LOUISIANA LAND BANK, ACA

Stockholder's Quarterly Financial Report
For the Quarter and Nine Months Ended
September 30, 2016

REPORT OF MANAGEMENT

The undersigned certify that we have reviewed this report, that it has been prepared 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.

F. Stephen Austin, Chief Executive Officer
November 4, 2016

James Mark Morgan, Chairman, Board of Directors
November 4, 2016

Christopher E. Bentley, Chief Financial Officer
November 4, 2016

LOUISIANA LAND BANK, ACA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The following commentary reviews the financial performance of the Louisiana Land Bank, ACA (Agricultural Credit Association), referred to as the Association, for the quarter ended September 30, 2016. These comments should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements and the December 31, 2015 Annual Report to Stockholders.

The Association is a member of the Farm Credit System (System), a nationwide network of cooperatively owned financial institutions established by and subject to the provisions of the Farm Credit Act of 1971, as amended, and the regulations of the Farm Credit Administration (FCA) promulgated thereunder.

The consolidated financial statements comprise the operations of the ACA and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. The wholly-owned subsidiaries are Louisiana Production Credit Association, PCA and Louisiana Federal Land Bank Association, FLCA. The consolidated financial statements were prepared under the oversight of the Association's audit committee.

Significant Events:

The Association's board of directors (Board) declared a patronage of $5.8 million to eligible stockholders from 2015's earnings. The patronage is in the form of a qualified patronage distribution. The increase in the qualified patronage distribution, compared to prior year, is just under 29 percent. This marks the fourth consecutive year that the Association has increased and paid the cash patronage to eligible borrowers.

The Association continues to collect interest on non-accrual loan assets that have been collected in full. The Association collected $108,850 more in interest income on non-accrual loans during the nine months of 2016 compared to the same period in 2015. As the Association's credit quality continues to improve and stabilize, management believes that collection of interest on non-accrual loans will decrease.

The Board and management are committed to maintaining the financial integrity of the Association while offering competitive loan products and services that meet the needs of Louisiana's agricultural producers. Louisiana Land Bank is a proud member of the Farm Credit System, which is celebrating its centennial anniversary this year. Serving the needs of Louisiana's rural and agricultural communities is the priority for Louisiana Land Bank for the next 100 years.

Loan Portfolio:

The Association principally makes and services loans to farmers, ranchers, rural homeowners and certain farm-related businesses. The Association's loan volume consists of long-term farm mortgage loans, production and intermediate-term loans, and farm-related business loans. These loans are available to eligible borrowers with competitive prime- and LIBOR (London InterBank Offered Rate)-based, fixed and adjustable interest rates and loan maturities ranging up to 40 years. Loans serviced by the Association offer several installment payment cycles, the timing of which usually coincides with seasonal cash-flow capabilities of the borrower.

The southern portion of the Association's operating territory received record level rainfall during the 3rd quarter. The rainfall resulted in record flooding in several parishes in the state of Louisiana. Although preliminary results indicate minimal impact to the Association's portfolio, management will continue to monitor and work with borrowers that may have been impacted by the flood.

Total loans outstanding at September 30, 2016, including nonaccrual loans and sales contracts, were $709,024,521 compared to $659,483,139 at December 31, 2015, reflecting an increase of 7.5 percent. Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans outstanding were 0.7 percent at September 30, 2016, compared to 0.6 percent at December 31, 2015.

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Total loans		
Acceptable	**97.8**	98.2
OAEM	**1.2**	0.5
Substandard/doubtful	**1.0**	1.3
	100.0 %	100.0 %

The Association recorded $115,475 in recoveries and $12,856 in charge-offs for the quarter ended September 30, 2016, and $16,963 in recoveries and $3,720 in charge-offs for the same period in 2015. The Association's allowance for loan losses was 0.8 percent and 0.8 percent of total loans outstanding as of September 30, 2016, and December 31, 2015, respectively.

Risk Exposure:

High-risk assets include nonaccrual loans, loans that are past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest, formally restructured loans and other property owned. The following table illustrates the Association's components and trends of high-risk assets.

	September 30, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Amount	**%**	Amount	%
Nonaccrual	**$ 4,711,717**	**59.6%**	$ 4,136,284	75.7%
Formally restructured	**3,200,945**	**40.4%**	1,324,751	24.3%
Total	**$ 7,912,662**	**100.0%**	$ 5,461,035	100.0%

Results of Operations:

The Association had net income of $2,663,960 and $8,005,664 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, as compared to net income of $2,699,039 and $7,299,250 for the same period in 2015, reflecting a decrease for the three months ended of 1.3 percent and an increase of 9.7 percent for the nine months ended. Net interest income was $4,871,582 and 14,482,850 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, compared to $4,476,692 and $13,398,626 for the same period in 2015.

	Nine months ended:			
	September 30, 2016		September 30, 2015	
	Average Balance	**Interest**	Average Balance	Interest
Loans	**$ 696,821,898**	**$ 22,739,239**	$ 635,009,346	$ 20,248,379
Total interest-earning assets	**696,821,898**	**22,739,239**	635,009,346	20,248,379
Interest-bearing liabilities	**566,008,739**	**8,256,389**	509,162,277	6,849,753
Impact of capital	**$ 130,813,159**		$ 125,847,069	
Net interest income		**$ 14,482,850**		$ 13,398,626

	2016 Average Yield	2015 Average Yield
Yield on loans	**4.36%**	4.26%
Total yield on interest-earning assets	**4.36%**	4.26%
Cost of interest-bearing liabilities	**1.95%**	1.80%
Interest rate spread	**2.41%**	2.46%
Net interest income as a percentage of average earning assets	**2.78%**	2.82%

	September 30, 2016 vs. September 30, 2015		
	Increase (decrease) due to		
	Volume	**Rate**	**Total**
Interest income - loans	**$ 1,972,795**	**$ 518,065**	**$ 2,490,860**
Total interest income	**1,972,795**	**518,065**	**2,490,860**
Interest expense	**765,476**	**641,160**	**1,406,636**
Net interest income	**$ 1,207,318**	**$ (123,095)**	**$ 1,084,224**

Interest income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, increased by $931,008 and $2,490,860, or 13.6 and 12.3 percent respectively, from the same period of 2015, primarily due to an increase in average loan volume. The Association collected $108,850 more in interest income on non-accrual loans during the nine months of 2016 compared to the same period of 2015. The collection of interest on non-accrual loans has a positive impact on financial metrics and operations. The collection of interest on non-accrual loans should be considered a one-time, non-recurring event.

