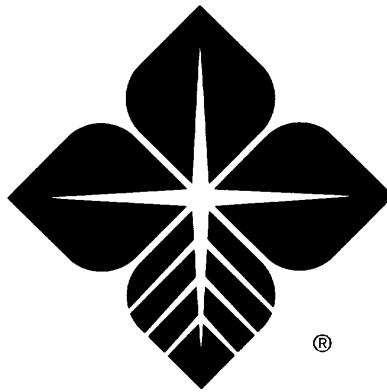


**PLAINS LAND BANK, FLCA**

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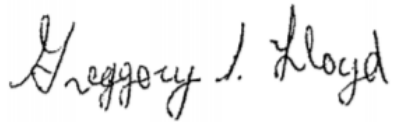
**2019  
Quarterly Report  
First Quarter**



**For the Quarter Ended March 31, 2019**

## 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.



Greggory S. Lloyd, Chief Executive Officer  
*April 18, 2019*



Daniel L. Krienke, Chairman, Board of Directors  
*April 18, 2019*



Kay Lynn McLaughlin, Chief Financial Officer  
*April 18, 2019*

**PLAINS LAND BANK, FLCA  
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

The following commentary reviews the financial performance of the Plains Land Bank, FLCA (Federal Land Credit Association), referred to as the Association, for the quarter ended March 31, 2019. These comments should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements and the December 31, 2018 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 financial statements comprise the operations of the FLCA. The financial statements were prepared under the oversight of the Association's audit committee.

**Significant Events:**

In January 2019, a patronage of \$8,200,000 was declared. This patronage was subsequently paid in March 2019.

**Loan Portfolio:**

Total loans outstanding at March 31, 2019, including nonaccrual loans and sales contracts, were \$648,137,310 compared to \$629,153,097 at December 31, 2018, reflecting an increase of 3.0 percent. Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans outstanding were 0.2 percent at March 31, 2019, compared to 0.3 percent at December 31, 2018.

The Association had no recoveries and recorded \$175,743 in charge-offs for the quarter ended March 31, 2019, and no recoveries or charge-offs for the same period in 2018. The Association's allowance for loan losses was 0.3 percent of total loans outstanding as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018.

**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.

	<b>March 31, 2019</b>		<b>December 31, 2018</b>	
	<b>Amount</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>%</b>
Nonaccrual	\$ 1,568,090	46.3%	\$ 2,194,696	80.8%
90 days past due and still accruing interest	1,296,762	38.3%	-	0.0%
Other property owned, net	519,840	15.4%	519,840	19.2%
Total	<b>\$ 3,384,692</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$ 2,714,536</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Results of Operations:

The Association had net income of \$2,929,671 for the three months ended March 31, 2019, as compared to net income of \$3,264,639 for the same period in 2018, reflecting a decrease of 10.3 percent. Net interest income was \$4,666,503 for the three ended March 31, 2019, compared to \$4,227,526 for the same period in 2018.

	<b>Three months ended</b>			
	<b>March 31, 2019</b>		<b>March 31, 2018</b>	
	<b>Average Balance</b>	<b>Interest</b>	<b>Average Balance</b>	<b>Interest</b>
Loans	\$ 640,053,341	\$ 8,819,644	\$ 583,766,277	\$ 7,433,080
Interest-bearing liabilities	535,019,946	4,153,141	483,125,716	3,205,554
Impact of capital	<u>\$ 105,033,395</u>		<u>\$ 100,640,561</u>	
Net interest income		<u>\$ 4,666,503</u>		<u>\$ 4,227,526</u>

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>Average Yield</b>	<b>Average Yield</b>
Yield on loans	5.59%	5.16%
Cost of interest-bearing liabilities	3.15%	2.69%
Interest rate spread	2.44%	2.47%
Net interest income as a percentage of average earning assets	2.96%	2.94%

	<b>Three months ended:</b>		
	<b>March 31, 2019 vs. March 31, 2018</b>		
	<b>Increase (decrease) due to</b>		
	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Total</b>
Interest income - loans	\$ 716,698	\$ 669,866	\$ 1,386,564
Interest expense	344,323	603,264	947,587
Net interest income	<u>\$ 372,375</u>	<u>\$ 66,602</u>	<u>\$ 438,977</u>

Interest income for the three months ended March 31, 2019 increased by \$1,386,564, or 18.7 percent from the same period of 2018, primarily due to increases in yields on earning assets and an increase in average loan volume. Interest expense for the three months ended March 31, 2019 increased by \$947,587, or 29.6 percent, from the same period of 2018 due to an increase in interest rates and an increase in average debt volume. Average loan volume for the first quarter of 2019 was \$640,053,341, compared to \$583,766,277 in the first quarter of 2018. The average net interest rate spread on the loan portfolio for the first quarter of 2019 was 2.44 percent, compared to 2.47 percent in the first quarter of 2018.

