Central Kentucky Agricultural Credit Association

SECOND QUARTER 2018

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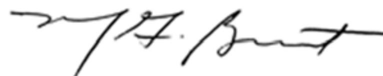
CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certify that we have reviewed the June 30, 2018 quarterly report of Central Kentucky Agricultural Credit Association, 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.

James W. Caldwell
Chief Executive Officer



Marcus G. Barnett
Chief Financial Officer

James A. Lyons
Chairman of the Board

August 8, 2018

Central Kentucky Agricultural Credit Association

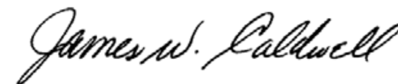
Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

The Association's management has completed an assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2018. In making the assessment, management used the framework in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)*, promulgated by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, commonly referred to as the "COSO" criteria.

Based on the assessment performed, the Association's management concluded that as of June 30, 2018, the internal control over financial reporting was effective based upon the COSO criteria. Additionally, based on this assessment, the Association's management determined that there were no material weaknesses in the internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2018.



James W. Caldwell
Chief Executive Officer

Marcus G. Barnett
Chief Financial Officer

August 8, 2018

Central Kentucky Agricultural Credit Association

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

(dollars in thousands)

The following commentary reviews the financial condition and results of operations of Central Kentucky Agricultural Credit Association (the Association) for the period ended June 30, 2018. These comments should be read in conjunction with the accompanying consolidated financial statements, notes to the consolidated financial statements and the 2017 Annual Report of the Association. The accompanying consolidated financial statements were prepared under the oversight of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.

LOAN PORTFOLIO

The Association provides funds to farmers, rural homeowners and farm-related businesses for financing of short and intermediate-term loans and long-term real estate mortgage loans. The Association's loan portfolio is diversified over a range of agricultural commodities in our region. The predominate enterprises are beef cattle and thoroughbred horses. Overall, the outlook for the beef cattle industry has stabilized due to significant beef export demand. There is some concern for the near future as there are large numbers of cattle on feed that will soon be hitting the market, which could potentially meet that demand and temporarily drive down prices. The thoroughbred horse industry continues to show improvement based on recent sales. The outlook is very positive, mirroring the general economic outlook. Farm size varies and many of the borrowers in the region have diversified farming operations. This factor, along with the numerous opportunities for non-farm employment in the area, significantly reduces the level of dependency on a given commodity.

The gross loan volume of the Association as of June 30, 2018 was $491,995, an increase of $20,265 as compared to $471,730 at December 31, 2017. Net loans outstanding at June 30, 2018 were $487,963 as compared to $467,693 at December 31, 2017. Net loans accounted for 96.22 percent of total assets at June 30, 2018, as compared to 94.83 percent of total assets at December 31, 2017.

The increase in gross and net loan volume during the reporting period is primarily due to growth in real estate loans.

There is an inherent risk in the extension of any type of credit. However, portfolio credit quality continues to be maintained at an acceptable level and credit administration remains satisfactory. Nonaccrual loans increased from $1,703 at December 31, 2017, to $5,434 at June 30, 2018. This increase is primarily due to placing two larger credits into nonaccrual status.

Association management maintains an allowance for loan losses in an amount considered sufficient to absorb possible losses in the loan portfolio based on current and expected future conditions. The $4,032 allowance for loan losses at June 30, 2018 reflected a $5 decrease from December 31, 2017, and was considered by management to be adequate to cover possible losses.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

For the three months ended June 30, 2018

Net income for the three months ended June 30, 2018 totaled $2,283, as compared to $1,966 for the same period in 2017. Net interest income increased $317 for the three months ended June 30, 2018 as compared to the same period in 2017. The Association recorded no provision for loan losses for the three months ended June 30, 2018, and no provision for loan losses for the same period in 2017.

At June 30, 2018, interest income on accruing loans increased $859 compared to June 30, 2017. The Association recorded nonaccrual income of $92 for the three months ended June 30, 2018, as compared to $3 for the same period in 2017. Interest expense increased $631 for the three months ended June 30, 2018 as compared to the comparable period of 2017. Movement in interest income and expense is primarily attributed to an increase in loan volume, a decrease in average interest rate margins, and an early-year reduction in the Association's direct note from receipt of patronage from the AgFirst Farm Credit Bank (Bank). Noninterest income for the three months ended June 30, 2018 totaled $996 as compared to $900 for the same period of 2017, an increase of $96. The primary factors in the increase in Noninterest income were increased loan fee income, increased lease income, and increased income from equity in earnings from the Bank.

Noninterest expense for the three months ended June 30, 2018 increased $97 compared to the same period of 2017. The increase is due primarily to increased salaries and pension expense.

The Association recorded a provision for income taxes of $1 for the three months ended June 30, 2018, as compared to a provision for income taxes of $2 for the same period in 2017.

For the six months ended June 30, 2018

Net income for the six months ended June 30, 2018 totaled $4,787, as compared to $3,887 for the same period in 2017. Net interest income increased $534 for the six months ended June 30, 2018 as compared to the same period in 2017. The Association recorded no provision for loan losses for the six months ended June 30, 2018, and no provision for loan losses for the same period in 2017.

