2018 ANNUAL REPORT

FARM CREDIT
CAROLINA

IN THIS REPORT

LETTER TO THE STOCKHOLDERS

Carolina Farm Credit has been blessed with another successful year. On behalf of the Board of Directors and staff, I would like to thank you for the contributions you have made to our success. I am pleased to report that our final net earnings as of Dec. 31, 2018, exceeded $39.9 million. These earnings generated a strong return on assets of 2.55%. Our core earnings remained strong and were boosted by a special patronage from our funding bank, AgFirst Farm Credit Bank. Our assets, which are primarily loans to our stockholders grew to $1.61 billion, a record high. During the year, our credit quality improved thanks to the good quality growth in loans that we achieved. Capital remains strong, which positions the Association for future growth and to be a stable source of credit for your operations in the years to come.

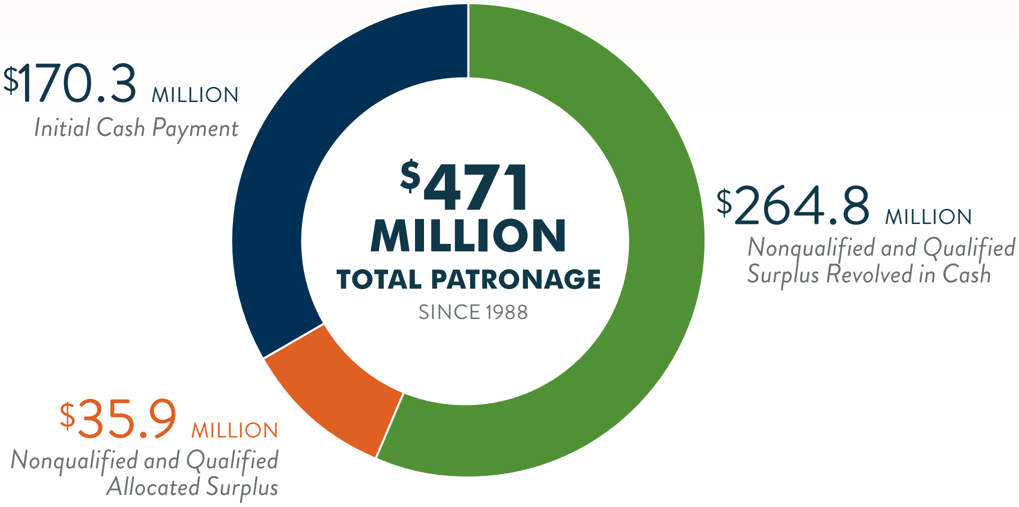
Operating as a cooperative allows us to share our success with you. The Board of Directors has approved a cash dividend based on 2018 earnings to be paid in April 2018. This will be the 31st consecutive year that we have returned interest back to our borrowers through our patronage program. This program allows our profits to be reinvested back into the farming operations and local communities where we work and live.

2018 brought significant challenges for many farming operations and communities across our state. Many operations have been impacted by lower commodity prices for several years and by the effects of two hurricanes during the year. Most of the damage was focused east of our territory, so we partnered with our neighbors at AgCarolina Farm Credit and Cape Fear Farm Credit to offer assistance. Thanks to gifts donated by our employees and directors and corporate donations, we joined our Farm Credit neighbors and CoBank to give a total of $200,000 to the NC Baptists on Mission to help with their relief efforts. Many of our staff have volunteered numerous days to help the people affected. The three Farm Credit Associations also donated $10,000 to the NC Farm Bureau Disaster Fund. You will see more about that later in this report. Farmers and ranchers always lead in their communities when someone needs help. They are often the first ones to step up and the last ones to leave. I am proud that our organization embraces that same spirit and we have been blessed to help our neighbors in need.

This annual report contains the details of our 2018 financial performance. You will note that the Association experienced strong financial performance and is well-positioned to grow and meet the financing needs of the future. Thank you for your business! It is a privilege to support you and we look forward to a successful 2019.

Vance C Dalton Jr

Vance C. Dalton, Jr.
Chief Executive Officer

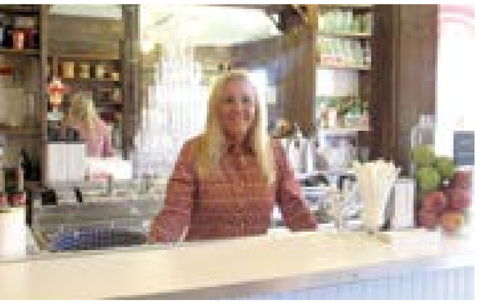


CONSOLIDATED FIVE-YEAR SUMMARY OF SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

(dollars in thousands)	2018	2017	December 31, 2016	2015	2014
Balance Sheet Data					
Cash	**$ 2,963**	$ 11,335	$ 2,246	$ 7,514	$ 2,913
Investments in debt securities	**1,526**	1,644	1,746	1,852	2,099
Loans	**1,531,294**	1,454,005	1,412,807	1,384,220	1,371,191
Allowance for loan losses	**(7,051)**	(7,837)	(7,348)	(7,402)	(6,614)
Net loans	**1,524,243**	1,446,168	1,405,459	1,376,818	1,364,577
Equity investments in other Farm Credit institutions	**18,079**	17,364	17,051	16,974	16,658
Other property owned	**468**	143	5,781	6,069	2,892
Other assets	**64,080**	68,481	69,926	73,794	73,915
Total assets	**$ 1,611,359**	$ 1,545,135	$ 1,502,209	$ 1,483,021	$ 1,463,054
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank*	**$ 1,239,668**	$ 1,180,640	$ 1,138,884	$ 1,132,911	$ 1,128,326
Accrued interest payable and other liabilities with maturities of less than one year	**42,960**	43,957	50,527	44,552	35,499
Total liabilities	**1,282,628**	1,224,597	1,189,411	1,177,463	1,163,825
Capital stock and participation certificates	**9,164**	8,819	8,361	8,047	8,062
Retained earnings					
Allocated	**193,856**	193,930	191,073	187,593	183,568
Unallocated	**126,605**	119,871	115,256	111,139	108,928
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	**(894)**	(2,082)	(1,892)	(1,221)	(1,329)
Total members' equity	**328,731**	320,538	312,798	305,558	299,229
Total liabilities and members' equity	**$ 1,611,359**	$ 1,545,135	$ 1,502,209	$ 1,483,021	$ 1,463,054
Statement of Income Data					
Net interest income	**$ 49,980**	$ 47,429	$ 47,160	$ 47,676	$ 49,072
Provision for (reversal of allowance for) loan losses	**(544)**	175	(485)	2,501	2,014
Noninterest income (expense), net	**(10,606)**	(3,399)	(15,873)	(15,247)	(8,417)
Net income	**$ 39,918**	$ 43,855	$ 31,772	$ 29,928	$ 38,641
Key Financial Ratios					
Rate of return on average:					
Total assets	**2.55%**	2.92%	2.18%	2.10%	2.68%
Total members' equity	**11.96%**	13.60%	10.01%	9.62%	13.16%
Net interest income as a percentage of average earning assets	**3.33%**	3.31%	3.40%	3.50%	3.57%
Net (chargeoffs) recoveries to average loans	**(0.016)%**	0.022%	0.031%	(0.126)%	(0.070)%
Total members' equity to total assets	**20.40%**	20.74%	20.82%	20.60%	20.45%
Debt to members' equity (:1)	**3.90**	3.82	3.80	3.85	3.89
Allowance for loan losses to loans	**0.46%**	0.54%	0.52%	0.53%	0.48%
Permanent capital ratio	**20.70%**	20.68%	21.88%	21.62%	20.54%
Total surplus ratio	**	**	21.28%	21.03%	19.96%
Core surplus ratio	**	**	18.84%	18.52%	17.36%
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	**18.25%**	17.41%	**	**	**
Tier 1 capital ratio	**18.25%**	17.41%	**	**	**
Total regulatory capital ratio	**21.12%**	21.15%	**	**	**
Tier 1 leverage ratio	**17.69%**	17.06%	**	**	**
Unallocated retained earnings (URE) and URE equivalents leverage ratio	**17.33%**	16.68%	**	**	**
Net Income Distribution					
Estimated patronage refunds:					
Cash	**$ 22,410**	$ 21,502	$ 12,603	$ 11,681	$ 5,714
Qualified allocated retained earnings	**—**	—	—	—	7,349
Nonqualified allocated retained earnings	**—**	—	—	—	5,985
Nonqualified retained earnings	**12,221**	17,981	14,626	15,210	15,798

** General financing agreement is renewable on a one-year cycle. The next renewal date is December 31, 2019.*
*** Not applicable due to changes in regulatory capital requirements effective January 1, 2017.*

Farm Credit supports rural communities and agriculture with reliable, consistent credit and financial services, today and tomorrow.



ONE MISSION

MANY VOICES

We are a nationwide network of customer-owned financial institutions that provide loans and financial services to U.S. farmers and ranchers, farmer-owned cooperatives, rural home buyers, agri-businesses and rural infrastructure providers.

AMY AGER

Hometown: Fairview, N.C.
Size of Operation: 250 Acres
Years in Business: 17
Years Working with Farm Credit: 6

Established in 2000, Hickory Nut Gap Farm has grown to feature a restaurant, catering and a retail store and meat shop all on their farm in Fairview. Amy Ager is the co-owner and Operations Manager/Marketing Manager for Hickory Nut Gap Farm along with her husband, Jamie.

Primarily known for their meats, Hickory Nut Gap Farm raises grass-fed beef and pasture-raised pork and poultry. The animals are raised on 250 acres of land leased from family and neighbors. Their cattle and beef are non-GMO certified. The leased farmland is certified organic.

Today, the meat raised for their wholesale program by the Hickory Nut Gap farmer-producer group can be found at grocery stores such as Whole Foods, Ingles and Earth Fare, as well as local restaurants and at their on-farm store. Expansion has been the name of the game for Amy and her husband for the past 10 years. The opening of the retail shop, the growth of the wholesale business, the creation of the farm tour and event center – everywhere you look, Hickory Nut Gap is growing.

Amy has been a key element in the creation and growth of the farm. "It's amazing to see how far we have come. Being able to see families come out to the farm and teach their children where food comes from; having interactions with customers and knowing that our product is going to help nourish a family to do the best they can do is why we are here."

This passion continues to drive Amy to move the farm into the direction of the future. "Looking ahead for the farm and for agriculture, there is a lot of opportunity for growth in the ag community," said Amy. Battling misconceptions through transparency and education is another way to bring people back to the farm.

> **"There will be obstacles you have to overcome, but if it is your passion, don't let those things stop you."**

AMY HOWARD

Hometown: Harmony, N.C.
Size of Operation: 100 Acres
Years in Business: 87
Years Working with Farm Credit: 18

The farm has been in the Howard family since the 1930's. It originally started with the owners' great-grandfather who grew tobacco until 1985 when the family added strawberries and sweet corn. After a few years of strawberry farming, they were able to see that they could reuse the plastic used to plant strawberries for pumpkins as well. Now the operation hosts a variety of produce, including strawberries, sweet corn, pumpkins, tomatoes, squash and recently cut flowers.

The current owners have been working with Carolina Farm Credit from the very beginning. "If it wasn't for Farm Credit, things wouldn't get planted in the field every year. We're thankful to be able to call our loan officer and get the funds needed to get the year started."

Since joining the farm, Amy has quickly taken on the responsibility of customer service for the operation. She manages the on-farm produce store, travels to local farmers markets and oversees the CSA program. The CSA program has 54 customers and continues to grow each year. She is actively involved with the process from planting all the way to harvesting the crops.

"People seem to want more of an event now. They want to go to the farm or farmers market with their family and make a day out of it." Recently, Howard Family Farms has added a corn maze, a "cow train" and pumpkin painting. Through daily customer interaction, Amy strives to bridge the gap between the farmer and the consumer.

> **If it wasn't for Farm Credit, things wouldn't get planted in the field every year.**

ONE MISSION MANY VOICES

SCOTT "JD" SINK

Hometown: Hiddenite, N.C.
Size of Operation: 395 Acres
Years in Business: 20
Years Working with Farm Credit: 20

Most people rarely find the time to balance the work of farm life and family life. Scott "JD" Sink has managed to master the art of balancing both – and a full-time career, as well.

Scott has been a Carolina Farm Credit customer for 20 years. He currently maintains about 150 acres of field-grown nursery stock, 225 acres of row crops and 80 head of cattle. The row crops mainly consist of corn, wheat and soybeans each year. Along with a partner, he also farms 20 acres of blackberries at Old Mountain Berry Patch. In addition to his farming operation, Scott also teaches agriculture classes at Alexander Central High School.

"I can't imagine farmers being able to make it without Farm Credit – how accessible Farm Credit is to the farmers and how understanding they are to how the cash flow works on a farm."

The understanding of the importance of Farm Credit led Scott and other customers to Capitol Hill for the 2017 Farm Credit Fly-In and Farmers Market. Carolina Farm Credit was well-represented on Capitol Hill as they were meeting lawmakers.

More than 600 Farm Credit staff, directors and member-borrowers were present to "agvocate" for agriculture-related issues such as the Farm Bill and the value of Farm Credit to rural America.

While on Capitol Hill, Scott was able to see FFA state leaders advocating for rural communities and youth development. Scott met members of congress to discuss the Farm Bill and Farm Credit's role in supporting rural communities and agriculture with reliable financial services.

> **"I can't imagine farmers being able to make it without Farm Credit."**

PAT GASKIN

Hometown: Laurel Springs, N.C.
Size of Operation: 300+ Acres
Years in Business: 42
Years Working with Farm Credit: 30+

Pat is the owner of Laurel Springs Nursery in Laurel Springs, N.C. For over 40 years, the farm has grown Christmas trees and 20 years ago, boxwoods and boxwood topiaries were added to the nursery. The Christmas trees are sold both locally and throughout North Carolina and the East Coast.

The boxwoods are sold as wholesale products and are often purchased by landscapers, landscape designers and garden centers. Pat and her husband, Lewis, originally started the nursery with the intention of getting their children involved in agriculture and outside activities. However, with a 10-year turnaround time, most of their children were grown and off the farm by the time the first tree was harvested.

While the business may have missed the children, it quickly became Pat and Lewis's passion. This passion has allowed Pat to become an advocate for the green industry in legislative matters. Her primary focus within legislative and regulatory issues are labor laws and the use of H2A workers on farms. Pat was quick to point out that labor is the biggest challenge that agriculture is facing.

Her farm manager, Mario, came to the United States as an H2A worker when he was 18 years old. Her husband helped him to gain citizenship and he has been with the farm for over 30 years.

As the operation has grown, the relationship with Carolina Farm Credit has grown, as well. "We've worked with Carolina Farm Credit for over 30 years. We worked with David Price at the beginning of his career all the way to his retirement." The professional and personal relationships that have developed through this partnership have been rewarding for both Pat, her husband and Carolina Farm Credit.

As a woman in agriculture, Pat sees a lot of opportunity for growth and advancement for young women to become involved. "Agriculture is a wonderful life. It allows you to get outside in the open air and can be financially rewarding, but it requires a lot of hard work."

> **"Agriculture is a wonderful life. It allows you to get outside in the open air and can be financially rewarding, but it requires a lot of hard work."**

BONNIE GRIFFIN

Hometown: Monroe, N.C.
Size of Operation: 40 Acres
Years in Business: 10
Years Working with Farm Credit: 10

In 2008, Bonnie Griffin decided to take the biggest risk of her life and leave her teaching position to purchase a piece of property 30 minutes outside of Charlotte, N.C.

The path to success was not an easy road to maneuver as Bonnie searched for financing for the farm. She visited several traditional banking institutions and even applied for grants for women until she finally came across Carolina Farm Credit. After being introduced to Carolina Farm Credit, she began consulting with her loan officer, Rebecca Tarlton. Bonnie was able to detail her business plan and goals and was quick to point out that if it were not for Farm Credit, Aw Shucks Farm might never have been a reality.

Within months, Bonnie had purchased her first piece of property and started her operation with a five-acre corn maze. Since then she has added a large animal barn, a haunted trail, two event barns for weddings and parties, an old-fashioned general store, a soda shop, a train car and recently a gem mine. At the end of every year, Bonnie starts planning a new addition to the operation in order to keep customers coming back for more.

A few farm favorites are the restored buildings and train car. Bonnie has always had a knack for taking old things and restoring them. She's made connections along her journey that enabled her to purchase a 1950's soda shop that guests are allowed to come into and get soda floats, ice cream and pop. In addition to the shop, the old-fashioned general store holds candy from "way back when."

Her proudest addition to the farm was the 1860's train car that Animal Planet restored and featured on an episode of their show "Restoration Wild." Animal Planet restored the train car to be accessible for field trips that detailed the history of the original train car and even mapped its route in North Carolina!

Although Bonnie attributes her success to her leap of faith, she admits that it wasn't easy as a woman to enter agriculture. When asked what her advice would be to young women looking to pursue a career in agriculture she responded, "I would tell them to not be intimidated in a predominately male industry and to always be confident." Bonnie went on to further explain that being a woman has given her a key insight in bridging the barrier between the "power of mom" and modern-day agriculture.

> **"The most satisfying part to me about joining the agricultural industry is being able to see the faces of the children as they learn about it."**

CARMEN HUFFMAN

Hometown: Statesville, N.C.
Size of Operation: 1 acre under plastic
Years in Business: 24
Years Working with Farm Credit: 24

Growing up on a tobacco farm and vegetable garden, Carmen Huffman knew that she wanted to stay and work on her family farm in Iredell County. However, Carmen saw an opportunity to take the farm in a different direction by starting to work with a new commodity: cut flowers and plants.

In 1993, Carmen began her business with one greenhouse and support from her family and Carolina Farm Credit. Each year she added a new greenhouse to her operation, which allowed her to offer more varieties of plants to her customers. Her business has continued to grow and expand with loyal customers and a strong partner in Carolina Farm Credit.

