LOUISIANA LAND BANK, ACA

Financial Report
For the Quarter and Nine Months Ended
September 30, 2018

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 7, 2018

James Mark Morgan, Chairman, Board of Directors
November 7, 2018

Christopher E. Bentley, Chief Financial Officer
November 7, 2018

The following commentary reviews the financial performance of Louisiana Land Bank, ACA (Agricultural Credit Association), referred to as the Association, for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2018. These comments should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements and the December 31, 2017 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 consolidated financial statements were prepared under the oversight of the Association's audit committee.

Significant Events:

During the first quarter of 2018, the Association's board of directors (Board) paid a patronage of $7,032,586 million to eligible stockholders from 2017's earnings. The patronage is in the form of a qualified patronage distribution. The increase in the qualified patronage distribution compared to 2017 is just over 8 percent. This marks the sixth consecutive year that the Association has increased and paid a cash patronage to eligible borrowers.

In March of 2018, the Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation (FCSIC) Board approved the refund of $175.8 million to holders of Allocated Insurance Reserve Accounts. The FCSIC was created by Congress in 1987 to enhance the financial integrity of the Farm Credit system by ensuring timely payment of System debt and interest. The Association's allocated portion of the refund was $439,586 and was recognized as other income.

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.

Total loans outstanding at September 30, 2018, including nonaccrual loans and sales contracts, were $769,902,561 compared to $747,344,009 at December 31, 2017, reflecting an increase of 3.0 percent. Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans outstanding were 0.4 percent at September 30, 2018, compared to 0.4 percent at December 31, 2017.

	September 30, 2018		December 31, 2017	
Total Loans				
Acceptable	98.2		97.0	
Other Assets Especially Mentioned	1.0		1.1	
Substandard/Doubtful	0.8		1.9	
	100.0	%	100.0	%

The Association recorded $37,847 in recoveries and $0 in charge-offs for the quarter ended September 30, 2018, and $0 in recoveries and $0 in charge-offs for the same period in 2017. The Association's allowance for loan losses was 0.7 percent and 0.7 percent of total loans outstanding as of September 30, 2018, and December 31, 2017, 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, 2018			December 31, 2017		
	Amount		**%**	Amount		%
Nonaccrual	**$**	**3,415,971**	**47.6%**	$	3,315,988	37.5%
90 days past due and still accruing interest		**23,084**	**0.3%**		25,666	0.3%
Formally restructured		**3,745,406**	**52.1%**		5,351,716	60.4%
Other property owned, net		**-**	**0.0%**		161,654	1.8%
Total	**$**	**7,184,461**	**100.0%**	$	8,855,024	100.0%

The Association had carried a deferred gain on acquired property for a Louisiana based acquired property transaction. During the first quarter of 2018, the Association was able to recognize the gain which resulted in just over $89,000 reflected on 2018's first quarter income statement. Through the third quarter of 2018, the Association booked one-time collections on non-accrual loans totaling $44,555.

Results of Operations:

The Association had net income of $3,259,312 and $10,125,737 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, as compared to net income of $3,067,148, and $8,514,308 for the same period in 2017, reflecting an increase of 6.3 and 18.9 percent. Net interest income was $5,403,045 and $16,136,610 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, compared to $5,173,517 and $15,205,276 for the same period in 2017.

	Nine months ended			
	September 30, 2018		September 30, 2017	
	Average Balance	**Interest**	Average Balance	Interest
Loans	**$ 757,759,590**	**$ 28,251,527**	$ 734,302,741	$ 24,922,218
Total interest-earning assets	**757,759,590**	**28,251,527**	734,302,741	24,922,218
Interest-bearing liabilities	**619,377,420**	**12,114,917**	600,134,740	9,716,942
Impact of capital	**$ 138,382,170**		$ 134,168,001	
Net interest income		**$ 16,136,610**		$ 15,205,276

	2018 Average Yield	2017 Average Yield
Yield on loans	**4.98%**	4.54%
Total yield on interest-earning assets	**4.98%**	4.54%
Cost of interest-bearing liabilities	**2.62%**	2.16%
Interest rate spread	**2.36%**	2.37%
Net interest income as a percentage of average earning assets	**2.84%**	2.77%

	Nine months ended: September 30, 2018 vs. September 30, 2017 Increase (decrease) due to		
	Volume	**Rate**	**Total**
Interest income - loans	**$ 796,131**	**$ 2,533,178**	**$ 3,329,309**
Total interest income	**796,131**	**2,533,178**	**3,329,309**
Interest expense	**311,568**	**2,086,407**	**2,397,975**
Net interest income	**$ 484,563**	**$ 446,771**	**$ 931,334**

Interest income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, increased by $1,152,423 and $3,329,309, or 13.3 and 13.4 percent respectively, from the same period of 2017, primarily due to an increase in average loan volume and rate. Interest expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, increased by $992,892 and $2,397,975, or 26.6 and 24.7 percent, from the same period of 2017 due to a change in the pricing methodology by the Bank. Average loan volume for the third quarter of 2018 was $767,658,569, compared to $745,178,766 in the third quarter of 2017. The average net interest rate spread on the loan portfolio for the third quarter of 2018 was 2.29 percent, compared to 2.35 percent in the third quarter of 2017.

The Association is operating out of a new office location for our Tallulah branch. This building will be an owned facility as opposed to a lease structure for the former facility. This building accounts for the increase in Premises and equipment reflected in this report.

The Association manages cash on a daily basis and may carry different balances at times to accommodate anticipated expense. Normally, the Association tries to manage the balance to as close to a zero balance as possible.