At June 30, 2018, interest income on accruing loans increased $1,681 compared to June 30, 2017. The Association recorded nonaccrual income of $93 for the six months ended June 30, 2018, as compared to $62 for the same period in 2017. Interest expense increased $1,178 for the six months ended June 30, 2018 as compared to the comparable period of 2017. Movement in interest income and expense is primarily attributed to an increase in loan volume, a decrease in average interest rate margins, and an early-year reduction in the Association's direct note from receipt of Bank patronage. Noninterest income for the six months ended June 30, 2018 totaled $2,424 as compared to $1,790 for the same period of 2017, an increase of $634. The primary factors in the increase in Noninterest income were increased loan fee income, increased income from equity in earnings of the Bank, and a refund from the Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation.

Noninterest expense for the six months ended June 30, 2018 increased $268 compared to the same period of 2017. The increase is due primarily to increased salaries and pension expense. The Association recorded a provision for income taxes of $3 for the six months ended June 30, 2018, as compared to a benefit for income taxes of $3 for the same period in 2017.

The financial results of this interim report are not necessarily indicative of the results expected for the year.

FUNDING SOURCES

The principal source of funds for the Association is the borrowing relationship established with the Bank through a General Financing Agreement. The General Financing Agreement utilizes the Association's credit and fiscal performance as criteria for establishing a line of credit on which the Association may draw funds. The funds are advanced by the Bank to the Association in the form of notes payable. The notes payable are segmented into variable rate and fixed rate sections. The variable rate note is utilized by the Association to fund variable rate loan advances and operating funds requirements. The fixed rate note is used specifically to fund fixed rate loan advances made by the Association. The total notes payable to the Bank at June 30, 2018 was $418,823 as compared to $406,457 at December 31, 2017. The increase during the period is primarily attributed to an increase in loan volume, offset somewhat by receipt of patronage from the Bank.

CAPITAL RESOURCES

Total members' equity at June 30, 2018 increased to $84,840 from the December 31, 2017 total of $80,035. The increase is primarily attributed to the Association's increase in retained earnings as a result of income recorded for the three months ended June 30, 2018. Total capital stock and participation certificates were $4,721 on June 30, 2018, compared to $4,698 on December 31, 2017. This increase is attributed to an increase in loan volume.

Farm Credit Administration (FCA) regulations require all Farm Credit institutions to maintain minimum levels of several regulatory capital and leverage 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 total surplus and core surplus ratios with common equity tier 1 (CET1), tier 1 capital, and total capital risk-based capital ratios, as well as a tier 1 leverage ratio and an unallocated retained earnings equivalents (UREE) leverage ratio. The permanent capital ratio remains in effect. The capital ratios are calculated by dividing various levels of capital by a risk-adjusted asset base. Risk-adjusted assets have been defined by FCA regulations as 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. Calculation of permanent capital ratio 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 leverage ratios are calculated by dividing various types of capital by total regulatory assets (not risk-adjusted).

As of June 30, 2018, the Association's CET1 capital ratio and Tier 1 capital ratio were 17.51 percent, the Total capital ratio was 18.44 percent, the Permanent capital ratio was 17.75 percent, The Tier 1 leverage ratio was 15.44 percent, and the UREE leverage ratio was 15.08 percent. The Association exceeded the minimum regulatory standard for all of the ratios.

REGULATORY MATTERS

On May 10, 2018, the Farm Credit Administration adopted a final rule that primarily implements the requirements of Section 939A of the Dodd-Frank Act and grants associations greater flexibility regarding the risk management purposes for

investments. The regulation also sets forth the types of eligible investments and establishes a portfolio limit on the amount of investments they may hold. Only securities that are issued by, or are unconditionally guaranteed or insured as to the timely payment of principal and interest by, the U.S. government or its agencies are eligible for risk management purposes. An association may purchase and hold investments not to exceed 10 percent of its 90-day average daily balance of outstanding loans on the last business day of the quarter. The final rule will become effective January 1, 2019.

RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Please refer to Note 1, *Organization, Significant Accounting Policies, and Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements*, in the Notes to the Financial Statements, and the 2017 Annual Report to Shareholders for recently issued accounting pronouncements. Additional information is provided in the following table.