The Association's return on average assets for the three months ended March 31, 2019, was 1.79 percent compared to 2.19 percent for the same period in 2018. The Association's return on average equity for the three months ended March 31, 2019, was 9.90 percent, compared to 11.67 percent for the same period in 2018.

### 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.

	<b>March 31, 2019</b>	December 31, 2018
Note payable to the Bank	\$ <b>540,492,692</b>	\$ 527,737,407
Accrued interest on note payable	<b>1,452,471</b>	1,393,690
Total	<b>\$ 541,945,163</b>	\$ 529,131,097

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 \$540,492,692 as of March 31, 2019, is recorded as a liability on the Association's balance sheet. The note carried a weighted average interest rate of 3.15 percent at March 31, 2019. The indebtedness is collateralized by a pledge of substantially all of the Association's assets to the Bank and is governed by the general financing agreement. The increase in note payable to the Bank and related accrued interest payable since December 31, 2018, is due to the Association's increase in assets since year end. The Association's own funds, which represent the amount of the Association's loan portfolio funded by the Association's equity, were \$107,174,703 at March 31, 2019. The maximum amount the Association may borrow from the Bank as of March 31, 2019, was \$654,520,157 as defined by the general financing agreement. The indebtedness continues in effect until the expiration date of the general financing agreement, 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.

### Capital Resources:

The Association's capital position decreased by \$5,264,887 at March 31, 2019, compared to December 31, 2018. The Association's debt as a percentage of members' equity was 4.62:1 as of March 31, 2019, compared to 4.26:1 as of December 31, 2018.

Farm Credit Administration regulations requires the Association 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 March 31, 2019, 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. The Association early adopted the removal and modified disclosures during the fourth quarter of 2018.

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 became effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018. The adoption of this guidance will not impact the Association’s financial condition or disclosures.

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 updated disclosure became effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018, with early application permitted. The Association determined that the adoption of this guidance was not material to its financial condition or results of operations. The Association adopted this guidance on January 1, 2019 and upon adoption, recorded a \$9,318 right of use asset and a \$9,318 lease liability. There was no related adjustment to retained earnings.

**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 2018 Annual Report of Plains Land Bank, FLCA more fully describe the Association's relationship with the Bank.

The annual and quarterly stockholder reports of the Bank are available free of charge, upon request. These reports can be obtained by writing to Farm Credit Bank of Texas, Corporate Communications, P.O. Box 202590, Austin, Texas 78720, or by calling (512) 483-9204. The annual and quarterly stockholder reports for the Bank are also available on its website at [www.farmcreditbank.com](http://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 Plains Land Bank, FLCA, 5625 Fulton Drive, Amarillo, TX 79109-4212 or calling (806) 353-6688. The annual and quarterly stockholder reports for the Association are also available on its website at [www.plainslandbank.com](http://www.plainslandbank.com). Copies of the Association's quarterly stockholder reports can also be requested by e-mailing [kmclaughlin@plainslandbank.com](mailto:kmclaughlin@plainslandbank.com).