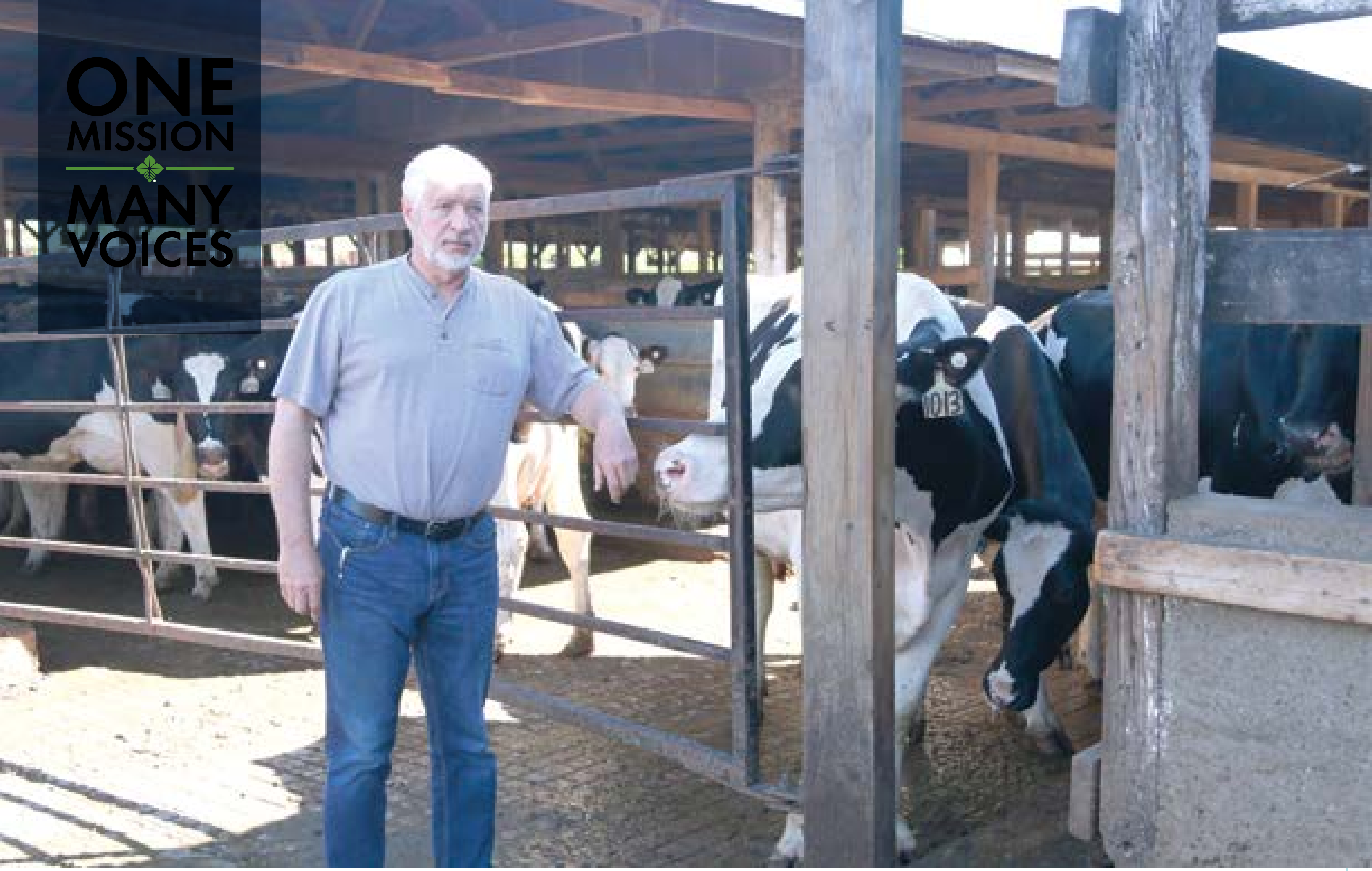
"Working with Farm Credit is great because not only do they understand what we need, but they are also customers of mine," Carmen said.

In 2014, Carmen took a step into the retail market by opening Blooms Garden Center in Conover, N.C. The garden center is named after Carmen's daughter Sierra "Bloom" Huffman. Sierra can often be found helping water plants and assisting customers with her mom on the farm and at the retail garden center. As Carmen has watched her daughter grow at the garden center, she has also been able to watch flowers transform from tiny seeds into something beautiful. The joy that this gives her customers is what she says is her favorite part of the business.

Carmen experienced more opportunities for growth in 2015. She began to work with the town of Blowing Rock, N.C., to provide the plants and flowers for the town's landscape. She often travels to deliver flowers and help plan for the next order to keep the town's landscape fresh and beautiful throughout the year.

Carmen's love for her customers and for her family farm has allowed her to pursue her life's passion while giving back to her community and staying involved with agriculture. She said that Carolina Farm Credit has played a vital role in her business.

> **"Working with Farm Credit is great because not only do they understand what we need, but they are also customers of mine."**



ALAN SMITH

Hometown: Stony Point, N.C.
Size of Operation: 350 Acres
Years in Business: 45
Years Working with Farm Credit: 40+

Armed with the opportunity and the drive to succeed, Alan Smith took over his family farm in 1972. "My dad didn't ask me what I wanted to be when I grew up; he gave me an opportunity to go to work, and I took advantage of it."

Alan is the fourth generation to work and live on the family farm; and he is the founder of Daddy Pete's Dairy and Daddy Pete's Plant Pleaser.

Alan believes firmly in the importance and traditions that farming brings to rural America. He says of farming, "Farming traditions have been passed down for many generations. There have been failures and successes that have created the good farming practices and products that have stood the test of time." He has built his successes on those ideas and practices, which has given him the opportunity to make an impact in the industry as well as form meaningful relationships with those involved in agriculture.

To diversify the dairy operation, Alan began Daddy Pete's Plant Pleaser line of fertilizers and soil products in 1988. The line has grown to now feature 21 products in over 400 stores across the United States. Alan is excited about the continued growth of the line. "It has been nice to see this grow to become something that is its own operation. It is something that people enjoy and see a value in. I'm glad we can provide that."

Carolina Farm Credit has been a partner of Alan and the Daddy Pete's operation throughout his career. "Farm Credit is in the stands rooting for you, and it's nice when borrowing money is an enjoyable experience."

He describes Farm Credit's role as the hitch pin that continues to connect farmers with the rest of the consuming world. "You can do a lot with a big tractor, and you can have a really nice attachment, but without that hitch pin, you won't be going anywhere. That's what Farm Credit is to rural America. They keep farmers connected."

> **"You can do a lot with a big tractor, and you can have a really nice attachment, but without that hitch pin, you won't be going anywhere. That's what Farm Credit is to rural America. They keep farmers connected."**

FAYLENE WHITAKER

Hometown: Climax, N.C.
Size of Operation: 270 Acres
Years in Business: 42
Years Working with Farm Credit: 40

The farm started with 10 acres of rented land, one tractor and a $40 tobacco setter. The couple purchased the original farm in 1977. The main operation is still located on this land today.

Today, the farm is growing 240 acres of organic tobacco, 30 acres of tomatoes/greenhouse tomatoes, flowers and organic sweet corn. Aside from crops, the operation has a landscape division and two garden centers.

Faylene Whitaker has always had an active role in the operation and has been there to guide the farm as it grows. Her focus now is transitioning the farm to the next generation, including both of her sons' wives and their children. When asked how she first got into agriculture, she laughed as she said, "I married a man who said he'd never farm and then we decided we would anyway, so we started our farm from the ground up."

Farm Credit has been the lender of choice since the beginning. "We've been in business for a long time and we've seen loan officers retire and new ones replace them. We have had a great working relationship with all of them. Farm Credit understands the bad years and the good years."

As society continues to change, agriculture continues to change along with it. As more women choose agriculture as their career path, the roles of women in those industries is evolving. "More and more women are becoming active in farming and agricultural careers. They are moving beyond the 'behind the scenes' jobs and coming to the forefront." Faylene sees those changes as an opportunity for women in agriculture.

> **"I married a man who said he'd never farm and then we decided we would anyway, so we started our farm from the ground up."**

ONE MISSION MANY VOICES

AMANDA WHITENER

Hometown: Stony Point, N.C.
Years in Business: 2.5
Years Working with Farm Credit: 2.5

The cattle initially sparked her interest in agriculture; however, she says the farmers inspired her passion for the dairy industry.

Upon graduating from North Carolina State University College of Veterinary Medicine, Amanda and her husband Dr. Greg Whitener opened their mobile practice, Carolina Livestock Veterinary Services. The practice specializes in livestock animals, such as beef and dairy cattle, sheep, goats and other food animals. Amanda's primary focus is working with producers on routine herd health, vaccination protocols and proper medical practices. Her first priority is protecting the food supply. The Whiteners have been members of Farm Credit for more than two years.

Through Farm Credit, they have been able to finance their mobile veterinary practice. "It feels like a family and that is really important when choosing where to place your loans."

Amanda and her husband share the responsibilities of the workload, accounting and business strategies. They have plans to expand their operation in the future. Dr. Whitener is one of the few women in North Carolina that practices large animal veterinary medicine with a focus on food animals.

Based on 2016 market research from the American Veterinary Medicine Association, only 22.8% of women veterinarians in the United States predominately practice food animal medicine. Oftentimes, because she is a woman in a male-dominated industry, she is mistaken for a small-animal or equine veterinarian. "A big challenge that I face when people first meet me is that they think I can't do the same things as a man in veterinary medicine or that I'm not as strong." She has been able to overcome this stigma by giving her patients exceptionally high attention to detail and using emerging technology, such as 3D ultrasound to give farmers information earlier in the breeding process for quicker decision-making.

> **"It feels like a family and that is really important when choosing where to place your loans."**

PULL for YOUTH
Sporting Clays
SUPPORTING N.C. FFA AND 4-H

$105,000 DONATED TO NORTH CAROLINA FFA AND 4-H

Carolina Farm Credit, Cape Fear Farm Credit and AgCarolina Farm Credit raised **$105,000** for the second annual Pull for Youth Charity Sporting Clays events benefitting NC 4 H and FFA. A total of over **$200,000** has been donated directly to NC 4 H and FFA over the past two years.

This year, a donation of $105,000 was split evenly between North Carolina 4-H and FFA from the Farm Credit Associations of North Carolina. Funds were raised in conjunction with the three Pull for Youth sporting clays events held across North Carolina with **250** shooting participants and **150** volunteers.

Over **125** businesses and organizations contributed to the pool of funds, including statewide **$5,000 sponsors American Forest Management and the three Farm Credit Associations of North Carolina.**

"The Pull for Youth sporting clays shoots across our state have been an overwhelming success," the three Association CEOs said in a joint statement. "The response by those who have participated, volunteered and donated to the cause over the last two years is a clear indicator that agriculture will remain the leading industry in our state. By providing funds to NC 4 H and FFA, the Farm Credit Associations of North Carolina and our Pull for Youth sponsors are working together to make sure tomorrow's leaders in agriculture have a bright future. We are thankful for all of those who played a part in the success of Pull for Youth, and we look forward to another great year in 2019."

A full list of businesses and organizations who sponsored Pull for Youth are available via www.farmcreditofnc.com/pullforyouth.

$152,100 DONATED TO LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS AND COLLEGE AG STUDENTS

CORPORATE MISSION FUND

FARM CREDIT CAROLINA

STATESVILLE, N.C. – In 2014, Carolina Farm Credit established the Corporate Mission Fund to provide grants to local, non-profit ag-related organizations and scholarships to North Carolina college agriculture students. In its fourth year in 2018, the fund received nearly 100 grant applications and awarded $152,100 to 28 local organizations and 12 college students.

The Association began advertising in January 2019 for the next round of grants and will hold a luncheon for all grant recipients in May 2019.

"Our Corporate Mission Fund allows us an opportunity to support grassroots organizations that are making a difference in their rural communities. We are also thrilled to be able to support these college students furthering their education with the scholarships," said Vance Dalton, CEO of Carolina Farm Credit.

The 28 organizations that received funding in late 2018 are:

Arlington Fire & Rescue Inc.
(Yadkin County)

Avery County Agriculture Extension Center
(Avery County)

Blue Ridge Women in Agriculture
(Watauga County)

Blue Ridge Youth Livestock Chain Program
(Alleghany County)

Carolina Farm Trust
(Mecklenburag County)

Catawba Valley Cattlemen's Association (CFCA)
(Catawba County)

Cleveland Community College Foundation, Inc
(Cleveland County)

Eastern Guilford High School FFA
(Guilford County)

Friends of the Eno River Farmers Market
(Orange County)

Glenola Sportsmen for Christ
(Randolph County)

Lake Norman Agricultural Education/FFA
(Iredell County)

Murphy High School - Family and Consumer Science Department
(Cherokee County)

NC Rural Center
(Buncombe County)

North Carolina School for the Deaf Agriculture Department
(Burke County)

Oak Grove High School FFA
(Davidson County)

Office of Environment and Natural Resources
(Jackson County)

Polk County Schools
(Polk County)

Rising Hope Farms
(Catawba County)

Sandhills Cooperation Association
(Moore County)

Stanly Community College
(Stanly County)

Sugar Hill Montford Cove Fire Department
(McDowell County)

TRACTOR Food and Farms
(Yancey County)

Veterans Healing Farm
(Henderson County)

Victory Farm Inc.
(Gaston County)

Waynesville Middle School Agriculture Dept.
(Haywood County)

Western Alamance FFA
(Alamance County)

Wilkes Central High School Agriculture Program
(Wilkes County)

WNC Communities
(Buncombe County)

The recipients of the 2018 2019 NC A&T State University – Carolina Farm Credit Scholarships are: Kaitlyn E. Templeton, Josh Kerns, Cassidy Garwood, and Chelsea Kiker.

The recipients of the 2018 2019 NC State University – Carolina Farm Credit Scholarships are: Olin W. Austin, Elizabeth Carrigan, Melanie Fishel, and Rebecca Pierce.

The recipients of the 2018 2019 University of Mount Olive – Carolina Farm Credit Scholarships are: Marion Smith, Austin Rash, Luke Johnson, and Sarah Spicer.

For more information about the Corporate Mission Fund, please visit **carolinafarmcredit.com**

HURRICANE RELIEF

Farm Credit Associations of North Carolina CEOs present a check to the NC Baptists on Mission

After Hurricane Florence devastated highways, homes, businesses and farming operations in North and South Carolina this September, multiple Farm Credit Association employees volunteered to assist with disaster recovery in impacted communities.

Fulfilling the Farm Credit mission of being there for agricultural and rural communities through good and bad times, Farm Credit team members participated in at least one of the nine "Farm Credit Cares" volunteer days in November. Approximately 205 Farm Credit employees across six states spent more than 1,700 volunteer hours in eastern North Carolina and northeastern South Carolina helping impacted families get back into their homes.

Led by the Farm Credit Associations that serve customers in the disaster areas, additional Farm Credit volunteers amplified the recovery activities. Volunteers represented AgCarolina Farm Credit, AgChoice Farm Credit, AgFirst Farm Credit Bank, ArborOne Farm Credit, Cape Fear Farm Credit, Carolina Farm Credit, Central Kentucky Ag Credit, Farm Credit Council and Yankee Farm Credit.

In addition to the volunteer hours, the Farm Credit Associations of North Carolina and Farm Credit partner CoBank donated $200,000 to the NC Baptists on Mission. Of that donation, $150,000 is for Hurricane Florence relief efforts in North Carolina and $50,000 is for Hurricane Michael relief efforts in Georgia and Florida. Additionally Arbor One Farm Credit, along with Farm Credit partner CoBank, donated $100,000 to South Carolina's Baptist Convention, also for disaster relief efforts.


WITH ONE MISSION
AND MANY VOICES
TOGETHER, IT MAKES US
FARMER
STRONG

EXECUTIVE LEADERSHIP TEAM

FROM THE LEFT:

JAMES R. CRAIN
Chief Risk Officer

CHRISTOPHER G. GOSS
Chief Appraisal Officer

SARAH J. RACHELS
Chief Human Resources Officer

MARGARET G. HAMM
Chief Marketing Officer

VANCE C. DALTON JR.
Chief Executive Officer

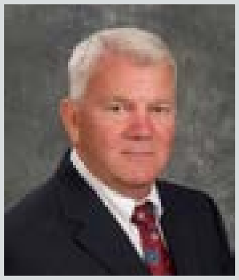
ELIZABETH M. BENEFIELD
General Counsel

CHRISTOPHER H. SCOTT
Chief Financial Officer

CHAD M. PURYEAR
Chief Lending Officer

BOARD OF DIRECTORS


JOHN M. BARNARD


E. BERNARD BECK

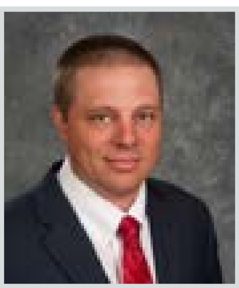

W. REX BELL


MARK A. BRAY


DAVID M. COLTRANE

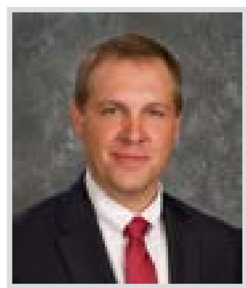

SUSIE J. GAMBILL


JOSEPH A. LAIL


J. ERIC MCPHERSON


CLARK M. NEWLIN


THOMAS E. PORTER JR.


D. KALEB RATHBONE


LEWIS E. SMITH


VICKIE N. SMITHERMAN


L. KIM STARNES


DR. ALTON THOMPSON

FINANCIAL RESULTS

REPORT OF MANAGEMENT

The accompanying consolidated financial statements and related financial information appearing throughout this annual report have been prepared by management of Carolina Farm Credit, 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 2018 Annual Report of Carolina Farm Credit, 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.

W. Rex Bell

W. Rex Bell
Chairman of the Board

Vance C Dalton Jr

Vance C. Dalton, Jr.
Chief Executive Officer

Christopher H. Scott

Christopher H. Scott, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

March 13, 2019

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, 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 December 31, 2018, 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, 2018.

Vance C Dalton Jr

Vance C. Dalton, Jr.
Chief Executive Officer
Carolina Farm Credit, ACA

Christopher H. Scott

Christopher H. Scott
Chief Financial Officer
Carolina Farm Credit, ACA

March 13, 2019

GENERAL OVERVIEW

The following commentary summarizes the financial condition and results of operations of Carolina Farm Credit, ACA, (Association) for the year ended December 31, 2018, with comparisons to the years ended December 31, 2017, and December 31, 2016. 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 (Board). 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 102 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 North Carolina. 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 and other financial services 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 available on the AgFirst website, ***www.agfirst.com***, or may be obtained free of charge by calling 1-800-845-1745, extension 2832, or by 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.carolinafarmcredit.com***, or by calling 1-800-521-9952, or by writing Christopher H. Scott, CFO, Carolina Farm Credit, ACA, P.O. Box 1827, Statesville, NC 28687. The Association prepares an electronic version of the Annual Report, which is available on our 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 our website, 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 Report 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 analyses 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.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

The following United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) analysis provides a general understanding of the U.S. agricultural economic outlook. However, this outlook does not take into account all aspects of the Association's business. References to USDA information in this section refer to the U.S. agricultural market data and are not limited to information/data in the Association's territory.