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

Summary of Guidance	Adoption and Potential Financial Statement Impact
ASU 2016-13 – Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments	
• Replaces multiple existing impairment standards by establishing a single framework for financial assets to reflect management's estimate of current expected credit losses (CECL) over the complete remaining life of the financial assets. • Changes the present incurred loss impairment guidance for loans to a CECL model. • The Update also modifies the other-than-temporary impairment model for debt securities to require an allowance for credit impairment instead of a direct write-down, which allows for reversal of credit impairments in future periods based on improvements in credit. • Eliminates existing guidance for purchased credit impaired (PCI) loans, and requires recognition of an allowance for expected credit losses on these financial assets. • Requires a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the reporting period of adoption. • Effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early application will be permitted for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2018.	• The Association has begun implementation efforts by establishing a cross-discipline governance structure. The Association is currently identifying key interpretive issues, and assessing existing credit loss forecasting models and processes against the new guidance to determine what modifications may be required. • The Association expects that the new guidance will result in an increase in its allowance for credit losses due to several factors, including: 1. The allowance related to loans and commitments will most likely increase to cover credit losses over the full remaining expected life of the portfolio, and will consider expected future changes in macroeconomic conditions, 2. An allowance will be established for estimated credit losses on debt securities, 3. The nonaccretable difference on any PCI loans will be recognized as an allowance, offset by an increase in the carrying value of the related loans. • The extent of the increase is under evaluation, but will depend upon the nature and characteristics of the Association's portfolio at the adoption date, and the macroeconomic conditions and forecasts at that date. • The Association expects to adopt the guidance in first quarter 2021.
ASU 2016-02 – Leases (Topic 842)	
• Requires lessees to recognize leases on the balance sheet with lease liabilities and corresponding right-of-use assets based on the present value of lease payments. • Lessor accounting activities are largely unchanged from existing lease accounting. • The Update also eliminates leveraged lease accounting but allows existing leveraged leases to continue their current accounting until maturity, termination or modification. • Also, expands qualitative and quantitative disclosures of leasing arrangements. • Requires adoption using a modified cumulative effect approach wherein the guidance is applied to all periods presented. • Effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted.	• The practical expedients allow entities to largely account for existing leases consistent with current guidance, except for the incremental balance sheet recognition for lessees. • The Association has started its implementation of the Update which has included an initial evaluation of leasing contracts and activities. • As a lessee the Association is developing its methodology to estimate the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, which is based on the present value of lease payments but does not expect a material change to the timing of expense recognition. • Given the limited changes to lessor accounting, the Association does not expect material changes to recognition or measurement, but it is early in the implementation process and the impact will continue to be evaluated. • The Association is evaluating existing disclosures and may need to provide additional information as a result of adopting the Update. • The Association expects to adopt the guidance in first quarter 2019 using the modified retrospective method and practical expedients for transition.

NOTE: Shareholder investment in the Association is materially affected by the financial condition and results of operations of AgFirst Farm Credit Bank. Copies of AgFirst's annual and quarterly reports are available upon request free of charge by calling 1-800-845-1745, ext. 2764, or by writing Matthew Miller, AgFirst Farm Credit Bank, P.O. Box 1499, Columbia, SC 29202. Information concerning AgFirst Farm Credit Bank can also be obtained at their website, *www.agfirst.com.* Copies of the Association's annual and quarterly reports are also available upon request free of charge by calling 1-859-253-3249, or writing Marcus Barnett, Chief Financial Officer, Central Kentucky Agricultural Credit Association, P.O. Box 1290, Lexington, KY 40588-1290, or accessing the website *www.agcreditonline.com.* The Association prepares a quarterly report within 40 days after the end of each fiscal quarter, except that no report need be prepared for the fiscal quarter that coincides with the end of the fiscal year of the institution.

Central Kentucky Agricultural Credit Association

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(dollars in thousands)	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
	(unaudited)	*(audited)*
Assets		
Cash	**$ 967**	$ 2,028
Loans	**491,995**	471,730
Allowance for loan losses	**(4,032)**	(4,037)
Net loans	**487,963**	467,693
Loans held for sale	**613**	133
Accrued interest receivable	**5,932**	6,467
Equity investments in other Farm Credit institutions	**7,099**	7,117
Premises and equipment, net	**2,887**	2,960
Other property owned	**—**	8
Accounts receivable	**1,643**	6,758
Other assets	**27**	23
Total assets	**$ 507,131**	$ 493,187
Liabilities		
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	**$ 418,823**	$ 406,457
Accrued interest payable	**1,076**	1,007
Patronage refunds payable	**86**	3,694
Accounts payable	**176**	536
Other liabilities	**2,130**	1,458
Total liabilities	**422,291**	413,152
Commitments and contingencies (Note 7)		
Members' Equity		
Capital stock and participation certificates	**4,721**	4,698
Retained earnings		
Allocated	**54,473**	54,453
Unallocated	**25,646**	20,884
Total members' equity	**84,840**	80,035
Total liabilities and members' equity	**$ 507,131**	$ 493,187

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

Central Kentucky Agricultural Credit Association

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

(unaudited)

(dollars in thousands)	For the three months ended June 30, 2018	For the three months ended June 30, 2017	For the six months ended June 30, 2018	For the six months ended June 30, 2017
Interest Income				
Loans	**$ 6,298**	$ 5,350	**$ 12,260**	$ 10,548
Interest Expense				
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	**3,181**	2,550	**6,119**	4,941
Net interest income	**3,117**	2,800	**6,141**	5,607
Provision for loan losses	**—**	—	**—**	—
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	**3,117**	2,800	**6,141**	5,607
Noninterest Income				
Loan fees	**168**	157	**346**	297
Lease income	**16**	1	**24**	12
Patronage refunds from other Farm Credit institutions	**810**	734	**1,590**	1,468
Gains (losses) on sales of rural home loans, net	**1**	1	**3**	6
Gains (losses) on sales of premises and equipment, net	**—**	6	**—**	6
Insurance Fund refund	**—**	—	**460**	—
Other noninterest income	**1**	1	**1**	1
Total noninterest income	**996**	900	**2,424**	1,790
Noninterest Expense				
Salaries and employee benefits	**1,312**	1,181	**2,680**	2,371
Occupancy and equipment	**69**	75	**141**	151
Insurance Fund premiums	**78**	117	**153**	229
(Gains) losses on other property owned, net	**—**	—	**(1)**	—
Other operating expenses	**370**	359	**802**	756
Total noninterest expense	**1,829**	1,732	**3,775**	3,507
Income before income taxes	**2,284**	1,968	**4,790**	3,890
Provision for income taxes	**1**	2	**3**	3
Net income	**2,283**	1,966	**4,787**	3,887
Other comprehensive income	**—**	—	**—**	—
Comprehensive income	**$ 2,283**	$ 1,966	**$ 4,787**	$ 3,887