Interest expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, increased by $536,118 and $1,406,636, or 22.7 and 20.5 percent, from the same period of 2015 due to an increase in average debt volume. Average loan volume for the third quarter of 2016 was $713,384,699, compared to $643,806,695 in the third quarter of 2015. The average net interest rate spread on the loan portfolio for the third quarter of 2016 was 2.36 percent, compared to 2.41 percent in the third quarter of 2015.

The Association's return on average assets for the nine months ended September 30, 2016, was 1.50 percent compared to 1.50 percent for the same period in 2015. The Association's return on average equity for the nine months ended September 30, 2016, was 7.63 percent compared to 7.21 percent for the same period in 2015.

For the first 9 months of 2016, the Association has not held any acquired property. This has resulted in a negative variance in gains on other property owned when compared to the same period in 2015. Management believes this is due to improved credit monitoring and portfolio management.

The Association sold more fleet vehicles in 2015 compared to the same period in 2016. This resulted in less gains on sales on premises and equipment during 2016. Management continues to monitor the optimal resale value of ancillary assets such as vehicles. The Association continues to benefit from lower fuel prices, which has helped lower overall travel costs.

Although the Association's human capital pool has remained fairly stable over the past 21 months, salaries and benefit expense has increased. This increase is a direct result of accruing for projected incentive compensation earned during the year. Management believes the Association is fully accrued for incentive compensation payments as of the quarter and nine months ended September 2016.

Management continues to focus on customer and public relation activities. These activities have resulted in an increase in public and member relation expense but have also helped increase loan volume by over 7.5% since the close of 2015.

The Association's Farm Credit Service Insurance Premium has increased significantly compared to the same period in prior year. This increase impacts all Farm Credit institutions throughout the nation. Management reports the increase and impact of this expense to the Board.

Liquidity and Funding Sources:

The Association secures the majority of its lendable funds from the Farm Credit Bank of Texas (the Bank), which obtains its funds through the issuance of Systemwide obligations and with lendable equity. The following schedule summarizes the Association's borrowings.

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Note payable to the bank	**$ 578,508,491**	$ 526,697,949
Accrued interest on note payable	**943,691**	838,596
Total	**$ 579,452,182**	$ 527,536,545

The Association operates under a general financing agreement (GFA) with the Bank. The current GFA is effective through September 30, 2018. The primary source of liquidity and funding for the Association is a direct loan from the Bank. The outstanding balance of $578,508,491 as of September 30, 2016, is recorded as a liability on the Association's balance sheet. The note carried a weighted average interest rate of 2.05 percent at September 30, 2016. The indebtedness is collateralized by a pledge of substantially all of the Association's assets to the Bank and is governed by the GFA.

The increase in note payable to the Bank and related accrued interest payable since December 31, 2015, is due to the Association's increase in accrual loan volume. The Association's own funds, which represent the amount of the Association's loan portfolio funded by the Association's equity, were $129,896,985 at September 30, 2016. The maximum amount the Association may borrow from the bank as of September 30, 2016, was $708,513,797 as defined by the GFA. The indebtedness continues in effect until the expiration date of the GFA, which is September 30, 2018, unless sooner terminated by the Bank upon the occurrence of an event of default, or by the Association, in the event of a breach of this agreement by the Bank, upon giving the Bank 30 calendar days' prior written notice, or in all other circumstances, upon giving the Bank 120 days' prior written notice.

Capital Resources:

The Association's capital position increased by $8,026,656 at September 30, 2016, compared to December 31, 2015. The Association's debt as a percentage of members' equity was 4.06:1 as of September 30, 2016, compared to 3.96:1 as of December 31, 2015.

Under regulations governing minimum permanent capital adequacy and other capitalization issues, the Association is required to maintain a minimum adjusted permanent capital of 7.0 percent of risk-adjusted assets as defined by the FCA. The Association's permanent capital ratio at September 30, 2016, was 18.2 percent, which is in compliance with the FCA's minimum permanent capital standard. The Association's core surplus ratio and total surplus ratio at September 30, 2016, were 17.8 and 17.8 percent, respectively, which is in compliance with the FCA's minimum surplus standard.

Significant Recent Accounting Pronouncements:

In August 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued guidance entitled "Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments." The guidance addresses specific cash flow issues with the objective of reducing the diversity in the classification of these cash flows. Included in the cash flow issues are debt prepayment or debt extinguishment costs and settlement of zero-coupon debt instruments or other debt instruments with coupon interest rates that are insignificant in relation to the effective interest rate of the borrowing. This guidance becomes effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to impact the Bank's financial condition or its results of operations but could change the classification of certain items in the statement of cash flows.

In June 2016, the FASB issued guidance entitled "Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments." The guidance replaces the current incurred loss impairment methodology with a methodology that reflects expected credit losses and requires consideration of a broader range of reasonable and supportable information to inform credit loss estimates. Credit losses relating to available-for-sale securities would also be recorded through an allowance for credit losses. For public business entities that are not U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission filers this guidance becomes effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2020, with early application permitted. The Association is currently evaluating the impact of adoption on its financial condition and results of operations.

In February 2016, the FASB issued guidance entitled "Leases." The guidance requires the recognition by lessees of lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet for the rights and obligations created by those leases. Leases with lease terms of more than 12 months are impacted by this guidance. This guidance becomes effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018, with early application permitted. The Association is currently evaluating the impact of adoption on its financial condition and results of operations.

In January 2016, the FASB issued guidance entitled "Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Liabilities." This guidance becomes effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to impact the Association's financial condition or its results of operations.

In August 2014, the FASB issued guidance entitled "Presentation of Financial Statements — Going Concern." The guidance governs management's responsibility to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern and to provide related footnote disclosures. This guidance requires management to perform interim and annual assessments of an entity's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date the financial statements are issued or within one year after the financial statements are available to be issued, when applicable. Substantial doubt exists if it is probable that the entity will be unable to meet its obligations for the assessed period. This guidance becomes effective for interim and annual periods ending after December 15, 2016, and early application is permitted. Management will be required to make its initial assessment as of December 31, 2016. The Association is currently evaluating a potential disclosure for this recent accounting pronouncement.

In May 2014, the FASB issued guidance entitled, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers." The guidance governs revenue recognition from contracts with customers and requires an entity to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Financial instruments and other contractual rights within the scope of other guidance issued by the FASB are excluded from the scope of this new revenue recognition guidance. In this regard, a majority of our contracts would be excluded from the scope of this new guidance. In August 2015, the FASB issued an update that defers this guidance by one year, which results in the new revenue standard becoming effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017. The Association is in the process of reviewing contracts to determine the effect, if any, on their financial condition or results of operations.