**PLAINS LAND BANK, FLCA**

**BALANCE SHEET**

	<b>March 31, 2019 (unaudited)</b>	December 31, 2018
<b><u>ASSETS</u></b>		
Cash	\$ 379,525	\$ 2,796,307
Loans	648,137,310	629,153,097
Less: allowance for loan losses	2,012,246	1,933,554
Net loans	<u>646,125,064</u>	627,219,543
Accrued interest receivable	10,238,953	12,097,131
Investment in and receivable from the Farm Credit Bank of Texas:		
Capital stock	10,050,200	10,050,200
Other	-	36,447
Other property owned, net	519,840	519,840
Premises and equipment, net	2,883,546	2,819,102
Other assets	950,537	169,213
Total assets	<u><u>\$ 671,147,665</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 655,707,783</u></u>
<b><u>LIABILITIES</u></b>		
Note payable to the Farm Credit Bank of Texas	\$ 540,492,692	\$ 527,737,407
Accrued interest payable	1,452,471	1,393,690
Drafts outstanding	177,199	110,863
Other liabilities	9,679,370	1,855,003
Total liabilities	<u>551,801,732</u>	<u>531,096,963</u>
<b><u>MEMBERS' EQUITY</u></b>		
Capital stock and participation certificates	1,998,115	1,982,940
Unallocated retained earnings	117,063,086	122,333,415
Accumulated other comprehensive income	284,732	294,465
Total members' equity	<u>119,345,933</u>	<u>124,610,820</u>
Total liabilities and members' equity	<u><u>\$ 671,147,665</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 655,707,783</u></u>

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



**PLAINS LAND BANK, FLCA**

**STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

(unaudited)

	<b>Quarter Ended</b>	
	<b>March 31,</b>	
	<b>2019</b>	2018
<b><u>INTEREST INCOME</u></b>		
Loans	\$ 8,819,644	\$ 7,433,080
<b><u>INTEREST EXPENSE</u></b>		
Note payable to the Farm Credit Bank of Texas	4,153,141	3,205,554
Net interest income	4,666,503	4,227,526
<b><u>PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES</u></b>		
<b><u>(LOAN LOSS REVERSAL)</u></b>	258,683	(138,664)
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	4,407,820	4,366,190
<b><u>NONINTEREST INCOME</u></b>		
Income from the Farm Credit Bank of Texas:		
Patronage income	627,532	548,043
Loan fees	37,326	26,275
Financially related services income	2,832	2,896
Gain on other property owned, net	5,313	-
Other noninterest income	150,153	346,831
Total noninterest income	823,156	924,045
<b><u>NONINTEREST EXPENSES</u></b>		
Salaries and employee benefits	1,466,682	1,374,481
Directors' expense	79,504	64,895
Purchased services	206,674	123,836
Travel	56,741	46,003
Occupancy and equipment	95,742	64,304
Communications	15,019	15,018
Advertising	76,218	58,870
Public and member relations	43,558	37,252
Supervisory and exam expense	60,921	57,961
Insurance Fund premiums	156,943	140,139
Other noninterest expense	43,303	42,837
Total noninterest expenses	2,301,305	2,025,596
Income before income taxes	2,929,671	3,264,639
<b>NET INCOME</b>	<b>2,929,671</b>	3,264,639
Other comprehensive income:		
Change in postretirement benefit plans	(9,733)	(3,156)
<b>COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>	<b>\$ 2,919,938</b>	<b>\$ 3,261,483</b>

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

PLAINS LAND BANK, FLCA

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN MEMBERS' EQUITY

(unaudited)

	<u>Capital Stock/ Participation Certificates</u>	<u>Unallocated Retained Earnings</u>	<u>Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)</u>	<u>Total Members' Equity</u>
Balance at December 31, 2017	\$ 1,912,255	\$ 115,313,174	\$ 45,651	\$ 117,271,080
Comprehensive income	-	3,264,639	(3,156)	3,261,483
Capital stock/participation certificates and allocated retained earnings issued	72,980	-	-	72,980
Capital stock/participation certificates and allocated retained earnings retired	(75,000)	-	-	(75,000)
Patronage refunds:				
Cash	-	(7,101,550)	-	(7,101,550)
Balance at March 31, 2018	<u>\$ 1,910,235</u>	<u>\$ 111,476,263</u>	<u>\$ 42,495</u>	<u>\$ 113,428,993</u>
Balance at December 31, 2018	\$ 1,982,940	\$ 122,333,415	\$ 294,465	\$ 124,610,820
Comprehensive income	-	2,929,671	(9,733)	2,919,938
Capital stock/participation certificates and allocated retained earnings issued	66,450	-	-	66,450
Capital stock/participation certificates and allocated retained earnings retired	(51,275)	-	-	(51,275)
Patronage refunds:				
Cash	-	(8,200,000)	-	(8,200,000)
<b>Balance at March 31, 2019</b>	<u><b>\$ 1,998,115</b></u>	<u><b>\$ 117,063,086</b></u>	<u><b>\$ 284,732</b></u>	<u><b>\$ 119,345,933</b></u>

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

**PLAINS LAND BANK, FLCA**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
(UNAUDITED)

**NOTE 1 — ORGANIZATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:**

The Plains Land Bank, FLCA (Federal Land 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 counties of Armstrong, Briscoe, Carson, Floyd, Gray, Hale, the southwest portion of Hall, Hansford, Hemphill, Hutchinson, Lipscomb, Motley, Ochilree, Oldham, Potter, Randall, and Roberts in the state of Texas. 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, 2018, as contained in the 2018 Annual Report to Stockholders.