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

Central Kentucky Agricultural Credit Association

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Members' Equity

(unaudited)

(dollars in thousands)	Capital Stock and Participation Certificates	Retained Earnings Allocated	Retained Earnings Unallocated	Total Members' Equity
Balance at December 31, 2016	$ 4,993	$ 48,344	$ 19,692	$ 73,029
Comprehensive income			3,887	3,887
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net	(103)			(103)
Patronage distribution adjustment		(3)		(3)
Balance at June 30, 2017	$ 4,890	$ 48,341	$ 23,579	$ 76,810
Balance at December 31, 2017	**$ 4,698**	**$ 54,453**	**$ 20,884**	**$ 80,035**
Comprehensive income			**4,787**	**4,787**
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net	**23**			**23**
Patronage distribution adjustment		**20**	**(25)**	**(5)**
Balance at June 30, 2018	**$ 4,721**	**$ 54,473**	**$ 25,646**	**$ 84,840**

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

Central Kentucky Agricultural Credit Association

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands, except as noted)
(unaudited)

Note 1 — Organization, Significant Accounting Policies, and Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

Organization

The accompanying financial statements include the accounts of Central Kentucky Agricultural Credit Association, ACA and its Production Credit Association (PCA) and Federal Land Credit Association (FLCA) subsidiaries (collectively, the Association). A description of the organization and operations, the significant accounting policies followed, and the financial condition and results of operations for the Association as of and for the year ended December 31, 2017, are contained in the 2017 Annual Report to Shareholders. These unaudited interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the latest Annual Report to Shareholders.

Basis of Presentation

In the opinion of management, the accompanying consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments necessary for a fair statement of results for the periods presented. These adjustments are of a normal recurring nature, unless otherwise disclosed.

Certain amounts in the prior period's consolidated financial statements may have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation. Such reclassifications had no effect on the prior period net income or total capital as previously reported.

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

Significant Accounting Policies

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

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

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

Accounting Standards Updates (ASUs) Issued During the Period

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

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

- In February 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-02 Income Statement—Reporting Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Reclassification of Certain Tax Effects from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income. The guidance allows a reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive income to retained earnings for stranded tax effects resulting from the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. The amendments eliminate the stranded tax effects resulting from the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act and are intended to improve the usefulness of information reported to financial statement users. However, because the amendments only relate to the reclassification of the income tax effects of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, the underlying guidance that requires that the effect of a change in tax laws or rates be included in income from continuing operations is not affected. The Update also requires certain disclosures about stranded tax effects. The guidance is effective for all entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted.

ASUs Pending Effective Date
For a detailed description of the ASUs below, see the latest Annual Report.

Potential effects of ASUs issued in previous periods:

- In March 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-08 Receivables—Nonrefundable Fees and Other Costs (Subtopic 310-20): Premium Amortization on Purchased Callable Debt Securities. The guidance relates to certain callable debt securities and shortens the amortization period for any premium to the earliest call date. The Update will be effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018 for public business entities. Early adoption is permitted. The Association is in the process of evaluating what effects the guidance may have on the statements of financial condition and results of operations.

- In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13 Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments. This Update is intended to improve financial reporting by requiring timelier recording of credit losses on financial instruments. It requires an organization to measure all expected credit losses for financial assets held at the reporting date. Financial institutions and other organizations will use forward-looking information to better estimate their credit losses. Additionally, the ASU amends the accounting for credit losses on available-for-sale debt securities and purchased financial assets with credit deterioration. For public companies that are not SEC filers, it will take effect for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early application will be permitted for all organizations for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2018. The Association is in the process of evaluating what effects the guidance may have on the statements of financial condition and results of operations.

- In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02 Leases (Topic 842). This Update, and subsequent clarifying guidance issued, requires organizations that lease assets to recognize on the balance sheet the assets and liabilities for the rights and obligations created by those leases. Leases will be classified as either finance leases or operating leases. This distinction will be relevant for the pattern of expense recognition in the income statement. The amendments will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years for public business entities. Early adoption is permitted. The Association is in the process of evaluating what effects the guidance may have on the statements of financial condition and results of operations.

Accounting Standards Effective During the Period
There were no changes in the accounting principles applied from the latest Annual Report, other than any discussed below.