Regulatory Matters:

On March 10, 2016, the Farm Credit Administration approved a final rule to modify the regulatory capital requirements for System banks and associations. The stated objectives of the proposed rule are as follows:

- To modernize capital requirements while ensuring that the institutions continue to hold sufficient regulatory capital to fulfill their mission as a government-sponsored enterprise,
- To 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, but also to ensure that the rules recognize the cooperative structure and the organization of the System,
- To make System regulatory capital requirements more transparent and
- To meet the requirements of section 939A of the Dodd-Frank Act.

The final rule is effective on January 1, 2017. The Association is currently evaluating the impact of the recently announced changes.

Relationship With the Farm Credit Bank of Texas:

The Association's financial condition may be impacted by factors that affect the bank. The financial condition and results of operations of the bank may materially affect the stockholder's investment in the Association. The Management's Discussion and Analysis and Notes to Financial Statements contained in the 2015 Annual Report of Louisiana Land Bank, ACA more fully describe the Association's relationship with the bank.

The Texas Farm Credit District's (district) annual and quarterly stockholder reports, as well as those of the bank, are available free of charge, upon request. These reports can be obtained by writing to Farm Credit Bank of Texas, The Ag Agency, P.O. Box 202590, Austin, Texas 78720, or by calling (512) 483-9204. Copies of the district's quarterly and annual stockholder reports also can be requested by e-mail at *fcb@farmcreditbank.com*. The annual and quarterly stockholder reports for the bank and the district are also available on its website at *www.farmcreditbank.com.*

The Association's quarterly stockholder reports are also available free of charge, upon request. These reports can be obtained by writing to Louisiana Land Bank, ACA, 2413 Tower Drive or calling 318-387-7535. The annual and quarterly stockholder reports for the Association are also available on its website at *www.louisianalandbank.com.* Copies of the Association's quarterly stockholder reports can also be requested by e-mailing *debbie.bond@louisianalandbank.com.*

LOUISIANA LAND BANK, ACA

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

	September 30, 2016 (unaudited)	December 31, 2015
ASSETS		
Cash	**$ 94,736**	$ 81,673
Loans	**709,024,521**	659,483,139
Less: allowance for loan losses	**5,430,934**	5,376,702
Net loans	**703,593,587**	654,106,437
Accrued interest receivable	**8,678,543**	5,597,145
Investment in and receivable from the Farm Credit Bank of Texas:		
Capital stock	**10,228,330**	10,228,330
Other	**2,006,844**	799,732
Premises and equipment, net	**3,578,433**	3,648,174
Other assets	**616,944**	472,913
Total assets	**$ 728,797,417**	$ 674,934,404
LIABILITIES		
Note payable to the Farm Credit Bank of Texas	**$ 578,508,491**	$ 526,697,949
Accrued interest payable	**943,691**	838,596
Drafts outstanding	**159,867**	638,919
Patronage distributions payable	**203**	5,757,683
Deferred taxes, net	**8,286**	-
Other liabilities	**5,092,515**	4,943,549
Total liabilities	**584,713,053**	538,876,696
MEMBERS' EQUITY		
Capital stock and participation certificates	**2,645,645**	2,548,415
Unallocated retained earnings	**141,956,829**	134,015,973
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	**(518,110)**	(506,680)
Total members' equity	**144,084,364**	136,057,708
Total liabilities and members' equity	**$ 728,797,417**	$ 674,934,404

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

LOUISIANA LAND BANK, ACA

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(unaudited)

	Quarter Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	**2016**	2015
INTEREST INCOME				
Loans	**$ 7,765,245**	$ 6,834,237	**$ 22,739,239**	$ 20,248,379
Total interest income	**7,765,245**	6,834,237	**22,739,239**	20,248,379
INTEREST EXPENSE				
Note payable to the Farm Credit Bank of Texas	**2,893,663**	2,357,545	**8,256,389**	6,849,753
Total interest expense	**2,893,663**	2,357,545	**8,256,389**	6,849,753
Net interest income	**4,871,582**	4,476,692	**14,482,850**	13,398,626
PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES	**21,535**	9,091	**(6,928)**	23,713
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	**4,850,047**	4,467,601	**14,489,778**	13,374,913
NONINTEREST INCOME				
Income from the Farm Credit Bank of Texas:				
Patronage income	**570,748**	526,658	**1,672,172**	1,564,759
Loan fees	**86,193**	76,648	**219,788**	161,739
Financially related services income	**666**	523	**2,211**	2,041
Gain (loss) on other property owned, net	**-**	215,809	**-**	215,365
Gain (loss) on sale of premises and equipment, net	**-**	150,046	**79,921**	274,387
Other noninterest income	**4,800**	4,800	**62,453**	56,631
Total noninterest income	**662,407**	974,484	**2,036,545**	2,274,922
NONINTEREST EXPENSES				
Salaries and employee benefits	**1,882,135**	1,683,948	**5,365,430**	5,291,830
Directors' expense	**62,395**	71,549	**276,943**	299,066
Purchased services	**112,117**	133,520	**434,332**	376,128
Travel	**115,215**	155,875	**336,688**	373,995
Occupancy and equipment	**121,496**	140,437	**363,371**	392,159
Communications	**40,505**	44,383	**116,901**	111,857
Advertising	**100,051**	115,337	**317,487**	310,203
Public and member relations	**46,808**	60,248	**241,888**	207,724
Supervisory and exam expense	**56,081**	94,267	**205,293**	267,396
Insurance Fund premiums	**268,523**	184,271	**709,640**	526,050
Other noninterest expense	**43,333**	59,276	**151,036**	192,319
Total noninterest expenses	**2,848,659**	2,743,111	**8,519,009**	8,348,727
Income before income taxes	**2,663,795**	2,698,974	**8,007,314**	7,301,108
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	**(165)**	(65)	**1,650**	1,858
NET INCOME	**2,663,960**	2,699,039	**8,005,664**	7,299,250
Other comprehensive income:				
Change in postretirement benefit plans	**(3,810)**	3,846	**(11,430)**	11,538
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	**(3,810)**	3,846	**(11,430)**	11,538
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**$ 2,660,150**	$ 2,702,885	**$ 7,994,234**	$ 7,310,788

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

LOUISIANA LAND BANK, ACA

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN MEMBERS' EQUITY

(unaudited)

