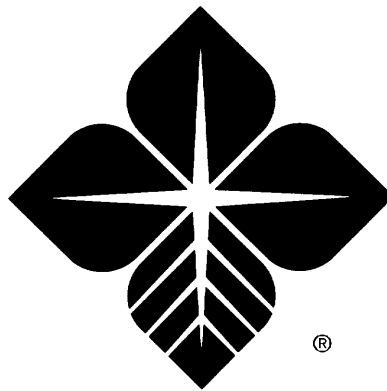


CENTRAL TEXAS FARM CREDIT, ACA


**2018
Quarterly Report
Third Quarter**



For the Quarter 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.



Boyd J. Chambers, Chief Executive Officer and President

October 31, 2018



Robby A. Halfmann, Chairman, Board of Directors

October 31, 2018



Keith Prater, Chief Financial Officer

October 31, 2018

CENTRAL TEXAS FARM CREDIT, ACA MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The following commentary reviews the financial performance of the Central Texas Farm Credit, ACA (Agricultural Credit Association), referred to as the Association, for the quarter 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:

2018

In March 2018, a patronage refund of \$6,300,000 was distributed to the Association's borrowers. The patronage refund was declared by the Board of Directors in December 2017, and the amount was based on the Association's 2017 operating results.

2017

In December 2017, the Association received a direct loan patronage of \$1,531,794 from the Farm Credit Bank of Texas (Bank), representing 39 basis points on the average daily balance of the Association's direct loan with the Bank. During 2017, the Association received \$166,872 in patronage payments from the Bank, based on the Association's stock investment in the Bank. Also, the Association received a capital markets patronage of \$49,651 from the Bank, representing 75 basis points on the Association's average balance of participations in the Bank's patronage pool program.

In March 2017, a patronage refund of \$6,000,000 was distributed to the Association's borrowers. The patronage refund was declared by the Board of Directors in December 2016, and the amount was based on the Association's 2016 operating results.

2016

In December 2016, the Association received a direct loan patronage of \$1,592,290 from the Farm Credit Bank of Texas (Bank), representing 41 basis points on the average daily balance of the Association's direct loan with the Bank. During 2016, the Association also received \$128,071 in patronage payments from the Bank, based on the Association's stock investment in the Bank. In addition, the Association received a capital markets patronage of \$54,450 from the Bank, representing 75 basis points on the Association's average balance of participations in the Bank's patronage pool program.

In September 2016, the Association completed construction of a new headquarters building located in the city of Early, which is included in premises and equipment on the consolidated balance sheet.

In March 2016, a patronage refund of \$5,600,000 was distributed to the Association's borrowers. The patronage refund was declared by the Board of Directors in December 2015, and the amount was based on the Association's 2015 operating results.

2015

In December 2015, the Association received a direct loan patronage of \$1,448,584 from the Bank, representing 42 basis points on the average daily balance of the Association's direct loan with the Bank. During 2015, the Association received \$112,767 in patronage payments from the Bank, based on the Association's stock investment in the Bank.

In March 2015, a patronage refund of \$5,200,000 was distributed to the Association's borrowers. The patronage refund was declared by the Board of Directors in December 2014, and the amount was based on the Association's 2014 operating results.

Loan Portfolio:

Total loans outstanding at September 30, 2018, including nonaccrual loans and sales contracts, were \$504,067,921 compared to \$496,045,375 at December 31, 2017, reflecting an increase of 1.62 percent. Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans outstanding were 0.6 percent at September 30, 2018, compared to 0.9 percent at December 31, 2017.

The Association recorded \$962,756 in charge-offs and no recoveries for the quarter ended September 30, 2018, and did not record any charge-offs or recoveries for the same period in 2017. The Association's allowance for loan losses was 0.2 percent and 0.3 percent of total loans outstanding as of September 30, 2018, and December 31, 2017, respectively.

Currently, the Association has \$3,022,469 in nonaccrual loans stemming from fifteen loans. Thirteen of these loans are included in the Association's core loan portfolio and the remaining two are capital market/participation loans. There have been no material changes in the Association's borrower profile, geographic distribution, commodity concentration or asset quality.

Problem Loans:

2018

During the first quarter of 2018, the Association recorded a charge-off in the amount of \$17,992. During the second quarter of 2018, the Association recorded a recovery in the amount of \$17,992 as a result of the payoff of three nonaccrual loans to one borrower. During the third quarter of 2018, the Association recorded a charge-off in the amount of \$962,756.

