
River Valley AgCredit, ACA

SECOND QUARTER 2016

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CERTIFICATION

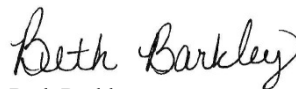
The undersigned certify that we have reviewed the June 30, 2016 quarterly report of River Valley AgCredit, ACA, that the report has been prepared under the oversight of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors and in accordance with all applicable statutory or regulatory requirements, and that the information contained herein is true, accurate, and complete to the best of our knowledge and belief.



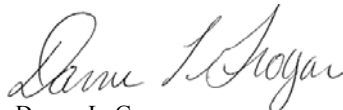
Kyle M. Yancey
Chief Executive Officer
of River Valley AgCredit, ACA



David L. Richesin
Chairman of the Board
of River Valley AgCredit, ACA



Beth Barkley
Chief Financial Officer
of River Valley AgCredit, ACA



Darren L. Grogan
Member of the Board of Directors
Chairman of the Audit Committee
of River Valley AgCredit, ACA

August 8, 2016

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The Association's principal executives and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, are responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Association's Consolidated Financial Statements. For purposes of this report, "internal control over financial reporting" is defined as a process designed by, or under the supervision of the Association's principal executives and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by its Board of Directors, management and other personnel. This process provides reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting information and the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

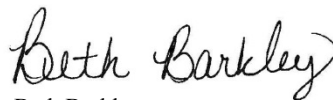
Internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that: (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Association, (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial information in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and that receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Association, and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Association's assets that could have a material effect on its Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Association's management has completed an assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2016. In making the assessment, management used the framework in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)*, promulgated by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, commonly referred to as the "COSO" criteria.

Based on the assessment performed, the Association's management concluded that as of June 30, 2016, the internal control over financial reporting was effective based upon the COSO criteria. Additionally, based on this assessment, the Association's management determined that there were no material weaknesses in the internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2016.



Kyle M. Yancey
Chief Executive Officer
of River Valley AgCredit, ACA



Beth Barkley
Chief Financial Officer
of River Valley AgCredit, ACA

August 8, 2016

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

(dollars in thousands)

The following commentary reviews the financial condition and results of operations of River Valley AgCredit, ACA (Association) for the period ended June 30, 2016. These comments should be read in conjunction with the accompanying consolidated financial statements, notes to the consolidated financial statements, and the 2015 Annual Report. The accompanying consolidated financial statements were prepared under the oversight of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.

LOAN PORTFOLIO

The Association provides funds to farmers, rural homeowners and farm-related businesses for financing of short and intermediate-term loans and long-term real estate mortgage loans. The Association's loan portfolio is diversified over a range of agricultural commodities including corn, soybeans, poultry, and tobacco. Farm size varies and many of the borrowers in the region have diversified farming operations. This factor, along with the numerous opportunities for non-farm income in the area, somewhat reduces the level of dependency on any single commodity.

The gross loan volume of the Association as of June 30, 2016, was \$468,729 as compared to \$491,025 at December 31, 2015, a decrease of \$22,296. Net loans outstanding at June 30, 2016, were \$462,706 as compared to \$484,969 at December 31, 2015. Net loans accounted for 95.10 percent of total assets at June 30, 2016, as compared to 94.12 percent of total assets at December 31, 2015. The decrease in gross and net loan volume during the reporting period is primarily attributable to the seasonal paydowns on operating loans.

There is an inherent risk in the extension of any type of credit. Portfolio credit quality continues to be maintained at an acceptable level and credit administration remains satisfactory. Nonaccrual loans increased from \$6,553 at December 31, 2015, to \$6,794 at June 30, 2016. This increase is primarily the result of three entities transferring to nonaccrual.

Other property owned (OPO) consists primarily of assets once held as loan collateral that were acquired through foreclosure or deeded to the Association (or a lender group) in satisfaction of secured loans. Traditionally, OPO is primarily in the form of real estate. However, it can also include equipment and equity interests in companies or partnerships. The Association's

ownership interest in certain properties is primarily in the form of a limited liability company (LLC) equity. OPO totaled \$784 at June 30, 2016, compared to \$892 December 31, 2015.