The Association performs a periodic review of stock account balances. The latest review concluded that $34,790 should be returned to stockholders as per current bylaws. These refunds were distributed in the 3rd quarter of 2018. This refund did not impact the voting or patronage eligibility of the stockholders.

Accrued Interest Receivable is a cyclical item within the balance sheet and historically reduces at year end. Loan fees increased significantly during the 3rd quarter due to fees collected related to servicing actions.

Patronage Income from the Bank is accrued during the year and has increased as the direct note exposure has increased. The receivable for patronage income is booked as Other on the balance sheet and makes up the majority of the variance reflected in the report, along with cash management receivables due from the Bank.

The Association currently does not have any acquired property on the books and does not plan for any loss or gain for the remainder of the year. The gains or losses related to acquired property, reflected in this report, should be treated as one-time, non-recurring transactions.

Operating expenses remain relatively stable with less than a 3% increase compared to the same 9 month period in the prior year.

The Association’s return on average assets for the nine months ended September 30, 2018, was 1.7 percent compared to 1.5 percent for the same period in 2017. The Association’s return on average equity for the nine months ended September 30, 2018, was 9.05 percent, compared to 7.89 percent for the same period in 2017.

The Association’s patronage payable transitioned to outstanding checks in the first quarter which is the cause for the variance in the patronage payable and other liability lines within the balance sheet and prior period balance sheet. During the second quarter, the Association booked a gain on the sale of vehicles in the amount of $59,881. During the third quarter of 2018, the Association received a special patronage distribution from FCBT in the amount of $61,138. The Association was given an employer premium holiday for medical and dental expenses which resulted in a savings of $48,063 for the month of September 2018. These events should be viewed as one-time, non-recurring events. Management does not anticipate any additional income from these transactions.

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 System-wide obligations and with lendable equity. The following schedule summarizes the Association’s borrowings.

	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Note payable to the bank	$ **633,944,665**	$ 606,930,548
Accrued interest on note payable	**1,457,092**	1,215,974
Total	$ **635,401,757**	$ 608,146,522

The Association operates under a general financing agreement (GFA) with the Bank. The current GFA is effective through September 30, 2020. The primary source of liquidity and funding for the Association is a direct loan from the Bank. The outstanding balance of $633,944,665 as of September 30, 2018, is recorded as a liability on the Association's balance sheet. The note carried a weighted average interest rate of 2.81 percent at September 30, 2018. 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, 2017, 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 $135,252,644 at September 30, 2018. The maximum amount the Association may borrow from the Bank as of September 30, 2018, was $735,000,000 as defined by the GFA. The indebtedness continues in effect until the expiration date of the GFA, which is September 30, 2020, 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.

The liquidity policy of the Association is to manage cash balances to maximize debt reduction, and to increase accrual loan volume. This policy will continue to be pursued during 2018. As borrower payments are received, they are applied to the Association's note payable with the Bank.

Capital Resources:

The Association's capital position increased by $10,130,701 at September 30, 2018, compared to December 31, 2017. The Association's debt as a percentage of members' equity was 4.15:1 as of September 30, 2018, compared to 4.31:1 as of December 31, 2017.

Farm Credit Administration regulations require us to maintain minimums for various regulatory capital ratios. New regulations became effective January 1, 2017, which replaced the previously required core surplus and total surplus ratios with common equity tier 1, tier 1 capital, and total capital risk-based capital ratios. The new regulations also added tier 1 leverage and unallocated retained earnings and equivalents (UREE) ratios. The permanent capital ratio continues to remain in effect, with some modifications to align with the new regulations. As of September 30, 2018, the Association exceeded all regulatory capital requirements.

Significant Recent Accounting Pronouncements:

In August 2018, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued guidance entitled "Customer's Accounting for Implementation Costs Incurred in a Cloud Computing Arrangement That Is a Service Cost." The guidance aligns 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 this guidance. This guidance becomes effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2019. The guidance also requires an entity (customer) to expense the capitalized implementation costs of a hosting arrangement that is a service contract over the term of the hosting arrangement. It further specifies where to present expense and payments in the financial statements. Early adoption is permitted. The guidance is to be applied on a retrospective or prospective basis to all implementation costs incurred after the date of adoption. The Association is evaluating the impact of adoption on the Association's financial condition and its results of operations.

In August 2018, the FASB issued guidance entitled "Disclosure Framework — Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Defined Benefit Plans." The guidance modifies the disclosure requirements for employers that sponsor defined benefit pension or other postretirement plans. This guidance becomes effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2020. Early adoption is permitted. The guidance is to be applied on a retrospective basis for all periods. The adoption of this guidance will not impact the Association's financial condition or its results of operations, but will impact the employee benefit plan disclosures.

In August 2018, the FASB issued guidance entitled "Disclosure Framework — Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurement." The guidance modifies the requirements on fair value measurements by removing, modifying or adding to the disclosures. This guidance becomes effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption is permitted and an entity is permitted to early adopt any removal or modified disclosures and delay adoption of the additional disclosures until their effective date. The adoption of this guidance will not impact the Association's financial condition or its results of operations, but will impact the fair value measurements disclosures.