2017

During the second quarter of 2017, the Association recorded a charge-off in the amount of \$52,508.

2016

During the third quarter of 2016, a nonaccrual in the amount of \$198,666 was foreclosed on. The property was sold during the quarter and the Association was paid in full.

During the third quarter of 2016, three production and intermediate term loans to a borrower were downgraded to Substandard Nonaccrual and a subsequent charge-off of \$1,029,171 was recognized.

After the sale of acquired property in 2013, a balance of \$129,075 was held in acquired to represent funds still owed to the Association. During the third quarter of 2016 that amount was charged off as the collection of those funds was no longer expected.

2015

During the first quarter of 2015, a nonaccrual loan in the amount of \$85,486 was foreclosed on, and the collateral was then acquired by the Association. The property was sold during the second quarter of 2015 and a gain of \$4,109 was recognized.

Territory Conditions:

The local economy in our chartered territory remains relatively strong. Real estate prices are stable and land sales have continued to increase despite volatile ag-related commodities and petroleum prices and the lost income for people connected to those industries. The majority of the Association's new loans made during the past number of years have been absentee landowners with diverse income sources looking for a place for a small agricultural operation or recreational use. As a result, the Association has a diversified portfolio that is not heavily dependent on agricultural income. Even those borrowers who are primarily agricultural producers typically have outside income from a spouse's employment, part-time jobs, investments, etc. The above is reflected in the Association's sound credit quality and small number of delinquencies.

After a hot, dry summer for most of the territory, September finally brought some much-needed rain. Although varying in amounts, many areas saw enough rain to replenish and boost grazing. According to a September USDA report, 71% of the state was still considered to be in an abnormally dry or worse condition, and most of the Association territory was in an abnormally dry to moderate drought zone. While pastures in many areas have improved with the September rains, more is needed to adequately set the stage for decent winter grazing and a good stand for small grains.

The USDA's report "Texas Crop Progress and Condition" for the last week of September 2018, reported progress in some areas for dryland cotton with 56 percent in fair to good condition. By the end of September, 56 percent of planted acreage had bolls opening and 25 percent had been harvested. Some small grain seeding had begun but some early emerged planting had encountered army worm damage. Corn crop conditions were 35 percent of acres rated fair and 27 percent good with 85 percent mature and 70 percent harvested.

Cattle markets have remained fairly steady to lower with trading and demand at a moderate level. This has been helped by continued steady exports of beef. Slaughter cows and bulls, stock cows and pairs were all steady.

Most of our borrowers continue to do well right now, but many remain cautious due to volatile commodity markets. Management realizes the impact the current commodity environment could potentially have on borrowers. We feel our portfolio is managed very well as operating loans are reviewed at least annually and, in some cases, more often.

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	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>%</u>
Nonaccrual	<u>\$ 3,022,469</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$ 4,294,741</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
Total	<u>\$ 3,022,469</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$ 4,294,741</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
	-		-	

Results of Operations:

The Association had net income of \$1,487,549 and \$6,751,372 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, as compared to net income of \$2,510,549 and \$7,214,420 for the same period in 2017, reflecting a decrease of 40.8 and 6.4 percent. Net interest income was \$3,701,861 and \$11,122,324 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, compared to \$3,656,120 and \$10,967,269 for the same period in 2017.

	Nine Months Ended			
	September 30, 2018		September 30, 2017	
	Average Balance	Interest	Average Balance	Interest
Loans	\$ 497,598,596	\$ 18,912,137	\$ 489,041,493	\$ 17,223,462
Interest-bearing liabilities	397,345,797	7,789,813	391,944,684	6,256,181
Impact of capital	<u>\$ 100,252,799</u>		<u>\$ 97,096,809</u>	
Net interest income		<u>\$ 11,122,324</u>		<u>\$ 10,967,281</u>
	2018		2017	
	Average Yield		Average Yield	
Yield on loans	5.08%		4.71%	
Cost of interest-bearing liabilities	2.62%		2.13%	
Interest rate spread	2.46%		2.58%	
Net interest income as a percentage of average earning assets	2.99%		3.00%	