Production agriculture is a cyclical business that is heavily influenced by commodity prices, weather, tax and trade policies, interest rates and various other factors. From 2010 through 2014, the U.S. farm sector generally experienced favorable economic conditions driven by high commodity and livestock prices and increasing farmland values. This generally fostered improved financial strength across the farm sector, with farmer working capital peaking in 2012. Working capital is defined as the amount of cash and cash convertible assets minus liabilities due to creditors within 12 months. However, since 2014, the agricultural environment has been more challenging. Currency fluctuations, large inventories and current U.S. trade policies, including the retaliatory action by other countries, have begun to adversely impact demand and prices for agricultural exports, which have reduced net farm income (a broad measure of profits) and eroded farmer working capital. Higher interest rates could exacerbate the reduction in net farm income by increasing interest expense for farmers with floating-rate loans or other liabilities that reprice periodically to current market interest rates. The following table illustrates USDA data on net farm income and farmer working capital:

	Year Ended December 31,			
(dollars in billions)	**2018***	**2017**	**2016**	**2015**
Net Farm Income	$66.295	$75.381	$61.542	$81.053
Farmer Working Capital	$49.879	$72.279	$65.197	$82.657

**Forecasted*

The substantial risk-bearing capacity, gained prior to 2015, has afforded U.S. crop producers time to transition their operations to the new environment of lower commodity prices, compressed margins and higher interest rates. Optimal input usage, adoption of cost-saving technologies, negotiation of adjustments to various business arrangements, such as rental cost of agriculture real estate, and effective use of hedging and other price risk management strategies are all critical in yielding positive net farm income for producers. Producers who are able to realize cost of production efficiencies and market their farm products effectively are most likely to adapt to the current price environment. However, if these current market conditions persist, farm sector financial strength will continue to weaken, challenging a greater number of producers who may not be able to sufficiently adjust their operations to avoid loan repayment challenges.

The February 2019 USDA forecast estimates 2018 farmers' net cash income, which is a measure of the cash income after payment of business expenses, at $95.0 billion, down $9.0 billion from 2017. The forecasted decrease in farmers' net cash income for 2018 is primarily due to an expected increase in cash expenses of $11.9 billion, led by increases in fuels/oil, interest, feed, and hired labor.

The February 2019 USDA outlook for the farm economy, as a whole, projects 2019 farmers' net cash income to increase to $97.7 billion, a $2.7 billion increase from 2018. The forecasted increase in farmers' net cash income for 2019 is primarily due to an expected decrease in cash expenses of $4.4 billion and increase in cash receipts for crops of $2.2 billion, partially offset by a decrease in direct government payments of $2.8 billion.

As estimated by the USDA in November 2018, the System's market share of farm business debt (defined as debt incurred by those involved in on-farm agricultural production) decreased slightly to 40.4 percent at December 31, 2017 (the latest available data), as compared with 40.9 percent at December 31, 2016.

While 2018 net farm income and working capital have declined, a healthy U.S. economy is expected to support domestic demand for most agricultural commodities in the foreseeable future. The primary area of risk will remain the export component of the demand for U.S. agricultural commodities, with a stronger dollar and ongoing uncertainty surrounding the future of U.S. trade policy. Major cash crops in the U.S. are projected to remain at elevated supply levels resulting from a combination of factors, including overall excellent crop conditions, tariffs and strong harvests in recent years. In addition to cash crops, pork and dairy are heavily dependent upon exports and most susceptible to foreign trade-related disruptions. The risk in the export component of the demand for U.S. agricultural commodities has been minimally mitigated by Market Facilitation Program assistance to producers impacted by retaliatory tariffs. Additionally, the revised Dairy Margin Protection Program in the 2018 Farm Bill and the new Dairy Revenue Protection Program will provide some support for dairy farmers. Mid-sized dairies, especially operations that are more highly leveraged or have high relative costs, will continue to face financial challenges at least into mid-2019.

The following table sets forth the commodity prices per bushel for certain crops, by hundredweight for hogs, milk, and beef cattle, and by pound for broilers and turkeys from December 31, 2015 to December 31, 2018:

Commodity	12/31/18	12/31/17	12/31/16	12/31/15
Hogs	$43.40	$48.60	$43.10	$42.80
Milk	$16.40	$17.20	$18.90	$17.30
Broilers	$0.51	$0.50	$0.48	$0.47
Turkeys	$0.50	$0.53	$0.74	$0.89
Corn	$3.54	$3.23	$3.32	$3.65
Soybeans	$8.57	$9.30	$9.64	$8.76
Wheat	$5.28	$4.50	$3.90	$4.75
Beef Cattle	$117.00	$118.00	$111.00	$122.00

In a prolonged period of less favorable conditions in agriculture, the Association's financial performance and credit quality measures would likely be negatively impacted. Any negative impact from these less favorable conditions should be lessened by geographic and commodity diversification and the influence of off-farm income sources supporting agricultural-related debt. However, agricultural borrowers who are more reliant on off-farm income sources may be more adversely impacted by a weakened general economy.

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, 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 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

Overall, the economic climate in North Carolina remained positive in 2018, as labor markets continued to strengthen and household indicators remained upbeat. Moderate growth is expected during 2019. Stock market volatility may impact consumer confidence; however, macroeconomic drivers are expected to continue a positive trend. Economic conditions in the poultry and part-time farm segments are expected to remain favorable in 2019, with only moderate stress expected in a small number of portfolio sectors.

The Association's loan portfolio and overall credit quality continued to improve over the course of 2018. As of December 31, 2018, the percentage of fully acceptable loans and other assets especially mentioned increased to 97.57 percent compared to 97.21 percent for the prior year end. The strong credit quality can be attributed to growth in quality loan volume, and the resolution of criticized accounts.

The Association's part-time farm segment, which is heavily dependent on non-farm employment, is its largest loan portfolio concentration at 32 percent of total loans. Credit quality in this segment ended 2018 at 97.4 percent acceptable, up from 95.6 percent acceptable at December 31, 2017. North Carolina's unemployment rate was 3.6 percent as of December 31, 2018, down from 4.5 percent as of December 31, 2017. Given strong overall job growth in the Association's footprint, credit quality in the part-time farm segment is expected to remain at or near current levels with moderate portfolio growth.

Poultry constituted 26 percent of loan volume at year-end and is the Association's second largest portfolio segment. Credit quality in the poultry segment was 96.5 percent acceptable at year-end 2018, up from 95.5 percent at prior year end. Overall, 2018 was a good year for North Carolina poultry producers. Demand for chicken, both domestic and exported, remained strong, aided by improvements in the overall economy. A solid grain harvest led to stable feed ingredient prices, which improved overall live production cost. Expansion in most areas of the Association's footprint is expected to slow slightly in 2019, with relatively modest increases in the number of new growers and houses.

While the Association's primary portfolio segments performed well in 2018, other segments faced challenges. The dairy, grain, and tobacco segments, due primarily to depressed prices and/or adverse weather conditions, underperformed the aggregate portfolio in terms of credit quality, but stabilized mid-year and began to improve in the fourth quarter. The dairy, grain, and tobacco segments represent 4, 8, and 4 percent of the Association's portfolio, respectively.

Land value trend studies completed by Association staff indicate stable to strengthening real estate values across all types of real property within the territory.

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 through numerous product types. Loan volume grew 5.32% during 2018, primarily from poultry expansion and a renewed interest in real estate and housing markets.

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

Loan Type	December 31, 2018		2017		2016	
	(dollars in thousands)					
Real estate mortgage	$ 964,605	62.99%	$ 870,764	59.89%	$ 773,835	54.77%
Production and intermediate-term	450,693	29.43	465,985	32.05	539,842	38.21
Loans to cooperatives	6,255	0.41	6,859	0.47	6,326	0.45
Processing & marketing	14,113	0.92	29,288	2.01	7,452	0.53
Farm-related business	20,434	1.34	3,432	0.24	3,872	0.27
Communication	1,422	0.09	1,496	0.10	4,069	0.29
Power and water/waste disposal	2,625	0.17	2,906	0.20	1,709	0.12
Rural residential real estate	66,298	4.33	68,432	4.71	70,857	5.02
International	4,849	0.32	4,843	0.33	4,845	0.34
Total	$ 1,531,294	100.00%	$ 1,454,005	100.00%	$ 1,412,807	100.00%

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

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

Branch	December 31, 2018	2017	2016
Albemarle	4.67%	4.72%	4.80%
Asheboro	5.49	4.85	4.02
Asheville	1.51	1.66	1.63
Boone	0.73	0.87	1.03
Brown Summit	2.09	2.11	1.96
Burnsville	2.10	2.16	2.18
Carthage	3.08	2.80	2.55
Concord	1.71	1.67	1.66
Conover	2.56	2.84	2.71
Ellerbe	5.47	5.42	4.66
Graham	4.39	4.75	4.73
Hendersonville	1.82	1.78	1.97
Jefferson	1.79	1.85	1.89
Lenoir	1.79	1.84	1.81
Lexington	2.41	2.19	2.10
Lincolnton	3.02	2.64	2.57
Monroe	5.16	4.87	6.03
Murphy	0.94	0.88	0.81
Pilot Mountain	3.28	3.07	3.03
Roxboro	2.48	2.42	2.37
Rural Hall	2.66	2.64	3.02
Salisbury	4.23	3.92	3.98
Shelby	2.27	2.39	2.36
Siler City	3.40	3.42	3.26
Sparta	1.82	1.79	2.13
Spindale	1.50	1.64	1.61
Statesville	7.68	8.33	8.45
Taylorsville	4.22	4.27	4.19
Waynesville	0.58	0.65	0.67
Wilkesboro	3.57	3.52	3.45
Yadkinville	5.57	5.82	5.69
Yanceyville	1.90	1.97	2.00
Participation/MRI Loans	3.05	3.51	3.86
Special Asset Management	1.08	0.71	0.82
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Commodity and industry categories are based upon the Standard Industrial Classification system published by the federal government. This system is used to assign commodity or industry categories based upon the customer's primary agricultural commodity.

Loan volume by commodity group is shown below. The predominant groups are part-time farmers and poultry which constitute 58 percent of the entire portfolio.

Commodity Group	December 31, 2018 Amount/Percentage		2017 Amount/Percentage		2016 Amount/Percentage	
	(dollars in thousands)					
Part-time	$ 488,815	32%	$ 493,162	34%	$ 463,471	33%
Poultry	398,075	26	373,924	26	362,046	26
Row Crop	114,892	8	117,363	8	110,766	8
Forestry	112,771	7	88,919	6	78,873	5
Other	89,135	6	62,915	4	69,260	5
Livestock	80,166	5	72,464	5	67,250	5
Rural Home	66,298	4	68,432	5	70,857	5
Horticulture	60,892	4	64,060	4	74,635	5
Tobacco	60,705	4	50,112	4	54,390	4
Dairy	59,545	4	62,654	4	61,259	4
Total	$ 1,531,294	100%	$ 1,454,005	100%	$ 1,412,807	100%

Repayment ability is closely related to the commodities produced by borrowers and, increasingly, the off-farm income of borrowers. The Association's loan portfolio contains a moderate concentration of part-time farmers within a wide range of commodities. However, many of these part-time operations are diversified, and typically are not highly dependent on the income from agricultural production. In periods of general economic stress, some of these borrowers could experience greater difficulty in servicing debt. Poultry loans represent a moderate concentration for the Association, and these loans have a long-term history of performance.

Even though the concentration of large loans has increased over the past several years, the mix of these loans is well-diversified and similar to that of the overall portfolio. The risk in the portfolio associated with commodity concentration and large loans is limited by the diversity in the Association's territory. Demand for meat products, prices of field grains, the housing industry, and international trade are some of the factors affecting the prices of these commodities.

During the past year, the Association has experienced a lengthening of maturities in loan assets. Given the low level of interest rates, borrowers have locked-in fixed rates, which reduces their exposure to rising rates in the future.

During 2018, the Association continued buying and selling loan participations within the System. This provided a means for the Association to spread credit concentration risk and realize non-patronage sourced interest and fee income, which strengthens our capital position. The following table shows a decrease in purchased loan volume, and an increase in sold loan volume.

	December 31,		
Loan Participations:	**2018**	**2017**	**2016**
	(dollars in thousands)		
Participations Purchased– FCS Institutions	$ 57,974	$ 61,523	$ 63,599
Participations Purchased– Non-FCS Institutions	–	–	–
Participations Sold	(93,311)	(62,513)	(112,596)
Total	$ (35,337)	$ (990)	$ (48,997)

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, 2018.

The Association sells qualified long-term mortgage loans into the secondary market. For the period ended December 31, 2018, the Association originated loans for resale totaling $224,665, which were sold into the secondary market.

MISSION RELATED INVESTMENTS

During 2005, the FCA initiated an investment program to stimulate economic growth and development in rural areas. The FCA outlined a program to allow System institutions to hold such investments, subject to approval by the FCA on a case-by-case basis. The FCA approved the Rural America Bonds pilot program under the Mission Related Investments umbrella, as described below.

In October 2005, the FCA authorized AgFirst and the associations to make investments in Rural America Bonds. 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, government facilities and other activities that sustain or revitalize rural communities and their economies. The objective of this pilot program was 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. These bonds are classified as Loans or Investments on the Consolidated Balance Sheets, depending on the nature of the investment. As of December 31, 2018, 2017, and 2016, the Association had $1,976, $2,124, and $2,473 respectively, in Rural America Bonds.

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's 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 and specific loan covenants

The credit risk management process begins with an analysis of the borrower's credit history, repayment capacity, overall cash flows, 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. Long-term real estate loans must be collateralized by first liens on real estate (collateral). As required by FCA regulations, each institution that makes loans on a collateralized basis must have collateral evaluation policies and procedures. Long-term real estate loans may be made only in amounts up to 85 percent of the original appraisal value of the property taken as collateral, or up to 97 percent of the appraisal 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 of 85%. Appraisals are required for real estate loans of more than $250,000. 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.

Management reviews 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 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	2018	2017	2016
Acceptable & OAEM	97.57%	97.21%	96.15%
Substandard	2.43%	2.79%	3.85%
Doubtful	–%	–%	–%
Loss	–%	–%	–%
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 Management Department is responsible for servicing loans classified as high-risk. The high-risk assets, including accrued interest, are detailed below:

High-risk Assets	December 31, 2018	2017	2016
	(dollars in thousands)		
Nonaccrual loans	$ 16,022	$ 9,561	$ 10,283
Restructured loans	2,904	2,796	3,587
Accruing loans 90 days past due	–	–	–
Total high-risk loans	18,926	12,357	13,870
Other property owned	468	143	5,781
Total high-risk assets	$ 19,394	$ 12,500	$ 19,651
Ratios			
Nonaccrual loans to total loans	1.05%	0.66%	0.73%
High-risk assets to total assets	1.20%	0.86%	1.31%

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 increased $6,461, or 67.58% in 2018. This increase is primarily the result of loan volume transferred into nonaccrual status exceeding repayments, transfers to accrual status, and transfers to other property owned loans. Of the $16,022 in nonaccrual volume at December 31, 2018, $985, or 6.15%, compared to 18.91% and 23.41% at December 31, 2017 and 2016, 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 may be 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.

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, 2018	2017	2016
	(dollars in thousands)		
Balance at beginning of year	$ 7,837	$ 7,348	$ 7,402
Charge-offs:			
Real estate mortgage	(178)	(18)	(36)
Production and intermediate term	(349)	(363)	(329)
Agribusiness	–	–	–
Rural residential real estate	(16)	(90)	(38)
Total charge-offs	(543)	(471)	(403)
Recoveries:			
Real estate mortgage	49	228	93
Production and intermediate term	173	362	645
Agribusiness	55	141	64
Rural residential real estate	24	54	32
Total recoveries	301	785	834
Net (charge-offs) recoveries	(242)	314	431
Provision for (reversal of allowance for) loan losses	(544)	175	(485)
Balance at end of year	$ 7,051	$ 7,837	$ 7,348
Ratio of net (charge-offs) recoveries during the period to average loans outstanding during the period	(0.016)%	0.022%	0.031%

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, 2018	2017	2016
	(dollars in thousands)		
Real estate mortgage	$ 3,457	$ 3,788	$ 3,132
Production and intermediate term	3,050	3,750	3,841
Agribusiness	421	95	44
Communication	8	9	31
Power and water/waste disposal	6	5	4
Rural residential real estate	105	185	291
International	4	5	5
Total	$ 7,051	$ 7,837	$ 7,348

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, 2018	2017	2016
Total loans	0.46%	0.54%	0.52%
Nonperforming loans	37.26%	63.42%	52.98%
Nonaccrual loans	44.01%	81.97%	71.46%

Please refer to Note 3, *Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses*, in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, for further information concerning the allowance for loan losses.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Net Interest Income

Net interest income was $49,980, $47,429 and $47,160 in 2018, 2017, and 2016, respectively. 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. The effects of changes in average volume and interest rates on net interest income over the past two years are presented in the following table:

Change in Net Interest Income:

	Volume*	Rate	Total
	(dollars in thousands)		
12/31/18 – 12/31/17			
Interest income	$ 3,993	$ 4,578	$ 8,571
Interest expense	(1,732)	(4,288)	(6,020)
Change in net interest income	$ 2,261	$ 290	$ 2,551
12/31/17 – 12/31/16			
Interest income	$ 2,410	$ 971	$ 3,381
Interest expense	(862)	(2.250)	(3,112)
Change in net interest income	$ 1,548	$ (1,279)	$ 269

* *Volume variances can be the result of increased/decreased loan volume or from changes in the percentage composition of assets and liabilities between periods. Variances due to rate can be caused by changes in market rates, loan rates, and/or rates paid on notes payable with AgFirst.*

The Association shows higher net interest income primarily due to loan volume growth, and secondarily due to the net interest margin improving from 3.31% in 2017 to 3.33% in 2018.