Association management maintains an allowance for loan losses in an amount considered sufficient to absorb possible losses in the loan portfolio based on current and expected future conditions. The allowance for loan losses at June 30, 2016, was \$6,023 compared to \$6,056 at December 31, 2015, and was considered by management to be adequate to cover probable losses. The decrease of \$33 in the allowance for loan losses was primarily the result of charge-offs.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

For the three months ended June 30, 2016

Net income for the three months ended June 30, 2016, totaled \$1,579 as compared to \$1,498 for the same period in 2015, an increase of \$81. Net interest income decreased \$133 for the three months ended June 30, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. This decrease is attributed primarily to an increase in interest expense.

Noninterest income for the three months ended June 30, 2016, totaled \$1,049 as compared to \$1,140 for the same period in 2015, a decrease of \$91. This is attributed to a decrease of \$55 in financially related services, \$28 in fee income, \$11 in gains on sale of rural home loans, and \$10 in patronage refunds from other farm credit institutions, offset by a gain on sale of premises and equipment of \$10 compared to a loss of \$3 the previous year.

Noninterest expense for the three months ended June 30, 2016, totaled \$2,662 as compared to \$2,880 for the same period in 2015, a decrease of \$218. This decrease is attributed to a decrease of \$176 in salary and employee benefits, \$56 in other operating expenses, and a gain on OPO of \$11 compared to a loss of \$2 the previous year. It is offset by an increase in insurance fund premiums of \$22 and \$5 in occupancy and equipment.

For the six months ended June 30, 2016

Net income for the six months ended June 30, 2016, totaled \$2,660, as compared to \$2,838 for the same period in 2015. Net interest income decreased \$272 for the six months ended June 30, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. This decrease in net interest income is attributed primarily to an increase in interest expense.

Noninterest income for the six months ended June 30, 2016, totaled \$2,191, as compared to \$2,231 for the same period of 2015, a decrease of \$40. The decrease is primarily the result of a decrease of \$116 in financially related service fees, \$16 in sale of rural home loans, \$12 in patronage refund, and \$2 in other noninterest income, partially offset by an increase of \$19 in loan fees, and a \$32 gain on sales of premises and equipment compared to a loss of \$55 in the previous year.

Noninterest expense for the six months ended June 30, 2016, decreased \$320 compared to the same period of 2015. The primary reason for the decrease is a reduction in general operating expenses including salaries and benefits.

For the six months ending June 30, 2016, the Association recorded \$256 of insurance premiums as compared to \$210 in 2015, from the Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation (FCSIC), which insures the System's debt obligations. The amount is reflected in Noninterest Expenses on the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Nonaccrual income was \$5 for the six months ended June 30, 2016, as compared to \$59 for the same period in 2015. This decrease is mainly the result of a reduction in loan collections. The Association recorded a provision for loan losses of \$258 for the six months ended June 30, 2016, as compared to \$72 for the same period in 2015. The increase in provision for loan loss is attributed to charge-offs.

FUNDING SOURCES

The principal source of funds for the Association is the borrowing relationship established with AgFirst Farm Credit Bank (the Bank) through a General Financing Agreement. The General Financing Agreement utilizes the Association's credit and fiscal performance as criteria for establishing a line of credit on which the Association may draw funds. The Bank advances funds to the Association in the form of notes payable. The notes payable are segmented into variable rate and fixed rate sections. The variable rate note is utilized by the Association to fund variable rate loan advances and operating funds requirements. The fixed rate note is used specifically to fund fixed rate loan advances made by the Association. The total notes payable to the Bank at June 30, 2016, was \$385,197 compared to \$409,486 at December 31, 2015.

CAPITAL RESOURCES

Total members' equity at June 30, 2016, increased to \$89,410 from the December 31, 2015, total of \$89,214. The increase is primarily attributed to unallocated retained earnings. Total capital stock and participation certificates were \$4,413 on June 30, 2016, compared to \$4,541 on December 31, 2015.

Farm Credit Administration (FCA) regulations require all Farm Credit institutions to maintain minimum permanent capital, total surplus and core surplus ratios. These ratios are calculated by dividing the Association's permanent capital, total surplus and core surplus as defined in FCA regulations, by a risk-adjusted asset base. As of June 30, 2016, the Association's total surplus ratio and core surplus ratio were 19.06 percent and 17.44 percent, respectively, and the permanent capital ratio was 19.89 percent. The three ratios were well above the minimum regulatory ratios of 7.00 percent for permanent capital and total surplus ratios and 3.50 percent for the core surplus ratio.