In February 2018, the FASB issued guidance entitled "Income Statement — Reporting Comprehensive Income — Reclassification of Certain Tax Effects from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income." This guidance allows for the reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive income to retained earnings for stranded tax effects resulting from the recently issued tax legislation, Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) that lowered the federal corporate tax rate from 35% to 21%. The amount of the reclassification shall include the effect of the change in the tax rate on gross deferred tax amounts and related valuation allowances at the date of enactment of the TCJA related to items remaining in accumulated other comprehensive income. The guidance becomes effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The Association is evaluating the impact of adoption on the Association's financial condition and its results of operations.

In August 2017, the FASB issued guidance entitled "Targeted Improvements to Accounting for Hedging Activities." The guidance better aligns an entity's risk management activities and financial reporting for hedging relationships through changes to both the designation and measurement guidance for qualifying hedging relationships and the presentation of hedge results. The amendments in this guidance require an entity to present the earnings effect of the hedging instrument in the same income statement line item in which the earnings effect of the hedged item is reported. This guidance also addresses the timing of effectiveness testing, qualitative and quantitative effectiveness testing and components that can be excluded from effectiveness testing. This guidance becomes effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018. The Association is evaluating the impact of adoption on the Association's financial condition and its results of operations.

In March 2017, the FASB issued guidance entitled "Improving the Presentation of Net Periodic Pension Cost and Net Periodic Postretirement Cost." The guidance requires that an employer report the service cost component in the same line item or items as other compensation costs arising from services rendered by the pertinent employees during the period. Other components are required to be presented in the income statement separately from the service cost component and outside a subtotal of income from operations, if one is presented. This guidance became effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017. The adoption of this guidance did not materially impact the Association's financial condition but did change the classification of certain items in the results of operations.

In August 2016, the 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 became effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017. The adoption of this guidance did not materially impact the Association's financial condition or its results of operations but did 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 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. In July 2018, the FASB issued an update entitled "Leases – Targeted Improvements," which provides entities with 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. An entity that elects this additional transition method must provide the required disclosures of the now current standard for all prior periods presented. The guidance and related amendments in this update become effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018, with early application permitted. The adoption of the guidance is not expected to have a material impact on the financial position, results of operations, equity or cash flows.

In January 2016, the FASB issued guidance entitled "Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Liabilities." The 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 did not impact the Association's financial condition or its results of operations but did impact the Association's fair value disclosures.

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. The guidance sets forth the requirement for new and enhanced disclosures. The Association adopted the new standard-effective January 1, 2018, using the modified retrospective approach. As the majority of the Association’s revenues are not subject to the new guidance, the adoption of the guidance did not have a material impact on the financial position, results of operations, equity or cash flows.

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 2017 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, Monroe, La. 71201 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, 2018 (unaudited)	December 31, 2017
ASSETS		
Cash	$ 252,624	$ 26,816
Loans	769,902,561	747,344,009
Less: allowance for loan losses	5,340,997	5,411,851
Net loans	764,561,564	741,932,158
Accrued interest receivable	10,364,330	7,308,907
Investment in and receivable from the Farm Credit Bank of Texas:		
Capital stock	12,002,890	12,002,890
Other	3,366,122	1,082,252
Other property owned, net	-	161,654
Premises and equipment, net	4,541,477	3,748,837
Other assets	600,376	464,760
Total assets	$ 795,689,383	$ 766,728,274
LIABILITIES		
Note payable to the Farm Credit Bank of Texas	$ 633,944,665	$ 606,930,548
Accrued interest payable	1,457,092	1,215,974
Drafts outstanding	94,719	490,355
Patronage distributions payable	38	7,035,046
Other liabilities	5,704,194	6,698,377
Total liabilities	641,200,708	622,370,300
MEMBERS' EQUITY		
Capital stock and participation certificates	2,706,500	2,733,540
Unallocated retained earnings	152,826,506	142,698,330
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(1,044,331)	(1,073,896)
Total members' equity	154,488,675	144,357,974
Total liabilities and members' equity	$ 795,689,383	$ 766,728,274

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,	
	2018	2017	**2018**	2017
INTEREST INCOME				
Loans	**$ 9,801,601**	$ 8,649,178	**$ 28,251,527**	$ 24,922,218
Total interest income	**9,801,601**	8,649,178	**28,251,527**	24,922,218
INTEREST EXPENSE				
Note payable to the Farm Credit Bank of Texas	**4,398,556**	3,475,661	**12,114,917**	9,716,942
Total interest expense	**4,398,556**	3,475,661	**12,114,917**	9,716,942
Net interest income	**5,403,045**	5,173,517	**16,136,610**	15,205,276
PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES	**(39,965)**	(20,857)	(103,927)	(44,715)
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	**5,443,010**	5,194,374	**16,240,537**	15,249,991
NONINTEREST INCOME				
Income from the Farm Credit Bank of Texas:				
Patronage income	**729,780**	614,878	**1,980,896**	1,817,335
Loan fees	**59,261**	64,764	**206,576**	181,312
Refunds from Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation				
Financially related services income	**453**	540	**1,526**	1,693
Gain (loss) on other property owned, net	**-**	(4,729)	**109,110**	3,889
Gain (loss) on sale of premises and equipment, net	**(495)**	8,900	**59,189**	33,062
Other noninterest income	**4,800**	4,800	**483,729**	67,573
Total noninterest income	**793,799**	689,153	**2,841,026**	2,104,864
NONINTEREST EXPENSES				
Salaries and employee benefits	**1,936,050**	1,776,806	**5,709,723**	5,476,788
Directors' expense	**95,503**	79,706	**283,797**	322,328
Purchased services	**85,591**	138,047	**371,284**	438,484
Travel	**163,869**	128,046	**442,904**	393,802
Occupancy and equipment	**139,002**	134,286	**396,379**	388,660
Communications	**61,413**	47,759	**174,961**	155,897
Advertising	**69,560**	89,991	**227,207**	286,313
Public and member relations	**62,029**	60,430	**274,008**	291,630
Supervisory and exam expense	**95,562**	80,107	**307,300**	267,198
Insurance Fund premiums	**159,802**	207,438	**455,655**	606,752
Other components of net periodic postretirement benefit cost	**46,320**	-	**138,961**	-
Other noninterest expense	**63,996**	73,763	**172,963**	213,188
Total noninterest expenses	**2,978,697**	2,816,379	**8,955,142**	8,841,040
Income before income taxes	**3,258,112**	3,067,148	**10,126,421**	8,513,815
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	**(1,200)**	-	**684**	(493)
NET INCOME	**3,259,312**	3,067,148	**10,125,737**	8,514,308
Other comprehensive income:				
Change in postretirement benefit plans	**9,855**	(1,233)	**29,565**	(3,700)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	**9,855**	(1,233)	**29,565**	(3,700)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**$ 3,269,167**	$ 3,065,915	**$ 10,155,302**	$ 8,510,608