Noninterest Income

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

	For the Year Ended December 31,			Percentage Increase/(Decrease)	
Noninterest Income	**2018**	**2017**	**2016**	**2018/ 2017**	**2017/ 2016**
	(dollars in thousands)				
Loan fees	$ 3,142	$ 3,271	$ 3,047	(3.94)%	7.35%
Fees for financially related services	151	155	160	(2.58)	(3.13)
Patronage refund from other Farm Credit Institutions	19,522	20,151	15,819	(3.12)	27.38
Gains (losses) on sales of rural home loans, net	3,037	3,016	2,706	0.70	11.46
Gains (losses) on sales of premises and equipment, net	229	335	592	(31.64)	(43.41)
Gains (losses) on other transactions	(242)	708	141	(134.18)	402.13
Insurance Fund refunds	854	–	–	–	–
Other noninterest income	229	223	190	2.69	17.37
Total noninterest income	$ 26,922	$ 27,859	$ 22,655	(3.36)%	22.97%

Noninterest income decreased $937, or 3.36 percent when comparing 2018 to 2017, and increased $5,204 or 22.97 percent when comparing 2017 to 2016. The decrease in 2018 is primarily due to decreases in loan fees, fees for financially related services, patronage refunds from other Farm Credit institutions, gains/(losses) on sales of premises and equipment, gains/(losses) on other transactions. These decreases were offset by increases in gains/(losses) on sales of rural home loans, Insurance Fund refunds, and other noninterest income.

Noninterest Expense

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

	For the Year Ended December 31,			Percentage Increase/(Decrease)	
Noninterest Expense	**2018**	**2017**	**2016**	**2018/ 2017**	**2017/ 2016**
	(dollars in thousands)				
Salaries and employee benefits	$ 26,576	$ 25,813	$ 26,815	2.96%	(3.74)%
Occupancy and equipment	2,451	2,286	2,577	7.22	(11.29)
Insurance Fund premiums	1,006	1,592	1,762	(36.81)	(9.65)
(Gains) losses on other property owned, net	80	1,582	393	(94.94)	302.54
Other operating expenses	7,408	(18)	6,987	41,255.56	(100.26)
Total noninterest expense	$ 37,521	$ 31,255	$ 38,534	20.05%	(18.89)%

Noninterest expense increased $6,266 or 20.05 percent, when comparing 2018 to 2017, and decreased $7,279 or 18.89 percent when comparing 2017 to 2016. The increase in 2018 is primarily due to increases in salaries and employee benefits, occupancy and equipment, and other operating expenses. These increases were partially offset by decreases in Insurance Fund premiums, and (gains)/losses on other property owned, net .

During 2017, the method of recording expenses for the Association's defined benefit pension plan and other postretirement benefit plan was modified. This change resulted in the reduction of Other Assets by $8,975, the reduction of Other Liabilities by $15,480 on the Association's Balance Sheets, and a corresponding reduction of other operating expenses on the Association's Statements of Income of $6,505 during 2017. Refer to Note 9, *Employee Benefit Plans*, of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, for further information concerning postretirement benefit expenses.

Income Taxes

The Association recorded a provision/(benefit) for income taxes of $7 for the year ended December 31, 2018, as compared to a provision/(benefit) of $3 for 2017 and a provision/(benefit) of ($6) for 2016. Please refer to Note 2, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Income Taxes*, in 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:

	For the 12 Months Ended		
Key Results of Operations Comparisons	**12/31/18**	**12/31/17**	**12/31/16**
Return on average assets	2.55%	2.92%	2.18%
Return on average members' equity	11.96%	13.60%	10.01%
Net interest income as a percentage of average earning assets	3.33%	3.31%	3.40%
Net (charge-offs) recoveries to average loans	(0.016)%	0.022%	0.031%

A key factor in the growth of net income for future years will be continued improvement in net interest and noninterest income. One of our goals is to generate earnings sufficient to fund operations, adequately capitalize the Association, and achieve an adequate rate of return for our members. To meet this goal, the Association must meet certain objectives. These objectives are to attract and maintain high quality loan volume priced at competitive rates and to manage credit risk in our entire portfolio, while efficiently meeting the credit needs of our members.

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, 2018, was $1,239,668 as compared to $1,180,640 at December 31, 2017, and $1,138,884 at December 31, 2016. The increase of 5.00% percent during 2018 is primarily attributable to the Association's growth in loan volume, offset by retention of capital. The average volume of outstanding notes payable to the Bank was $1,202,182, $1,140,545, and $1,107,533 for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017, and 2016, respectively. Please refer to Note 6, *Debt*, in 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. As borrower payments are received, they are applied to the Association's notes payable to the Bank. The Association's participation in 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 had no lines of credit from third party financial institutions as of December 31, 2018.

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 30-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, *Debt*, of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this Annual Report.

The Bank's ability to access capital of the Association is also discussed in Note 6, *Debt*, 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 Sources" section of this Management's Discussion and Analysis and in Note 6, *Debt*, in this Annual Report.

CAPITAL RESOURCES

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

The Association's 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 2018 that would affect minimum stock purchases or would have an effect on the Association's ability to retire stock and distribute earnings.

Total members' equity at December 31, 2018, increased 2.56 percent to $328,731, from the December 31, 2017, total of $320,538. At December 31, 2017, total members' equity increased 2.47 percent from the December 31, 2016, total of $312,798. Both increases were primarily attributable to net income, offset by cash patronage and the revolvement of allocated retained earnings. Total capital stock and participation certificates totaled $9,164 on December 31, 2018, compared to $8,819 on December 31, 2017, and $8,361 on December 31, 2016.

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.

For all periods presented, the Association exceeded minimum standards for all the regulatory capital and leverage ratios.

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

Ratio	Minimum Requirement	Capital Conservation Buffer*	Minimum Requirement with Capital Conservation Buffer	Capital Ratios as of December 31, 2018	2017
Risk-adjusted ratios:					
CET1 Capital Ratio	4.5%	0.625%	5.125%	18.25%	17.41%
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	6.0%	0.625%	6.625%	18.25%	17.41%
Total Capital Ratio	8.0%	0.625%	8.625%	21.12%	21.15%
Permanent Capital Ratio	7.0%	0.0%	7.0%	20.70%	20.68%
Non-risk-adjusted:					
Tier 1 Leverage Ratio	4.0%	1.0%	5.0%	17.69%	17.06%
UREE Leverage Ratio	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%	17.33%	16.68%

* *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.*

According to the FCA regulations, each institution's permanent capital ratio is calculated by dividing permanent capital by a risk-adjusted asset base. Risk-adjusted assets mean the total dollar amount of the institution's assets adjusted by an appropriate credit conversion factor as defined by regulation.

The Association's permanent capital ratio is the only continuing regulatory ratio for which a trend can be presented, since the total surplus and core surplus ratios were eliminated. Past trend data for these ratios, as of December 31, are shown in the following table:

	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Permanent capital	21.88%	21.62%	21.54%	20.34%	18.64%
Total surplus	21.28%	21.03%	19.96%	19.68%	17.95%
Core surplus	18.84%	18.52%	17.36%	16.68%	14.67%

Note: The regulatory minimums for the permanent capital, total surplus, and core surplus ratios are 7.00%, 7.00%, and 3.50%, respectively.

The slight increase in the Association's permanent capital ratio during 2018 was attributable to capital retention that nearly matched the growth in risk-adjusted assets. 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.

Please refer to Note 7, *Members' Equity*, in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, for further information concerning capital resources, and currently applicable regulatory capital and leverage ratios.

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 retaining earnings to meet minimum capital adequacy standards established by FCA Regulations, 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) participation loans purchased on a non-patronage basis, and (b) other non-patronage net earnings, remaining consolidated net earnings are eligible for allocation to borrowers. Please refer to Note 7, *Members' Equity*, of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, for more information concerning the patronage distributions. The Association recorded estimated patronage distributions of $34,631 in 2018, $39,483 in 2017, and $27,229 in 2016.

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

The Association's mission is to provide financial services to agriculture and the rural community, and this 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 ensure we reach the 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, goals were established in 2018 and results are shown below:

	2018 - Goal			2018 - Actual		
	Number of Loans	Percent of Total	Percent of Volume	Number of Loans	Percent of Total	Percent of Volume
New Loans and Commitments made to :						
Young Farmers	700	13%	8%	899	18.34%	14.60%
Beginning Farmers	700	15%	10%	1,310	26.74%	25.21%
Small Farmers	2,850	63%	28%	3,320	67.73%	39.26%
Total Loans in the portfolio made to:						
Young Farmers	1,500	14%	10%	3,008	18.61%	18.14%
Beginning Farmers	2,200	17%	10%	4,576	28.31%	26.99%
Small Farmers	9,000	70%	40%	11,488	71.00%	44.02%

The 2012 USDA Ag Census data (the most recent data available) has been used as a benchmark to measure penetration of the Association's marketing efforts. The census data indicated that within the Association's chartered territory, there were 33,636 reported farmers. Of these reported farmers, the following were classified as YBS farmers:

- Young – 1,478 or 4.39 percent
- Beginning – 6,142 or 18.26 percent
- Small – 31,106 or 92.48 percent

While the 2012 census provides the most recent data for comparison, our customer and loan volume numbers are more current. The following table reflects the loan volume and number of YBS loans in the loan portfolio for the Association at the end of 2018:

	Number of Loans	Amount of Loans
Young	3,008	$287,192
Beginning	4,576	$427,364
Small	11,488	$696,953

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 Association makes a concerted and cooperative effort to meet the special credit needs of eligible YBS farmers. The Association's mission for the YBS program is:

> "To provide resources and education to assist YBS farmers to be successful in agriculture, insuring an ongoing viable and stable agricultural economy in the western half of North Carolina."

In 2018, the Association, through specific marketing strategies, outreaches, and financial support programs, conducted a program to help YBS farmers.

The Association currently has a high penetration in the YBS farmers' market. Education is at the heart of the Association's effort to continue to serve this segment of our market with the same enthusiasm that has led to our current high penetration levels and success. Seminars, speaking opportunities, and training sessions are conducted throughout the year. These educational opportunities are both in-house, in the form of events held by the Association, and external, when the Association is a speaker or provider of educational materials for other ag-related organizations. The focal point of these educational opportunities is the Agricultural Leadership Institute, a three-day educational seminar for YBS families, conducted by the Association along with outside professional involvement.

During 2018, the Association partnered with AgCarolina Farm Credit, Cape Fear Farm Credit, Farm Credit of the Virginias, and Colonial Farm Credit to conduct a multi-state project, Ag Biz Planner, which provides online financial management and business planning training to YBS producers. Each participant is paired with a Farm Credit loan officer who serves as a mentor as they work through ten online modules and create a business plan. In the fall of 2018, the Association started another group of Ag Biz participants through the online financial management program. The tenth class of Ag Biz Planner participants began the program in September and finished with a complete business plan for their farm.

The Association has worked with other Farm Credit Associations to conduct the third session of a new program called Ag Biz Basics targeting individuals who are interested in learning how to use get into farming. This program was conducted with AgCarolina Farm Credit and Cape Fear Farm Credit. The program included four online modules, loan officer mentors, and an evening webinar and dinner with the Ag Biz Planner participants. The Ag Biz Basics and Ag Biz Planner groups came together for a two-day conference with subject matter experts and networking, finishing the program in January of 2019.

The Association began using a new YBS underwriting program called StartStrong in late 2017. This program is designed with special underwriting standards to serve the YBS market.

During 2018, the Association's four summer interns' project centered on the lifestyle and part-time customer and outreach to this group. Many in this segment fit the YBS profile. The team spent their time researching the needs of this group and how they receive and respond to education and information. Based on research from this project and a research project conducted by AgFirst, the Association has implemented some new digital strategies to reach these customers.

Additionally, the Association conducts seminars on farm transition planning and financial management. The Association website, ***www.carolinafarmcredit.com***, includes a section of information and resources targeted to YBS visitors. During 2018, the Association used the Carolina Farm Credit Facebook page, Instagram, Twitter, a monthly email newsletter, and a blog to reach into these markets by sharing important information about meetings and educational opportunities, helpful financial and management information, as well as recognizing outstanding accomplishments of members.

The Association provides sponsorship to local and statewide events such as 4-H and FFA, is an exhibitor for many industry and commodity trade shows, and has established and funded scholarship programs at North Carolina A&T State University, North Carolina State University, and the University of Mount Olive.

In 2018, Carolina Farm Credit awarded $152,100 in grants to 28 organizations and 12 scholarships from the Carolina Farm Credit Corporate Mission Fund. This grant program is designed to help farmer organizations and rural communities. This was the third year grants and scholarships were awarded from the fund.

Finally, the Association provides financial support, which addresses the specific credit programs and partnerships that we have developed to help YBS farmers. This segment comprises programs such as those offered by the Farm Service Agency (FSA), which includes guaranteed and direct loans to qualifying borrowers. The Association is a 'preferred lender,' the highest status designated by the FSA.

The Chief Marketing Officer, Margaret G. Hamm, coordinates and oversees the Association's YBS efforts. The Association includes YBS goals in the annual strategic plan and reports on those goals and achievements to the Board of Directors on a quarterly basis.

The Association is committed to the future success of YBS 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 thousand in annual gross sales of agricultural or aquatic products at the date the loan is originally made.

REGULATORY MATTERS

On May 10, 2018, the Farm Credit Administration adopted a final rule that amends the regulations governing investments of System banks and associations. The final rule strengthens eligibility criteria for the investments the banks may purchase and hold. It also implements Section 939A of the Dodd-Frank Act by removing references to and requirements for credit ratings and substitutes the eligibility requirement with other appropriate standards of credit worthiness. In addition, it grants associations greater flexibility regarding the risk management purposes for investments and limits the type and amount of investments that an association 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 association 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 became effective January 1, 2019.

Farm Bill

The Agricultural Improvement Act of 2018 (Farm Bill) was signed into law on December 20, 2018. This new Farm Bill will govern an array of federal farm and food programs, including commodity price support payments, farm credit, conservation programs, research, rural development and foreign and domestic food programs for five years through 2023. The new Farm Bill continues to provide support for crop insurance and commodity support programs, strengthen livestock disaster programs, and provides dairy producers with an updated voluntary margin protection program that will provide additional risk management options to dairy operations.

The Farm Bill also clarifies and updates the Insurance Corporation's authorities to act as conservator or receiver of a System institution. The Congressional Conference Committee report states that Congress intends "for the authorities of the Corporation to be functionally equivalent to the parallel authorities of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation." In addition, the Farm Bill provides, among other authorities, the Insurance Corporation with the authority to organize, and the Farm Credit Administration to charter, a System bridge bank, which has all the powers of a System bank with a maximum life span of five years.

Many provisions of the Farm Bill will require the United States Department of Agriculture to develop rules and procedures to fully implement these authorities. The timing for the issuance of those rules is uncertain.

LIBOR TRANSITION

On July 27, 2017, the United Kingdom Financial Conduct Authority (the Conduct Authority) announced that it will no longer persuade or compel such banks to submit rates for the calculation of the LIBOR rates after 2021. The Conduct Authority regulates the panel banks that submit quotes for the purpose of calculating LIBOR to the Intercontinental Exchange (ICE) Benchmark Administration (the entity that is responsible for calculating LIBOR). Accordingly, it is uncertain whether the ICE Benchmark Administration will continue to quote LIBOR after 2021. Furthermore, in the United States, efforts to identify a set of alternative U.S. dollar reference interest rates include proposals by the Alternative Reference Rates Committee (ARRC) of the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Specifically, the ARRC has proposed the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) as the recommended alternative to LIBOR and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York began publishing SOFR in April of 2018. SOFR is based on a broad segment of the overnight Treasury repurchase market and is a broad measure of the cost of borrowing cash overnight collateralized by Treasury securities.

At this time, it is not possible to predict, among other uncertainties, whether (i) LIBOR will be discontinued, (ii) the effect of any changes to the methodology for calculating LIBOR, or (iii) any establishment of alternative reference rates or any other reforms to LIBOR that may be enacted in the United Kingdom, in the United States or elsewhere. Uncertainty as to the nature of such potential changes, alternative reference rates or other reforms may adversely affect the trading market for LIBOR based instruments, including certain of the Systemwide Debt Securities, System borrowings, loans, investments, derivatives, other System assets and liabilities and preferred stock that are indexed to LIBOR. Accordingly, reform of, or the replacement or disappearance of, LIBOR and the proposed regulation of LIBOR and other "benchmarks" may adversely affect the rates of interest the System pays on its Systemwide Debt Securities (including changes to their value and liquidity, return, and usefulness for intended purpose), on other borrowings and preferred stock, as well as the value of and return on loans and investments and the value and effectiveness of derivatives. This could adversely affect the System's cash flows. Moreover, if LIBOR is replaced, System institutions will need to take steps to restructure their debt and derivatives, which could adversely affect operations.

The System institutions are currently evaluating the potential impact of the eventual replacement of the LIBOR benchmark interest rate, including the possibility of using SOFR as the alternative to LIBOR. While each system institution is required by the regulator to have a transition plan, the transition from LIBOR to SOFR is expected to be complex and to include the development of term and credit adjustments to minimize, to the extent possible, discrepancies between LIBOR and SOFR. Accordingly, the transition may introduce additional basis risk for market participants, including when an alternative index, e.g., SOFR, exists in conjunction with LIBOR. There can be no guarantee that SOFR will become the dominant alternative to U.S. dollar LIBOR or that SOFR will be widely used. In addition, other alternatives may or may not be developed with additional complications.

Changes in LIBOR may result in interest rates and/or payments that are higher or lower than, or that do not otherwise correlate over time with, the interest rates and/or payments that would have been associated with LIBOR-based Systemwide Debt Securities, or loans or investments that are based on LIBOR, which may increase or decrease the payments to be made on such LIBOR-based Systemwide Debt Securities, or loans or investments that are based on LIBOR.

RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Please refer to Note 2, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for 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:

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 and will implement a third-party model. The Association is currently identifying key interpretive issues and assessing 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 any 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. A recent amendment provides an additional (and optional) transition method to adopt the new leases standard. Under this new transition method, an entity initially applies the new leases standard at the adoption date and recognizes a cumulative-effect adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings in the period of adoption. • 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 completed its evaluation of leasing contracts and activities and developed its methodology to estimate the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, which is based on the present value of lease payments. There will not be a material change to the timing of expense recognition. • Given the limited changes to lessor accounting, there were no material changes to recognition or measurement for the Association. • The Association will need to provide additional disclosure information as a result of adopting the Update. • The Association will adopt the guidance in first quarter 2019 using the optional modified retrospective method and practical expedients for transition. • Upon adoption, the Association will record a cumulative-effect adjustment to equity of approximately $10. In addition, a Right of Use Asset in the amount of $393 and Lease Liability in the amount of $383 will be recorded.