In the opinion of management, the accompanying 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 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, 2018, as contained in the 2018 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, 2019. Descriptions of the significant accounting policies are included in the 2018 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. The Association early adopted the removal and modified disclosures during the fourth quarter of 2018.

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 became effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018. The adoption of this guidance will not impact the Association’s financial condition or disclosures.

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 updated disclosure became effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018, with early application permitted. The Association determined that the adoption of this guidance was not material to its financial condition or results of operations. The Association adopted this guidance on January 1, 2019 and upon adoption, recorded a \$9,318 right of use asset and a \$9,318 lease liability. There was no related adjustment to retained earnings.

The financial statements comprise the operations of the FLCA. The preparation of these financial statements requires the use of management’s estimates. The results for the quarter ended March 31, 2019, are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the year ended December 31, 2019. 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	March 31, 2019 Amount	December 31, 2018 Amount
Production agriculture:		
Real estate mortgage	\$ 562,837,475	\$ 549,728,525
Production and intermediate term	8,288,440	8,411,484
Agribusiness:		
Processing and marketing	35,793,518	32,552,221
Loans to cooperatives	7,500,123	4,237,212
Farm-related business	2,355,351	2,258,718
Energy	15,708,625	15,806,099
Rural residential real estate	9,742,367	9,412,327
Communication	5,911,411	6,746,511
Total	\$ 648,137,310	\$ 629,153,097

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 March 31, 2019:

	Other Farm Credit Institutions		Non-Farm Credit Institutions		Total	
	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold
Agribusiness	\$ 42,696,778	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 42,696,778	\$ -
Real estate mortgage	19,361,526	10,947,777	5,309,479	-	24,671,005	10,947,777
Energy	15,708,625	-	-	-	15,708,625	-
Production and intermediate term	8,288,440	-	-	-	8,288,440	-
Communication	5,911,411	-	-	-	5,911,411	-
Total	\$ 91,966,780	\$ 10,947,777	\$ 5,309,479	\$ -	\$ 97,276,259	\$ 10,947,777

The Association is authorized under the Farm Credit Act to accept “advance conditional payments” (ACPs) from borrowers. To the extent the borrower’s access to such ACPs is restricted and the legal right of setoff exists, the ACPs are netted against the borrower’s related loan balance. Unrestricted advance conditional payments are included in other liabilities. ACPs are not insured, and interest is generally paid by the Association on such balances. As of March 2019, there were no ACPs and there were \$15,205,167 of funds held included on the balance sheet.

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

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
<b>Nonaccrual loans:</b>		
Real estate mortgage	\$ 1,568,090	\$ 2,194,696
<b>Accruing loans 90 days or more past due:</b>		
Real estate mortgage	1,296,762	-
Total nonperforming loans	2,864,852	2,194,696
Other property owned	519,840	519,840
Total nonperforming assets	\$ 3,384,692	\$ 2,714,536

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:

	<u>March 31,</u> <u>2019</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2018</u>
Real estate mortgage		
Acceptable	<b>96.3</b> %	95.7 %
OAEM	<b>1.8</b>	1.9
Substandard/doubtful	<b>1.9</b>	2.4
	<b>100.0</b>	100.0
Production and intermediate term		
Acceptable	<b>100.0</b>	100.0
OAEM	-	-
Substandard/doubtful	-	-
	<b>100.0</b>	100.0
Agribusiness		
Acceptable	<b>96.4</b>	95.9
OAEM	-	-
Substandard/doubtful	<b>3.6</b>	4.1
	<b>100.0</b>	100.0
Energy		
Acceptable	<b>91.7</b>	91.5
OAEM	<b>8.3</b>	8.5
Substandard/doubtful	-	-
	<b>100.0</b>	100.0
Communication		
Acceptable	<b>100.0</b>	88.1
OAEM	-	11.9
Substandard/doubtful	-	-
	<b>100.0</b>	100.0
Rural residential real estate		
Acceptable	<b>100.0</b>	100.0
OAEM	-	-
Substandard/doubtful	-	-
	<b>100.0</b>	100.0
	-	-
Total loans		
Acceptable	<b>96.4</b>	95.7
OAEM	<b>1.7</b>	2.0
Substandard/doubtful	<b>1.9</b>	2.3
	<b>100.0</b> %	100.0 %