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	Additional Paid-in-Capital	Retained Earnings Unallocated	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Members' Equity
Balance at December 31, 2016	$ 2,652,945	$ -	$ 138,215,117	$ (678,739)	$ 140,189,323
Net income			8,514,308		8,514,308
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(3,700)	(3,700)
Comprehensive income	-	-	8,514,308	(3,700)	8,510,608
Capital stock/participation certificates and allocated retained earnings issued	240,605	-	-	-	240,605
Capital stock/participation certificates and allocated retained earnings retired	(175,660)	-	-	-	(175,660)
Patronage refunds:					
Cash			(27,115)		(27,115)
Balance at September 30, 2017	$ 2,717,890	$ -	$ 146,702,310	$ (682,439)	$ 148,737,761
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ 2,733,540	$ -	$ 142,698,330	$ (1,073,896)	$ 144,357,974
Net income			10,125,737		10,125,737
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	29,565	29,565
Comprehensive income	-	-	10,125,737	29,565	10,155,302
Preferred Stock Issued					
Capital stock/participation certificates and allocated retained earnings issued	231,320	-	-	-	231,320
Capital stock/participation certificates and allocated retained earnings retired	(258,360)	-	-	-	(258,360)
Patronage refunds:					
Cash			2,439		2,439
Balance at September 30, 2018	**$ 2,706,500**	**$ -**	**$ 152,826,506**	**$ (1,044,331)**	**$ 154,488,675**

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

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, 2017, as contained in the 2017 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 generally accepted accounting principles (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, 2017, as contained in the 2017 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, 2017. Descriptions of the significant accounting policies are included in the 2017 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 2018, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued guidance entitled "Customer's Accounting for Implementation Costs Incurred in a Cloud Computing Arrangement That Is a Service Cost." The guidance aligns 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 this guidance. This guidance becomes effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2019. The guidance also requires an entity (customer) to expense the capitalized implementation costs of a hosting arrangement that is a service contract over the term of the hosting arrangement. It further specifies where to present expense and payments in the financial statements. Early adoption is permitted. The guidance is to be applied on a retrospective or prospective basis to all implementation costs incurred after the date of adoption. The Association is evaluating the impact of adoption on the Association's financial condition and its results of operations.

In August 2018, the FASB issued guidance entitled "Disclosure Framework — Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Defined Benefit Plans." The guidance modifies the disclosure requirements for employers that sponsor defined benefit pension or other postretirement plans. This guidance becomes effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2020. Early adoption is permitted. The guidance is to be applied on a retrospective basis for all periods. The adoption of this guidance will not impact the Association's financial condition or its results of operations, but will impact the employee benefit plan disclosures.

In August 2018, the FASB issued guidance entitled "Disclosure Framework — Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurement." The guidance modifies the requirements on fair value measurements by removing, modifying or adding to the disclosures. This guidance becomes effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption is permitted and an entity is permitted to early adopt any removal or modified disclosures and delay adoption of the additional disclosures until their effective date. The adoption of this guidance will not impact the Association's financial condition or its results of operations, but will impact the fair value measurements disclosures.

In February 2018, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued guidance entitled "Income Statement — Reporting Comprehensive Income — Reclassification of Certain Tax Effects from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income." This guidance allows for the reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive income to retained earnings for stranded tax effects resulting from the recently issued tax legislation, Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) that lowered the federal corporate tax rate from 35% to 21%. The amount of the reclassification shall include the effect of the change in the tax rate on gross deferred tax amounts and related valuation allowances at the date of enactment of the TCJA related to items remaining in accumulated other comprehensive income. The guidance becomes effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. The Association is evaluating the impact of adoption on the Association's financial condition and its results of operations.

In August 2017, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued guidance entitled "Targeted Improvements to Accounting for Hedging Activities." The guidance better aligns an entity's risk management activities and financial reporting for hedging relationships through changes to both the designation and measurement guidance for qualifying hedging relationships and the presentation of hedge results. The amendments in this guidance require an entity to present the earnings effect of the hedging instrument in the same income statement line item in which the earnings effect of the hedged item is reported. This guidance also addresses the timing of effectiveness testing, qualitative and quantitative effectiveness testing and components that can be excluded from effectiveness testing. This guidance becomes effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018. The Association is evaluating the impact of adoption on the Association's financial condition and its results of operations.