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*, in 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, borrower patronage or dividends, acquisitions or dispositions of material assets, material changes in the manner of conducting the business, seasonal characteristics and concentrations of assets, and changes in patronage policies or practices, if any, is incorporated in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations", included in this Annual Report.

Unincorporated Business Entities

The Association holds an investment, at December 31, 2018, in each of the following Unincorporated Business Entities (UBEs), as an equity interest holder of the limited liability company (LLC). The LLCs were 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 Operating Agreements of the respective LLCs.

Entity Name	Entity Type	Entity Purpose
Ethanol Holding Company, LLC	LLC	Manage Acquired Property
Sequoyah Marina & Resort, LLC	LLC	Manage Acquired Property

Description of Property

The following table sets forth certain information regarding the properties of the reporting entity, all of which are located in North Carolina:

Location	Description	Form of Ownership
146 Victory Lane Statesville	Corporate	Owned
620 North First Street Albemarle	Branch	Owned
251 Rock Crusher Road Asheboro	Branch	Owned
701 Brevard Road Asheville	Branch	Owned
181 Meadowview Drive Boone	Branch	Owned
4960 Oldway Rd Brown Summit	Branch	Owned
502 West Main Street Burnsville	Branch	Owned
4444 US Hwy 15-501 Carthage	Branch	Owned
371 Old Salisbury-Concord Road Concord	Branch	Owned
1109 Conover Blvd E Conover	Branch	Owned
2186 US Hwy 220 North Ellerbe	Branch	Owned
225 North Main Street Graham	Branch	Owned
2549 Chimney Rock Hwy US 64E Hendersonville	Branch	Owned
545 East Main Street Jefferson	Branch	Owned

Location	Description	Form of Ownership
332 Morganton Boulevard Lenoir	Branch	Owned
222 West Center Street Lexington	Branch	Owned
526 North Greensboro Street Liberty	Loan Processing	Owned
813 West Hwy 150 Lincolnton	Branch	Owned
2351 Concord Avenue Monroe	Branch	Owned
105 Hiwassee Street Murphy	Branch	Owned
698 South Key Street Pilot Mountain	Branch	Owned
607 Leasburg Road Roxboro	Branch	Owned
340 Bethania – Rural Hall Road Rural Hall	Branch	Owned
2810 Statesville Boulevard Salisbury	Branch	Owned
1216 Fallston Road Shelby	Branch	Owned
110 East Beaver Street Siler City	Branch	Owned
282 North Main Street Sparta	Branch	Owned
405 Oak Street Spindale	Branch	Owned
1704 Wilkesboro Road Statesville	Branch	Owned

Location	Description	Form of Ownership
1218 NC Hwy 90W Taylorsville	Branch	Owned
1510 Asheville Road Waynesville	Branch	Owned
902 Curtis Bridge Road Wilkesboro	Branch	Owned
1001 South State Street Yadkinville	Branch	Owned
1159 NC 86 North Yanceyville	Branch	Owned
1816 Pembroke Rd, Suite 8 Greensboro	Outpost	Leased*
411 East Main Street Franklin	Outpost	Leased**

* *Annual lease – payments are $309 per month*
** *Annual lease – payments are $1,000 per month*

Legal Proceedings

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

Description of Liabilities

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

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 and their business experience for the past five years:

Senior Officer	Position
Vance C. Dalton, Jr.	***President and Chief Executive Officer since 2014.*** Since 2013, he has served as Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer. He has been with Farm Credit since 1993. He serves on the North Carolina Foundation for Soil and Water Conservation Board, as a member of the Executive Committee and as Development Committee Chair (service org.). He also serves on the Catawba County Agricultural Foundation Board (education), Catawba Valley Community College Board (higher education), as Vice-Chair of the NC 4-H Development Fund Board (education), Farm Credit System Presidents Planning Committee as Business Practices Committee Chair (System leadership group), Farm Credit System Coordinating Committee (System leadership group), and AgFirst Farm Credit Bank/FCBT Benefits Plan Sponsor Committee (benefits administration).
Elizabeth M. Benefield	***Senior Vice President and General Counsel since 2018.*** Since 2015, she has served as Vice President and Senior Attorney. From 2011-2015 she served as Attorney at AgFirst Farm Credit Bank. She has been with Farm Credit since 2011.
James R. Crain	***Senior Vice President and Chief Credit Officer since 2018.*** Since 2013, he has served as Senior Vice President and Chief Risk Officer, Vice President and Director of Credit Administration, and Vice President and Capital Markets Manager. He has been with Farm Credit since 2003.
Christopher G. Goss	***Senior Vice President and Chief Appraisal Officer since 2017.*** Since 2013, he has served as Senior Vice President and Chief Appraiser. He has been with Farm Credit since 1987. He serves on the North Carolina Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers Board (professional org.).
Margaret G. Hamm	***Senior Vice President and Chief Marketing Officer since 2004.*** She has been with Farm Credit since 1991. She serves on the NC State University College of Ag & Life Sciences (NCSU CALS) Alumni Board (alumni relations), NCSU Cooperative Extension Service Foundation Board (development), NCSU CALS Center for Environmental Farming Systems (promotion of ag research, extension, and education), NCSU CALS Ag Foundation (development/research), North Carolina Tobacco Trust Fund Commission (Ag and Rural Economic Dev.), Manager of Hollis Farm, LLC (Timber), and Treasurer of MM&C Farm and Real Estate, LLC (Timber).
Chad M. Puryear	***Senior Vice President and Chief Lending Officer since 2015.*** Since 2013, he has served as Senior Vice President and Chief Credit Officer. He has been with Farm Credit since 1996. He serves on the NC A&T State University College of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences Advisory Board (higher education).
Sarah J. Rachels	***Senior Vice President and Chief Human Resources Officer since 2016.*** Since 2013, she has served as Vice President and Human Resources Director and Human Resources Manager. She has been with Farm Credit since 1998. She serves on the NC Society for Human Resource Management Board (professional org.) as Awards and Recognition Co-Chair, Friendz of Kenz, Inc. Board as Treasurer and Co-Founder (non-profit org. for special needs children), and the Statesville Family YMCA Board as Chair (community org.).
Christopher H. Scott	***Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since 2014.*** Since 2013, he has served as Senior Vice President and Chief Risk and Operations Officer. He has been with Farm Credit since 1996.

The total amount of compensation earned by the CEO, and a group consisting of senior officers and other "highly compensated" employees (excluding the CEO) during the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017, and 2016, is as follows:

		Received Compensation			Perquisites and Other Compensation			
Name of Individual or Number in Group	**Year**	**Salary**	**Bonus**	**Total Received**	**Change in Pension Value ****	**Deferred/ Perq. ***	**Total Perq. and Other**	**Total Compensation**
Vance C. Dalton, Jr.	2018	$ 391,455	$ 109,597	$ 501,052	$ 104,965	$ 23,962	$ 128,927	$ 629,979
Vance C. Dalton, Jr.	2017	$ 372,794	$ 102,514	$ 475,308	$ 371,833	$ 22,673	$ 394,506	$ 869,814
Vance C. Dalton, Jr.	2016	$ 355,034	$ 88,755	$ 443,789	$ 545,672	$ 19,465	$ 565,137	$ 1,008,926
11 ***	2018	$ 1,108,079	$ 1,144,579	$ 2,252,658	$ (39,409)	$ 105,609	$ 66,200	$ 2,318,858
11 ***	2017	$ 1,139,581	$ 1,186,010	$ 2,325,591	$ 1,040,960	$ 91,216	$ 1,132,176	$ 3,457,767
10 ***	2016	$ 961,976	$ 1,117,880	$ 2,079,856	$ 762,395	$ 58,622	$ 821,017	$ 2,900,873

* *The Deferred/Perquisites amount disclosed in the above chart includes automobile allowance, deferred compensation, employer-match/employer-paid 401(k) contributions, life insurance, relocation reimbursement, and other compensation.*

** *(1) 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. System banks and associations were required to comply with the rule for compensation reported in the table for the fiscal year ending 2015.*

(2) This figure is a third party actuarial determination of the change in the present value of the estimated pension cash flows for employees as of December 31 for each year presented. This does not represent any actual cash compensation provided to any employee, but is simply a change in the calculation that is affected by a number of assumptions and inputs. See further discussion in Note 9, Employee Benefit Plans, of the Financial Statements.

*** *The 2016 figures include 6 senior officers and 4 commission-based employees meeting the definition of "highly compensated", while the 2017 and 2018 figures include 7 senior officers and 4 commission-based employees. These commissions are included in the Bonus column, above.*

The disclosure of information on the total compensation paid during 2018 to any senior officer or to any other employee included in the aggregate group total, as reported in the table above, is available and will be disclosed to the shareholders of the institution upon request.

Pension Benefits Table
As of December 31, 2018

Name of Individual or Number in Group	Year	Plan Name	Number of Years Credited Service	Actuarial Present Value of Accumulated Benefits	Payments During 2018
CEO:					
Vance C. Dalton, Jr.	2018	AgFirst Defined Benefit Retirement Plan	26.7	$ 1,897,765	$ –
Vance C. Dalton, Jr.	2018	Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan	26.7	646,767	–
			Total	$ 2,544,532	$
Senior Officers and Highly Compensated Employees:					
5, excluding the CEO	2018	AgFirst Defined Benefit Retirement Plan	25.7 *	$ 4,867,812	$ –

* *Represents the average years of credited service for the group. Employees not included in these plans are not included in the totals.*

In addition to base salary, all eligible employees, not including the CEO, can earn additional compensation under a Performance Bonus Plan. This plan is designed to motivate employees to exceed the business plan goals and specific performance targets as established by the Board. Criteria in the plan include profitability, credit quality, loan growth, and customer service measures. Bonuses are shown in the year earned. Payment of the 2018 bonus was made in January of 2019. The percentage of bonus compensation ranged from 10.70 percent to 20.00 percent of eligible wages. The Association's commission-based mortgage loan originators do not participate in this plan. Any bonus compensation earned by the CEO is at the discretion of the Board.

Additionally, 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.

Directors

The following represents certain information regarding the directors of the Association, including their principal occupation and employment for the past five years. Unless specifically listed, the principal occupation of the board member for the past five years has been as a self-employed farmer.

W. Rex Bell, Chairman, from Iredell County, is a grain and hay farmer.

David M. Coltrane, Vice-Chairman, from Randolph County, is a dairy farmer, and raises replacement heifers. He serves on the Southern States Cooperative Board (commodity org.), Coltrane Dairy, LLC (farming operation) as Vice-President, Coltrane Properties, LLC (real estate) as Vice-President, and Grand Arbour Farm (agritourism) as President.

John M. Barnard, CPA, from Iredell County, serves as an Outside Director. He is the Principal Owner/President of John M. Barnard, CPA, PA. He is Co-Owner of LKE Properties, LLC (commercial real estate).

E. Bernard Beck, from Randolph County, is a beef cattle and hay farmer. He serves on the Randolph County Voluntary Agricultural District Board (service org.).

Mark A. Bray, from Stokes County, is a beef cattle, stocker/feeder calf, poultry, and dairy farmer. He also operates a receiving station for livestock markets. He serves on the Lawsonville Volunteer Fire Department Board (fire & rescue org.).

Susie J. Gambill, from Alleghany County, is a beef cattle, stocker steers, silage, and hay farmer. She also serves as the Alleghany County Clerk of the Superior Court. She serves on the Board of L&S Land Corporation (real estate), North Carolina Cooperative Extension Advisory Council Board of Alleghany County (service org.), and Alleghany County Agricultural Advisory Board (service org.).

Joseph A. Lail, from Cleveland County, is a grain and beef cattle farmer. He serves on the Cleveland County Farm Bureau Board (service org.).

J. Eric McPherson, from Alamance County, is a poultry and beef cattle farmer. He is also President of Mac Tire, Inc. He serves on the Board of Alamance County Farm Bureau (service org.), Alamance County Soil and Water Conservation District (service org.), Alamance County Voluntary Agricultural District (service org.), and Snow Camp Volunteer Fire Department (fire and rescue org.).

Clark M. Newlin, from Alamance County, is a beef cattle, grain, and hay farmer. He serves as President of Newlin Dairy Farm, Inc. (farming operation).

Thomas E. Porter, Jr., from Cabarrus County, is a swine, poultry, and beef cattle farmer. He is also Manager of The Farm at Brusharbor, LLC (cattle & agritourism) and President of Porter Farms Inc. (farming operation). He serves on the AgFirst Farm Credit Bank Board (ag. funding bank), North Carolina Poultry Federation Board (commodity org.), Cabarrus Soil and Water Conservation District Board (service org.), and Union Power Cooperative (utility coop.). He is Chairman of the North Carolina Extension Advisory Board (service org.), Chairman of the Cabarrus County Voluntary Agricultural District Board (service org.), and President of the Cabarrus County Farm Bureau Board (service org.).

D. Kaleb Rathbone, from Haywood County, is a beef cattle, hay, and corn farmer. He is also Research Stations Division Director for the North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and North Carolina State University. He serves on the Haywood County Economic Development Council Board (county service).

Lewis E. Smith, from Lincoln County, is a feeder/stocker calf farmer.

Vickie N. Smitherman, from Yadkin County, is a dairy farmer. She serves on the Board of Shady Grove Dairy, Inc. (farming operation) as Secretary/Treasurer and the USDA Yadkin County Farm Service Agency as 1st Alternate (service org.).

L. Kim Starnes, from Rowan County, is a row crop, poultry, and beef cattle farmer, and is owner of Four S Farms, LLC (farming operation). He is President of the Rowan County Cattlemen's Association (commodity org.), Treasurer of the Miller Ferry Volunteer Fire Department Board, and serves on the Rowan County Agricultural Advisory Board (service org.).

Dr. Alton Thompson, from Guilford County, serves as an Outside Director. He is Executive Director of the Association of 1890 Research Directors. He serves on the Boards of the North Carolina Agriculture Hall of Fame (ag-related org.), Professional Agricultural Workers Conference (ag-related org.), Food Systems Leadership Institute (ag-related org.), Foundation for Food and Agriculture Research (ag-related org.), National Association of University Forest Resources Program (ag-related org.), North Carolina Foundation for Soil and Water Conservation Board (service org.), and 1890 Universities Foundation Board (education).

Subject to approval by the Board, the Association may allow directors honoraria of $600 for attendance at meetings, committee meetings, or special assignments and $100 for telephone conference meetings. Directors are paid a quarterly retainer fee of $1,250, with the Chairman of the Board receiving $1,500 quarterly. Total compensation paid to directors as a group was $409,650 in 2018. No director received more than $5,000 in non-cash compensation during the year.

The following chart details committee assignments, the year the director began serving on the board, the current term expiration, the number of days served for Board meetings and other activities, compensation for regular Board meetings and retainer, other activities (if applicable), as well as total cash compensation paid for 2018:

		Term of Office		Number of Days Served		Compensation		
Name of Director	**Committee Assignments**	**Original Election Year**	**Current Term Expiration**	**Board Meetings**	**Other Official Activities***	**Compensation Regular Board Meetings and Retainer**	**Compensation for Other Activities**	**Total Compensation Paid During 2018**
W. Rex Bell *Chairman*	Compensation, Executive	2007	2020	7	49	$10,200	$28,400	$38,600
David M. Coltrane *Vice-Chairman*	Compensation, Executive	2009	2022	7	26	9,200	15,100	24,300
John M. Barnard+	Audit	2004	2022	8	29	9,800	15,400	25,200
E. Bernard Beck	Audit	2004	2023	8	34	9,800	19,900	29,700
Mark A. Bray	Audit	2003	2021	6	22	8,600	13,450	22,050
Susie J. Gambill	Governance	2011	2019	8	32	9,800	18,700	28,500
Joseph A. Lail	Audit, Compensation	1997	2023	8	21	9,800	12,100	21,900
J. Eric McPherson	Compensation	2017	2019	8	32	9,800	18,200	28,000
Clark M. Newlin	Compensation, Governance	2002	2021	8	39	9,800	22,400	32,200
Thomas E. Porter, Jr.	Compensation, Governance	2002	2021	8	39	9,800	22,400	32,200
D. Kaleb Rathbone	Governance	2012	2022	8	15	9,800	8,500	18,300
Lewis E. Smith	Audit	2009	2020	8	35	9,800	20,000	29,800
Vickie N. Smitherman	Governance	2009	2022	8	30	9,800	18,000	27,800
L. Kim Starnes	Audit, Compensation	2007	2020	8	45	9,800	25,500	35,300
Dr. Alton Thompson+	Governance	2004	2020	7	11	9,200	6,600	15,800
Total						$145,000	$264,650	$409,650

\+ *Outside Director*
* *Includes Committee meetings and Board activities other than regular Board meetings.*

Directors 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, 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 $168,489 for 2018, $170,241 for 2017, and $231,332 for 2016.

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*, in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report. There have been no transactions between the Association and senior officers or directors which require reporting per FCA regulations.

Transactions Other Than Loans

There have been no transactions that occurred at any time during the year ended December 31, 2018, 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, 2018.

Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings

There were no matters 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 paid (or accrued) by the Association for services rendered by its independent auditors for the year ended December 31, 2018, were as follows:

	2018
Independent Auditors	
PricewaterhouseCoopers, LLP	
Audit services	$ 78
Total	$ 78

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, 2019, and the report of management, which appear in this Annual Report are incorporated herein by reference.

Copies of the Association's Annual and unaudited Quarterly Reports are available upon request free of charge by calling 1-800-521-9952 or writing Christopher H. Scott, CFO, Carolina Farm Credit, ACA, P. O. Box 1827, Statesville, NC 28687-1827, or on our website, ***www.carolinafarmcredit.com***. The Annual Report is available on the website within 75 days after the end of the fiscal year, and is distributed to shareholders within 90 days after the end of the fiscal year. The Quarterly Report is available on the 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 institution.

Borrower Information Regulations

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

On November 10, 1999, the FCA Board adopted a policy that requires System 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 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.