REGULATORY MATTERS

On March 10, 2016, the FCA adopted a final regulation to modify the regulatory capital requirements for System banks and associations. The stated objectives of the rule are as follows:

- To modernize capital requirements while ensuring that institutions continue to hold sufficient regulatory capital to fulfill their mission as a government-sponsored enterprise,
- To ensure that the System's capital requirements are comparable to the Basel III framework and the standardized approach that the federal banking regulatory agencies have adopted, but also to ensure that the rules recognize the cooperative structure and the organization of the System,
- To make System regulatory capital requirements more transparent, and
- To meet the requirements of section 939A of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank Act).

The final rule will replace existing core surplus and total surplus requirements with Common Equity Tier 1, Tier 1 and Total Capital risk-based capital ratio requirements. The final rule will also replace the existing net collateral ratio with a Tier 1 Leverage ratio and is applicable to all banks and associations. The Permanent Capital Ratio will remain in effect with the final rule. The following sets forth the new regulatory capital ratios:

Ratio	Primary Components of Numerator	Denominator	Minimum Requirement	Minimum Requirement with Conservation Buffer
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) Capital	Unallocated retained earnings/surplus (URE), Common Stock (subject to certain conditions)	Risk-weighted assets	4.5%	7.0%
Tier 1 Capital	CET1 Capital, Non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock	Risk-weighted assets	6.0%	8.5%
Total Capital	Tier 1 Capital, Allowance for Loan Losses, other equity securities not included in Tier 1 Capital	Risk-weighted assets	8.0%	10.5%
Tier 1 Leverage	Tier 1 Capital (1.5% must be URE or URE equivalents)	Total assets	4.0%	5.0%

On July 28, 2016, the FCA published the final regulation in the Federal Register, and it is anticipated that the effective date of the new capital requirements will be January 1, 2017, with a three-year phase-in of the capital conservation buffer applied to the risk-adjusted capital ratios. District institutions are well-positioned to be in compliance with the new requirements at adoption.

On November 30, 2015, the FCA, along with four other federal agencies, published in the Federal Register a final rule to establish capital and margin requirements for covered swap entities as required by the Dodd-Frank Act. See below for further information regarding the Dodd-Frank Act.

On July 25, 2014, the FCA published a proposed rule in the Federal Register to revise the requirements governing the eligibility of investments for System banks and associations. The public comment period ended on October 23, 2014. The FCA expects to issue a final regulation in 2016. The stated objectives of the proposed rule are as follows:

- To strengthen the safety and soundness of System banks and associations,
- To ensure that System banks hold sufficient liquidity to continue operations and pay maturing obligations in the event of market disruption,
- To enhance the ability of the System banks to supply credit to agricultural and aquatic producers,
- To comply with the requirements of section 939A of the Dodd-Frank Act,
- To modernize the investment eligibility criteria for System banks, and
- To revise the investment regulation for System associations to improve their investment management practices so they are more resilient to risk.

FINANCIAL REGULATORY REFORM

See discussion of the Dodd-Frank Act in the Financial Regulatory Reform section of the Association's 2015 Annual Report.

RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Please refer to Note 1, "*Organization, Significant Accounting Policies, and Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements*", in the Notes to the Financial Statements, and the 2015 Annual Report to Shareholders for recently issued accounting pronouncements.

NOTE: Shareholder investment in the Association is materially affected by the financial condition and results of operations of AgFirst Farm Credit Bank. Copies of AgFirst's annual and quarterly reports are available upon request free of charge by calling 1-800-845-1745, ext. 2832, or writing Susanne Caughman, AgFirst Farm Credit Bank, P.O. Box 1499, Columbia, SC 29202. Information concerning AgFirst Farm Credit Bank can also be obtained at their website, www.agfirst.com. Copies of the Association's annual and quarterly reports are also available upon request free of charge by calling (270) 247-5613, writing Beth Barkley, Chief Financial Officer, River Valley AgCredit, ACA, P.O. Box 309, Mayfield, KY 42066, or accessing the website, www.rivervalleyagcredit.com. The Association prepares a quarterly report within 40 days after the end of each fiscal quarter, except that no report need be prepared for the fiscal quarter that coincides with the end of the fiscal year of the institution.

