established for these loans when the value of the collateral, less estimated cost to sell, was less than the principal balance of the loan. The fair value measurement process uses independent appraisals and other market-based information, but in many cases it also requires significant input based on management's knowledge of and judgment about current market conditions, specific issues relating to the collateral and other matters.

Notes payable are segregated into pricing pools according to the types and terms of the loans (or other assets) which they fund. Fair value of the notes payable is estimated by discounting the anticipated cash flows of each pricing pool using the current rate that would be charged for additional borrowings. For purposes of this estimate it is assumed the cash flow on the notes is equal to the principal payments on the Association's loan receivables. This assumption implies that earnings on the Association's interest margin are used to fund operating expenses and capital expenditures.

Other property owned is classified as a Level 3 asset. The fair value is generally determined using formal appraisals of each individual property. These assets are held for sale. Costs to sell represent transaction costs and are not included as a component of the fair value of other property owned. Other property owned consists of real and personal property acquired through foreclosure or deed in lieu of foreclosure and is carried as an asset held for sale, which is generally not its highest and best use. These properties are part of the Association's credit risk mitigation efforts, not its ongoing business. In addition, FCA regulations require that these types of property be disposed of within a reasonable period of time.

For commitments to extend credit, the estimated market value of off-balance-sheet commitments is minimal since the committed rate approximates current rates offered for commitments with similar rate and maturity characteristics; therefore, the related credit risk is not significant.

There were no Level 3 assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis for the periods presented. The Association had no transfers of assets or liabilities into or out of Level 1 or Level 2 during the periods presented.

Fair values are estimated at each period end date for assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis. Fair values are estimated at least annually, or when information suggests a significant change in value, for assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring 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.

December 31, 2017					
	Total Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value
Recurring Measurements					
Assets:					
Assets held in trust funds	\$ 2,183	\$ 2,183	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 2,183
Recurring Assets	\$ 2,183	\$ 2,183	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 2,183
Liabilities:					
Recurring Liabilities	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –
Nonrecurring Measurements					
Assets:					
Impaired loans	\$ 8,022	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 8,022	\$ 8,022
Other property owned	1,221	–	–	1,354	1,354
Nonrecurring Assets	\$ 9,243	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 9,376	\$ 9,376
Other Financial Instruments					
Assets:					
Cash	\$ 5,082	\$ 5,082	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 5,082
Loans	1,820,854	–	–	1,805,958	1,805,958
Other Financial Assets	\$ 1,825,936	\$ 5,082	\$ –	\$ 1,805,958	\$ 1,811,040
Liabilities:					
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	\$ 1,437,895	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 1,425,367	\$ 1,425,367
Other Financial Liabilities	\$ 1,437,895	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 1,425,367	\$ 1,425,367

December 31, 2016					
	Total Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value
Recurring Measurements					
Assets:					
Assets held in trust funds	\$ 1,611	\$ 1,611	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 1,611
Recurring Assets	\$ 1,611	\$ 1,611	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 1,611
Liabilities:					
Recurring Liabilities	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –
Nonrecurring Measurements					
Assets:					
Impaired loans	\$ 9,175	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 9,175	\$ 9,175
Other property owned	2,467	–	–	2,735	2,735
Nonrecurring Assets	\$ 11,642	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 11,910	\$ 11,910
Other Financial Instruments					
Assets:					
Cash	\$ 5,730	\$ 5,730	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 5,730
Loans	1,776,655	–	–	1,759,497	1,759,497
Other Financial Assets	\$ 1,782,385	\$ 5,730	\$ –	\$ 1,759,497	\$ 1,765,227
Liabilities:					
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	\$ 1,423,922	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 1,404,483	\$ 1,404,483
Other Financial Liabilities	\$ 1,423,922	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 1,404,483	\$ 1,404,483