	Three months ended:		
	September 30, 2018 vs. September 30, 2017		
	Increase (decrease) due to		
	Volume	Rate	Total
Interest income - loans	\$ 301,368	\$ 1,387,319	\$ 1,688,687
Interest expense	86,212	1,447,420	1,533,632
Net interest income	<u>\$ 215,156</u>	<u>\$ (60,101)</u>	<u>\$ 155,055</u>

Interest income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, increased by \$650,010 and \$1,688,687, or 11.1 and 9.8 percent respectively, from the same period of 2017, primarily due to increases in yields on earning assets and an increase in average loan volume. Interest expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, increased by \$604,269 and \$1,533,632, or 27.2 and 24.5 percent, from the same period of 2017 due to an increase in interest rates offset by an increase in average debt volume. Average loan volume for the third quarter of 2018 was \$497,598,596, compared to \$490,194,588 in the third quarter of 2017. The average net interest rate spread on the loan portfolio for the third quarter of 2018 was 2.46 percent, compared to 2.58 percent in the third quarter of 2017.

The Association's return on average assets for the nine months ended September 30, 2018, was 1.75 percent compared to 1.91 percent for the same period in 2017. The Association's return on average equity for the nine months ended September 30, 2018, was 8.12 percent, compared to 8.98 percent for the same period in 2017.

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	\$ 403,923,023	\$ 394,242,092
Accrued interest on note payable	934,157	779,048
Total	<u>\$ 404,857,180</u>	<u>\$ 395,021,140</u>

The Association operates under a general financing agreement (GFA) with the Bank. The current GFA is effective through September 30, 2019. The primary source of liquidity and funding for the Association is a direct loan from the Bank. The outstanding balance of \$403,923,023 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 2.83 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 general financing agreement. The increase in note payable to the Bank and related accrued interest payable since December 31, 2017, is due to an increase in the loan portfolio. The Association's own funds, which represent the amount of the Association's loan portfolio funded by the Association's equity, were \$98,375,695 at September 30, 2018. The maximum amount the Association may borrow from the Bank as of September 30, 2018, was \$508,456,000 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, 2019, unless sooner terminated by the Bank upon the occurrence of an event of default, or by the Association, in the event of a breach of this agreement by the Bank, upon giving the Bank 30 calendar days' prior written notice, or in all other circumstances, upon giving the Bank 120 days' prior written notice.

Capital Resources:

The Association's capital position increased by \$6,720,035 at September 30, 2018, compared to December 31, 2017. The Association's debt as a percentage of members' equity was 3.59:1 as of September 30, 2018, compared to 3.78:1 as of December 31, 2017.

Farm Credit Administration regulations require 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 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 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 Association is evaluating the impact of adoption on its financial condition and results of operations.

In January 2016, the FASB issued guidance entitled “Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Liabilities.” 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 became 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 Central Texas Farm Credit, 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 fcdb@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 Central Texas Farm Credit, ACA, 1026 Early Boulevard, Early, Texas 76802 or calling (325) 643-5563. The annual and quarterly stockholder reports for the Association are also available on its website at www.centraltexasfarmcredit.com. Copies of the Association’s quarterly stockholder reports can also be requested by e-mailing Keith.Prater@farmcreditbank.com.

CENTRAL TEXAS FARM CREDIT, ACA

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

	September 30, 2018 (unaudited)	December 31, 2017
<u>ASSETS</u>		
Cash	\$ 11,112	\$ 9,872
Loans	504,067,921	496,045,375
Less: allowance for loan losses	956,316	1,288,981
Net loans	<u>503,111,605</u>	<u>494,756,394</u>
Accrued interest receivable	6,260,845	4,896,672
Investment in and receivable from the Farm Credit Bank of Texas:		
Capital stock	7,846,940	7,846,940
Other	483,830	1,175,607
Premises and equipment, net	3,640,869	3,747,632
Other assets	1,320,154	225,878
Total assets	<u><u>\$ 522,675,355</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 512,658,995</u></u>
<u>LIABILITIES</u>		
Note payable to the Farm Credit Bank of Texas	\$ 403,923,023	\$ 394,242,092
Accrued interest payable	934,157	779,048
Drafts outstanding	39,240	6,343
Dividends payable	-	6,300,000
Other liabilities	3,795,400	4,068,012
Total liabilities	<u>408,691,820</u>	<u>405,395,495</u>
<u>MEMBERS' EQUITY</u>		
Capital stock and participation certificates	2,265,105	2,305,685
Unallocated retained earnings	112,096,153	105,344,781
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(377,723)	(386,966)
Total members' equity	<u>113,983,535</u>	<u>107,263,500</u>
Total liabilities and members' equity	<u><u>\$ 522,675,355</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 512,658,995</u></u>