River Valley AgCredit, ACA

Consolidated Balance Sheets

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
	<i>(unaudited)</i>	<i>(audited)</i>
Assets		
Cash	\$ 708	\$ 2,358
Investment securities:		
Held to maturity (fair value of \$16 and \$21, respectively)	16	22
Loans	468,729	491,025
Allowance for loan losses	(6,023)	(6,056)
Net loans	462,706	484,969
Loans held for sale	584	214
Accrued interest receivable	5,178	5,214
Investments in other Farm Credit institutions	6,833	6,957
Premises and equipment, net	5,963	5,637
Other property owned	784	892
Accounts receivable	1,630	6,251
Other assets	2,136	2,745
Total assets	\$ 486,538	\$ 515,259
Liabilities		
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	\$ 385,197	\$ 409,486
Accrued interest payable	780	807
Patronage refunds payable	260	3,478
Accounts payable	590	475
Advanced conditional payments	3,625	4,624
Other liabilities	6,676	7,175
Total liabilities	397,128	426,045
Commitments and contingencies (Note 7)		
Members' Equity		
Capital stock and participation certificates	4,413	4,541
Additional paid-in-capital	15,817	15,817
Retained earnings		
Allocated	36,948	39,882
Unallocated	32,232	28,974
Total members' equity	89,410	89,214
Total liabilities and members' equity	\$ 486,538	\$ 515,259

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

River Valley AgCredit, ACA
Consolidated Statements of
Comprehensive Income

(unaudited)

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Interest Income				
Loans	\$ 5,502	\$ 5,521	\$ 11,071	\$ 11,108
Interest Expense				
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	2,325	2,210	4,681	4,441
Other	10	11	22	27
Total interest expense	<u>2,335</u>	<u>2,221</u>	<u>4,703</u>	<u>4,468</u>
Net interest income	3,167	3,300	6,368	6,640
Provision for (reversal of allowance for) loan losses	(25)	62	258	72
Net interest income after provision for (reversal of allowance for) loan losses	<u>3,192</u>	<u>3,238</u>	<u>6,110</u>	<u>6,568</u>
Noninterest Income				
Loan fees	139	167	295	276
Fees for financially related services	19	74	71	187
Patronage refunds from other Farm Credit institutions	807	817	1,659	1,671
Gains (losses) on sales of rural home loans, net	74	85	134	150
Gains (losses) on sales of premises and equipment, net	10	(3)	32	(55)
Other noninterest income	—	—	—	2
Total noninterest income	<u>1,049</u>	<u>1,140</u>	<u>2,191</u>	<u>2,231</u>
Noninterest Expense				
Salaries and employee benefits	1,862	2,038	3,921	4,163
Occupancy and equipment	139	134	281	288
Insurance Fund premiums	127	105	256	210
(Gains) losses on other property owned, net	(11)	2	16	8
Other operating expenses	545	601	1,167	1,292
Total noninterest expense	<u>2,662</u>	<u>2,880</u>	<u>5,641</u>	<u>5,961</u>
Net income	1,579	1,498	2,660	2,838
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—
Comprehensive income	<u>\$ 1,579</u>	<u>\$ 1,498</u>	<u>\$ 2,660</u>	<u>\$ 2,838</u>

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

River Valley AgCredit, ACA
Consolidated Statements of Changes in
Members' Equity

(unaudited)

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Capital Stock and Participation Certificates	Additional Paid-in-Capital	Retained Earnings		Total Members' Equity
			Allocated	Unallocated	
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ 4,872	\$ 15,817	\$ 38,301	\$ 27,689	\$ 86,679
Comprehensive income				2,838	2,838
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net	(72)				(72)
Retained earnings retired			(2,331)		(2,331)
Patronage distribution adjustment			612	(946)	(334)
Balance at June 30, 2015	\$ 4,800	\$ 15,817	\$ 36,582	\$ 29,581	\$ 86,780
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$ 4,541	\$ 15,817	\$ 39,882	\$ 28,974	\$ 89,214
Comprehensive income				2,660	2,660
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net	(128)				(128)
Retained earnings retired			(2,450)		(2,450)
Patronage distribution adjustment			(484)	598	114
Balance at June 30, 2016	\$ 4,413	\$ 15,817	\$ 36,948	\$ 32,232	\$ 89,410

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

River Valley AgCredit, ACA

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands, except as noted)
(unaudited)

Note 1 — Organization, Significant Accounting Policies, and Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

Organization

The accompanying financial statements include the accounts of River Valley AgCredit, ACA and its Production Credit Association (PCA) and Federal Land Credit Association (FLCA) subsidiaries (collectively, the Association). A description of the organization and operations, the significant accounting policies followed, and the financial condition and results of operations for the Association as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015, are contained in the 2015 Annual Report to Shareholders. These unaudited interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the latest Annual Report to Shareholders.