December 31, 2015						
	Total Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value	
Recurring Measurements						
Assets:						
Assets held in trust funds	\$ 1,358	\$ 1,358	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,358	
Recurring Assets	\$ 1,358	\$ 1,358	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,358	
Liabilities:						
Recurring Liabilities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Nonrecurring Measurements						
Assets:						
Impaired loans	\$ 17,217	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 17,217	\$ 17,217	
Other property owned	4,803	-	-	5,320	5,320	
Nonrecurring Assets	\$ 22,020	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 22,537	\$ 22,537	
Other Financial Instruments						
Assets:						
Cash	\$ 2,945	\$ 2,945	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,945	
Loans	1,663,198	-	-	1,661,915	1,661,915	
Other Financial Assets	\$ 1,666,143	\$ 2,945	\$ -	\$ 1,661,915	\$ 1,664,860	
Liabilities:						
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	\$ 1,354,433	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,347,654	\$ 1,347,654	
Other Financial Liabilities	\$ 1,354,433	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,347,654	\$ 1,347,654	

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	\$ 9,376	Appraisal	Income and expense	*
			Comparable sales	*
			Replacement costs	*
			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 rates
		Probability of default
		Loss severity

Note 9 — Employee Benefit Plans

The Association participates in three District sponsored benefit plans. These plans include a multi-employer defined benefit pension plan, the AgFirst Farm Credit Retirement Plan which is a final average pay plan (FAP Plan). In addition, the Association participates in a multi-employer defined benefit other postretirement benefits plan (OPEB Plan), the Farm Credit Benefits Alliance Retiree and Disabled Medical and Dental Plan, and a defined contribution 401(k) plan. The risks of participating in these multi-employer plans are different from single-employer plans in the following aspects:

1. Assets contributed to multi-employer plans by one employer may be used to provide benefits to employees of other participating employers.
2. If a participating employer stops contributing to the plan, the unfunded obligations of the plan may be borne by the remaining participating employers.
3. If the Association chooses to stop participating in some of its multi-employer plans, the Association may be required to contribute to eliminate the underfunded status of the plan.

The Association previously participated in a separate multi-employer plan, the AgFirst Farm Credit Cash Balance Retirement Plan which is a cash balance plan (CB Plan). In November 2014, the AgFirst Plan Sponsor Committee approved and executed amendments to the CB Plan that included the following changes:

1. The CB Plan was closed to new participants effective as of December 31, 2014. Based on the plan's eligibility provisions, this change affected employees hired on or after November 4, 2014.
2. Employer contributions were discontinued effective as of January 1, 2015.
3. All participants who were not already fully vested in the CB Plan became fully vested as of December 31, 2014.
4. The CB Plan was terminated effective as of December 31, 2015.

Curtailment accounting, as prescribed in ASC 715 "Compensation – Retirement Benefits", was initiated upon execution of the plan amendments and did not have a material impact on the Association's financial condition or results of operations.

A favorable determination letter was received from the Internal Revenue Service, and as a result of the termination of the CB Plan, vested benefits were distributed to participants in 2017.

Beginning on January 1, 2015, for participants in the CB Plan and eligible employees hired on or after November 4, 2014, additional employer contributions are made to the 401(k) Plan equal to 3.00 percent of the participants' eligible compensation.

The District's multiemployer plans are not subject to ERISA and no Form 5500 is required to be filed. As such, the following information is neither available for nor applicable to the plans:

1. The Employee Identification Number (EIN) and three-digit Pension Plan Number
2. The most recent Pension Protection Act (PPA) zone status. Among other factors, plans in the red zone are generally less than 65 percent funded, plans in the yellow zone are less than 80 percent funded, and plans in the green zone are at least 80 percent funded.
3. The "FIP/RP Status" indicating whether a financial improvement plan (FIP) or a rehabilitation plan (RP) is either pending or has been implemented.
4. The expiration date(s) of collective-bargaining agreement(s).