No recently adopted accounting guidance issued by the FASB had a significant effect on the current period reporting. See the most recent Annual Report for a detailed description of each of the standards below:

- In February 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-05 Other Income—Gains and Losses from the Derecognition of Nonfinancial Assets (Subtopic 610-20): Clarifying the Scope of Asset Derecognition Guidance and Accounting for Partial Sales of Nonfinancial Assets. The Update clarifies whether certain transactions are within the scope of the guidance on derecognition and the accounting for partial sales of nonfinancial assets, and defines the term in substance nonfinancial asset. The amendments conform the derecognition guidance on nonfinancial assets with the model for transactions in the new revenue standard. The amendments were effective January 1, 2018 for the Association. Adoption in 2018 had no impact on the statements of financial condition and results of operations of the Association.

- In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-01 Business Combinations (Topic 805): Clarifying the Definition of a Business. The amendments provide a more robust framework to use in determining when a set of assets and activities is a business. They also support more consistency in applying the guidance, reduce the costs of application, and make the definition of a business more operable. The ASU was effective January 1, 2018 for the Association. The amendments were applied prospectively. Adoption of the guidance in 2018 had no impact on the statements of financial condition and results of operations.

- In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01 Financial Instruments—Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities. The Update was intended to improve the recognition and measurement of financial instruments. The new guidance makes targeted improvements to existing GAAP.

  Transition Information

  - The Association identified investment securities affected by this Update and adopted the guidance on January 1, 2018.
  - The amendments related to equity securities without readily determinable fair values were applied prospectively to equity investments that existed as of the date of adoption.
  - Application of the amendments did not require a cumulative effect adjustment.
  - Adoption did not have an impact on the Association's financial condition or results of operations.

- The new standard did result in changes to certain disclosures.

- In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606). This guidance changed the recognition of revenue from contracts with customers. The core principle of the guidance is that an entity should recognize revenue to reflect the transfer of goods and services to customers in an amount equal to the consideration the entity receives or expects to receive. The guidance also included expanded disclosure requirements that result in an entity providing users of financial statements with comprehensive information about the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from the entity's contracts with customers. Based on input received from stakeholders, the FASB issued several additional Updates that generally provided clarifying guidance where there was the potential for diversity in practice, or address the cost and complexity of applying Topic 606.

  Transition Information

  - The Association identified ancillary revenues affected by this Update and adopted the guidance on January 1, 2018.
  - The amendments were applied using the modified retrospective approach.
  - The Association elected to only apply the guidance to contracts that were not completed at the date of initial application.
  - Subtopics 610-20 on gains and losses from the derecognition of nonfinancial assets, and 340-40 on other assets and deferred costs-contracts with customers were adopted using the same transition options.
  - Adoption did not have an impact on the Association's financial condition or results of operations.
  - The new standard did result in enhanced disclosures about revenue (see Note 8, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*).

Note 2 — Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses

The Association maintains an allowance for loan losses at a level considered adequate by management to provide for probable and estimable losses inherent in the loan portfolio as of the report date. The allowance for loan losses is increased through provisions for loan losses and loan recoveries and is decreased through loan charge-offs and allowance reversals. A review of individual loans in each respective portfolio is performed periodically to determine the appropriateness of risk ratings and to ensure loss exposure to the Association has been identified. See Note 3, *Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses*, from the latest Annual Report for further discussion.

Credit risk arises from the potential inability of an obligor to meet its repayment obligation. The Association manages credit risk associated with lending activities through an assessment of the credit risk profile of an individual obligor. The Association sets its own underwriting standards and lending policies that provide direction to loan officers and are approved by the board of directors.

A summary of loans outstanding at period end follows:

	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Real estate mortgage	$ 316,125	$ 300,833
Production and intermediate-term	161,413	156,798
Processing and marketing	1,073	1,168
Farm-related business	5,159	4,820
Rural residential real estate	8,225	8,111
Total loans	$ 491,995	$ 471,730

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

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

	June 30, 2018							
	Within AgFirst District		Within Farm Credit System		Outside Farm Credit System		Total	
	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold
Real estate mortgage	$ –	$ 11,704	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 6,293	$ –	$ 17,997
Production and intermediate-term	–	4,923	–	–	–	1,606	–	6,529
Processing and marketing	937	–	–	–	–	10	937	10
Farm-related business	–	8,326	–	–	–	245	–	8,571
Total	$ 937	$ 24,953	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 8,154	$ 937	$ 33,107

	December 31, 2017							
	Within AgFirst District		Within Farm Credit System		Outside Farm Credit System		Total	
	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold
Real estate mortgage	$ –	$ 13,789	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 5,934	$ –	$ 19,723
Production and intermediate-term	–	4,897	–	–	–	1,439	–	6,336
Processing and marketing	1,010	–	–	–	–	16	1,010	16
Farm-related business	–	6,187	–	–	–	249	–	6,436
Total	$ 1,010	$ 24,873	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 7,638	$ 1,010	$ 32,511

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

	June 30, 2018			
	Due less than 1 year	Due 1 Through 5 years	Due after 5 years	Total
Real estate mortgage	$ 5,790	$ 31,604	$ 278,731	$ 316,125
Production and intermediate-term	54,999	85,637	20,777	161,413
Processing and marketing	–	931	142	1,073
Farm-related business	785	1,425	2,949	5,159
Rural residential real estate	1,732	1,160	5,333	8,225
Total loans	$ 63,306	$ 120,757	$ 307,932	$ 491,995
Percentages	12.87%	24.54%	62.59%	100.00%