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

CENTRAL TEXAS FARM CREDIT, ACA

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(unaudited)

	Quarter Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
<u>INTEREST INCOME</u>				
Loans	\$ 6,529,721	\$ 5,879,711	\$ 18,912,137	\$ 17,223,450
<u>INTEREST EXPENSE</u>				
Note payable to the Farm Credit Bank of Texas	2,827,860	2,223,591	7,789,813	6,256,181
Net interest income	3,701,861	3,656,120	11,122,324	10,967,269
<u>PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES</u>				
	933,954	33,464	605,911	189,845
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	2,767,907	3,622,656	10,516,413	10,777,424
<u>NONINTEREST INCOME</u>				
Income from the Farm Credit Bank of Texas:				
Patronage income	438,176	338,071	1,167,154	1,004,792
Loan fees	31,636	34,725	95,597	101,491
Financially related services income	914	725	5,268	5,032
Gain (loss) on sale of premises and equipment, net	(279)	-	(279)	-
Other noninterest income	500	2,041	310,854	20,270
Total noninterest income	470,947	375,562	1,578,594	1,131,585
<u>NONINTEREST EXPENSES</u>				
Salaries and employee benefits	1,046,527	911,080	3,109,659	2,824,992
Directors' expense	47,970	37,091	112,101	116,675
Purchased services	55,732	35,893	183,436	185,215
Travel	56,777	61,381	174,825	159,185
Occupancy and equipment	81,685	91,716	271,710	273,436
Communications	29,313	29,453	88,341	87,837
Advertising	32,161	32,203	125,886	103,439
Public and member relations	150,163	106,628	320,920	278,215
Supervisory and exam expense	54,392	-	154,179	94,768
Insurance Fund premiums	84,689	137,780	250,084	450,138
Loss on sale of premises and equipment, net	-	-	-	135
Other noninterest expense	111,896	44,444	552,494	120,554
Total noninterest expenses	1,751,305	1,487,669	5,343,635	4,694,589
NET INCOME	1,487,549	2,510,549	6,751,372	7,214,420
Other comprehensive income:				
Change in postretirement benefit plans	3,081	(3,695)	9,243	(11,084)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	\$ 1,490,630	\$ 2,506,854	\$ 6,760,615	\$ 7,203,336

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

CENTRAL TEXAS FARM CREDIT, ACA

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN MEMBERS' EQUITY

(unaudited)

	<u>Capital Stock/ Participation Certificates</u>	<u>Retained Earnings Unallocated</u>	<u>Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)</u>	<u>Total Members' Equity</u>
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$ 2,283,345	\$ 101,740,850	\$ (188,571)	\$ 103,835,624
Comprehensive income	-	7,214,420	(11,084)	7,203,336
Capital stock/participation certificates and allocated retained earnings issued	274,615	-	-	274,615
Capital stock/participation certificates and allocated retained earnings retired	-	-	-	-
Capital stock/participation certificates and allocated retained earnings	(254,110)	-	-	(254,110)
Balance at September 30, 2017	<u>\$ 2,303,850</u>	<u>\$ 108,955,270</u>	<u>\$ (199,655)</u>	<u>\$ 111,059,465</u>
Balance at December 31, 2017	\$ 2,305,685	\$ 105,344,781	\$ (386,966)	\$ 107,263,500
Comprehensive income	-	6,751,372	9,243	6,760,615
Capital stock/participation certificates and allocated retained earnings issued	210,405	-	-	210,405
Capital stock/participation certificates and allocated retained earnings retired	(250,985)	-	-	(250,985)
Capital stock/participation certificates and allocated retained earnings	-	-	-	-
Balance at September 30, 2018	<u>\$ 2,265,105</u>	<u>\$ 112,096,153</u>	<u>\$ (377,723)</u>	<u>\$ 113,983,535</u>

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

CENTRAL TEXAS FARM CREDIT, ACA
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

NOTE 1 — ORGANIZATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

The Central Texas Farm Credit, 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 counties of Brown, Callahan, Coke, Coleman, Comanche, Concho, Haskell, Irion, Jones, Knox, McCulloch, Menard, Mills, Reagan, San Saba, Sterling, and Tom Green. 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 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 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 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 Association is evaluating the impact of adoption on its financial condition and results of operations.