In March 2017, the FASB issued guidance entitled "Improving the Presentation of Net Periodic Pension Cost and Net Periodic Postretirement Cost." The guidance requires that an employer report the service cost component in the same line item or items as other compensation costs arising from services rendered by the pertinent employees during the period. Other components are required to be presented in the income statement separately from the service cost component and outside a subtotal of income from operations, if one is presented. This guidance becomes effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017. The adoption of this guidance did not impact the Association's financial condition but did change the classification of certain items in the results of operations.

In August 2016, the 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 did not impact the Association's financial condition or its results of operations but did 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 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 adoption of the guidance is not expected to have a material impact on the financial position, results of operations, equity or cash flows.

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 did not impact the Association's financial condition or its results of operations but did impact the Association's fair value disclosures.

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. The guidance sets forth the requirement for new and enhanced disclosures. The Association has determined that the effect of the adoption is not material to its financial condition or results of operations and will not change its current recognition practices.

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, 2018, are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the year ended December 31, 2018. 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, 2018 Amount**	December 31, 2017 Amount
Production agriculture:		
Real estate mortgage	**$ 647,092,238**	$ 635,864,454
Production and intermediate term	**55,898,648**	51,186,630
Agribusiness:		
Loans to cooperatives	**12,453,117**	5,111,370
Processing and marketing	**26,674,442**	24,764,520
Farm-related business	**14,996,568**	16,263,259
Communication	**2,498,401**	2,498,214
Energy	**738,361**	797,601
Rural residential real estate	**9,550,786**	10,857,961
Total	**$ 769,902,561**	$ 747,344,009

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, 2018:

	Other Farm Credit Institutions		Non-Farm Credit Institutions		Total	
	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold
Real estate mortgage	$ 1,843,918	$ 18,939,600	$ -	$ -	$ 1,843,918	$ 18,939,600
Production and intermediate term	6,109,818	-	-	-	6,109,818	-
Agribusiness	26,107,874	25,810,344	77,727	-	26,185,601	25,810,344
Communication	2,498,401	-	-	-	2,498,401	-
Energy	738,361	-	-	-	738,361	-
Total	$ 37,298,372	$ 44,749,944	$ 77,727	$ -	$ 37,376,099	$ 44,749,944

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

	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Nonaccrual loans:		
Real estate mortgage	**$ 3,124,891**	$ 2,788,893
Agribusiness	**77,727**	274,604
Rural residential real estate	**213,353**	252,491
Total nonaccrual loans	**3,415,971**	3,315,988
Accruing restructured loans:		
Real estate mortgage	**3,240,608**	4,510,397
Production and intermediate term	**471,105**	681,752
Rural residential real estate	**33,693**	159,567
Total accruing restructured loans	**3,745,406**	5,351,716
Accruing loans 90 days or more past due:		
Real estate mortgage	**23,084**	25,666
Total accruing loans 90 days or more past due	**23,084**	25,666
Total nonperforming loans	**7,184,461**	8,693,370
Other property owned	**-**	161,654
Total nonperforming assets	**$ 7,184,461**	$ 8,855,024

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, 2018	December 31, 2017
Real estate mortgage		
Acceptable	**98.0** %	97.0 %
OAEM	**1.0**	1.2
Substandard/doubtful	**1.0**	1.8
	100.0	100.0
Production and intermediate term		
Acceptable	**99.9**	95.7
OAEM	**0.1**	0.2
Substandard/doubtful	**-**	4.1
	100.0	100.0
Agribusiness		
Acceptable	**98.8**	99.4
OAEM	**1.0**	-
Substandard/doubtful	**0.2**	0.6
	100.0	100.0
Energy and water/waste water		
Acceptable	**68.6**	67.9
OAEM	**31.4**	32.1
Substandard/doubtful	**-**	-
	100.0	100.0
Communication		
Acceptable	**100.0**	100.0
OAEM	**-**	-
Substandard/doubtful	**-**	-
	100.0	100.0
Rural residential real estate		
Acceptable	**97.6**	97.5
OAEM	**0.2**	0.2
Substandard/doubtful	**2.2**	2.3
	100.0	100.0
Total loans		
Acceptable	**98.2**	97.0
OAEM	**1.0**	1.1
Substandard/doubtful	**0.8**	1.9
	100.0 %	100.0 %

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

September 30, 2018	**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	**$ 752,735**	**$ 147,804**	**$ 900,539**	**$ 655,376,594**	**$ 656,277,133**	**$ 23,084**
Production and intermediate term	**52,091**	**-**	**52,091**	**56,755,217**	**56,807,308**	**-**
Loans to cooperatives	**-**	**-**	**-**	**12,563,887**	**12,563,887**	**-**
Processing and marketing	**-**	**-**	**-**	**26,734,963**	**26,734,963**	**-**
Farm-related business	**-**	**-**	**-**	**15,058,821**	**15,058,821**	**-**
Communication	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,499,287**	**2,499,287**	**-**
Energy	**-**	**-**	**-**	**738,614**	**738,614**	**-**
Rural residential real estate	**-**	**-**	**-**	**9,586,878**	**9,586,878**	**-**
Total	**$ 804,826**	**$ 147,804**	**$ 952,630**	**$ 779,314,261**	**$ 780,266,891**	**$ 23,084**