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

The following table shows the recorded investment of loans, classified under the FCA Uniform Loan Classification System, as a percentage of the recorded investment of total loans by loan type as of:

	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Real estate mortgage:		
Acceptable	95.70%	95.58%
OAEM	2.41	1.94
Substandard/doubtful/loss	1.89	2.48
	100.00%	100.00%
Production and intermediate-term:		
Acceptable	94.77%	95.42%
OAEM	3.06	1.64
Substandard/doubtful/loss	2.17	2.94
	100.00%	100.00%
Processing and marketing:		
Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%
OAEM	–	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–
	100.00%	100.00%

	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Farm-related business:		
Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%
OAEM	–	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–
	100.00%	100.00%
Rural residential real estate:		
Acceptable	92.37%	89.91%
OAEM	2.84	2.94
Substandard/doubtful/loss	4.79	7.15
	100.00%	100.00%
Total loans:		
Acceptable	95.39%	95.48%
OAEM	2.60	1.84
Substandard/doubtful/loss	2.01	2.68
	100.00%	100.00%

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

June 30, 2018	30 Through 89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Not Past Due or Less Than 30 Days Past Due	Total Loans	Recorded Investment 90 Days or More Past Due and Accruing Interest
Real estate mortgage	$ 1,583	$ 1,633	$ 3,216	$ 316,185	$ 319,401	$ –
Production and intermediate-term	3,747	965	4,712	159,297	164,009	11
Processing and marketing	–	–	–	1,076	1,076	–
Farm-related business	5	–	5	5,187	5,192	–
Rural residential real estate	32	–	32	8,217	8,249	–
Total	$ 5,367	$ 2,598	$ 7,965	$ 489,962	$ 497,927	$ 11

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	$ 453	$ 292	$ 745	$ 303,746	$ 304,491	$ –
Production and intermediate-term	965	439	1,404	158,159	159,563	20
Processing and marketing	–	–	–	1,171	1,171	–
Farm-related business	7	–	7	4,832	4,839	–
Rural residential real estate	110	–	110	8,023	8,133	–
Total	$ 1,535	$ 731	$ 2,266	$ 475,931	$ 478,197	$ 20

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

	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Nonaccrual loans:		
Real estate mortgage	$ 2,275	$ 794
Production and intermediate-term	2,872	609
Rural residential real estate	287	300
Total	$ 5,434	$ 1,703
Accruing restructured loans:		
Real estate mortgage	$ 1,164	$ 1,242
Production and intermediate-term	44	–
Total	$ 1,208	$ 1,242
Accruing loans 90 days or more past due:		
Production and intermediate-term	$ 11	$ 20
Total	$ 11	$ 20
Total nonperforming loans	$ 6,653	$ 2,965
Other property owned	–	8
Total nonperforming assets	$ 6,653	$ 2,973
Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans	1.10%	0.36%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of total loans and other property owned	1.35%	0.63%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of capital	7.84%	3.71%

The following table presents information related to the recorded investment of impaired loans at period end. Impaired loans are loans for which it is probable that all principal and interest will not be collected according to the contractual terms of the loan.

	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Impaired nonaccrual loans:		
Current as to principal and interest	$ 895	$ 701
Past due	4,539	1,002
Total	$ 5,434	$ 1,703
Impaired accrual loans:		
Restructured	$ 1,208	$ 1,242
90 days or more past due	11	20
Total	$ 1,219	$ 1,262
Total impaired loans	$ 6,653	$ 2,965
Additional commitments to lend	$ 251	$ 193

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

Impaired loans:	June 30, 2018 Recorded Investment	June 30, 2018 Unpaid Principal Balance	June 30, 2018 Related Allowance	Three Months Ended June 30, 2018 Average Impaired Loans	Three Months Ended June 30, 2018 Interest Income Recognized on Impaired Loans	Six Months Ended June 30, 2018 Average Impaired Loans	Six Months Ended June 30, 2018 Interest Income Recognized on Impaired Loans
With a related allowance for credit losses:							
Real estate mortgage	$ 357	$ 375	$ 2	$ 247	$ 5	$ 206	$ 6
Production and intermediate-term	791	773	340	547	12	459	12
Rural residential real estate	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	$ 1,148	$ 1,148	$ 342	$ 794	$ 17	$ 665	$ 18
With no related allowance for credit losses:							
Real estate mortgage	$ 3,082	$ 3,253	$ –	$ 2,132	$ 46	$ 1,788	$ 48
Production and intermediate-term	2,136	2,170	–	1,478	32	1,238	34
Rural residential real estate	287	356	–	198	4	166	5
Total	$ 5,505	$ 5,779	$ –	$ 3,808	$ 82	$ 3,192	$ 87
Total:							
Real estate mortgage	$ 3,439	$ 3,628	$ 2	$ 2,379	$ 51	$ 1,994	$ 54
Production and intermediate-term	2,927	2,943	340	2,025	44	1,697	46
Rural residential real estate	287	356	–	198	4	166	5
Total	$ 6,653	$ 6,927	$ 342	$ 4,602	$ 99	$ 3,857	$ 105