During 2017, the method of recording expenses at participating District entities for the FAP and OPEB Plans was modified. Prior to 2017, expense was recorded based on allocations of actuarially-determined costs and any differences between recorded expense and actual contributions were recorded in Other Assets or Other Liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. For 2017 and future years, participating entities will record employee benefit costs based on the actual contributions to the Plans. This change caused the Association to modify its accounting estimates recorded in Other Assets and Other Liabilities since the assets and liabilities do not impact future contributions to the Plans. The change in estimate resulted in the reduction of Other Assets by \$1,374 and the reduction of Other Liabilities by \$9,564 on the Association's Balance Sheets, and a total reduction of employee benefit costs on the Association's Statements of Income of \$8,190 during 2017.

The FAP Plan includes other District employees that are not employees of the Association and is accounted for as a multiemployer plan. The related net benefit plan obligations are not included in the Association's Balance Sheets but are included in the Combined Balance Sheets for the AgFirst District. FAP Plan expenses included in employee benefit costs on the Association's Statements of Income were \$2,888 for 2017, \$3,512 for 2016, and \$3,462 for 2015. At December 31, 2017, 2016, and 2015, the total liability balance for the FAP Plan presented in the District Combined Balance Sheets is \$139,104, \$119,000, and \$123,902, respectively. The FAP Plan is 86.41%, 86.96%, and 85.73% percent funded to the projected benefit obligation as of December 31, 2017, 2016, and 2015, respectively.

In addition to providing pension benefits, the Association provides certain medical and dental benefits for eligible retired employees through the OPEB Plan. Substantially all of the Association employees may become eligible for the benefits if they reach early retirement age while working for the Association. Early retirement age is defined as a minimum of age 55 and 10 years of service. Employees hired after December 31, 2002, and employees who separate from service between age 50 and age 55, are required to pay the full cost of their retiree health insurance coverage. Employees who retire subsequent to December 1, 2007 are no longer provided retiree life insurance benefits. The OPEB Plan includes other Farm Credit System employees that are not employees of the Association or District and is accounted for as a multiemployer plan. The related net benefit plan obligations are not included in the Association's Balance Sheets but are included in the Combined Statement of Condition for the Farm Credit System. The OPEB Plan is unfunded with expenses paid as incurred. Postretirement

benefits other than pensions included in employee benefit costs on the Association's Statements of Income were \$411 for 2017, \$873 for 2016, and \$1,152 for 2015. At December 31, 2017, the total AgFirst District liability balance for the OPEB Plan presented in the Farm Credit System Combined Statement of Condition is \$216,259.

The Association also participates in a defined contribution Farm Credit Benefits Alliance (FCBA) 401(k) Plan (401(k) Plan), which qualifies as a 401(k) plan as defined by the Internal Revenue Code. For employees hired on or prior to December 31, 2002, the Association contributes \$0.50 for each \$1.00 of the employee's first 6.00 percent of contribution (based on total compensation) up to the maximum employer contribution of 3.00 percent of total compensation. For employees hired on or after January 1, 2003, the Association contributes \$1.00 for each \$1.00 of the employee's first 6.00 percent of contribution up to the maximum employer contribution of 6.00 percent of total compensation. Employee deferrals are not to exceed the maximum deferral as determined and adjusted by the Internal Revenue Service. The 401(k) Plan costs are expensed as funded. Employer contributions to this plan included in salaries and employee benefit costs were \$772, \$692, and \$632 for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016, and 2015, respectively. Beginning in 2015, contributions include additional amounts related to the discontinuation of the CB Plan as discussed above.

FASB guidance further requires the determination of the fair value of plan assets and recognition of actuarial gains and losses, prior service costs or credits, and transition assets or obligations as a component of AOCI. Under the guidance, these amounts are subsequently recognized as components of net periodic benefit costs over time. For 2017, 2016, and 2015, \$(6), \$(2) and \$5, respectively, has been recognized as a net debit, net debit and net credit to AOCI to reflect these elements.