December 31, 2017	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	$ 1,453,237	$ 424,300	$ 1,877,537	$ 640,384,931	$ 642,262,468	$ 25,666
Production and intermediate term	46,824	-	46,824	51,805,542	51,852,366	-
Loans to cooperatives	-	-	-	5,172,061	5,172,061	-
Processing and marketing	-	-	-	24,837,358	24,837,358	-
Farm-related business	1,015,014	-	1,015,014	15,320,523	16,335,537	-
Communication	-	-	-	2,498,906	2,498,906	-
Energy	-	-	-	797,828	797,828	-
Rural residential real estate	-	-	-	10,896,392	10,896,392	-
Total	$ 2,515,075	$ 424,300	$ 2,939,375	$ 751,713,541	$ 754,652,916	$ 25,666

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, 2018, the total recorded investment of troubled debt restructured loans was $6,092,156, including $2,346,750 classified as nonaccrual and $3,745,406 classified as accrual, with specific allowance for loan losses of $128,533. As of September 30, 2018, commitments to lend funds to borrowers whose loan terms have been modified in a troubled debt restructuring were $0 at period end and $29,750 at December 31, 2017.

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 nine months ended September 30, 2018. 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, 2018, were $657,754.

For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2018	Premodification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Postmodification Outstanding Recorded Investment
Troubled debt restructurings:		
Real estate mortgage	$ 196,977	$ 637,715
Farm-related business	137,227	77,727
Total	$ 334,204	$ 715,442

For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2017	Premodification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Postmodification Outstanding Recorded Investment
Troubled debt restructurings:		
Real estate mortgage	$ 252,476	$ 249,909
Total	$ 252,476	$ 249,909

For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018	Premodification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Postmodification Outstanding Recorded Investment
Troubled debt restructurings:		
Real estate mortgage	$ 978,704	$ 1,423,361
Farm-related business	137,227	77,727
Total	$ 1,115,931	$ 1,501,088

For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017	Premodification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Postmodification Outstanding Recorded Investment
Troubled debt restructurings:		
Real estate mortgage	$ 1,327,876	$ 1,298,970
Production and intermediate term	27,755	27,755
Total	$ 1,355,631	$ 1,326,725

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, 2018.

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 presents information regarding loans that met the accounting criteria as a troubled debt restructuring and that occurred within the previous 12 months and for which there was a subsequent payment default during the period. A payment default is defined as a payment that is 30 days past due after the date the loan was restructured.

Troubled debt restructurings that subsequently defaulted:	Recorded Investment at September 30, 2018	Recorded Investment at December 31, 2017
Real estate mortgage	$ -	$ 80,694
Total	$ -	$ 80,694

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, 2018	December 31, 2017	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Real estate mortgage	$ 2,074,254	$ 5,449,785	$ 1,736,418	$ 939,388
Production and intermediate term	-	681,752	-	-
Farm-related business	77,727	274,604	77,727	274,604
Rural residential real estate	-	316,218	-	156,651
Total	$ 2,151,981	$ 6,722,359	$ 1,814,145	$ 1,370,643

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

Additional impaired loan information is as follows:

	September 30, 2018			December 31, 2017		
	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	**$ 252,121**	**$ 252,121**	**$ 38,041**	$ 301,364	$ 301,367	$ 42,374
Farm-related business	**77,727**	**4,001,950**	**104,680**	274,605	4,198,827	104,680
Total	**$ 329,848**	**$ 4,254,071**	**$ 142,721**	$ 575,969	$ 4,500,194	$ 147,054
Impaired loans with no related allowance for credit losses:						
Real estate mortgage	**$6,132,612**	**$ 6,313,077**	**$ -**	$ 6,963,205	$ 7,085,265	$ -
Production and intermediate term	**456,240**	**457,470**	**-**	669,692	670,923	-
Rural residential real estate	**247,046**	**250,530**	**-**	411,466	414,978	-
Total	**$6,835,898**	**$ 7,021,077**	**$ -**	$ 8,044,363	$ 8,171,166	$ -
Total impaired loans:						
Real estate mortgage	**$6,384,733**	**$ 6,565,198**	**$ 38,041**	$ 7,264,569	$ 7,386,632	$ 42,374
Production and intermediate term	**456,240**	**457,470**	**-**	669,692	670,923	-
Farm-related business	**77,727**	**4,001,950**	**104,680**	274,605	4,198,827	104,680
Rural residential real estate	**247,046**	**250,530**	**-**	411,466	414,978	-
Total	**$7,165,746**	**$11,275,148**	**$ 142,721**	$ 8,620,332	$ 12,671,360	$ 147,054

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

	For the Three Months Ended				For the Nine Months Ended			
	September 30, 2018		September 30, 2017		**September 30, 2018**		September 30, 2017	
	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	**$ 217,498**	**$ 786**	$ 311,340	$ -	**$ 150,601**	**$ 1,978**	$ 276,037	$ 1,159
Farm-related business	**123,697**	**-**	437,394	-	**192,371**	**-**	617,745	-
Total	**$ 341,195**	**$ 786**	$ 748,734	$ -	**$ 342,972**	**$ 1,978**	$ 893,782	$ 1,159
Impaired loans with no related allowance for credit losses:								
Real estate mortgage	**$5,990,907**	**$ 78,583**	$6,986,139	$ 44,918	**$6,319,330**	**$ 255,351**	$6,791,272	$ 133,332
Production and intermediate term	**456,240**	**5,744**	596,574	7,482	**501,250**	**18,331**	642,646	23,634
Rural residential real estate	**253,800**	**388**	430,572	1,812	**349,459**	**3,872**	442,557	5,516
Total	**$6,700,947**	**$ 84,715**	$8,013,285	$ 54,212	**$7,170,039**	**$ 277,554**	$7,876,475	$ 162,482
Total impaired loans:								
Real estate mortgage	**$6,208,405**	**$ 79,369**	$7,297,479	$ 44,918	**$6,469,931**	**$ 257,329**	$7,067,309	$ 134,491
Production and intermediate term	**456,240**	**5,744**	596,574	7,482	**501,250**	**18,331**	642,646	23,634
Farm-related business	**123,697**	**-**	437,394	-	**192,371**	**-**	617,745	-
Rural residential real estate	**253,800**	**388**	430,572	1,812	**349,459**	**3,872**	442,557	5,516
Total	**$7,042,142**	**$ 85,501**	$8,762,019	$ 54,212	**$7,513,011**	**$ 279,532**	$8,770,257	$ 163,641