Basis of Presentation

In the opinion of management, the accompanying consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments necessary for a fair statement of results for the periods presented. These adjustments are of a normal recurring nature, unless otherwise disclosed.

Certain amounts in the prior period's consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation. Such reclassifications had no effect on the prior period net income or total capital as previously reported.

The results of any interim period are not necessarily indicative of those to be expected for a full year.

Significant Accounting Policies

The Association's accounting and reporting policies conform with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and practices in the financial services industry. To prepare the financial statements in conformity with GAAP, management must make estimates based on assumptions about future economic and market conditions (for example, unemployment, market liquidity, real estate prices, etc.) that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, income and expenses during the reporting period, and the related disclosures. Although these estimates contemplate current conditions and expectations of change in the future, it is reasonably possible that actual conditions may be different than anticipated, which could materially affect results of operations and financial condition.

Management has made significant estimates in several areas, including loans and allowance for loan losses (Note 2, *Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses*), investment securities and

other-than-temporary impairment (Note 3, *Investments*), and financial instruments (Note 5, *Fair Value Measurement*). Actual results could differ from those estimates.

For further details of significant accounting policies, see Note 2, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, from the latest Annual Report.

Accounting Standards Updates (ASUs) Issued During the Period

The following ASUs were issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) since the most recent Annual Report:

- In June, 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13 Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments. The Update improves financial reporting by requiring timelier recording of credit losses on financial instruments. It requires an organization to measure all expected credit losses for financial assets held at the reporting date. Financial institutions and other organizations will use forward-looking information to better estimate their credit losses. Many of the loss estimation techniques applied today will still be permitted, although the inputs to those techniques will change to reflect the full amount of expected credit losses. Organizations will continue to use judgment to determine which loss estimation method is appropriate for their circumstances. The ASU requires enhanced disclosures to help investors and other financial statement users better understand significant estimates and judgments used in estimating credit losses, as well as the credit quality and underwriting standards of an organization's portfolio. Additionally, the ASU amends the accounting for credit losses on available-for-sale debt securities and purchased financial assets with credit deterioration. The Update will take effect for U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) filers for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2019. For public companies that are not SEC filers, it will take effect for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020, and interim periods within those fiscal years. For all other organizations, the ASU will take effect for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020, and for interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021. Early application will be permitted for all organizations for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2018.

- In May, 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-12 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Narrow-Scope Improvements and Practical Expedients. The guidance addresses certain issues identified by the Transition Resource Group (TRG) in the guidance on assessing collectibility, presentation of sales taxes, noncash consideration, and completed contracts and contract modifications at transition. The effective date and transition requirements for the amendments in this Update are the same as the effective date and transition requirements for Topic 606 (and any other Topic amended by Update 2014-09).
- In April, 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-10 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Identifying Performance Obligations and Licensing. The Update clarifies the following two aspects of Topic 606: identifying performance obligations and the licensing implementation guidance, while retaining the related principles for those areas. The effective date and transition requirements for the amendments in this Update are the same as the effective date and transition requirements for Topic 606 (and any other Topic amended by Update 2014-09).
- In March, 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-08 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Principal versus Agent Considerations (Reporting Revenue Gross versus Net). The amendments clarify the implementation guidance on principal versus agent considerations. The effective date and transition requirements for the amendments in this Update are the same as the effective date and transition requirements for Topic 606 (and any other Topic amended by Update 2014-09).
- In March, 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-07 Investments – Equity Method and Joint Ventures (Topic 323): Simplifying the Transition to the Equity Method of Accounting. To simplify the accounting for equity method investments, the amendments in the Update eliminate the requirement that an entity retroactively adopt the equity method of accounting if an investment qualifies for use of the equity method as a result of an increase in the level of ownership or degree of influence. The amendments require that the equity method investor add the cost of acquiring the additional interest in the investee to the current basis of the investor's previously held interest and adopt the equity method of accounting as of the date the investment becomes qualified for equity method accounting. The guidance is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2016. Earlier application is permitted. The amendments should be applied prospectively upon their effective date to increases in the level of ownership interest or degree of influence that result in the adoption of the equity method.