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

<u>March 31, 2019</u>	<u>30-89 Days Past Due</u>	<u>90 Days or More Past Due</u>	<u>Total Past Due</u>	<u>Not Past Due or Less Than 30 Days Past Due</u>	<u>Total Loans</u>	<u>Recorded Investment &gt;90 Days and Accruing</u>
Real estate mortgage	\$ 6,379,328	\$ 1,431,087	7,810,415	\$ 564,822,124	\$ 572,632,539	\$ 1,296,762
Processing and marketing	-	-	-	35,895,283	35,895,283	-
Energy	-	-	-	15,852,753	15,852,753	-
Rural residential real estate	-	-	-	9,790,799	9,790,799	-
Production and intermediate term	-	-	-	8,317,275	8,317,275	-
Loans to cooperatives	-	-	-	7,610,409	7,610,409	-
Communication	-	-	-	5,913,453	5,913,453	-
Farm-related business	-	-	-	2,363,752	2,363,752	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 6,379,328</b>	<b>\$ 1,431,087</b>	<b>\$ 7,810,415</b>	<b>\$ 650,565,848</b>	<b>\$ 658,376,263</b>	<b>\$ 1,296,762</b>

<u>December 31, 2018</u>	<u>30-89 Days Past Due</u>	<u>90 Days or More Past Due</u>	<u>Total Past Due</u>	<u>Not Past Due or Less Than 30 Days Past Due</u>	<u>Total Loans</u>	<u>Recorded Investment &gt;90 Days and Accruing</u>
Real estate mortgage	\$ 421,898	\$ 133,915	\$ 555,813	\$ 560,985,645	\$ 561,541,458	\$ -
Processing and marketing	-	-	-	32,619,735	32,619,735	-
Energy	28,457	-	28,457	15,819,915	15,848,372	-
Rural residential real estate	-	-	-	9,458,724	9,458,724	-
Production and intermediate term	-	-	-	8,451,152	8,451,152	-
Loans to cooperatives	-	-	-	4,318,400	4,318,400	-
Communication	-	-	-	6,747,224	6,747,224	-
Farm-related business	-	-	-	2,265,163	2,265,163	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 450,355</b>	<b>\$ 133,915</b>	<b>\$ 584,270</b>	<b>\$ 640,665,958</b>	<b>\$ 641,250,228</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

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.

There were no troubled debt restructured loans as of March 31, 2019. There were no commitments to lend funds to borrowers whose loan terms have been modified in a troubled debt restructuring as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018.

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 \$175,743 for the quarter ending March 31, 2019.

The predominant form of concession granted for troubled debt restructuring includes principle concessions. 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

Additional impaired loan information is as follows:

	March 31, 2019			December 31, 2018		
	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance <sup>a</sup>	Related Allowance	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance <sup>a</sup>	Related Allowance
Impaired loans with a related allowance for credit losses:						
Real estate mortgage	\$ 1,250,421	\$ 1,425,895	\$ 74,457	\$ 133,915	\$ 133,915	\$ 6,758
Total	\$ 1,250,421	\$ 1,425,895	\$ 74,457	\$ 133,915	\$ 133,915	\$ 6,758
Impaired loans with no related allowance for credit losses:						
Real estate mortgage	\$ 1,614,431	\$ 1,530,790	\$ -	\$ 2,060,781	\$ 2,060,781	\$ -
Total	\$ 1,614,431	\$ 1,530,790	\$ -	\$ 2,060,781	\$ 2,060,781	\$ -
Total impaired loans:						
Real estate mortgage	\$ 2,864,852	\$ 2,956,685	\$ 74,457	\$ 2,194,696	\$ 2,194,696	\$ 6,758
Total	\$ 2,864,852	\$ 2,956,685	\$ 74,457	\$ 2,194,696	\$ 2,194,696	\$ 6,758

<sup>a</sup> Unpaid principal balance represents the recorded principal balance of the loan.