In addition to the multi-employer plans described above, the Association sponsors nonqualified supplemental retirement and 401(k) plans. The supplemental retirement plan is unfunded and had a projected benefit obligation of \$120 and a net under-funded status of \$120 at December 31, 2017. Assumptions used to determine the projected benefit obligation as of December 31, 2017 included a discount rate of 3.75 percent. The expenses of these nonqualified plans included in employee benefit costs were \$6, \$9, and \$8 for 2017, 2016, and 2015, respectively.

Additional information for the above may be found in Note 9 in the Notes to the Combined Financial Statements of AgFirst Farm Credit Bank and District Associations' Annual Report and the Notes to the Annual Information Statement of the Farm Credit System.

Note 10 — Related Party Transactions

In the ordinary course of business, the Association enters into loan transactions with officers and directors of the Association, their immediate families and other organizations with which such persons may be associated. Such loans are subject to special approval requirements contained in the FCA regulations and are made on the same terms, including interest rates, amortization schedule, and collateral, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with unaffiliated borrowers.

Total loans to such persons at December 31, 2017 amounted to \$8,231. During 2017, \$2,373 of new loans were made and repayments totaled \$2,298. In the opinion of management, none of these loans outstanding at December 31, 2017 involved more than a normal risk of collectability.

Note 11 — Commitments and Contingencies

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.

In the normal course of business, the Association may participate in financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk to satisfy the financing needs of its borrowers. These financial instruments may include commitments to extend credit or letters of credit.

The instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit risk in excess of the amount recognized in the financial statements. Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a borrower as long as there is not a violation of any condition established in the contract. Commercial letters of credit are agreements to pay a beneficiary under conditions specified in the letter of credit. Commitments and letters of credit generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee.

Since many of these commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total commitments do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. However, these credit-related financial instruments have off-balance-sheet credit risk because their amounts are not reflected on the Consolidated Balance Sheets until funded or drawn upon. The credit risk associated with issuing commitments and letters of credit is substantially the same as that involved in extending loans to borrowers and management applies the same credit policies to these commitments. Upon fully funding a commitment, the credit risk amounts are equal to the contract amounts, assuming that borrowers fail completely to meet their obligations and the collateral or other security is of no value. The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary upon extension of credit, is based on management's credit evaluation of the borrower. At December 31, 2017, \$197,035 of commitments to extend credit and no commercial letters of credit were outstanding. At December 31, 2017, there was no reserve for unfunded commitments included in Other Liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The Association also participates in standby letters of credit to satisfy the financing needs of its borrowers. These letters of credit are irrevocable agreements to guarantee payments of specified financial obligations. At December 31, 2017,

standby letters of credit outstanding totaled \$502 with expiration dates ranging from January 1, 2018 to October 1, 2022. The maximum potential amount of future payments that may be required under these guarantees was \$502.

Note 12 — Income Taxes

The provision (benefit) for income taxes follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Current:			
Federal	\$ 40	\$ 27	\$ 4
State	9	11	10
	<u>49</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>14</u>
Deferred:			
Federal	—	—	—
State	—	—	—
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total provision (benefit) for income taxes	<u>\$ 49</u>	<u>\$ 38</u>	<u>\$ 14</u>

The provision (benefit) for income tax differs from the amount of income tax determined by applying the applicable U.S. statutory federal income tax rate to pretax income as follows:

	December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Federal tax at statutory rate	\$ 19,947	\$ 15,140	\$ 15,440
State tax, net	6	7	4
Patronage distributions	(9,562)	(5,250)	(5,250)
Tax-exempt FLCA earnings	(8,750)	(11,257)	(10,408)
Change in valuation allowance	(3,884)	1,570	273
Other	171	(172)	(45)
Deferred tax rate change	2,121	—	—
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	<u>\$ 49</u>	<u>\$ 38</u>	<u>\$ 14</u>