	Capital Stock/ Participation Certificates	Retained Earnings Unallocated	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Members' Equity
Balance at December 31, 2014	$ 2,481,320	$ 129,597,692	$ (802,940)	$ 131,276,072
Comprehensive income	-	7,299,250	11,538	7,310,788
Capital stock/participation certificates and allocated retained earnings issued	242,930	-	-	242,930
Capital stock/participation certificates and allocated retained earnings retired	(200,070)	-	-	(200,070)
Patronage refunds:				
Cash	-	448	-	448
Balance at September 30, 2015	$ 2,524,180	$ 136,897,390	$ (791,402)	$ 138,630,168
Balance at December 31, 2015	$ 2,548,415	$ 134,015,973	$ (506,680)	$ 136,057,708
Comprehensive income	-	8,005,664	(11,430)	7,994,234
Capital stock/participation certificates and allocated retained earnings issued	269,250	-	-	269,250
Capital stock/participation certificates and allocated retained earnings retired	(172,020)	-	-	(172,020)
Patronage refunds:				
Cash	-	(64,808)	-	(64,808)
Balance at September 30, 2016	**$ 2,645,645**	**$ 141,956,829**	**$ (518,110)**	**$ 144,084,364**

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

LOUISIANA LAND BANK, ACA
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

NOTE 1 — ORGANIZATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

The Louisiana Land Bank, ACA (Agricultural Credit Association), referred to as the Association, is a member-owned cooperative that provides credit and credit-related services to or for the benefit of eligible borrowers/stockholders for qualified agricultural purposes. The Association serves the parishes of Acadia, Allen, Ascension, Assumption, Avoyelles, Beauregard, Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Calcasieu, Caldwell, Cameron, Catahoula, Claiborne, Concordia, DeSoto, East Baton Rouge, East Carroll, East Feliciana, Evangeline, Franklin, Grant, Iberia, Iberville, Jackson, Jefferson, Jefferson Davis, Lafayette, Lafourche, LaSalle, Lincoln, Livingston, Madison, Morehouse, Natchitoches, Orleans, Ouachita, Plaquemines, Pointe Coupee, Rapides, Red River, Richland, Sabine, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. Helena, St. James, St. John the Baptist, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Tensas, Terrebonne, Union, Vermillion, Vernon, Washington, Webster, West Baton Rouge, West Carroll, West Feliciana and Winn in the state of Louisiana. The Association is a lending institution of the Farm Credit System (the System), which was established by Acts of Congress to meet the needs of American agriculture.

The accompanying unaudited financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. (GAAP) for interim financial information. Accordingly, they do not include all of the disclosures required by GAAP for annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015, as contained in the 2015 Annual Report to Stockholders.

In the opinion of management, the accompanying consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of the interim financial condition and results of operations and conform with GAAP, except for the inclusion of a statement of cash flows. GAAP require a business enterprise that provides a set of financial statements reporting both financial position and results of operations to also provide a statement of cash flows for each period for which results of operations are provided. In regulations issued by FCA, associations have the option to exclude statements of cash flows in interim financial statements. Therefore, the Association has elected not to include a statement of cash flows in these consolidated financial statements. These interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015, as contained in the 2015 Annual Report to Stockholders. The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The results of operations for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year ending December 31, 2016. Descriptions of the significant accounting policies are included in the 2015 Annual Report to Stockholders. In the opinion of management, these policies and the presentation of the interim financial condition and results of operations conform with GAAP and prevailing practices within the banking industry.

In August 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued guidance entitled “Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments.” The guidance addresses specific cash flow issues with the objective of reducing the diversity in the classification of these cash flows. Included in the cash flow issues are debt prepayment or debt extinguishment costs and settlement of zero-coupon debt instruments or other debt instruments with coupon interest rates that are insignificant in relation to the effective interest rate of the borrowing. This guidance becomes effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to impact the Bank’s financial condition or its results of operations but could change the classification of certain items in the statement of cash flows.

In June 2016, FASB issued guidance entitled “Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments.” The guidance replaces the current incurred loss impairment methodology with a methodology that reflects expected credit losses and requires consideration of a broader range of reasonable and supportable information to inform credit loss estimates. Credit losses relating to available-for-sale securities would also be recorded through an allowance for credit losses. For public business entities that are not U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission filers this guidance becomes effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2020, with early application permitted. The Association is currently evaluating the impact of adoption on its financial condition and results of operations.

In February 2016, the FASB issued guidance entitled “Leases.” The guidance requires the recognition by lessees of lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet for the rights and obligations created by those leases. Leases with lease terms of more than 12 months are impacted by this guidance. This guidance becomes effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018, with early application permitted. The Association is currently evaluating the impact of adoption on its financial condition and results of operations.

In January 2016, the FASB issued guidance entitled “Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Liabilities.” This guidance affects, among other things, the presentation and disclosure requirements for financial instruments. For public entities, the guidance eliminates the requirement to disclose the methods and significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value of financial instruments carried at amortized cost. This guidance becomes effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to impact the Association’s financial condition or its results of operations.

In August 2014, the FASB issued guidance entitled “Presentation of Financial Statements- Going Concern.” The guidance governs management’s responsibility to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about an entity’s ability to continue as a going concern and to provide related footnote disclosures. This guidance requires management to perform interim and annual assessments of an entity’s ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date the financial statements are issued or within one year after the financial statements are available to be issued, when applicable. Substantial doubt exists if it is probable that the entity will be unable to meet its obligations for the assessed period. This guidance becomes effective for interim and annual periods ending after December 15, 2016, and early application is permitted. Management will be required to make its initial assessment as of December 31, 2016. The Association is currently evaluating a potential disclosure for this recent accounting pronouncement.

In May 2014, the FASB issued guidance entitled, “Revenue from Contracts with Customers.” The guidance governs revenue recognition from contracts with customers and requires an entity to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Financial instruments and other contractual rights within the scope of other guidance issued by the FASB are excluded from the scope of this new revenue recognition guidance. In this regard, a majority of our contracts would be excluded from the scope of this new guidance. In August 2015, the FASB issued an update that defers this guidance by one year, which results in the new revenue standard becoming effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017. The Association is in the process of reviewing contracts to determine the effect, if any, on their financial condition or results of operations.

The consolidated financial statements comprise the operations of the ACA and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires the use of management’s estimates. The results for the quarter ended September 30, 2016, are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the year ended December 31, 2016. Certain amounts in the prior period’s financial statements have been reclassified to conform to current financial statement presentation.