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 can also be obtained 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. The Bank prepares an electronic version of the Quarterly Report, which is available on the Bank's website 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. No director who serves on the Committee is an employee of Carolina Farm Credit (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 2018, 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 the Association. The Committee also reviewed the non-audit services provided by PwC and concluded that these services were not incompatible with maintaining 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 2018. The foregoing report is provided by the following independent directors, who constitute the Committee:

John M. Barnard, CPA
Chairman of the Audit Committee

Members of Audit Committee

E. Bernard Beck
Mark A. Bray
Joseph A. Lail
Lewis E. Smith
L. Kim Starnes

March 13, 2019

pwc

Report of Independent Auditors

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

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Carolina Farm Credit, ACA and its subsidiaries (the “Association”), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, 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 Carolina Farm Credit, ACA and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, 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
Miami, Florida

March 13, 2019

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CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2018	2017	2016
Assets			
Cash	**$ 2,963**	$ 11,335	$ 2,246
Investments in debt securities:			
Held to maturity (fair value of $1,477, $1,550, and $1,637, respectively)	**1,526**	1,644	1,746
Loans	**1,531,294**	1,454,005	1,412,807
Allowance for loan losses	**(7,051)**	(7,837)	(7,348)
Net loans	**1,524,243**	1,446,168	1,405,459
Loans held for sale	**719**	6,337	4,862
Accrued interest receivable	**17,686**	15,228	14,179
Equity investments in other Farm Credit institutions	**18,079**	17,364	17,051
Premises and equipment, net	**15,868**	16,142	16,330
Other property owned	**468**	143	5,781
Accounts receivable	**19,597**	20,178	15,914
Other assets	**10,210**	10,596	18,641
Total assets	**$ 1,611,359**	$ 1,545,135	$ 1,502,209
Liabilities			
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	**$ 1,239,668**	$ 1,180,640	$ 1,138,884
Accrued interest payable	**3,474**	2,873	2,475
Patronage refunds payable	**22,779**	21,907	13,688
Accounts payable	**2,011**	2,454	3,266
Other liabilities	**14,696**	16,723	31,098
Total liabilities	**1,282,628**	1,224,597	1,189,411
Commitments and contingencies (Note 11)			
Members' Equity			
Capital stock and participation certificates	**9,164**	8,819	8,361
Retained earnings			
Allocated	**193,856**	193,930	191,073
Unallocated	**126,605**	119,871	115,256
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	**(894)**	(2,082)	(1,892)
Total members' equity	**328,731**	320,538	312,798
Total liabilities and members' equity	**$ 1,611,359**	$ 1,545,135	$ 1,502,209

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(dollars in thousands)	For the year ended December 31, 2018	2017	2016
Interest Income			
Loans	**$ 87,952**	$ 79,376	$ 75,991
Investments	**83**	88	92
Total interest income	**88,035**	79,464	76,083
Interest Expense			
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	**38,055**	32,035	28,923
Net interest income	**49,980**	47,429	47,160
Provision for (reversal of allowance for) loan losses	**(544)**	175	(485)
Net interest income after provision for (reversal of allowance for) loan losses	**50,524**	47,254	47,645
Noninterest Income			
Loan fees	**3,142**	3,271	3,047
Fees for financially related services	**151**	155	160
Patronage refunds from other Farm Credit institutions	**19,522**	20,151	15,819
Gains (losses) on sales of rural home loans, net	**3,037**	3,016	2,706
Gains (losses) on sales of premises and equipment, net	**229**	335	592
Gains (losses) on other transactions	**(242)**	708	141
Insurance Fund refunds	**854**	—	—
Other noninterest income	**229**	223	190
Total noninterest income	**26,922**	27,859	22,655
Noninterest Expense			
Salaries and employee benefits	**26,576**	25,813	26,815
Occupancy and equipment	**2,451**	2,286	2,577
Insurance Fund premiums	**1,006**	1,592	1,762
(Gains) losses on other property owned, net	**80**	1,582	393
Other operating expenses	**7,408**	(18)	6,987
Total noninterest expense	**37,521**	31,255	38,534
Income before income taxes	**39,925**	43,858	31,766
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	**7**	3	(6)
Net income	**$ 39,918**	$ 43,855	$ 31,772

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

(dollars in thousands)	For the year ended December 31, 2018	2017	2016
Net income	**$ 39,918**	$ 43,855	$ 31,772
Other comprehensive income net of tax			
Employee benefit plans adjustments	**1,188**	(190)	(671)
Comprehensive income	**$ 41,106**	$ 43,665	$ 31,101

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

(dollars in thousands)	Capital Stock and Participation Certificates	Retained Earnings Allocated	Retained Earnings Unallocated	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Members' Equity
Balance at December 31, 2015	$ 8,047	$ 187,593	$ 111,139	$ (1,221)	$ 305,558
Comprehensive income			31,772	(671)	31,101
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net	314				314
Patronage distribution					
Cash			(12,603)		(12,603)
Nonqualified retained earnings		14,626	(14,626)		—
Retained earnings retired		(10,845)			(10,845)
Patronage distribution adjustment		(301)	(426)		(727)
Balance at December 31, 2016	$ 8,361	$ 191,073	$ 115,256	$ (1,892)	$ 312,798
Comprehensive income			43,855	(190)	43,665
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net	458				458
Patronage distribution					
Cash			(21,502)		(21,502)
Nonqualified retained earnings		17,981	(17,981)		—
Retained earnings retired		(12,626)			(12,626)
Patronage distribution adjustment		(2,498)	243		(2,255)
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ 8,819	$ 193,930	$ 119,871	$ (2,082)	$ 320,538
Comprehensive income			**39,918**	**1,188**	**41,106**
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net	**345**				**345**
Patronage distribution					
Cash			**(22,410)**		**(22,410)**
Nonqualified retained earnings		**12,221**	**(12,221)**		**—**
Retained earnings retired		**(10,772)**			**(10,772)**
Patronage distribution adjustment		**(1,523)**	**1,447**		**(76)**
Balance at December 31, 2018	**$ 9,164**	**$ 193,856**	**$ 126,605**	**$ (894)**	**$ 328,731**

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(dollars in thousands)	For the year ended December 31, 2018	2017	2016
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	**$ 39,918**	$ 43,855	$ 31,772
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation on premises and equipment	**1,494**	1,592	1,611
Amortization (accretion) of net deferred loan costs (fees)	**(1,478)**	(1,289)	(853)
Provision for (reversal of allowance for) loan losses	**(544)**	175	(485)
(Gains) losses on other property owned	**55**	1,553	307
(Gains) losses on sales of premises and equipment, net	**(229)**	(335)	(592)
(Gains) losses on sales of rural home loans, net	**(3,037)**	(3,016)	(2,706)
(Gains) losses on other transactions	**242**	(708)	(141)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Origination of loans held for sale	**(224,665)**	(223,693)	(199,636)
Proceeds from sales of loans held for sale, net	**233,320**	225,234	203,345
(Increase) decrease in accrued interest receivable	**(2,458)**	(1,049)	511
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	**581**	(4,264)	43
(Increase) decrease in other assets	**386**	8,045	1,875
Increase (decrease) in accrued interest payable	**601**	398	95
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	**(443)**	(812)	599
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	**(1,081)**	(13,857)	3,587
Total adjustments	**2,744**	(12,026)	7,560
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	**42,662**	31,829	39,332
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Proceeds from maturities of or principal payments received on investments in debt securities, held to maturity	**118**	102	106
Net (increase) decrease in loans	**(76,799)**	(40,028)	(27,970)
(Increase) decrease in equity investments in other Farm Credit institutions	**(715)**	(313)	(77)
Purchases of premises and equipment	**(1,292)**	(1,656)	(1,332)
Proceeds from sales of premises and equipment	**301**	587	749
Proceeds from sales of other property owned	**366**	4,518	648
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	**(78,021)**	(36,790)	(27,876)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Advances on (repayment of) notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank, net	**59,028**	41,756	5,973
Capital stock and participation certificates issued/(retired), net	**345**	458	314
Patronage refunds and dividends paid	**(21,614)**	(15,538)	(12,166)
Retained earnings retired	**(10,772)**	(12,626)	(10,845)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	**26,987**	14,050	(16,724)
Net increase (decrease) in cash	**(8,372)**	9,089	(5,268)
Cash, beginning of period	**11,335**	2,246	7,514
Cash, end of period	**$ 2,963**	$ 11,335	$ 2,246
Supplemental schedule of non-cash activities:			
Financed sales of other property owned	**$ 62**	$ 90	$ 35
Receipt of property in settlement of loans	**808**	523	702
Estimated cash dividends or patronage distributions declared or payable	**22,410**	21,502	12,603
Employee benefit plans adjustments (Note 9)	**(1,188)**	190	671
Supplemental information:			
Interest paid	**37,454**	31,637	28,828
Taxes (refunded) paid, net	**3**	2	2

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

Note 1 — Organization and Operations

A. **Organization:** Carolina Farm Credit, ACA (Association) is a member-owned cooperative that provides credit and credit-related services to qualified borrowers in the counties of Alamance, Alexander, Alleghany, Anson, Ashe, Avery, Buncombe, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Caswell, Catawba, Chatham, Cherokee, Clay, Cleveland, Davidson, Davie, Durham, Forsyth, Gaston, Graham, Guilford, Haywood, Henderson, Iredell, Jackson, Lee, Lincoln, McDowell, Macon, Madison, Mecklenburg, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore, Orange, Person, Polk, Randolph, Richmond, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Stanly, Stokes, Surry, Swain, Transylvania, Union, Watauga, Wilkes, Yadkin, and Yancey in the state of North Carolina.

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 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 lines 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 all principal and interest will not be collected according to the contractual terms of the loan and are generally considered substandard or doubtful, which is in accordance with the loan rating model, as described below. Impaired loans include nonaccrual loans, restructured loans, and 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 remains contractually past due 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. A formal restructuring may also cure a past due status.

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, payments are applied against the recorded investment in the loan asset. 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, the interest portion of payments received in cash may be recognized as interest income. 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 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 (OPO):** 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-down of property held for sale is recorded as a loss in the period identified.

F. **Investments:** The Association may hold investments as described below.

   Equity Investments in Other Farm Credit System 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. 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.

   Investments in Debt Securities
   The Association holds certain investment securities, as permitted under the FCA regulations. These investments are classified based on management's intention on the date of purchase and are generally recorded in the

Consolidated Balance Sheets as securities on the trade date.

Securities for which the Association has the intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity (HTM) and carried at amortized cost. Investment securities classified as available-for-sale (AFS) are carried at fair value with net unrealized gains and losses included as a component of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). Purchase premiums and discounts are amortized or accreted ratably over the term of the respective security using the interest method. The amortization of premiums on certain purchased callable debt securities that have explicit, noncontingent call features and that are callable at fixed prices on preset dates are amortized to the earliest call date.

Impairment
The Association reviews all investments that are in a loss position in order to determine whether the unrealized loss, which is considered an impairment, is temporary or other-than-temporary. As mentioned above, changes in the fair value of AFS investments are reflected in OCI, unless the investment is deemed to be other-than-temporarily impaired (OTTI). Impairment is considered to be other-than-temporary if the present value of cash flows expected to be collected from the debt security is less than the amortized cost basis of the security (any such shortfall is referred to as a "credit loss"). If the Association intends to sell an impaired debt security or is more likely than not to be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis less any current-period credit loss, the impairment is other-than-temporary and recognized currently in earnings in an amount equal to the entire difference between fair value and amortized cost. If a credit loss exists, but the Association does not intend to sell the impaired debt security and is not more likely than not to be required to sell before recovery, the impairment is other-than-temporary and is separated into (i) the estimated amount relating to credit loss, and (ii) the amount relating to all other factors. Only the estimated credit loss amount is charged to current earnings, with the remainder of the loss amount recognized in OCI.

In subsequent periods, if the present value of cash flows expected to be collected is less than the amortized cost basis, the Association will record additional OTTI and adjust the yield of the security prospectively. The amount of total OTTI for an AFS security that previously was impaired is determined as the difference between its carrying amount prior to the determination of OTTI and its fair value.

Investment Income
Interest on investment securities, including amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts, is included in Interest Income. Realized gains and losses from the sales of investment securities are recognized in current earnings using the specific identification method. Dividends from Investments in Other Farm Credit Institutions are generally recorded as patronage income and included in Noninterest Income.

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 Noninterest Income on the Consolidated Statements of Income and the balance of these investments, totaling $3,542, is included in Other Assets on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2018.

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 may be found in Note 9.

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 multiemployer, 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 Annual Information Statement of the Farm Credit System.

Additional information may be found in Note 9 and in 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.

Additional information may be found 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 Association generates income from multiple sources.

Financial Instruments
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 Noninterest Income when earned. Other types of noninterest 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.

Contracts with Customers
In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606). This guidance, which became effective January 1, 2018, 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.

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.

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.

Gains and Losses from Nonfinancial Assets
Any gains or losses on sales of Premises and Equipment and OPO are included as part of Noninterest Income. These gains and losses are recognized, and the nonfinancial asset is derecognized, when the Association has entered into a valid contract with a noncustomer and transferred control of the asset. If the criteria to meet the definition of a contract have not been met, the Association does not derecognize the nonfinancial asset and any consideration received is recognized as a liability. If the criteria for a contract are subsequently met, or if the consideration received is or becomes nonrefundable, a gain or loss may be recognized at that time.

N. **Accounting Standards Updates (ASUs):** In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-15 Intangibles—Goodwill and Other—Internal-Use Software (Subtopic 350-40): Customer's Accounting for Implementation Costs Incurred in a Cloud Computing Arrangement That Is a Service Contract. The amendments align the requirements for capitalizing implementation costs incurred in a hosting arrangement that is a service contract with the requirements for capitalizing implementation costs incurred to develop or obtain internal-use software (and hosting arrangements that include an internal use software license). The accounting for the service element of a hosting arrangement that is a service contract is not affected by the amendments in this Update. The guidance is effective for public business entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted, including adoption in any interim period, for all entities. The amendments should be applied either retrospectively or prospectively to all implementation costs incurred after the date of adoption. Adoption of the guidance will have no impact on the statements of financial condition and results of operations.

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-13 Disclosure Framework—Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurement. The amendments are part of the FASB's disclosure framework project. The project's objective and primary focus are to improve the effectiveness of disclosures in the notes to financial statements by facilitating clear communication of the information required by GAAP that is most important to users of each entity's financial statements. The amendments remove, modify or add certain disclosures contained in the financial statement footnotes related to fair value. Additionally, the guidance is intended to promote the appropriate exercise of discretion by entities when considering fair value measurement disclosures and to clarify that materiality is an appropriate consideration of entities and their auditors when evaluating disclosure requirements. The amendments are effective for all entities for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2019. Certain amendments should be applied prospectively for only the most recent interim or annual period presented in the initial fiscal year of adoption. All other amendments should be applied retrospectively to all periods presented upon their effective date. Entities may early adopt the provisions in whole upon issuance or may early adopt any removed or modified disclosures upon issuance and delay adoption of the additional disclosures until their effective date. The Association has early adopted the removed disclosures effective with the 2018 Annual Report.

In July 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-09 Codification Improvements. The amendments affect a wide variety of Topics in the Codification. They apply to all reporting entities within the scope of the affected accounting guidance. The Board has an ongoing project on its agenda about improvements to clarify the Codification or to correct unintended application of guidance. Those items generally are not expected to have a significant effect on current accounting practice. The transition and effective date guidance is based on the facts and circumstances of each amendment.

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. 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 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. 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 March 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-07 Compensation—Retirement Benefits (Topic 715): Improving the Presentation of Net Periodic Pension Cost and Net Periodic Postretirement Benefit Cost related to the income statement presentation of the components of net periodic benefit cost for an entity's sponsored defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans. The amendments were effective January 1, 2018 for the Association. Adoption in 2018 did not have a material effect on the Association's financial statements, but did require reclassification of certain periodic pension costs to Other Operating Expenses.

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 of the Association.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13 Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments. This Update, and subsequent clarifying guidance issued, 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. The Association will implement the guidance in first quarter 2019 using the practical expedients and does not expect a material impact to the financial statements.

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, and subsequent clarifying guidance issued, 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.

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.