In January 2016, the FASB issued guidance entitled "Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Liabilities." This guidance affects, among other things, the presentation and disclosure requirements for financial instruments. For public entities, the guidance eliminates the requirement to disclose the methods and significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value of financial instruments carried at amortized cost. This guidance became 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 March 31, 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	\$ 350,598,828	\$ 346,406,190
Production and intermediate term	70,911,072	67,896,084
Agribusiness:		
Processing and marketing	44,454,781	41,149,234
Farm-related business	13,953,468	13,902,709
Loans to cooperatives	3,515,132	3,346,691
Communication	10,376,331	10,566,486
Energy	9,296,109	11,426,977
Rural residential real estate	927,218	1,313,107
Water and waste water	34,982	37,897
Total	\$ 504,067,921	\$ 496,045,375

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
	Agribusiness	\$ 48,027,797	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 48,027,797
Production and intermediate term	12,898,409	5,944,137	-	-	12,898,409	5,944,137
Communication	10,376,331	-	-	-	10,376,331	-
Energy	9,296,109	-	-	-	9,296,109	-
Real estate mortgage	6,729,063	12,260,677	-	-	6,729,063	12,260,677
Total	\$ 87,327,709	\$ 18,204,814	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 87,327,709	\$ 18,204,814

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. The Association recorded ACPs of \$12,092 at September 30, 2018, and none at December 31, 2017.

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	\$ 2,015,486	\$ 2,306,340
Production and intermediate term	<u>1,006,983</u>	<u>1,988,401</u>
Total nonperforming assets	<u><u>\$ 3,022,469</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 4,294,741</u></u>

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	97.3 %	98.0 %
OAEM	1.6	0.7
Substandard/doubtful	1.1	1.3
	100.0	100.0
Production and intermediate term		
Acceptable	90.9	87.0
OAEM	7.2	8.6
Substandard/doubtful	1.9	4.4
	100.0	100.0
Agribusiness		
Acceptable	100.0	95.1
OAEM	-	4.9
Substandard/doubtful	-	-
	100.0	100.0
Energy and water/waste water		
Acceptable	90.0	78.0
OAEM	10.0	9.0
Substandard/doubtful	-	13.0
	100.0	100.0
Communication		
Acceptable	100.0	100.0
OAEM	-	-
Substandard/doubtful	-	-
	100.0	100.0
Rural residential real estate		
Acceptable	100.0	100.0
OAEM	-	-
Substandard/doubtful	-	-
	100.0	100.0
Total loans		
Acceptable	96.7	95.7
OAEM	2.3	2.5
Substandard/doubtful	1.0	1.8
	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	\$ 2,267,751	\$ 1,597,191	\$ 3,864,942	\$ 351,870,108	\$ 355,735,050	\$ -
Production and intermediate term	520,436	791,942	1,312,378	70,555,804	71,868,182	-
Processing and marketing	-	-	-	44,536,792	44,536,792	-
Farm-related business	-	-	-	14,010,392	14,010,392	-
Communication	-	-	-	10,381,276	10,381,276	-
Energy	-	-	-	9,313,073	9,313,073	-
Loans to cooperatives	-	-	-	3,516,578	3,516,578	-
Rural residential real estate	-	-	-	931,069	931,069	-
Water and waste water	-	-	-	36,354	36,354	-
Total	\$ 2,788,187	\$ 2,389,133	\$ 5,177,320	\$ 505,151,446	\$ 510,328,766	\$ -
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	\$ 1,010,918	\$ 857,450	\$ 1,868,368	\$ 348,456,355	\$ 350,324,723	\$ -
Production and intermediate term	848,986	-	848,986	67,869,247	68,718,233	-
Processing and marketing	-	-	-	41,205,238	41,205,238	-
Farm-related business	-	-	-	13,955,998	13,955,998	-
Communication	-	-	-	10,590,656	10,590,656	-
Energy	-	-	-	11,442,153	11,442,153	-
Loans to cooperatives	-	-	-	3,347,965	3,347,965	-
Rural residential real estate	-	-	-	1,317,656	1,317,656	-
Water and waste water	-	-	-	39,425	39,425	-
Total	\$ 1,859,904	\$ 857,450	\$ 2,717,354	\$ 498,224,693	\$ 500,942,047	\$ -

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 Association did not have any troubled debt restructured loans. In restructuring where principal is forgiven, the amount of 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).