NOTE 2 — LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES:

A summary of loans follows:

Loan Type	**September 30, 2016 Amount**	December 31, 2015 Amount
Production agriculture:		
Real estate mortgage	**$ 593,203,802**	$ 558,290,493
Production and intermediate term	**47,150,985**	42,096,061
Agribusiness:		
Loans to cooperatives	**3,792,568**	5,262,571
Processing and marketing	**23,510,809**	11,893,789
Farm-related business	**17,070,445**	15,276,840
Communication	**6,365,756**	8,232,747
Energy	**1,402,114**	2,367,715
Water and waste water	**430,444**	635,159
Rural residential real estate	**16,016,473**	15,346,639
Lease receivables	**81,125**	81,125
Total	**$ 709,024,521**	$ 659,483,139

The Association purchases or sells participation interests with other parties in order to diversify risk, manage loan volume and comply with Farm Credit Administration regulations. The following table presents information regarding the balances of participations purchased and sold at September 30, 2016:

	Other Farm Credit Institutions		Non-Farm Credit Institutions		Total	
	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold
Real estate mortgage	$ 14,886,678	$ 36,530,209	$ -	$ -	$ 14,886,678	$ 36,530,209
Production and intermediate term	4,544,846	3,732,342	-	-	4,544,846	3,732,342
Agribusiness	23,408,367	10,718,902	779,339	1,483,954	24,187,706	12,202,856
Communication	6,365,756	-	-	-	6,365,756	-
Energy	1,402,114	-	-	-	1,402,114	-
Water and waste water	430,444	-	-	-	430,444	-
Total	$ 51,038,205	$ 50,981,453	$ 779,339	$ 1,483,954	$ 51,817,544	$ 52,465,407

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

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Nonaccrual loans:		
Real estate mortgage	**$ 3,414,065**	$ 2,931,807
Production and intermediate term	**-**	9,250
Agribusiness	**779,339**	881,931
Rural residential real estate	**518,313**	313,296
Total nonaccrual loans	**4,711,717**	4,136,284
Accruing restructured loans:		
Real estate mortgage	**2,282,798**	1,139,497
Production and intermediate term	**739,827**	-
Rural residential real estate	**178,321**	185,254
Total accruing restructured loans	**3,200,946**	1,324,751
Total nonperforming loans	**7,912,663**	5,461,035
Total nonperforming assets	**$ 7,912,663**	$ 5,461,035

One credit quality indicator utilized by the Association is the Farm Credit Administration Uniform Loan Classification System that categorizes loans into five categories. The categories are defined as follows:

- 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 factors, conditions and values that make collection in full highly questionable; and
- Loss – assets are considered uncollectible.

The following table shows loans and related accrued interest as a percentage of total loans and related accrued interest receivable by loan type as of:

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Real estate mortgage		
Acceptable	**98.0** %	98.0 %
OAEM	**1.0**	1.0
Substandard/doubtful	**1.0**	1.0
	100.0	100.0
Production and intermediate term		
Acceptable	**96.5**	100.0
OAEM	**3.5**	-
	100.0	100.0
Agribusiness		
Acceptable	**98.2**	91.0
Substandard/doubtful	**1.8**	9.0
	100.0	100.0
Energy and water/waste water		
Acceptable	**83.9**	100.0
OAEM	**16.1**	-
	100.0	100.0
Communication		
Acceptable	**100.0**	96.8
Substandard/doubtful	**-**	3.2
	100.0	100.0
Rural residential real estate		
Acceptable	**94.8**	96.9
OAEM	**1.0**	0.9
Substandard/doubtful	**4.2**	2.2
	100.0	100.0
Lease receivables		
Acceptable	**100.0**	100.0
	100.0	100.0
Total loans		
Acceptable	**97.8**	98.2
OAEM	**1.2**	0.5
Substandard/doubtful	**1.0**	1.3
	100.0 %	100.0 %

The following tables provide an age analysis of past due loans (including accrued interest) as of:

September 30, 2016	**30-89 Days Past Due**	**90 Days or More Past Due**	**Total Past Due**	**Not Past Due or Less Than 30 Days Past Due**	**Total Loans**	**Recorded Investment >90 Days and Accruing**
Real estate mortgage	**$ 1,717,050**	**$ 141,121**	**$ 1,858,171**	**$ 599,233,458**	**$ 601,091,629**	**$ -**
Production and intermediate term	**50,391**	**-**	**50,391**	**47,666,485**	**47,716,876**	**-**
Loans to cooperatives	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,832,096**	**3,832,096**	**-**
Processing and marketing	**-**	**-**	**-**	**23,565,005**	**23,565,005**	**-**
Farm-related business	**-**	**-**	**-**	**17,115,620**	**17,115,620**	**-**
Communication	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6,366,160**	**6,366,160**	**-**
Energy	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,402,202**	**1,402,202**	**-**
Water and waste water	**-**	**-**	**-**	**431,108**	**431,108**	**-**
Rural residential real estate	**351,841**	**150,529**	**502,370**	**15,595,559**	**16,097,929**	**-**
Lease receivables	**-**	**-**	**-**	**84,439**	**84,439**	**-**
Total	**$ 2,119,282**	**$ 291,650**	**$ 2,410,932**	**$ 715,292,132**	**$ 717,703,064**	**$ -**

December 31, 2015	30-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Not Past Due or Less Than 30 Days Past Due	Total Loans	Recorded Investment >90 Days and Accruing
Real estate mortgage	$ 2,020,399	$ 236,959	$ 2,257,358	$ 561,062,598	$ 563,319,956	$ -
Production and intermediate term	88,386	9,250	97,636	42,363,403	42,461,039	-
Loans to cooperatives	-	-	-	5,303,333	5,303,333	-
Processing and marketing	-	-	-	11,914,366	11,914,366	-
Farm-related business	-	-	-	15,333,046	15,333,046	-
Communication	-	-	-	8,233,647	8,233,647	-
Energy	-	-	-	2,369,066	2,369,066	-
Water and waste water	-	-	-	635,341	635,341	-
Rural residential real estate	-	13,507	13,507	15,415,859	15,429,366	-
Lease receivables	-	-	-	81,125	81,125	-
Total	$ 2,108,785	$ 259,716	$ 2,368,501	$ 662,711,784	$ 665,080,285	$ -

Note: The recorded investment in the 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.

A restructuring of a debt constitutes a troubled debt restructuring 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. Troubled debt restructurings are undertaken in order to improve the likelihood of recovery on the loan and may include, but are not limited to, forgiveness of principal or interest, interest rate reductions that are lower than the current market rate for new debt with similar risk, or significant term or payment extensions.