	For the Three Months Ended			
	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized
Impaired loans with a related allowance for credit losses:				
Real estate mortgage	\$ 1,537,748	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total	\$ 1,537,748	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Impaired loans with no related allowance for credit losses:				
Real estate mortgage	\$ 1,534,961	\$ 16,061	\$ 3,239,015	\$ 1,064
Total	\$ 1,534,961	\$ 16,061	\$ 3,239,015	\$ 1,064
Total impaired loans:				
Real estate mortgage	\$ 3,072,709	\$ 16,061	\$ 3,239,015	\$ 1,064
Total	\$ 3,072,709	\$ 16,061	\$ 3,239,015	\$ 1,064



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	Rural Residential Real Estate	Total
<b>Allowance for Credit Losses:</b>							
Balance at December 31, 2018	\$ 1,506,648	\$ 26,804	\$ 191,405	\$ 51,890	\$ 138,781	\$ 18,026	\$ 1,933,554
Charge-offs	(175,743)	-	-	-	-	-	(175,743)
Provision for loan losses	237,447	(6,043)	39,379	183	(14,754)	2,471	258,683
Other	(1,307)	1,535	(4,119)	(28)	(329)	-	(4,248)
Balance at March 31, 2019	\$ 1,567,045	\$ 22,296	\$ 226,665	\$ 52,045	\$ 123,698	\$ 20,497	\$ 2,012,246
Ending Balance:							
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 74,457	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 74,457
Collectively evaluated for impairment	1,492,588	22,296	226,665	52,045	123,698	20,497	1,937,789
Balance at March 31, 2019	\$ 1,567,045	\$ 22,296	\$ 226,665	\$ 52,045	\$ 123,698	\$ 20,497	\$ 2,012,246
Balance at							
December 31, 2017	\$ 1,458,451	\$ 26,496	\$ 211,359	\$ 50,625	\$ 142,371	\$ 13,202	\$ 1,902,504
Charge-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for loan losses	(146,495)	(5,972)	25,703	11,945	4,154	(426)	(111,091)
Other	1,497	(1,087)	(13,376)	(24)	(796)	-	(13,786)
Balance at March 31, 2018	\$ 1,313,453	\$ 19,437	\$ 223,686	\$ 62,546	\$ 145,729	\$ 12,776	\$ 1,777,627
Ending Balance:							
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Collectively evaluated for impairment	1,313,453	19,437	223,686	62,546	145,729	12,776	1,777,627
Balance at March 31, 2018	\$ 1,313,453	\$ 19,437	\$ 223,686	\$ 62,546	\$ 145,729	\$ 12,776	\$ 1,777,627
<b>Recorded Investments in Loans Outstanding:</b>							
Ending Balance at							
March 31, 2019	\$ 572,632,539	\$ 8,317,275	\$ 45,869,444	\$ 5,913,453	\$ 15,852,753	\$ 9,790,799	\$ 658,376,263
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 2,864,852	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,864,852
Collectively evaluated for impairment	\$ 569,767,687	\$ 8,317,275	\$ 45,869,444	\$ 5,913,453	\$ 15,852,753	\$ 9,790,799	\$ 655,511,411
Ending Balance at							
December 31, 2018	\$ 561,541,458	\$ 8,451,152	\$ 39,203,298	\$ 6,747,224	\$ 15,848,372	\$ 9,458,724	\$ 641,250,228
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 2,194,696	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,194,696
Collectively evaluated for impairment	\$ 559,346,762	\$ 8,451,152	\$ 39,203,298	\$ 6,747,224	\$ 15,848,372	\$ 9,458,724	\$ 639,055,532

### 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 Conservation			As of	As of
	Minimums	Buffer	Total	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Common equity tier 1 ratio	4.50%	2.50%	7.00%	16.26%	16.84%
Tier 1 capital ratio	6.00%	2.50%	8.50%	16.26%	16.84%
Total capital ratio	8.00%	2.50%	10.50%	16.56%	17.12%
Permanent capital ratio	7.00%	0.00%	7.00%	16.31%	16.89%
Non-risk-adjusted:					
Tier 1 leverage ratio	4.00%	1.00%	5.00%	16.78%	17.35%
UREE leverage ratio	1.50%	0.00%	1.50%	18.01%	18.47%

\*The 2.5% capital conservation buffer for risk-adjusted ratios will be phased in over a three year period ending on December 31, 2019.