The predominant form of concession for troubled debt restructuring is extension of the term. Other types of modifications include 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:

	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	\$ 248,842	\$ 248,949	\$ 15,526	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Production and intermediate term	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy and water/waste water	-	-	66,667	-	-	-
Total	\$ 248,842	\$ 248,949	\$ 82,193	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Impaired loans with no related allowance for credit losses:						
Real estate mortgage	\$1,766,644	\$ 1,773,244	\$ -	\$ 2,306,340	\$ 2,358,956	\$ -
Production and intermediate term	1,006,983	2,999,612	-	1,988,401	3,018,275	-
Energy and water/waste water	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$2,773,627	\$ 4,772,856	\$ -	\$ 4,294,741	\$ 5,377,231	\$ -
Total impaired loans:						
Real estate mortgage	\$2,015,486	\$ 2,022,193	\$ 15,526	\$ 2,306,340	\$ 2,358,956	\$ -
Production and intermediate term	1,006,983	2,999,612	-	1,988,401	3,018,275	-
Energy and water/waste water	-	-	66,667	-	-	-
Total	\$3,022,469	\$ 5,021,805	\$ 82,193	\$ 4,294,741	\$ 5,377,231	\$ -

^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	\$ 248,842	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 250,891	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Production and intermediate term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy and water/waste water	-	-	-	-	1,817	78	-	-
Total	\$ 248,842	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 252,708	\$ 78	\$ -	\$ -
Impaired loans with no related allowance for credit losses:								
Real estate mortgage	\$1,115,868	\$ 10,179	\$1,812,401	\$ -	\$1,131,392	\$ 16,302	\$1,262,098	\$ 8,159
Production and intermediate term	1,709,924	2,250	1,471,805	-	1,800,804	6	1,403,426	-
Energy and water/waste water	-	-	-	-	187,363	7,289	-	-
Total	\$2,825,792	\$ 12,429	\$3,284,206	\$ -	\$3,119,559	\$ 23,597	\$2,665,524	\$ 8,159
Total impaired loans:								
Real estate mortgage	\$1,364,710	\$ 10,179	\$1,812,401	\$ -	\$1,382,283	\$ 16,302	\$1,262,098	\$ 8,159
Production and intermediate term	1,709,924	2,250	1,471,805	-	1,800,804	6	1,403,426	-
Energy and water/waste water	-	-	-	-	189,180	7,367	-	-
Total	\$3,074,634	\$ 12,429	\$3,284,206	\$ -	\$3,372,267	\$ 23,675	\$2,665,524	\$ 8,159