As of September 30, 2016, the total recorded investment of troubled debt restructured loans was $6,070,011, including $2,869,066 classified as nonaccrual and $3,200,945 classified as accrual, with specific allowance for loan losses of $117,393. As of September 30, 2016, commitments to lend funds to borrowers whose loan terms have been modified in a troubled debt restructuring were $0 at period end and $0 at December 31, 2015.

The following tables present additional information regarding troubled debt restructurings, which includes both accrual and nonaccrual loans with troubled debt restructuring designation, that occurred during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016. The premodification outstanding recorded investment represents the recorded investment of the loans as of the quarter end prior to the restructuring. The postmodification outstanding recorded investment represents the recorded investment of the loans as of the quarter end the restructuring occurred. Loans formally restructured prior to January 1, 2016, were $188,301.

For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2016	Premodification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Postmodification Outstanding Recorded Investment
Troubled debt restructurings:		
Real estate mortgage	$ 1,446,912	$ 1,465,566
Production and intermediate term	336,237	340,258
Total	$ 1,783,149	$ 1,805,824

For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2015	Premodification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Postmodification Outstanding Recorded Investment
Troubled debt restructurings:		
Real estate mortgage	$ 120,304	$ 121,509
Total	$ 120,304	$ 121,509

For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016	Premodification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Postmodification Outstanding Recorded Investment
Troubled debt restructurings:		
Real estate mortgage	$ 1,595,321	$ 1,615,009
Production and intermediate term	729,934	734,424
Total	$ 2,325,255	$ 2,349,433

For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015	Premodification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Postmodification Outstanding Recorded Investment
Troubled debt restructurings:		
Real estate mortgage	$ 2,617,804	$ 2,637,381
Total	$ 2,617,804	$ 2,637,381

In restructurings where principal is forgiven, the amount of the forgiveness is immediately charged off. In restructurings where accrued interest is forgiven, the interest is reversed (if current year interest) or charged off (if prior year interest). Charge-offs recorded at the modification date were $0 for the quarter ending September 30, 2016.

The predominant form of concession granted for troubled debt restructuring includes rate reduction and term extension. Other types of modifications include extension of the term, principal or accrued interest reductions, interest rate decreases and delayed payments, among others. At times, these terms might be offset with incremental payments, collateral or new borrower guarantees, in which case we assess all of the modified terms to determine if the overall modification qualifies as a troubled debt restructuring.

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

	Loans Modified as TDRs		TDRs in Nonaccrual Status*	
	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Real estate mortgage	$ 4,184,223	$ 3,057,646	$ 1,901,426	$ 1,918,149
Production and intermediate term	739,827	-	-	-
Farm-related business	779,339	881,931	779,339	881,931
Rural residential real estate	366,622	390,980	188,301	205,726
Total	$ 6,070,011	$ 4,330,557	$ 2,869,066	$ 3,005,806

*represents the portion of loans modified as TDRs that are in nonaccrual status

Additional impaired loan information is as follows:

	September 30, 2016			December 31, 2015		
	Recorded Investment	**Unpaid Principal Balance[a]**	**Related Allowance**	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance[a]	Related Allowance
Impaired loans with a related allowance for credit losses:						
Real estate mortgage	**$ 278,804**	**$ 147,530**	**$ 29,668**	$ 145,814	$ 148,595	$ 5,518
Farm-related business	**779,339**	**4,703,562**	**101,985**	881,931	4,806,154	101,985
Total	**$1,058,143**	**$ 4,851,092**	**$ 131,653**	$ 1,027,745	$ 4,954,749	$ 107,503
Impaired loans with no related allowance for credit losses:						
Real estate mortgage	**$5,472,211**	**$ 5,529,935**	**$ -**	$ 3,925,491	$ 3,920,419	$ -
Production and intermediate term	**721,470**	**726,865**	**-**	9,250	9,273	-
Farm-related business	**695,995**	**700,476**	**-**	-	106,483	-
Rural residential real estate	**-**	**-**	**-**	498,549	499,393	-
Total	**$6,889,676**	**$ 6,957,276**	**$ -**	$ 4,433,290	$ 4,535,568	$ -
Total impaired loans:						
Real estate mortgage	**$5,751,015**	**$ 5,677,465**	**$ 29,668**	$ 4,071,305	$ 4,069,014	$ 5,518
Production and intermediate term	**721,470**	**726,865**	**-**	9,250	9,273	-
Farm-related business	**1,475,334**	**5,404,038**	**101,985**	881,931	4,912,637	101,985
Rural residential real estate	**-**	**-**	**-**	498,549	499,393	-
Total	**$7,947,819**	**$11,808,368**	**$ 131,653**	$ 5,461,035	$ 9,490,317	$ 107,503

[a] Unpaid principal balance represents the recorded principal balance of the loan.

	For the Three Months Ended				For the Nine Months Ended			
	September 30, 2016		September 30, 2015		**September 30, 2016**		September 30, 2015	
	Average Impaired Loans	**Interest Income Recognized**	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized	**Average Impaired Loans**	**Interest Income Recognized**	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized
Impaired loans with a related allowance for credit losses:								
Real estate mortgage	**$ 25,781**	**$ 1,787**	$ 145,118	$ -	**$ 8,657**	**$ -**	$ 49,436	$ -
Farm-related business	**782,627**	**-**	892,781	-	**801,766**	**6,013**	897,790	-
Total	**$ 808,408**	**$ 1,787**	$1,037,899	$ -	**$ 810,423**	**$ 6,013**	$ 947,226	$ -
Impaired loans with no related allowance for credit losses:								
Real estate mortgage	**$5,530,015**	**$ 31,144**	$4,062,581	$ 15,427	**$5,226,104**	**$ 105,635**	$3,617,120	$ 38,937
Production and intermediate term	**721,470**	**8,875**	9,250	-	**679,521**	**22,363**	-	-
Farm-related business	**-**	**-**	-	-	**-**	**-**	2	-
Rural residential real estate	**701,478**	**2,005**	507,016	2,115	**594,656**	**8,261**	517,750	6,431
Total	**$6,952,963**	**$ 42,024**	$4,578,847	$ 17,542	**$6,500,281**	**$ 136,259**	$4,134,872	$ 45,368
Total impaired loans:								
Real estate mortgage	**$5,555,796**	**$ 32,931**	$4,207,699	$ 15,427	**$5,234,761**	**$ 105,635**	$3,666,556	$ 38,937
Production and intermediate term	**721,470**	**8,875**	9,250	-	**679,521**	**22,363**	-	-
Farm-related business	**782,627**	**-**	892,781	-	**801,766**	**6,013**	897,792	-
Rural residential real estate	**701,478**	**2,005**	507,016	2,115	**594,656**	**8,261**	517,750	6,431
Total	**$7,761,371**	**$ 43,811**	$5,616,746	$ 17,542	**$7,310,704**	**$ 142,272**	$5,082,098	$ 45,368