Impaired loans:	December 31, 2017 Recorded Investment	December 31, 2017 Unpaid Principal Balance	December 31, 2017 Related Allowance	Year Ended December 31, 2017 Average Impaired Loans	Year Ended December 31, 2017 Interest Income Recognized on Impaired Loans
With a related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	$ 131	$ 151	$ 6	$ 156	$ 4
Production and intermediate-term	376	376	199	449	12
Rural residential real estate	–	–	–	–	–
Total	$ 507	$ 527	$ 205	$ 605	$ 16
With no related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	$ 1,905	$ 2,147	$ –	$ 2,272	$ 62
Production and intermediate-term	253	334	–	301	8
Rural residential real estate	300	360	–	358	10
Total	$ 2,458	$ 2,841	$ –	$ 2,931	$ 80
Total:					
Real estate mortgage	$ 2,036	$ 2,298	$ 6	$ 2,428	$ 66
Production and intermediate-term	629	710	199	750	20
Rural residential real estate	300	360	–	358	10
Total	$ 2,965	$ 3,368	$ 205	$ 3,536	$ 96

A summary of changes in the allowance for loan losses and recorded investment in loans for each reporting period follows:

	Real Estate Mortgage	Production and Intermediate-term	Agribusiness*	Rural Residential Real Estate	Total
Activity related to the allowance for credit losses:					
Balance at March 31, 2018	$ 2,860	$ 1,090	$ 39	$ 49	$ 4,038
Charge-offs	–	(7)	–	–	(7)
Recoveries	–	1	–	–	1
Provision for loan losses	(143)	151	(4)	(4)	–
Balance at June 30, 2018	$ 2,717	$ 1,235	$ 35	$ 45	$ 4,032
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ 2,466	$ 1,460	$ 48	$ 63	$ 4,037
Charge-offs	–	(7)	–	–	(7)
Recoveries	–	2	–	–	2
Provision for loan losses	251	(220)	(13)	(18)	–
Balance at June 30, 2018	$ 2,717	$ 1,235	$ 35	$ 45	$ 4,032
Balance at March 31, 2017	$ 2,351	$ 1,244	$ 15	$ 71	$ 3,681
Charge-offs	–	–	–	–	–
Recoveries	–	6	–	–	6
Provision for loan losses	(144)	147	6	(9)	–
Balance at June 30, 2017	$ 2,207	$ 1,397	$ 21	$ 62	$ 3,687
Balance at December 31, 2016	$ 2,308	$ 1,296	$ 13	$ 78	$ 3,695
Charge-offs	–	–	–	(14)	(14)
Recoveries	–	6	–	–	6
Provision for loan losses	(101)	95	8	(2)	–
Balance at June 30, 2017	$ 2,207	$ 1,397	$ 21	$ 62	$ 3,687
Allowance on loans evaluated for impairment:					
Individually	$ 2	$ 340	$ –	$ –	$ 342
Collectively	2,715	895	35	45	3,690
Balance at June 30, 2018	$ 2,717	$ 1,235	$ 35	$ 45	$ 4,032
Individually	$ 6	$ 199	$ –	$ –	$ 205
Collectively	2,460	1,261	48	63	3,832
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ 2,466	$ 1,460	$ 48	$ 63	$ 4,037
Recorded investment in loans evaluated for impairment:					
Individually	$ 3,439	$ 2,927	$ –	$ 287	$ 6,653
Collectively	315,962	161,082	6,268	7,962	491,274
Balance at June 30, 2018	$ 319,401	$ 164,009	$ 6,268	$ 8,249	$ 497,927
Individually	$ 2,036	$ 734	$ –	$ 195	$ 2,965
Collectively	302,455	158,829	6,010	7,938	475,232
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ 304,491	$ 159,563	$ 6,010	$ 8,133	$ 478,197

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

A restructuring of a debt constitutes a troubled debt restructuring (TDR) if the creditor for economic or legal reasons related to the debtor's financial difficulties grants a concession to the debtor that it would not otherwise consider. The following table presents additional information about pre-modification and post-modification outstanding recorded investment and the effects of the modifications that occurred during the periods presented. There were no new TDRs that occurred during the three months ended June 30, 2018 or the three or six months ended June 30, 2017.

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2018				
Outstanding Recorded Investment	**Interest Concessions**	**Principal Concessions**	**Other Concessions**	**Total**	**Charge-offs**
Pre-modification:					
Production and intermediate-term	$ –	$ 45	$ –	$ 45	
Total	$ –	$ 45	$ –	$ 45	
Post-modification:					
Production and intermediate-term	$ –	$ 45	$ –	$ 45	$ –
Total	$ –	$ 45	$ –	$ 45	$ –

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.

There were no TDRs that occurred during the previous twelve months and for which there was a subsequent payment default during the periods presented. Payment default is defined as a payment that was thirty days or more past due.