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	Total
Allowance for Credit Losses:							
Balance at June 30, 2018	\$ 252,394	\$ 353,904	\$ 221,683	\$ 49,374	\$ 80,560	\$ 1,255	\$ 959,170
Charge-offs	-	(962,756)	-	-	-	-	(962,756)
Recoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for loan losses	27,196	941,698	(22,992)	(4,022)	(7,694)	(232)	933,954
Other	19	21,480	3,719	216	451	63	25,948
Balance at September 30, 2018	<u>\$ 279,609</u>	<u>\$ 354,326</u>	<u>\$ 202,410</u>	<u>\$ 45,568</u>	<u>\$ 73,317</u>	<u>\$ 1,086</u>	<u>\$ 956,316</u>
Balance at December 31, 2017	\$ 252,274	\$ 414,969	\$ 256,914	\$ 51,606	\$ 312,302	\$ 916	\$ 1,288,981
Charge-offs	-	(980,748)	-	-	-	-	(980,748)
Recoveries	52,508	17,992	-	-	-	-	70,500
Provision for loan losses	(25,158)	916,490	(84,318)	(6,488)	(194,224)	(391)	605,911
Other	(15)	(14,377)	29,814	450	(44,761)	561	(28,328)
Balance at September 30, 2018	<u>\$ 279,609</u>	<u>\$ 354,326</u>	<u>\$ 202,410</u>	<u>\$ 45,568</u>	<u>\$ 73,317</u>	<u>\$ 1,086</u>	<u>\$ 956,316</u>
Ending Balance:							
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 15,526	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 66,667	\$ -	\$ 82,193
Collectively evaluated for impairment	264,083	354,326	202,410	45,568	6,650	1,086	874,123
Balance at September 30, 2018	<u>\$ 279,609</u>	<u>\$ 354,326</u>	<u>\$ 202,410</u>	<u>\$ 45,568</u>	<u>\$ 73,317</u>	<u>\$ 1,086</u>	<u>\$ 956,316</u>
Balance at June 30, 2017	\$ 242,375	\$ 299,744	\$ 235,598	\$ 63,762	\$ 328,967	\$ 657	\$ 1,171,103
Charge-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for loan losses	(22,654)	44,797	19,908	(1,075)	(7,570)	58	33,464
Other	(927)	17,571	(24,326)	54	1,814	122	(5,692)
Balance at September 30, 2017	<u>\$ 218,794</u>	<u>\$ 362,112</u>	<u>\$ 231,180</u>	<u>\$ 62,741</u>	<u>\$ 323,211</u>	<u>\$ 837</u>	<u>\$ 1,198,875</u>
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$ 197,602	\$ 337,170	\$ 246,053	\$ 110,077	\$ 176,128	\$ 371	\$ 1,067,401
Charge-offs	(52,508)	-	-	-	-	-	(52,508)
Recoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for loan losses	74,589	6,793	(317)	(56,328)	164,044	1,064	189,845
Other	(889)	18,149	(14,556)	8,992	(16,961)	(598)	(5,863)
Balance at September 30, 2017	<u>\$ 218,794</u>	<u>\$ 362,112</u>	<u>\$ 231,180</u>	<u>\$ 62,741</u>	<u>\$ 323,211</u>	<u>\$ 837</u>	<u>\$ 1,198,875</u>
Ending Balance:							
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Collectively evaluated for impairment	218,794	362,112	231,180	62,741	323,211	837	1,198,875
Balance at September 30, 2017	<u>\$ 218,794</u>	<u>\$ 362,112</u>	<u>\$ 231,180</u>	<u>\$ 62,741</u>	<u>\$ 323,211</u>	<u>\$ 837</u>	<u>\$ 1,198,875</u>

	Real Estate Mortgage	Production and Intermediate Term	Agribusiness	Communications	Energy and Water/Waste Water	Rural Residential Real Estate	Total
Recorded Investments							
in Loans Outstanding:							
Ending Balance at							
September 30, 2018	\$355,738,266	\$ 71,868,182	\$ 62,063,762	\$ 10,381,276	\$ 9,349,427	\$ 931,069	\$510,331,982
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 2,015,486	\$ 1,006,983	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,022,469
Collectively evaluated for impairment	\$353,722,780	\$ 70,861,199	\$ 62,063,762	\$ 10,381,276	\$ 9,349,427	\$ 931,069	\$507,309,513
Ending Balance at							
September 30, 2017	\$347,702,323	\$ 65,643,708	\$ 55,171,321	\$ 13,929,439	\$ 11,731,811	\$1,287,331	\$495,465,933
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 1,805,150	\$ 1,598,194	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,403,344
Collectively evaluated for impairment	\$345,897,173	\$ 64,045,514	\$ 55,171,321	\$ 13,929,439	\$ 11,731,811	\$1,287,331	\$492,062,589

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.

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 September, 2018, the Association exceeded all regulatory capital requirements.

Regulatory Capitalization Requirements

Risk-adjusted:	Regulatory Conservation			As of September 30, 2018
	Minimums	Buffer	Total	
Common equity tier 1 ratio	4.50%	2.50%	7.00%	19.41%
Tier 1 capital ratio	6.00%	2.50%	8.50%	19.41%
Total capital ratio	8.00%	2.50%	10.50%	19.63%
Permanent capital ratio	7.00%	0.00%	7.00%	19.44%
Non-risk-adjusted:				
Tier 1 leverage ratio	4.00%	1.00%	5.00%	20.63%
UREE leverage ratio	1.50%	0.00%	1.50%	21.72%