	Real Estate Mortgage	Production and Intermediate Term	Agribusiness	Communications	Energy and Water/Waste Water	Rural Residential Real Estate	Lease Receivables	Total
Allowance for Credit Losses:								
Balance at June 30, 2016	$ 3,300,644	$ (122,336)	$ 1,712,951	$ 308,105	$ 49,830	$ 35,238	$ 21,112	$ 5,305,544
Charge-offs	(9,372)	-	-	-	-	(3,484)	-	(12,856)
Recoveries	3,477	23	-	111,975	-	-	-	115,475
Provision for loan losses	21,535	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,535
Adjustment due to merger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	1,236	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,236
Balance at September 30, 2016	$ 3,317,520	$ (122,313)	$ 1,712,951	$ 420,080	$ 49,830	$ 31,754	$ 21,112	$ 5,430,934
Balance at December 31, 2015	$ 3,409,545	$ (122,336)	$ 1,679,709	$ 303,786	$ 49,830	$ 35,056	$ 21,112	$ 5,376,702
Charge-offs	(11,782)	-	(73,241)	-	-	(3,484)	-	(88,507)
Recoveries	5,279	23	106,483	116,294	-	182	-	228,261
Provision for loan losses	(6,928)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,928)
Adjustment due to merger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	(78,594)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(78,594)
Balance at September 30, 2016	$ 3,317,520	$ (122,313)	$ 1,712,951	$ 420,080	$ 49,830	$ 31,754	$ 21,112	$ 5,430,934
Ending Balance:								
Individually evaluated for impairment	$ 29,668	$ -	$ 101,985	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 131,653
Collectively evaluated for impairment	3,287,852	(122,313)	1,610,966	420,080	49,830	31,754	21,112	5,299,281
Balance at September 30, 2016	$ 3,317,520	$ (122,313)	$1,712,951	$ 420,080	$ 49,830	$ 31,754	$21,112	$ 5,430,934
Balance at June 30, 2015	$ 3,393,378	$ (122,336)	$ 1,648,002	$ 303,786	$ 49,830	$ 37,198	$ 21,112	$ 5,330,970
Charge-offs	-	-	-	-	-	(3,720)	-	(3,720)
Recoveries	-	-	15,853	-	-	1,110	-	16,963
Provision for loan losses	9,091	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,091
Other	(2,226)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,226)
Balance at September 30, 2015	$ 3,400,243	$ (122,336)	$ 1,663,855	$ 303,786	$ 49,830	$ 34,588	$ 21,112	$ 5,351,078
Balance at December 31, 2014	$ 3,308,312	$ (122,313)	$ 1,616,295	$ 291,702	$ 49,830	$ 38,398	$ 21,112	$ 5,203,336
Charge-offs	(3,691)	(23)	-	-	-	(4,920)	-	(8,634)
Recoveries	12,718	-	47,560	12,084	-	1,110	-	73,472
Provision for loan losses	23,713	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,713
Other	59,191	-	-	-	-	-	-	59,191
Balance at September 30, 2015	$ 3,400,243	$ (122,336)	$ 1,663,855	$ 303,786	$ 49,830	$ 34,588	$ 21,112	$ 5,351,078
Ending Balance:								
Individually evaluated for impairment	$ 14,729	$ -	$ 821,499	$ -	$ -	$ 4,920	$ -	$ 841,148
Collectively evaluated for impairment	3,385,514	(122,336)	837,436	303,786	49,830	34,588	21,112	4,509,930
Balance at September 30, 2015	$ 3,400,243	$ (122,336)	$1,658,935	$ 303,786	$ 49,830	$ 39,508	$21,112	$ 5,351,078

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	Communications	Energy and Water/Waste Water	Rural Residential Real Estate	Lease Receivables	Total
Recorded Investments in Loans Outstanding:								
Ending Balance at September 30, 2016	$601,091,628	$ 47,716,876	$ 44,512,721	$ 6,366,160	$ 1,833,311	$16,097,928	$ 84,439	$717,703,063
Individually evaluated for impairment	$ 5,751,014	$ 721,470	$ 779,339	$ -	$ -	$ 695,995	$ -	$ 7,947,818
Collectively evaluated for impairment	$595,340,614	$ 46,995,406	$ 43,733,382	$ 6,366,160	$ 1,833,311	$15,401,933	$ 84,439	$709,755,245
Ending Balance at September 30, 2015	$557,593,256	$ 44,700,615	$ 29,311,231	$ 8,337,930	$ 3,121,598	$14,579,317	$ 90,079	$657,734,026
Individually evaluated for impairment	$ 4,285,355	$ 9,250	$ 2,907,653	$ -	$ -	$ 502,750	$ -	$ 7,705,008
Collectively evaluated for impairment	$553,307,901	$ 44,691,365	$ 26,403,578	$ 8,337,930	$ 3,121,598	$14,076,567	$ 90,079	$650,029,018

NOTE 3 — CAPITAL:

The Association's board of directors has established a Capital Adequacy Plan (Plan) that includes the capital targets that are necessary to achieve the institution's capital adequacy goals as well as the minimum permanent capital standards. The Plan monitors projected dividends, equity retirements and other actions that may decrease the Association's permanent capital. In addition to factors that must be considered in meeting the minimum standards, the board of directors also monitors the following factors: capability of management; quality of operating policies, procedures and internal controls; quality and quantity of earnings; asset quality and the adequacy of the allowance for losses to absorb potential loss within the loan and lease portfolios; sufficiency of liquid funds; needs of an institution's customer base; and any other risk-oriented activities, such as funding and interest rate risk, potential obligations under joint and several liability, contingent and off-balance-sheet liabilities or other conditions warranting additional capital. At least quarterly, management reviews the Association's goals and objectives with the board.