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
Allowance for Credit Losses:								
Balance at June 30, 2018	$ 4,384,145	$ 379,407	$ 468,242	$ 20,831	$ 10,268	$ 72,114	$ 589	$ 5,335,596
Charge-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries	-	988	-	-	-	-	-	988
Provision for loan losses	(69,468)	74,787	(152,334)	98,949	(4,193)	12,294	-	(39,965)
Adjustment due to merger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	4,069	25,942	13,221	633	513	-	-	44,378
Balance at September 30, 2018	$ 4,318,746	$ 481,124	$ 329,129	$ 120,413	$ 6,588	$ 84,408	$ 589	$ 5,340,997
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ 4,431,623	$ 458,922	$ 331,319	$ 105,588	$ 7,663	$ 76,147	$ 589	$ 5,411,851
Charge-offs	(58,593)	(988)	-	-	-	-	-	(59,581)
Recoveries	26,651	988	-	10,208	-	-	-	37,847
Provision for loan losses	(85,741)	(8,807)	(19,755)	3,829	(1,714)	8,261	-	(103,927)
Adjustment due to merger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	4,806	31,009	17,565	788	639	-	-	54,807
Balance at September 30, 2018	$ 4,318,746	$ 481,124	$ 329,129	$ 120,413	$ 6,588	$ 84,408	$ 589	$ 5,340,997
Ending Balance:								
Individually evaluated for impairment	$ 38,041	$ -	$ 104,680	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 142,721
Collectively evaluated for impairment	4,280,705	481,124	224,449	120,413	6,588	84,408	589	5,198,276
Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at September 30, 2018	$ 4,318,746	$ 481,124	$ 329,129	$ 120,413	$ 6,588	$ 84,408	$ 589	$ 5,340,997
Balance at June 30, 2017	$ 4,400,723	$ 323,408	$ 513,959	$ 15,688	$ 18,456	$ 147,818	$ 1,116	$ 5,421,168
Charge-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for loan losses	96,222	134,034	(191,763)	60,052	(12,596)	(105,710)	(1,116)	(20,877)
Adjustment due to merger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	792	4,452	4,839	149	397	(3)	-	10,626
Balance at September 30, 2017	$ 4,497,737	$ 461,894	$ 327,035	$ 75,889	$ 6,257	$ 42,105	$ -	$ 5,410,917
Balance at December 31, 2016	$ 4,480,889	$ 356,859	$ 418,177	$ 47,326	$ 11,998	$ 111,107	$ 589	$ 5,426,945
Charge-offs	(611)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(611)
Recoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for loan losses	15,449	90,176	(102,186)	28,185	(6,749)	(69,002)	(589)	(44,716)
Adjustment due to merger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	2,010	14,859	11,044	378	1,008	-	-	29,299
Balance at September 30, 2017	$ 4,497,737	$ 461,894	$ 327,035	$ 75,889	$ 6,257	$ 42,105	$ -	$ 5,410,917
Ending Balance:								
Individually evaluated for impairment	$ 27,845	$ -	$ 104,680	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 132,525
Collectively evaluated for impairment	4,469,892	461,894	222,355	75,889	6,257	42,105	-	5,278,392
Balance at September 30, 2017	$ 4,497,737	$ 461,894	$ 327,035	$ 75,889	$ 6,257	$ 42,105	$ -	$ 5,410,917

	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, 2018	$656,277,132	$ 56,807,309	$ 54,357,671	$ 2,499,287	$ 738,614	$ 9,586,878	$ -	$780,266,891
Individually evaluated for impairment	$ 6,422,614	$ 471,105	$ 77,727	$ -	$ -	$ 247,046	$ -	$ 7,218,492
Collectively evaluated for impairment	$649,854,518	$ 56,336,204	$ 54,279,944	$ 2,499,287	$ 738,614	$ 9,339,832	$ -	$773,048,399
Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Ending Balance at December 31, 2017	$642,262,469	$ 51,852,366	$ 46,344,955	$ 2,498,906	$ 797,828	$10,896,392	$ -	$754,652,916
Individually evaluated for impairment	$ 7,264,570	$ 669,692	$ 274,604	$ -	$ -	$ 411,446	$ -	$ 8,620,312
Collectively evaluated for impairment	$634,997,899	$ 51,182,674	$ 46,070,351	$ 2,498,906	$ 797,828	$10,484,926	$ -	$746,032,584
deteriorated credit quality	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

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.