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) and a separate scale addressing estimated loss percentage 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, 2018	2017	2016
Real estate mortgage	$ 964,605	$ 870,764	$ 773,835
Production and intermediate-term	450,693	465,985	539,842
Loans to cooperatives	6,255	6,859	6,326
Processing and marketing	14,113	29,288	7,452
Farm-related business	20,434	3,432	3,872
Communication	1,422	1,496	4,069
Power and water/waste disposal	2,625	2,906	1,709
Rural residential real estate	66,298	68,432	70,857
International	4,849	4,843	4,845
Total loans	$ 1,531,294	$ 1,454,005	$ 1,412,807

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, income-producing property, such as crops and livestock, and 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, 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. The following tables present the principal balance of participation loans at periods ended:

December 31, 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	$ 9,742	$ 45,063	$ 70	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 9,812	$ 45,063
Production and intermediate-term	9,229	48,101	10,554	–	–	–	19,783	48,101
Loans to cooperatives	6,267	–	–	–	–	–	6,267	–
Processing and marketing	11,397	147	1,127	–	–	–	12,524	147
Farm-related business	339	–	324	–	–	–	663	–
Communication	1,425	–	–	–	–	–	1,425	–
Power and water/waste disposal	2,643	–	–	–	–	–	2,643	–
International	4,857	–	–	–	–	–	4,857	–
Total	$ 45,899	$ 93,311	$ 12,075	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 57,974	$ 93,311

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	$ 7,520	$ 7,208	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 7,520	$ 7,208
Production and intermediate-term	15,123	45,292	10,207	–	–	–	25,330	45,292
Loans to cooperatives	6,862	–	8	–	–	–	6,870	–
Processing and marketing	11,985	10,013	–	–	–	–	11,985	10,013
Farm-related business	158	–	374	–	–	–	532	–
Communication	1,500	–	–	–	–	–	1,500	–
Power and water/waste disposal	2,929	–	–	–	–	–	2,929	–
International	4,857	–	–	–	–	–	4,857	–
Total	$ 50,934	$ 62,513	$ 10,589	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 61,523	$ 62,513

	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	$ 8,556	$ 2,675	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 8,556	$ 2,675
Production and intermediate-term	21,096	109,489	9,441	–	–	–	30,537	109,489
Loans to cooperatives	6,326	–	9	–	–	–	6,335	–
Processing and marketing	7,031	432	–	–	–	–	7,031	432
Farm-related business	44	–	423	–	–	–	467	–
Communication	4,082	–	–	–	–	–	4,082	–
Power and water/waste disposal	1,734	–	–	–	–	–	1,734	–
International	4,857	–	–	–	–	–	4,857	–
Total	$ 53,726	$ 112,596	$ 9,873	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 63,599	$ 112,596

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

	December 31, 2018			
	Due less than 1 year	Due 1 Through 5 years	Due after 5 years	Total
Real estate mortgage	$ 11,515	$ 124,077	$ 829,013	$ 964,605
Production and intermediate term	133,637	217,491	99,565	450,693
Loans to cooperatives	–	2,912	3,343	6,255
Processing and marketing	1,217	6,202	6,694	14,113
Farm-related business	9,208	4,809	6,417	20,434
Communication	–	1,422	–	1,422
Power and water/waste disposal	–	1,174	1,451	2,625
Rural residential real estate	8,692	10,246	47,360	66,298
International	3,998	681	170	4,849
Total loans	$ 168,267	$ 369,014	$ 994,013	$ 1,531,294
Percentage	10.99%	24.10%	64.91%	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,		
	2018	2017	2016
Real estate mortgage:			
Acceptable	96.53%	94.19%	94.86%
OAEM	1.88	3.64	3.00
Substandard/doubtful/loss	1.59	2.17	2.14
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Production and intermediate-term:			
Acceptable	91.13%	88.77%	87.61%
OAEM	4.36	6.84	5.68
Substandard/doubtful/loss	4.51	4.39	6.71
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Loans to cooperatives:			
Acceptable	100.00%	99.89%	99.85%
OAEM	–	0.11	0.15
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–	–
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Processing and marketing:			
Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
OAEM	–	–	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–	–
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Farm-related business:			
Acceptable	98.10%	87.27%	87.77%
OAEM	1.90	12.73	12.18
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–	0.05
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

	December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Communication:			
Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
OAEM	–	–	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–	–
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Power and water/waste disposal:			
Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
OAEM	–	–	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–	–
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Rural residential real estate:			
Acceptable	95.46%	96.61%	95.36%
OAEM	2.23	1.65	2.56
Substandard/doubtful/loss	2.31	1.74	2.08
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
International:			
Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
OAEM	–	–	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–	–
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Total loans:			
Acceptable	94.98%	92.73%	92.18%
OAEM	2.59	4.48	3.97
Substandard/doubtful/loss	2.43	2.79	3.85
	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, 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
Real estate mortgage	$ 5,829	$ 2,677	$ 8,506	$ 967,907	$ 976,413
Production and intermediate-term	6,474	5,246	11,720	444,443	456,163
Loans to cooperatives	–	–	–	6,257	6,257
Processing and marketing	–	–	–	14,172	14,172
Farm-related business	–	–	–	20,538	20,538
Communication	–	–	–	1,422	1,422
Power and water/waste disposal	–	–	–	2,627	2,627
Rural residential real estate	584	749	1,333	65,175	66,508
International	–	–	–	4,874	4,874
Total	$ 12,887	$ 8,672	$ 21,559	$ 1,527,415	$ 1,548,974

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
Real estate mortgage	$ 6,547	$ 1,502	$ 8,049	$ 872,625	$ 880,674
Production and intermediate-term	3,538	4,753	8,291	462,608	470,899
Loans to cooperatives	–	–	–	6,863	6,863
Processing and marketing	–	–	–	29,399	29,399
Farm-related business	–	–	–	3,449	3,449
Communication	–	–	–	1,501	1,501
Power and water/waste disposal	–	–	–	2,908	2,908
Rural residential real estate	511	113	624	68,047	68,671
International	–	–	–	4,862	4,862
Total	$ 10,596	$ 6,368	$ 16,964	$ 1,452,262	$ 1,469,226

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
Real estate mortgage	$ 2,308	$ 1,946	$ 4,254	$ 777,993	$ 782,247
Production and intermediate-term	2,170	4,399	6,569	538,641	545,210
Loans to cooperatives	–	–	–	6,337	6,337
Processing and marketing	–	–	–	7,463	7,463
Farm-related business	–	–	–	3,901	3,901
Communication	–	–	–	4,070	4,070
Power and water/waste disposal	–	–	–	1,713	1,713
Rural residential real estate	726	145	871	70,263	71,134
International	–	–	–	4,905	4,905
Total	$ 5,204	$ 6,490	$ 11,694	$ 1,415,286	$ 1,426,980

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

	December 31, 2018	2017	2016
Nonaccrual loans:			
Real estate mortgage	$ 4,618	$ 3,366	$ 3,856
Production and intermediate-term	10,329	5,928	6,166
Farm-related business	–	–	–
Rural residential real estate	1,075	267	261
Total	$ 16,022	$ 9,561	$ 10,283
Accruing restructured loans:			
Real estate mortgage	$ 2,179	$ 1,871	$ 2,620
Production and intermediate-term	264	306	328
Farm-related business	390	439	475
Rural residential real estate	71	180	164
Total	$ 2,904	$ 2,796	$ 3,587
Accruing loans 90 days or more past due:			
Total	$ –	$ –	$ –
Total nonperforming loans	$ 18,926	$ 12,357	$ 13,870
Other property owned	468	143	5,781
Total nonperforming assets	$ 19,394	$ 12,500	$ 19,651
Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans	1.05%	0.66%	0.73%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of total loans and other property owned	1.27%	0.86%	1.39%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of capital	5.90%	3.90%	6.28%

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

	December 31, 2018	2017	2016
Impaired nonaccrual loans:			
Current as to principal and interest	$ 985	$ 1,808	$ 2,407
Past due	15,037	7,753	7,876
Total	$ 16,022	$ 9,561	$ 10,283
Impaired accrual loans:			
Restructured	$ 2,904	$ 2,796	$ 3,587
90 days or more past due	–	–	–
Total	$ 2,904	$ 2,796	$ 3,587
Total impaired loans	$ 18,926	$ 12,357	$ 13,870
Additional commitments to lend	$ 22	$ –	$ –

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

	December 31, 2018			Year Ended December 31, 2018	
Impaired loans:	**Recorded Investment**	**Unpaid Principal Balance**	**Related Allowance**	**Average Impaired Loans**	**Interest Income Recognized on Impaired Loans**
With a related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –
Production and intermediate-term	1,556	1,619	93	1,170	76
Farm-related business	–	–	–	–	–
Rural residential real estate	–	–	–	–	–
Total	$ 1,556	$ 1,619	$ 93	$ 1,170	$ 76
With no related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	$ 6,797	$ 7,524	$ –	$ 5,112	$ 333
Production and intermediate-term	9,037	9,551	–	6,797	443
Farm-related business	390	388	–	293	19
Rural residential real estate	1,146	1,210	–	862	56
Total	$ 17,370	$ 18,673	$ –	$ 13,064	$ 851
Total:					
Real estate mortgage	$ 6,797	$ 7,524	$ –	$ 5,112	$ 333
Production and intermediate-term	10,593	11,170	93	7,967	519
Farm-related business	390	388	–	293	19
Rural residential real estate	1,146	1,210	–	862	56
Total	$ 18,926	$ 20,292	$ 93	$ 14,234	$ 927

	December 31, 2017			Year Ended December 31, 2017	
Impaired loans:	**Recorded Investment**	**Unpaid Principal Balance**	**Related Allowance**	**Average Impaired Loans**	**Interest Income Recognized on Impaired Loans**
With a related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	$ 525	$ 543	$ 228	$ 588	$ 25
Production and intermediate-term	1,147	1,188	261	1,286	56
Farm-related business	–	–	–	–	–
Rural residential real estate	36	36	19	41	2
Total	$ 1,708	$ 1,767	$ 508	$ 1,915	$ 83
With no related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	$ 4,712	$ 5,529	$ –	$ 5,285	$ 229
Production and intermediate-term	5,087	5,807	–	5,705	246
Farm-related business	439	436	–	492	21
Rural residential real estate	411	449	–	461	20
Total	$ 10,649	$ 12,221	$ –	$ 11,943	$ 516
Total:					
Real estate mortgage	$ 5,237	$ 6,072	$ 228	$ 5,873	$ 254
Production and intermediate-term	6,234	6,995	261	6,991	302
Farm-related business	439	436	–	492	21
Rural residential real estate	447	485	19	502	22
Total	$ 12,357	$ 13,988	$ 508	$ 13,858	$ 599

Impaired loans:	December 31, 2016 Recorded Investment	 Unpaid Principal Balance	 Related Allowance	Year Ended December 31, 2016 Average Impaired Loans	 Interest Income Recognized on Impaired Loans
With a related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	$ 211	$ 235	$ 50	$ 224	$ 19
Production and intermediate-term	217	220	201	230	19
Farm-related business	–	–	–	–	–
Rural residential real estate	109	119	89	116	10
Total	$ 537	$ 574	$ 340	$ 570	$ 48
With no related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	$ 6,265	$ 6,920	$ –	$ 6,652	$ 562
Production and intermediate-term	6,277	6,815	–	6,666	564
Farm-related business	475	473	–	504	43
Rural residential real estate	316	369	–	335	28
Total	$ 13,333	$ 14,577	$ –	$ 14,157	$ 1,197
Total:					
Real estate mortgage	$ 6,476	$ 7,155	$ 50	$ 6,876	$ 581
Production and intermediate-term	6,494	7,035	201	6,896	583
Farm-related business	475	473	–	504	43
Rural residential real estate	425	488	89	451	38
Total	$ 13,870	$ 15,151	$ 340	$ 14,727	$ 1,245

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	Power and water/waste disposal	Rural Residential Real Estate	International	Total
Activity related to the allowance for credit losses:								
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ 3,788	$ 3,750	$ 95	$ 9	$ 5	$ 185	$ 5	$ 7,837
Charge-offs	(178)	(349)	–	–	–	(16)	–	(543)
Recoveries	49	173	55	–	–	24	–	301
Provision for loan losses	(202)	(524)	271	(1)	1	(88)	(1)	(544)
Balance at December 31, 2018	$ 3,457	$ 3,050	$ 421	$ 8	$ 6	$ 105	$ 4	$ 7,051
Balance at December 31, 2016	$ 3,132	$ 3,841	$ 44	$ 31	$ 4	$ 291	$ 5	$ 7,348
Charge-offs	(18)	(363)	–	–	–	(90)	–	(471)
Recoveries	228	362	141	–	–	54	–	785
Provision for loan losses	446	(90)	(90)	(22)	1	(70)	–	175
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ 3,788	$ 3,750	$ 95	$ 9	$ 5	$ 185	$ 5	$ 7,837
Balance at December 31, 2015	$ 3,549	$ 3,628	$ 65	$ 49	$ 7	$ 103	$ 1	$ 7,402
Charge-offs	(36)	(329)	–	–	–	(38)	–	(403)
Recoveries	93	645	64	–	–	32	–	834
Provision for loan losses	(474)	(103)	(85)	(18)	(3)	194	4	(485)
Balance at December 31, 2016	$ 3,132	$ 3,841	$ 44	$ 31	$ 4	$ 291	$ 5	$ 7,348
Allowance on loans evaluated for impairment:								
Individually	$ –	$ 93	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 93
Collectively	3,457	2,957	421	8	6	105	4	6,958
Balance at December 31, 2018	$ 3,457	$ 3,050	$ 421	$ 8	$ 6	$ 105	$ 4	$ 7,051
Individually	$ 228	$ 261	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 19	$ –	$ 508
Collectively	3,560	3,489	95	9	5	166	5	7,329
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ 3,788	$ 3,750	$ 95	$ 9	$ 5	$ 185	$ 5	$ 7,837
Individually	$ 50	$ 201	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 89	$ –	$ 340
Collectively	3,082	3,640	44	31	4	202	5	7,008
Balance at December 31, 2016	$ 3,132	$ 3,841	$ 44	$ 31	$ 4	$ 291	$ 5	$ 7,348
Recorded investment in loans evaluated for impairment:								
Individually	$ 4,618	$ 10,329	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 1,075	$ –	$ 16,022
Collectively	971,795	445,834	40,967	1,422	2,627	65,433	4,874	1,532,952
Balance at December 31, 2018	$ 976,413	$ 456,163	$ 40,967	$ 1,422	$ 2,627	$ 66,508	$ 4,874	$ 1,548,974
Individually	$ 3,366	$ 5,928	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 267	$ –	$ 9,561
Collectively	877,308	464,971	39,711	1,501	2,908	68,404	4,862	1,459,665
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ 880,674	$ 470,899	$ 39,711	$ 1,501	$ 2,908	$ 68,671	$ 4,862	$ 1,469,226
Individually	$ 3,856	$ 6,166	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 261	$ –	$ 10,283
Collectively	778,391	539,044	17,701	4,070	1,713	70,873	4,905	1,416,697
Balance at December 31, 2016	$ 782,247	$ 545,210	$ 17,701	$ 4,070	$ 1,713	$ 71,134	$ 4,905	$ 1,426,980

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

A restructuring of a debt constitutes a troubled debt restructuring (TDR) if the creditor, for economic or legal reasons related to the debtor's financial difficulties, grants a concession to the debtor that it would not otherwise consider. The following tables present additional information about pre-modification and post-modification outstanding recorded investment and the effects of the modifications that occurred during the periods presented. There were no new TDRs that occurred during the year ended December 31, 2018.

	Year Ended December 31, 2017				
Outstanding Recorded Investment	**Interest Concessions**	**Principal Concessions**	**Other Concessions**	**Total**	**Charge-offs**
Pre-modification:					
Production and intermediate-term	$ –	$ 86	$ –	$ 86	
Rural residential real estate	–	92	–	92	
Total	$ –	$ 178	$ –	$ 178	
Post-modification:					
Production and intermediate-term	$ –	$ 86	$ –	$ 86	$ –
Rural residential real estate	–	93	–	93	–
Total	$ –	$ 179	$ –	$ 179	$ –

	Year Ended December 31, 2016				
Outstanding Recorded Investment	**Interest Concessions**	**Principal Concessions**	**Other Concessions**	**Total**	**Charge-offs**
Pre-modification:					
Production and intermediate-term	$ –	$ 60	$ –	$ 60	
Rural residential real estate	–	24	29	53	
Total	$ –	$ 84	$ 29	$ 113	
Post-modification:					
Production and intermediate-term	$ –	$ 60	$ –	$ 60	$ –
Rural residential real estate	–	25	31	56	–
Total	$ –	$ 85	$ 31	$ 116	$ –

Interest concessions may include interest forgiveness or interest deferment. Principal concessions may include principal forgiveness, principal deferment, or 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 calendar year shown, 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.

	Year Ended December 31,		
Defaulted troubled debt restructurings	**2018**	**2017**	**2016**
Production and intermediate-term	$ –	$ –	$ 57
Total	$ –	$ –	$ 57

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		
	December 31,			December 31,		
	2018	**2017**	**2016**	**2018**	**2017**	**2016**
Real estate mortgage	$ 2,179	$ 2,074	$ 2,868	$ –	$ 203	$ 248
Production and intermediate-term	343	394	485	79	88	157
Farm-related business	390	439	475	–	–	–
Rural residential real estate	160	180	216	89	–	52
Total loans	$ 3,072	$ 3,087	$ 4,044	$ 168	$ 291	$ 457
Additional commitments to lend	$ –	$ –	$ –			

The following table presents information as of period end:

	December 31, 2018
Carrying amount of foreclosed residential real estate properties held as a result of obtaining physical possession	$ 4
Recorded investment of consumer mortgage loans secured by residential real estate for which formal foreclosure proceedings are in process	$ –

Note 4 — Investments

Investments in Debt Securities

The Association's investments consist primarily of Rural America Bonds (RABs), which are private placement securities purchased under the Mission Related Investment (MRI) program approved by the FCA. In its Conditions of Approval for the program, the FCA generally considers a RAB ineligible if its investment rating, based on the internal 14-point risk rating scale used to also grade loans, falls below 9, and requires System institutions to provide notification to FCA when a security becomes ineligible. Any other bonds purchased under the MRI program, approved on a case-by-case basis by FCA, may have different eligibility requirements. As of December 31, 2018, the Association held no RABs whose credit quality has deteriorated beyond the program limits.

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

	December 31, 2018				
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Yield
RABs	$ 1,526	$ –	$ (49)	$ 1,477	5.11%

	December 31, 2017				
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Yield
RABs	$ 1,644	$ –	$ (94)	$ 1,550	5.07%

	December 31, 2016				
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Yield
RABs	$ 1,746	$ –	$ (109)	$ 1,637	5.04%

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

	December 31, 2018		
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Weighted Average Yield
In one year or less	$ –	$ –	–%
After one year through five years	–	–	–
After five years through ten years	485	468	4.25
After ten years	1,041	1,009	5.51
Total	$ 1,526	1,477	5.11%

Some of these investments have contractual maturities in excess of ten years. However, expected maturities for these types of securities can differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to prepay obligations with or without prepayment penalties.

An investment is considered impaired if its fair value is less than its cost. The following tables show the fair value and gross unrealized losses for investments that were in a continuous unrealized loss position aggregated by investment category at each reporting period. A continuous unrealized loss position for an investment is measured from the date when the impairment was first identified.

	December 31, 2018			
	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
RABs	$ –	$ –	$ 1,477	$ (49)

	December 31, 2017			
	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
RABs	$ –	$ –	$ 1,550	$ (94)

	December 31, 2016			
	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
RABs	$ –	$ –	$ 1,637	$ (109)

The recording of an impairment loss is predicated on: (1) whether or not management intends to sell the security, (2) whether it is more likely than not that management would be required to sell the security before recovering its costs, and (3) whether management expects to recover the security's entire amortized cost basis (even if there is no intention to sell). If the Association intends to sell the security or it is more likely than not that it would be required to sell the security, the impairment loss equals the full difference between amortized cost and fair value of the security. When the Association does not intend to sell securities in an unrealized loss position and it is not more likely than not that it would be required to sell the securities, other-than-temporary impairment loss is separated into credit loss and non-credit loss. Credit loss is defined as the shortfall of the present value of the cash flows expected to be collected in relation to the amortized cost basis.

The Association performs periodic credit reviews, including other-than-temporary impairment analyses, on its investment securities portfolio. The objective is to quantify future possible loss of principal or interest due on securities in the portfolio. Factors considered in determining whether an impairment is other-than-temporary include among others: (1) the length of time and the extent to which the fair value is less than cost, (2) adverse conditions specifically related to the industry, (3) geographic area and the condition of the underlying collateral, (4) payment structure of the security, (5) ratings by rating agencies, (6) the credit worthiness of bond insurers, and (7) volatility of the fair value changes.

The Association uses the present value of cash flows expected to be collected from each debt security to determine the amount of credit loss. This technique requires assumptions related to the underlying collateral, including default rates, amount and timing of prepayments, and loss severity. Assumptions can vary widely from security to security and are influenced by such factors as loan interest rate, geographical location of the borrower, borrower characteristics, and collateral type.