An additional component of equity is accumulated other comprehensive income, which is reported net of taxes, is as follows:

Accum Other Comp Income (Loss)			
September 30, 2016	**Before Tax**	**Deferred Tax**	**Net of Tax**
Nonpension postretirement benefits	**$ 2,991,249**	**$ -**	**$ 2,991,249**
Total	**$ 2,991,249**	**$ -**	**$ 2,991,249**
September 30, 2015	Before Tax	Deferred Tax	Net of Tax
Nonpension postretirement benefits	$ 3,156,355	$ -	$ 3,156,355
Total	$ 3,156,355	$ -	$ 3,156,355

The Association's accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) relates entirely to its nonpension other postretirement benefits. Amortization of prior service (credits) cost and of actuarial (gain) loss are reflected in "Salaries and employee benefits" in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income. The following table summarizes the changes in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) for the nine months ended September 30:

	2016	2015
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) at January 1	**$(506,680)**	$ 802,940
Amortization of prior service (credit) costs included in salaries and employee benefits	**(38,256)**	38,323
Amortization of actuarial (gain) loss included in salaries and employee benefits	**26,826**	(49,861)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	**(11,430)**	(11,538)
Accumulated other comprehensive income at September 30	**$(518,110)**	$ 791,402

NOTE 4 – INCOME TAXES:

Louisiana Land Bank, ACA conducts its business activities through two wholly-owned subsidiaries. Long-term mortgage lending activities are conducted through a wholly-owned FLCA subsidiary which is exempt from federal and state income tax. Short- and intermediate-term lending activities are conducted through a wholly-owned PCA subsidiary. The PCA subsidiary and the ACA holding company are subject to income tax. Louisiana Land Bank, ACA operates as a cooperative that qualifies for tax treatment under Subchapter T of the Internal Revenue Code. Accordingly, under specified conditions, Louisiana Land Bank, ACA can exclude from taxable income amounts distributed as qualified patronage dividends in the form of cash, stock or allocated retained earnings. Provisions for income taxes are made only on those taxable earnings that will not be distributed as qualified patronage dividends. Deferred taxes are recorded at the tax effect of all temporary differences based on the assumption that such temporary differences are retained by the institution and will therefore impact future tax payments. A valuation allowance is provided against deferred tax assets to the extent that it is more likely than not (more than 50 percent probability), based on management's estimate, that they will not be realized.

NOTE 5 — FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS:

FASB guidance defines fair value as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability. See Note 13 to the 2015 Annual Report to Stockholders for a more complete description.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis for each of the fair value hierarchy values are summarized below:

September 30, 2016	**Fair Value Measurement Using**			**Total Fair**	**Total Gains**
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Value**	**(Losses)**
Assets:					
Loans*	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$4,580,064**	**$4,580,064**	**$ -**

December 31, 2015	Fair Value Measurement Using			Total Fair	Total Gains
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Value	(Losses)
Assets:					
Loans*	$ -	$ -	$ 4,028,781	$ 4,028,781	$ -

*Represents the fair value of certain loans that were evaluated for impairment under authoritative guidance "Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan." The fair value was based upon the underlying collateral since these were collateral-dependent loans for which real estate is the collateral.

Sensitivity to Changes in Significant Unobservable Inputs

For recurring fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, the significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of the mortgage-backed securities are prepayment rates, probability of default and loss severity in the event of default. Significant increases (decreases) in any of those inputs in isolation would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement.

Generally, a change in the assumption used for the probability of default is accompanied by a directionally similar change in the assumption used for the loss severity and a directionally opposite change in the assumption used for prepayment rates.

Quoted market prices are generally not available for the instruments presented below. Accordingly, fair values are based on internal models that consider 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.

Valuation Techniques

As more fully discussed in Note 13 to the 2015 Annual Report to Stockholders, authoritative guidance 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. The following represent a brief summary of the valuation techniques used for the Association's assets and liabilities. For a more complete description, see Notes to the 2015 Annual Report to Stockholders

Loans Evaluated for Impairment

For certain loans evaluated for impairment under FASB impairment guidance, the fair value is based upon the underlying real estate collateral since the loans were collateral-dependent. 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. As a result, a majority of these loans have fair value measurements that fall within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. When the value of the real estate, less estimated costs to sell, is less than the principal balance of the loan, a specific reserve is established. The fair value of these loans would fall under Level 2 of the hierarchy if the process uses independent appraisals and other market-based information.

Other Property Owned

Other property owned is generally classified as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. The process for measuring the fair value of the other property owned involves the use of independent appraisals and other market-based information. Costs to sell represent transaction costs and are not included as a component of the asset's fair value. As a result, these fair value measurements fall within Level 3 of the hierarchy.

Loans

Fair value is estimated by discounting the expected future cash flows using the Associations' current interest rates at which similar loans would be made to borrowers with similar credit risk. The discount rates are based on the Associations' current loan origination rates as well as management's estimates of credit risk. Management has no basis to determine whether the fair values presented would be indicative of the value negotiated in an actual sale and could be less.

For purposes of estimating fair value of accruing loans, the loan portfolio is segregated into pools of loans with homogeneous characteristics. Expected future cash flows, primarily based on contractual terms, and interest rates reflecting appropriate credit risk are separately determined for each individual pool.

The fair value of loans in nonaccrual status that are current as to principal and interest is estimated as described above, with appropriately higher interest rates which reflect the uncertainty of continued cash flows. For collateral-dependent impaired loans, it is assumed that collection will result only from the disposition of the underlying collateral.

NOTE 6 — EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS:

The following table summarizes the components of net periodic benefit costs of nonpension other postretirement employee benefits for the nine months ended September 30:

	Other Benefits			
	2016		2015	
Service cost	**$**	**50,907**	$	55,901
Interest cost		**101,388**		103,601
Amortization of prior service (credits) costs		**(38,257)**		(38,323)
Amortization of net actuarial (gain) loss		**26,825**		49,859
Net periodic benefit cost	**$**	**140,863**	$	171,038

The Association's liability for the unfunded accumulated obligation for these benefits at September 30, 2016, was $2,991.249 and is included in "Other Liabilities" in the balance sheet.

The structure of the district's defined benefit pension plan is characterized as multiemployer since the assets, liabilities and cost of the plan are not segregated or separately accounted for by participating employers (bank and associations). The Association recognizes its amortized annual contributions to the plan as an expense. As of September 30, 2016, $259,487 of contributions have been made.

NOTE 7 — COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES:

The Association is involved in various legal proceedings in the normal course of business. In the opinion of legal counsel and management, there are no legal proceedings at this time that are likely to materially affect the Association.

NOTE 8 — SUBSEQUENT EVENTS:

The Association has evaluated subsequent events through November 4, 2016, which is the date the financial statements were issued. There are no other significant events requiring disclosure as of November 4, 2016.