Regulatory Capitalization Requirements

Risk-adjusted:	Regulatory Minimums	Conservation Buffer	Total	As of September 30, 2018
Common equity tier 1 ratio	4.50%	2.50%	7.00%	17.53%
Tier 1 capital ratio	6.00%	2.50%	8.50%	17.53%
Total capital ratio	8.00%	2.50%	10.50%	18.22%
Permanent capital ratio	7.00%	0.00%	7.00%	17.65%
Non-risk-adjusted:				
Tier 1 leverage ratio	4.00%	1.00%	5.00%	18.08%
UREE leverage ratio	1.50%	0.00%	1.50%	19.27%

Risk-adjusted Capital Ratios

(dollars in thousands)	Common equity tier 1 ratio	Tier 1 capital ratio	Total capital ratio	Permanent capital ratio
Numerator:				
Unallocated retained earnings	**150,021,076**	**150,021,076**	**150,021,076**	**150,021,076**
Common Cooperative Equities:				
Statutory minimum purchased borrower stock	**2,728,808**	**2,728,808**	**2,728,808**	**2,728,808**
Allowance for loan losses and reserve for credit losses subject to certain limitations			**5,529,488**	
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:				
Amount of allocated investments in other System institutions	**(12,002,890)**	**(12,002,890)**	**(12,002,890)**	**(12,002,890)**
	140,746,994	140,746,994	146,276,482	140,746,994
Denominator:				
Risk-adjusted assets excluding allowance	**814,810,024**	**814,810,024**	**814,810,024**	**814,810,024**
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:				
Regulatory deductions included in total capital	**(12,002,890)**	**(12,002,890)**	**(12,002,890)**	**(12,002,890)**
Allowance for loan losses				**(5,334,822)**
	802,807,134	802,807,134	802,807,134	797,472,312

Non-risk-adjusted Capital Ratios

(dollars in thousands)	Tier 1 leverage ratio	UREE leverage ratio
Numerator:		
Unallocated retained earnings	**150,021,076**	**150,021,076**
Common Cooperative Equities:		
Statutory minimum purchased borrower stock	**2,728,808**	**-**
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:		
Amount of allocated investments in other System institutions	**(12,002,890)**	**-**
	140,746,994	**150,021,076**
Denominator:		
Total Assets	**791,928,850**	**791,928,850**
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:		
Regulatory deductions included in tier 1 capital	**(13,248,441)**	**(13,248,441)**
	778,680,409	778,680,409

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, 2018	**Before Tax**	**Deferred Tax**	**Net of Tax**
Nonpension postretirement benefits	**$ 3,799,075**	**$ -**	**$ 3,799,075**
Total	**$ 3,799,075**	**$ -**	**$ 3,799,075**

September 30, 2017	Before Tax	Deferred Tax	Net of Tax
Nonpension postretirement benefits	$ 3,263,825	$ -	$ 3,263,825
Total	$ 3,263,825	$ -	$ 3,263,825

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:

	2018	**2017**
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) at January 1	**$(1,073,896)**	$(678,739)
Amortization of prior service (credit) costs included in salaries and employee benefits	**(28,690)**	(38,258)
Amortization of actuarial (gain) loss included in salaries and employee benefits	**58,255**	34,558
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	**29,565**	(3,700)
Accumulated other comprehensive income at September 30	**$(1,044,331)**	$(682,439)

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 2017 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, 2018	**Fair Value Measurement Using**			**Total Fair**	**Total Gains**
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Value**	**(Losses)**
Assets:					
Loans*	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$187,127**	**$ 187,127**	**$ -**
Other property owned	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

December 31, 2017	Fair Value Measurement Using			Total Fair	Total Gains
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Value	(Losses)
Assets:					
Loans*	$ -	$ -	$ 446,445	$ 446,445	$ -
Other property owned	-	-	179,616	179,616	-

*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.

Information About Other Financial Instrument Fair Value Measurements

	Valuation Technique(s)	**Input**	**Range of Inputs**
Cash	Carrying value	Actual balance	

Valuation Techniques

As more fully discussed in Note 13 to the 2017 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 2017 Annual Report to Stockholders

Standby Letters of Credit

The fair value of letters of credit approximate the fees currently charged for similar agreements or the estimated cost to terminate or otherwise settle similar obligations.

Loans Evaluated for Impairment

For certain loans evaluated for impairment under FASB impairment guidance, the fair value is based upon the underlying collateral since the loans are collateral-dependent for which real estate is the collateral. 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.

Cash

For cash, the carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

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.

Commitments to Extend Credit

The fair value of commitments is estimated using the fees currently charged for similar agreements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements and the creditworthiness of the counterparties. For fixed-rate loan commitments, estimated fair value also considers the difference between current levels of interest rates and the committed rates.

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	
	2018	2017
Service cost	**$ 58,908**	$ 53,897
Interest cost	**109,399**	108,214
Amortization of prior service (credits) costs	**(28,691)**	(38,258)
Amortization of net actuarial (gain) loss	**58,253**	34,558
Net periodic benefit cost	**$ 197,869**	$ 158,411

The Association's liability for the unfunded accumulated obligation for these benefits at September 30, 2018, was $3,799,075 and is included in "Other Liabilities" in the balance sheet.

The components of net periodic benefit cost other than the service cost component are included in the line item "other components of net periodic postretirement benefit cost" in the income statement.

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. The Association expects to contribute $331,236 to its pension plan in 2018, which will be $12,667 more than the 2017 contribution. Pension plan funding expense was $248,427 and $238,927 for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

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. At September 30, 2018, $69,947,878 of commitments and $732,606 of commercial letters of credit were outstanding.

NOTE 8 — SUBSEQUENT EVENTS:

The Association has evaluated subsequent events through November 7, 2018 which is the date the financial statements were issued. There are no significant events requiring disclosure as of this date that we are aware of.