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

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

Risk-adjusted assets is calculated differently for the permanent capital ratio (referred herein as PCR risk-adjusted assets) compared to the other risk-based capital ratios. The primary difference is the deduction of the allowance for loan losses from risk-adjusted assets for the permanent capital ratio.

The ratios are based on a three-month average daily balance in accordance with FCA regulations and are calculated as follows:

- Common equity tier 1 ratio is statutory minimum purchased borrower stock, other required borrower stock held for a minimum of 7 years, allocated equities held for a minimum of 7 years or not subject to revolvement, unallocated retained earnings, paid-in capital, less certain regulatory required deductions including the amount of allocated investments in other System institutions, and the amount of purchased investments in other System institutions under the corresponding deduction approach, divided by average risk-adjusted assets.
- Tier 1 capital ratio is common equity tier 1 plus non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock, divided by average risk-adjusted assets.

- Total capital is tier 1 capital plus other required borrower stock held for a minimum of 5 years, allocated equities held for a minimum of 5 years, subordinated debt and limited-life preferred stock greater than 5 years to maturity at issuance subject to certain limitations, allowance and reserve for credit losses under certain limitations less certain investments in other System institutions under the corresponding deduction approach, divided by average risk-adjusted assets.
- Permanent capital ratio (PCR) is all at-risk borrower stock, any allocated excess stock, unallocated retained earnings, paid-in capital, subordinated debt and preferred subject to certain limitations, less certain allocated and purchased investments in other System institutions, divided by PCR risk-adjusted assets.
- Tier 1 leverage ratio is tier 1 capital, including regulatory deductions, divided by average assets less regulatory deductions subject to tier 1 capital.
- UREE leverage ratio is unallocated retained earnings, paid-in capital, allocated surplus not subject to revolvement less certain regulatory required deductions including the amount of allocated investments in other System institutions divided by average assets less regulatory deductions subject to tier 1 capital.

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

The components of the Association's risk-adjusted capital, based on 90-day average balances, were as follows at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively:

	Common equity tier 1 ratio	Tier 1 capital ratio	Total capital ratio	Permanent capital ratio
<b>March 31, 2019</b>				
Numerator:				
Unallocated retained earnings	117,742,235	117,742,235	117,742,235	117,742,235
Common Cooperative Equities:				
Statutory minimum purchased borrower stock	1,990,624	1,990,624	1,990,624	1,990,624
Allowance for loan losses and reserve for credit losses subject to certain limitations			1,991,432	
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:				
Amount of allocated investments in other System institutions	(10,050,200)	(10,050,200)	(10,050,200)	(10,050,200)
	<b>109,682,659</b>	<b>109,682,659</b>	<b>111,674,091</b>	<b>109,682,659</b>
Denominator:				
Risk-adjusted assets excluding allowance	684,487,617	684,487,617	684,487,617	684,487,617
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:				
Regulatory deductions included in total capital	(10,050,200)	(10,050,200)	(10,050,200)	(10,050,200)
Allowance for loan losses				(1,928,163)
	<b>674,437,417</b>	<b>674,437,417</b>	<b>674,437,417</b>	<b>672,509,254</b>
<b>December 31, 2018</b>				
Numerator:				
Unallocated retained earnings	118,974,026	118,974,026	118,974,026	118,974,026
Common Cooperative Equities:				
Statutory minimum purchased borrower stock	1,976,479	1,976,479	1,976,479	1,976,479
Allowance for loan losses and reserve for credit losses subject to certain limitations			1,860,899	
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:				
Amount of allocated investments in other System institutions	(9,186,183)	(9,186,183)	(9,186,183)	(9,186,183)
	<b>111,764,322</b>	<b>111,764,322</b>	<b>113,625,221</b>	<b>111,764,322</b>
Denominator:				
Risk-adjusted assets excluding allowance	672,848,270	672,848,270	672,848,270	672,848,270
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:				
Regulatory deductions included in total capital	(9,186,183)	(9,186,183)	(9,186,183)	(9,186,183)
Allowance for loan losses				(1,792,628)
	<b>663,662,087</b>	<b>663,662,087</b>	<b>663,662,087</b>	<b>661,869,459</b>