Significant inputs used to estimate the amount of credit loss include, but are not limited to, performance indicators of the underlying assets in the security (including default rates, delinquency rates, and percentage of nonperforming assets), loan-to-collateral value ratios, third-party guarantees, current levels of subordination, vintage, geographic concentration, and credit ratings. The Association may obtain assumptions for the default rate, prepayment rate, and loss severity rate from an independent third party, or generate the assumptions internally.

The Association has not recognized any credit losses, as any impairments were deemed temporary and resulted from non-credit related factors. The Association has the ability and intent to hold these temporarily impaired investments until a recovery of unrealized losses occurs, which may be at maturity, and at this time expects to collect the full principal amount and interest due on these securities, especially after considering credit enhancements.

Equity Investments in Other Farm Credit 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.

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. The Association's investment in the Bank totaled $16,518 for 2018, $15,748 for 2017 and $15,458 for 2016. The Association owns 6.04 percent of the issued stock of the Bank as of December 31, 2018, net of any reciprocal investment. As of that date, the Bank's assets totaled $33.1 billion and shareholders' equity totaled $2.2 billion. The Bank's earnings were $306 million for 2018. In addition, the Association had an investment of $1,561 related to other Farm Credit institutions at December 31, 2018.

Note 5 — Real Estate and Other Property

Premises and Equipment

Premises and equipment consists of the following:

	December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Land	$ 4,424	$ 4,424	$ 4,495
Buildings and improvements	18,129	17,675	17,219
Furniture and equipment	7,550	7,915	7,947
	30,103	30,014	29,661
Less: accumulated depreciation	14,235	13,872	13,331
Total	$ 15,868	$ 16,142	$ 16,330

Depreciation expense for the years 2018, 2017, and 2016 was $1,494, $1,592 and $1,611, respectively.

Other Property Owned

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

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
(Gains) losses on sale, net	$ 51	$ 1,628	$ 41
Carrying value unrealized (gains) losses	4	(75)	266
Operating (income) expense, net	25	29	86
(Gains) losses on other property owned, net	$ 80	$ 1,582	$ 393

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. There were no deferred gains at December 31, 2018, 2017, and 2016.

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, 2018, 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 and which will be included in interest expense. The interest rate is periodically adjusted by the Bank based upon agreement between the Bank and the Association.

The weighted average interest rates on the variable rate advances were 3.42 percent for LIBOR-based loans and 3.48 percent for Prime-based loans, and the weighted average remaining maturities were 4.0 years and 2.4 years, respectively, at December 31, 2018. The weighted-average interest rate on the fixed rate and adjustable rate mortgage (ARM) loans which are match funded by the Bank was 3.35 percent, and the weighted average remaining maturity was 10.5 years at December 31, 2018. The weighted-average interest rate on all interest-bearing notes payable was 3.36 percent and the weighted-average remaining maturity was 9.5 years at December 31, 2018. Gross notes payable consist of approximately 12.70 percent variable rate and 87.30 percent fixed rate portions, representing a match-funding of the Association's loan volume at December 31, 2018. Notes Payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank, as reflected on the Consolidated Balance Sheets, also includes a credit which reduces the notes payable balance and corresponding interest expense. 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 follow:

A. **Protected Borrower Equity:** The Association had no protected borrower equity outstanding as of December 31, 2018.

B. **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 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 in an amount equal to the lesser of $1 thousand or 2.0 percent of the amount of the loan. The Board 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.

C. **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 ratios. The new regulations also include a tier 1 leverage ratio and an unallocated retained earnings (URE) and URE 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 URE and 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, 2018	2017
Risk-adjusted ratios:					
CET1 Capital	4.5%	1.25%	5.75%	18.25%	17.41%
Tier 1 Capital	6.0%	1.25%	7.25%	18.25%	17.41%
Total Capital	8.0%	1.25%	9.25%	21.12%	21.15%
Permanent Capital	7.0%	0.0%	7.0%	20.70%	20.68%
Non-risk-adjusted ratios:					
Tier 1 Leverage	4.0%	1.0%	5.0%	17.69%	17.06%
URE and UREE Leverage	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%	17.33%	16.68%

** 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.

D. **Description of Equities:** The Association is authorized to issue or have outstanding Classes A and D Preferred Stock, Classes A, B and C Common Stock, Classes B and C 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, 2018:

		Shares Outstanding	
Class	Protected	Number	Aggregate Par Value
C Common/Voting	No	1,630,826	$ 8,154
C Participation Certificates/Nonvoting	No	202,131	1,010
Total Capital Stock and Participation Certificates		1,832,957	$ 9,164

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. Unallocated retained earnings are maintained for each borrower to permit liquidation on a patronage basis.

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 to 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, 2018, allocated members' equity consisted of $20,105 of qualified allocated surplus, $15,745 of nonqualified allocated surplus and $158,006 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.

Dividends

The Association may declare noncumulative dividends on its capital stock and participation certificates provided the dividend rate does not exceed 20 percent of the par value of the respective capital stock and participation certificates. Such dividends may be paid solely on Classes A or D Preferred Stock or on all classes of stock and participation certificates.

The rate of dividends paid on Class A Preferred Stock for any fiscal year may not be less than the rate of dividend paid on Classes A, B, or C Common Stock or participation certificates for such year. The rate of dividends on Class A, B, and C Common Stock and participation certificates shall be at the same rate per share.

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

Classes A and D Preferred, Classes A, B, and C Common Stocks, and Classes B and C Participation Certificates may be transferred to persons or entities eligible to purchase or hold such equities.

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. Class C Common Stock and Class C Participation Certificates
2. Classes A and B Common Stock and Class B Participation Certificates
3. Classes A and D Preferred Stock

Liquidation

In the event of the liquidation or dissolution of the Association, any assets of the Association remaining after payment or retirement of all liabilities shall be distributed to the holders of the outstanding stock and participation certificates in the following order of priority:

1. Holders of Classes A and D Preferred Stock
2. Holders of Classes A and B Common and Class B Participation Certificates
3. Holders of Class C Common Stock and Class C Participation Certificates
4. Holders of allocated surplus evidenced by qualified written notices of allocation, in the order of year of issuance and pro-rata by year of issuance, until all such allocated surplus has been distributed
5. Holders of allocated surplus evidenced by nonqualified written notices of allocation, in the order of year of issuance and pro-rata by year of issuances first, until all such allocated surplus has been distributed
6. All unallocated surplus issued after January 1, 1995, shall be distributed to Patrons of the Association from the period beginning January 1, 1995, through the date of liquidation on a patronage basis
7. Any remaining assets of the Association after such distribution shall be distributed ratably to the holders of all classes of stock and participation certificates in proportion to the number of shares or units of such class of stock or participation certificates held by such holders

E. **Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (AOCI):**

Changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive income by Component *(a)*

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	**2017**	**2016**
Employee Benefit Plans:			
Balance at beginning of period	$ (2,082)	$ (1,892)	$ (1,221)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	1,023	(327)	(747)
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	165	137	76
Net current period OCI	1,188	(190)	(671)
Balance at end of period	$ (894)	$ (2,082)	$ (1,892)

Reclassifications Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income *(b)*

	2018	**2017**	**2016**	**Income Statement Line Item**
Employee Benefit Plans:				
Periodic pension costs	$ (165)	$ (137)	$ (76)	See Note 9.
Amounts reclassified	$ (165)	$ (137)	$ (76)	

(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 equity 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.

The classifications of the Association's financial instruments within the fair value hierarchy (See Note 2) are as follows:

Level 1
Assets held in trust funds, related to deferred compensation plans, 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.

The fair value of investments in debt securities is determined by discounting estimated future cash flows using prevailing interest rates for similar instruments.

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. 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, 2018				
	Total Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value
Recurring Measurements					
Assets:					
Assets held in trust funds	$ 3,542	$ 3,542	$ –	$ –	$ 3,542
Recurring Assets	$ 3,542	$ 3,542	$ –	$ –	$ 3,542
Liabilities:					
Recurring Liabilities	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –
Nonrecurring Measurements					
Assets:					
Impaired loans	$ 1,463	$ –	$ –	$ 1,463	$ 1,463
Other property owned	468	–	–	505	505
Nonrecurring Assets	$ 1,931	$ –	$ –	$ 1,968	$ 1,968
Other Financial Instruments					
Assets:					
Cash	$ 2,963	$ 2,963	$ –	$	$ 2,963
Investments in debt securities, held-to-maturity	1,526	–	–	1,477	1,477
Loans	1,523,499	–	–	1,508,923	1,508,923
Other Financial Assets	$ 1,527,988	$ 2,963	$ –	$ 1,510,400	$ 1,513,363
Liabilities:					
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	$ 1,239,668	$ –	$ –	$ 1,220,703	$ 1,220,703
Other Financial Liabilities	$ 1,239,668	$ –	$ –	$ 1,220,703	$ 1,220,703

	December 31, 2017				
	Total Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value
Recurring Measurements					
Assets:					
Assets held in trust funds	$ 3,530	$ 3,530	$ –	$ –	$ 3,530
Recurring Assets	$ 3,530	$ 3,530	$ –	$ –	$ 3,530
Liabilities:					
Recurring Liabilities	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –
Nonrecurring Measurements					
Assets:					
Impaired loans	$ 1,200	$ –	$ –	$ 1,200	$ 1,200
Other property owned	143	–	–	163	163
Nonrecurring Assets	$ 1,343	$ –	$ –	$ 1,363	$ 1,363
Other Financial Instruments					
Assets:					
Cash	$ 11,335	$ 11,335	$ –	$ –	$ 11,335
Investments in debt securities, held-to-maturity	1,644	–	–	1,550	1,550
Loans	1,451,305	–	–	1,448,756	1,448,756
Other Financial Assets	$ 1,464,284	$ 11,335	$ –	$ 1,450,306	$ 1,461,641
Liabilities:					
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	$ 1,180,640	$ –	$ –	$ 1,167,424	$ 1,167,424
Other Financial Liabilities	$ 1,180,640	$ –	$ –	$ 1,167,424	$ 1,167,424

	December 31, 2016				
	Total Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value
Recurring Measurements					
Assets:					
Assets held in trust funds	$ 3,010	$ 3,010	$ –	$ –	$ 3,010
Recurring Assets	$ 3,010	$ 3,010	$ –	$ –	$ 3,010
Liabilities:					
Recurring Liabilities	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –
Nonrecurring Measurements					
Assets:					
Impaired loans	$ 197	$ –	$ –	$ 197	$ 197
Other property owned	5,781	–	–	6,410	6,410
Nonrecurring Assets	$ 5,978	$ –	$ –	$ 6,607	$ 6,607
Other Financial Instruments					
Assets:					
Cash	$ 2,246	$ 2,246	$ –	$ –	$ 2,246
Investments in debt securities, held-to-maturity	1,746	–	–	1,637	1,637
Loans	1,410,124	–	–	1,406,220	1,406,220
Other Financial Assets	$ 1,414,116	$ 2,246	$ –	$ 1,407,857	$ 1,410,103
Liabilities:					
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	$ 1,138,884	$ –	$ –	$ 1,124,697	$ 1,124,697
Other Financial Liabilities	$ 1,138,884	$ –	$ –	$ 1,124,697	$ 1,124,697

SENSITIVITY TO CHANGES IN SIGNIFICANT UNOBSERVABLE INPUTS

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

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

Investments in Debt Securities

The fair values of predominantly all Level 3 investments in debt securities have consistent inputs, valuation techniques, and correlation to changes in underlying inputs. The models used to determine fair value for these instruments use certain significant unobservable inputs within a discounted cash flow or market comparable pricing valuation technique. Such inputs generally include discount rate components including risk premiums, prepayment estimates, default estimates, and loss severities.

These Level 3 assets would decrease (increase) in value based upon an increase (decrease) in discount rates, defaults, or loss severities. Conversely, the fair value of these assets would generally increase (decrease) in value if the prepayment input were to increase (decrease).

Generally, a change in the assumption used for defaults is accompanied by a directionally similar change in the risk premium component of the discount rate (specifically, the portion related to credit risk) and a directionally opposite change in the assumption used for prepayments. Unobservable inputs for loss severities do not normally increase or decrease based on movements in the other significant unobservable inputs for these Level 3 assets.

Inputs to Valuation Techniques

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

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

Quantitative Information about Recurring and Nonrecurring Level 3 Fair Value Measurements

	Fair Value	Valuation Technique(s)	Unobservable Input	Range
Impaired loans and other property owned	$ 1,968	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
Investments in debt securities, held-to-maturity	Discounted cash flow	Prepayment rates
		Risk adjusted discount rate
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	Discounted cash flow	Prepayment forecasts
		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 District's multi-employer 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).

The FAP Plan covers employees hired prior to January 1, 2003, and includes other District employees that are not employees of the Association. It is accounted for as a multi-employer 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 $4,866 for 2018, $4,704 for 2017, and $5,850 for 2016. At December 31, 2018, 2017, and 2016, the total liability balance for the FAP Plan presented in the District Combined Balance Sheets was $94,491, $139,104, and $119,000, respectively. The FAP Plan was 89.56 percent, 86.41 percent, and 86.96 percent funded to the projected benefit obligation as of December 31, 2018, 2017, and 2016, 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 multi-employer 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 $816 for 2018, $701 for 2017, and $1,494 for 2016. At December 31, 2018, the total AgFirst District liability balance for the OPEB Plan presented in the Farm Credit System Combined Statement of Condition was $181,820.

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 $8,975 and the reduction of Other Liabilities by $15,480 on the Association's Balance Sheets, and a total reduction of noninterest expenses on the Association's Statements of Income of $6,505 during 2017.

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 $876, $818, and $771 for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017, and 2016, respectively. Beginning in 2015, contributions include an additional 3.00 percent of eligible compensation for employees hired after December 31, 2002.

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 2018, 2017, and 2016, $1,188, $(190), and $(671), respectively, has been recognized as a net credit and net debits 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 $3,371 and a net under-funded status of $3,371 at December 31, 2018. Assumptions used to determine the projected benefit obligation as of December 31, 2018, included a discount rate of 4.40 percent and a rate of compensation increase of 5.00 percent. Expenses of these nonqualified plans included in noninterest expenses were $414, $380, and $258 for 2018, 2017, and 2016, respectively.

Additional information for the above may be found in 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 rate, amortization schedule, and collateral, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with unaffiliated borrowers.

Total loans to such persons at December 31, 2018, amounted to $13,864. During 2018, $10,297 of new loans and advances on existing loans were made, and repayments totaled $9,569. In the opinion of management, none of these loans outstanding at December 31, 2018, involved more than a normal risk of collectibility.

Note 11 — Commitments and Contingencies

Occasionally, legal actions are pending against the Association in which claims for money damages are asserted. On 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, 2018, $157,911 of commitments to extend credit and no commercial letters of credit were outstanding.

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, 2018, standby letters of credit outstanding totaled $945 with expiration dates ranging from January 1, 2019, to August 1, 2020. The maximum potential amount of future payments that may be required under these guarantees was $945.

The total reserve for unfunded commitments, which is classified in Other Liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets, was $463 at December 31, 2018. During 2018, the Association recorded a provision reversal for unfunded commitments totaling $174.

Note 12 — Income Taxes

The provision (benefit) for income taxes follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Current:			
Federal	$ 6	$ 2	$ (5)
State	1	1	(1)
Federal refunds	–	–	–
State refunds related to long-term lending	–	–	–
	$ 7	3	(6)
Deferred:			
Federal	–	–	–
State	–	–	–
Total provision (benefit) for income taxes	$ 7	$ 3	$ (6)

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,		
	2018	2017	2016
Federal tax at statutory rate	$ 8,384	$ 15,350	$ 11,118
State tax, net	1	1	(1)
Patronage distributions	(4,706)	(7,526)	(4,411)
Tax-exempt FLCA earnings	(3,576)	(7,236)	(7,389)
Change in valuation allowance	(129)	(2,332)	634
Federal refund	–	–	–
Future tax rate change	–	1,119	–
Other	33	627	43
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	$ 7	$ 3	$ (6)

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:

	December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Deferred income tax assets:			
Allowance for loan losses	$ 783	$ 885	$ 1,443
Employee benefit plan and compensation	263	282	4,396
Nonaccrual loan interest	318	300	391
Loan fees	212	213	293
Depreciation	9	–	–
Other	123	173	234
Gross deferred tax assets	$ 1,708	1,853	6,757
Less: valuation allowance	(1,708)	(1,837)	(4,169)
Gross deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowance	–	16	2,588
Deferred income tax liabilities:			
Depreciation	–	(16)	(91)
Employee benefit plan and compensation	–	–	(2,497)
Gross deferred tax liability	–	(16)	(2,588)
Net deferred tax asset (liability)	$ –	$ –	$ –

At December 31, 2018, deferred income taxes have not been provided by the Association on approximately $8.9 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 maintained valuation allowances of $1,708, $1,837, and $4,169 as of December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, 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, 2018, 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 2015 and forward.

Note 13 — Additional Financial Information

Quarterly Financial Information (Unaudited)

	2018				
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total
Net interest income	$ 12,064	$ 12,306	$ 12,623	$ 12,987	$ 49,980
Provision for (reversal of allowance for) loan losses	(233)	205	(183)	(333)	(544)
Noninterest income (expense), net	(4,420)	(4,943)	(4,584)	3,341	(10,606)
Net income	$ 7,877	$ 7,158	$ 8,222	$ 16,661	$ 39,918

	2017				
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total
Net interest income	$ 11,531	$ 11,732	$ 12,131	$ 12,035	$ 47,429
Provision for (reversal of allowance for) loan losses	(496)	453	163	55	175
Noninterest income (expense), net	(5,591)	(5,161)	(4,908)	12,261	(3,399)
Net income	$ 6,436	$ 6,118	$ 7,060	$ 24,241	$ 43,855

	2016				
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total
Net interest income	$ 11,481	$ 11,646	$ 12,008	$ 12,025	$ 47,160
Provision for (reversal of allowance for) loan losses	(642)	348	(395)	204	(485)
Noninterest income (expense), net	(5,398)	(5,401)	(5,500)	426	(15,873)
Net income	$ 6,725	$ 5,897	$ 6,903	$ 12,247	$ 31,772

Note 14 — Subsequent Events

The Association evaluated subsequent events and determined there were none requiring disclosure through March 13, 2019, which was the date the financial statements were issued.

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