The following table provides information at period end on outstanding loans restructured in troubled debt restructurings. These loans are included as impaired loans in the impaired loan table:

	Total TDRs		Nonaccrual TDRs	
	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Real estate mortgage	$ 1,164	$ 1,242	$ –	$ –
Production and intermediate-term	44	–	–	–
Total loans	$ 1,208	$ 1,242	$ –	$ –
Additional commitments to lend	$ –	$ –		

The following table presents information as of period end:

	June 30, 2018
Carrying amount of foreclosed residential real estate properties held as a result of obtaining physical possession	$ –
Recorded investment of consumer mortgage loans secured by residential real estate for which formal foreclosure proceedings are in process	$ 225

Note 3 — Investments

Equity Investments in Other Farm Credit System Institutions

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

Associations are required to maintain ownership in AgFirst (AgFirst or the Bank) in the form of Class B or Class C stock as determined by the Bank. The Bank may require additional capital contributions to maintain its capital requirements. The Association owned 1.95 percent of the issued stock of the Bank as of June 30, 2018 net of any reciprocal investment. As of that date, the Bank's assets totaled $32.0 billion and shareholders' equity totaled $2.3 billion. The Bank's earnings were $152 million for the first six months of 2018. In addition, the Association held investments of $192 related to other Farm Credit institutions.

Note 4 — Debt

Notes Payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank

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

Note 5 — Fair Value Measurement

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

Accounting guidance establishes a hierarchy for disclosure of fair value measurements to maximize the use of observable inputs, that is, inputs that reflect the assumptions market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability based on market data obtained from sources independent of the reporting entity. The hierarchy is based upon the transparency of inputs to the valuation of an asset or liability as of the measurement date. A financial instrument's categorization within the hierarchy tiers is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

The classifications within the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

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

Level 2 inputs include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets; quoted prices in markets that are not active; and inputs that are observable, or can be corroborated, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3 inputs are unobservable and supported by little or no market activity. Valuation is determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques, and could include significant management judgment or estimation. Level 3 assets and liabilities also could include instruments

whose price has been adjusted based on dealer quoted pricing that is different than the third-party valuation or internal model pricing.

For a complete discussion of the inputs and other assumptions considered in assigning various assets and liabilities to the fair value hierarchy levels, see the latest Annual Report to Shareholders.

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

Fair values are estimated at each period end date for assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis. Other Financial Instruments are not measured at fair value in the statement of financial position, but their fair values are estimated as of each period end date. The following tables summarize the carrying amounts of these assets and liabilities at period end, and their related fair values.

	June 30, 2018				
	Total Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value
Recurring Measurements					
Assets:					
Recurring Assets	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –
Liabilities:					
Recurring Liabilities	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –
Nonrecurring Measurements					
Assets:					
Impaired loans	$ 806	$ –	$ –	$ 806	$ 806
Other property owned	–	–	–	–	–
Nonrecurring Assets	$ 806	$ –	$ –	$ 806	$ 806
Other Financial Instruments					
Assets:					
Cash	$ 967	$ 967	$ –	$ –	$ 967
Loans	487,770	–	–	469,065	469,065
Other Financial Assets	$ 488,737	$ 967	$ –	$ 469,065	$ 470,032
Liabilities:					
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	$ 418,823	$ –	$ –	$ 406,496	$ 406,496
Other Financial Liabilities	$ 418,823	$ –	$ –	$ 406,496	$ 406,496

	December 31, 2017				
	Total Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value
Recurring Measurements					
Assets:					
Recurring Assets	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –
Liabilities:					
Recurring Liabilities	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –
Nonrecurring Measurements					
Assets:					
Impaired loans	$ 302	$ –	$ –	$ 302	$ 302
Other property owned	8	–	–	9	9
Nonrecurring Assets	$ 310	$ –	$ –	$ 311	$ 311
Other Financial Instruments					
Assets:					
Cash	$ 2,028	$ 2,028	$ –	$ –	$ 2,028
Loans	467,524	–	–	455,704	455,704
Other Financial Assets	$ 469,552	$ 2,028	$ –	$ 455,704	$ 457,732
Liabilities:					
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	$ 406,457	$ –	$ –	$ 399,924	$ 399,924
Other Financial Liabilities	$ 406,457	$ –	$ –	$ 399,924	$ 399,924

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	$ 806	Appraisal	Income and expense	*
			Comparable sales	*
			Replacement cost	*
			Comparability adjustments	*

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

Information about Other Financial Instrument Fair Value Measurements

	Valuation Technique(s)	Input
Cash	Carrying Value	Par/Principal and appropriate interest yield
Loans	Discounted cash flow	Prepayment forecasts
		Probability of default
		Loss severity
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	Discounted cash flow	Prepayment forecasts
		Probability of default
		Loss severity

Note 6 — Employee Benefit Plans

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

	Three Months Ended June 30 ,		Six Months Ended June 30 ,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Pension	$ 200	$ 147	$ 477	$ 293
401(k)	55	51	106	100
Other postretirement benefits	20	20	39	40
Total	$ 275	$ 218	$ 622	$ 433

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

	Actual YTD Through 6/30/18	Projected Contributions For Remainder of 2018	Projected Total Contributions 2018
Pension	$ –	$ 953	$ 953
Other postretirement benefits	39	37	76
Total	$ 39	$ 990	$ 1,029

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

contributions necessary before the next plan measurement date of December 31, 2018.

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

Note 7 — Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

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

Note 8 — Revenue from Contracts with Customers

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

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

(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended June 30, 2018	Six Months Ended June 30, 2018
Revenue recognized from contracts with customers:		
At a point in time	$ 72	$ 167
Over time	17	24
Total	$ 89	$ 191

Note 9 — Subsequent Events

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