In late December 2017, federal tax legislation was enacted which, among other things, lowered the federal corporate tax rate from 35% to 21% beginning on January 1, 2018. The change to the lower corporate tax rate led to an insignificant remeasurement of the deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax

assets in 2017, the period of enactment. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are comprised of the following at:

	December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Deferred income tax assets:			
Allowance for loan losses	\$ 2,661	\$ 2,955	\$ 2,668
Annual leave	334	542	521
Nonaccrual loan interest	717	870	598
Pensions and other postretirement benefits	539	4,314	4,044
Deferred incentive	257	399	300
Gross deferred tax assets	<u>4,508</u>	<u>9,080</u>	<u>8,131</u>
Less: valuation allowance	<u>(4,149)</u>	<u>(8,033)</u>	<u>(6,463)</u>
Gross deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowance	<u>359</u>	<u>1,047</u>	<u>1,668</u>
Deferred income tax liabilities:			
Loan origination fees	(297)	(436)	(382)
Pensions and other postretirement benefits	—	(535)	(1,080)
Depreciation	(62)	(76)	(206)
Gross deferred tax liability	<u>(359)</u>	<u>(1,047)</u>	<u>(1,668)</u>
Net deferred tax asset (liability)	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

At December 31, 2017, deferred income taxes have not been provided by the Association on approximately \$1.6 million of patronage refunds received from the Bank prior to January 1, 1993. Such refunds, distributed in the form of stock, are subject to tax only upon conversion to cash. The tax liability related to future conversions is not expected to be material.

The Association recorded a valuation allowance of \$4,149, \$8,033, and \$6,463 as of December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The Association will continue to evaluate the realizability of these deferred tax assets and adjust the valuation allowance accordingly.

There were no uncertain tax positions identified related to the current year and the Association has no unrecognized tax benefits at December 31, 2017 for which liabilities have been established. The Association recognizes interest and penalties, if any, related to unrecognized tax benefits as a component of income tax expense. The tax years that remain open for federal and major state income tax jurisdictions are 2014 and forward.

Note 13 — Additional Financial Information

Quarterly Financial Information (Unaudited)

	2017				
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total
Net interest income	\$ 13,328	\$ 13,633	\$ 13,611	\$ 13,625	\$ 54,197
Provision for (reversal of allowance for) loan losses	500	250	—	2,500	3,250
Noninterest income (expense), net	(4,586)	(4,275)	(3,512)	18,370	5,997
Net income	<u>\$ 8,242</u>	<u>\$ 9,108</u>	<u>\$ 10,099</u>	<u>\$ 29,495</u>	<u>\$ 56,944</u>

	2016				
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total
Net interest income	\$ 12,586	\$ 12,655	\$ 12,882	\$ 13,037	\$ 51,160
Provision for (reversal of allowance for) loan losses	500	1,000	250	1,000	2,750
Noninterest income (expense), net	(3,483)	(3,617)	(3,201)	5,111	(5,190)
Net income	<u>\$ 8,603</u>	<u>\$ 8,038</u>	<u>\$ 9,431</u>	<u>\$ 17,148</u>	<u>\$ 43,220</u>

	2015				
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total
Net interest income	\$ 12,420	\$ 12,371	\$ 12,360	\$ 12,921	\$ 50,072
Provision for (reversal of allowance for) loan losses	–	1,000	1,000	700	2,700
Noninterest income (expense), net	(3,720)	(3,340)	(2,756)	6,543	(3,273)
Net income	\$ 8,700	\$ 8,031	\$ 8,604	\$ 18,764	\$ 44,099

Note 14 — Subsequent Events

The Association evaluated subsequent events and determined that, except as described below, there were none requiring disclosure through March 13, 2018, which was the date the financial statements were issued.

Subsequent to December 31, 2017, the Board of Directors at the February 2018 board meeting approved a cash patronage refund to customers in the amount of \$30,000. This was an increase of \$5,000 from the estimated cash patronage refund of \$25,000 accrued at December 31, 2017.