(dollars in thousands)	Common equity tier 1 ratio	Tier 1 capital ratio	Total capital ratio	Permanent capital ratio
Numerator:				
Unallocated retained earnings	111,126,577	111,126,577	111,126,577	111,126,577
Paid-in capital	-	-	-	-
Common Cooperative Equities:				
Statutory minimum purchased borrower stock	2,276,140	2,276,140	2,276,140	2,276,140
Allowance for loan losses and reserve for credit losses subject to certain limitations			1,170,557	
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:				
Amount of allocated investments in other System institutions	(7,846,940)	(7,846,940)	(7,846,940)	(7,846,940)
	<u>105,555,777</u>	<u>105,555,777</u>	<u>106,726,334</u>	<u>105,555,777</u>
Denominator:				
Risk-adjusted assets excluding allowance	551,649,929	551,649,929	551,649,929	551,649,929
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:				
Regulatory deductions included in total capital	(7,846,940)	(7,846,940)	(7,846,940)	(7,846,940)
Allowance for loan losses				(937,931)
	<u>543,802,989</u>	<u>543,802,989</u>	<u>543,802,989</u>	<u>542,865,058</u>

(dollars in thousands)	Tier 1 leverage ratio	UREE leverage ratio
Numerator:		
Unallocated retained earnings	111,126,577	111,126,577
Common Cooperative Equities:		
Statutory minimum purchased borrower stock	2,276,140	-
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:		
Amount of allocated investments in other System institutions	(7,846,940)	-
	<u>105,555,777</u>	<u>111,126,577</u>
Denominator:		
Total Assets	522,293,365	522,293,365
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:		
Regulatory deductions included in tier 1 capital	(10,745,865)	(10,745,865)
	<u>511,547,500</u>	<u>511,547,500</u>

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

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Net of Tax
September 30, 2018	
Nonpension postretirement benefits	\$ (377,723)
Total	<u>\$ (377,723)</u>
September 30, 2017	
Nonpension postretirement benefits	\$ (199,655)
Total	<u>\$ (199,655)</u>

The Association's accumulated other comprehensive loss relates entirely to its nonpension other postretirement benefits. Amortization of prior credits cost and of actuarial 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 three months ended September 30:

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Accumulated other comprehensive loss at January 1	\$(386,966)	\$(188,571)
Amortization of prior credit included in salaries and employee benefits	(10,123)	(13,490)
Amortization of actuarial loss included in salaries and employee benefits	<u>19,366</u>	<u>2,406</u>
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	<u>9,243</u>	<u>(11,084)</u>
Accumulated other comprehensive loss at September 30	<u><u>\$(377,723)</u></u>	<u><u>\$(199,655)</u></u>

NOTE 4 — INCOME TAXES:

Central Texas Farm Credit, 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. Central Texas Farm Credit, ACA operates as a cooperative that qualifies for tax treatment under Subchapter T of the Internal Revenue Code. Accordingly, under specified conditions, Central Texas Farm Credit, 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.

There were no assets and no liabilities measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis as of September 30, 2018, or at December 31, 2017.

Valuation Techniques

As more fully discussed in Note 2 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.

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 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.

NOTE 6 — 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 September 30:

Nine months ended September 30 :

	Other Benefits	
	2018	2017
Service cost	\$ 39,092	\$ 38,672
Interest cost	67,759	67,864
Amortization of prior credits costs	(10,123)	(13,490)
Amortization of net actuarial loss	19,366	2,406
Net periodic benefit cost	<u>\$ 116,094</u>	<u>\$ 95,452</u>

The Association's liability for the unfunded accumulated obligation for these benefits at September 30, 2018, was \$2,348,954 and is included in "Other Liabilities" in the balance sheet.

The structure of the District's defined benefit pension plan is characterized as multiemployer since the assets, liabilities and cost of the plan are not segregated or separately accounted for by participating employers (Bank and Associations). The Association recognizes its amortized annual contributions to the plan as an expense. As of September 30, 2018, \$322,432 of contributions have been made. The Association presently anticipates contributing an additional \$107,476 to fund the defined benefit pension plan in 2017 for a total of \$429,908.

NOTE 7 — COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES:

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

NOTE 8 — SUBSEQUENT EVENTS:

The Association has evaluated subsequent events through October 31, 2018, which is the date the financial statements were issued. There are no other significant events requiring disclosure as of October 31, 2018.