The components of the Association’s non-risk-adjusted capital, based on 90-day averages, were as follows at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively:

(dollars in thousands)	March 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	Tier 1 leverage ratio	UREE leverage ratio	Tier 1 leverage ratio	UREE leverage ratio
Numerator:				
Unallocated retained earnings	117,742,235	117,742,235	118,974,026	118,974,026
Common Cooperative Equities:				
Statutory minimum purchased borrower stock	1,990,624	-	1,976,479	
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:				
Amount of allocated investments in other System institutions	(10,050,200)	-	(9,186,183)	
	<u>109,682,659</u>	<u>117,742,235</u>	<u>111,764,322</u>	<u>118,974,026</u>
Denominator:				
Total Assets	663,748,354	663,748,354	654,658,469	654,658,469
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:				
Regulatory deductions included in tier 1 capital	(10,080,756)	(10,080,756)	(10,593,683)	(10,583,683)
	<u>653,667,598</u>	<u>653,667,598</u>	<u>644,064,786</u>	<u>644,074,786</u>

An additional component of equity is accumulated other comprehensive income, is as follows:

**Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income**

	March 31, 2019
Nonpension postretirement benefits	\$ 284,732
<b>Total</b>	<u>\$ 284,732</u>
	March 31, 2018
Nonpension postretirement benefits	\$ 42,495
<b>Total</b>	<u>\$ 42,495</u>

The Association’s accumulated other comprehensive income relates entirely to its nonpension other postretirement benefits. Amortization of prior service credits and of actuarial losses 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 three months ended March 31:

	2019	2018
Accumulated other comprehensive income at January 1	\$ 294,465	\$ 45,651
Actuarial losses	(7,125)	-
Amortization of prior service credit included		
in salaries and employee benefits	(2,608)	(3,156)
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	(9,733)	(3,156)
Accumulated other comprehensive income at March 31	<u>\$ 284,732</u>	<u>\$ 42,495</u>

#### NOTE 4 — 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 12 to the 2018 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:

<u>March 31, 2019</u>	<u>Fair Value Measurement Using</u>			<u>Total Fair Value</u>	<u>Total Gains (Losses)</u>
	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>		
Assets:					
Other property owned	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>519,840</u>	<u>519,840</u>	<u>5,313</u>
<u>December 31, 2018</u>	<u>Fair Value Measurement Using</u>			<u>Total Fair Value</u>	<u>Total Gains (Losses)</u>
	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>		
Assets:					
Other property owned	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>519,840</u>	<u>519,840</u>	<u>-</u>

#### Uncertainty of Fair Value Measurements

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 have resulted in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement.

Generally, a change in the assumption used for the probability of default would have been 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.

With regard to nonrecurring measurements for impaired loans and other property owned, it is not practicable to provide specific information on inputs, as each collateral property is unique. System institutions utilize appraisals to value these loans and other property owned and take into account unobservable inputs, such as income and expense, comparable sales, replacement cost, and comparability adjustments.

#### Valuation Techniques

As more fully discussed in Note 12 to the 2018 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 2018 Annual Report to Stockholders.

### *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 Association's current interest rates at which similar loans would be made to borrowers with similar credit risk. The discount rates are based on the Association's 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.

### *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 loans 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.

### *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.

### *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.

**NOTE 5 — EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS:**

The following table summarizes the components of net periodic benefit costs of nonpension other postretirement employee benefits for the three months ended March 31:

	Other Benefits	
	2019	2018
Service cost	\$ 4,144	\$ 6,327
Interest cost	11,912	12,218
Amortization of prior service credits	(2,608)	(3,156)
Amortization of net actuarial gain	(7,125)	-
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 6,323	\$ 15,389

The Association's liability for the unfunded accumulated obligation for these benefits at March 31, 2019, was \$1,028,291 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 previously disclosed in its financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018, that it expected to contribute \$394,270 to the District's defined benefit pension plan in 2018. As of March 31, 2019, \$67,257 of contributions have been made. The Association presently anticipates contributing an additional \$201,772 to fund the defined benefit pension plan in 2018 for a total of \$269,029.

**NOTE 6 — 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 7 — SUBSEQUENT EVENTS:**

The Association has evaluated subsequent events through April 18, 2019, which is the date the financial statements were issued. There are no other significant events requiring disclosure as of April 18, 2019.