ASUs Pending Effective Date

For a detailed description of the ASUs below, see the latest Annual Report.

Potential effects of ASUs issued in previous periods:

- 2016-02 Leases (Topic 842): In February, 2016, the FASB issued an update that requires organizations that lease assets to recognize on the balance sheet the assets and liabilities for the rights and obligations created by those leases. The Association is in the process of evaluating what effects the guidance may have on the statements of financial condition and results of operations.
- 2016-01 Financial Instruments – Overall (Subtopic 825-10) Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities: In January, 2016, the FASB issued an update that is intended to improve the recognition and measurement of financial instruments. The Association is in the process of evaluating what effects the guidance may have on the statements of financial condition and results of operations.
- 2015-14 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606) – Deferral of the Effective Date: In August, 2015, the FASB issued an update that defers by one year the effective date of ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers. The new ASU reflects decisions reached by the FASB at its meeting on July 9, 2015. The Association is in the process of evaluating what effects the guidance may have on the statements of financial condition and results of operations.

Accounting Standards Effective During the Period

There were no changes in the accounting principles applied from the latest Annual Report, other than any discussed below.

No recently adopted accounting guidance issued by the FASB had a significant effect on the current period reporting. See the most recent Annual Report for a detailed description of each of the standards below:

- 2015-07 Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Disclosure for Investments in Certain Entities That Calculate Net Asset Value per Share (or Its Equivalent) – The amendment was adopted prospectively. There were no changes to the Association's statements of financial condition or results of operations as a result of this guidance. See Note 5, *Fair Value Measurement*, for the disclosures required by this guidance.
- 2015-01 Income Statement – Extraordinary and Unusual Items (Subtopic 225-20): Simplifying Income Statement Presentation by Eliminating the Concept of Extraordinary Items – The amendment was adopted retrospectively. There were no changes to the

Association's statements of financial condition or results of operations as a result of this guidance.

- 2014-15 Income Statement – Presentation of Financial Statements – Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40): Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern: This amendment is effective for the annual reporting period ended December 31, 2016 and interim and annual periods thereafter. It may require additional disclosures but will not have a material impact on the Association's financial condition or results of operations.

Note 2 — Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses

The Association maintains an allowance for loan losses at a level considered adequate by management to provide for

probable and estimable losses inherent in the loan portfolio as of the report date. The allowance for loan losses is increased through provisions for loan losses and loan recoveries and is decreased through loan charge-offs and allowance reversals. A review of individual loans in each respective portfolio is performed periodically to determine the appropriateness of risk ratings and to ensure loss exposure to the Association has been identified. See Note 3, *Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses*, from the latest Annual Report for further discussion.

Credit risk arises from the potential inability of an obligor to meet its repayment obligation. The Association manages credit risk associated with lending activities through an assessment of the credit risk profile of an individual obligor. The Association sets its own underwriting standards and lending policies that provide direction to loan officers and are approved by the board of directors.

A summary of loans outstanding at period end follows:

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Real estate mortgage	\$ 208,205	\$ 215,002
Production and intermediate-term	202,395	215,664
Loans to cooperatives	3,298	2,902
Processing and marketing	2,911	5,695
Farm-related business	3,955	5,017
Rural residential real estate	18,545	17,222
Other (including Mission Related)	29,420	29,523
Total Loans	<u>\$ 468,729</u>	<u>\$ 491,025</u>

A substantial portion of the Association's lending activities is collateralized, and exposure to credit loss associated with lending activities is reduced accordingly.

The Association may purchase or sell participation interests with other parties in order to diversify risk, manage loan volume, and comply with Farm Credit Administration (FCA) regulations. The following tables present the principal balance of participation loans at periods ended:

	June 30, 2016							
	Within AgFirst District		Within Farm Credit System		Outside Farm Credit System		Total	
	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold
Real estate mortgage	\$ —	\$ 8,619	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 666	\$ —	\$ 9,285
Production and intermediate-term	5,073	5,362	—	—	—	1,069	5,073	6,431
Loans to cooperatives	1,960	—	—	—	1,341	—	3,301	—
Processing and marketing	2,920	—	—	—	—	—	2,920	—
Farm-related business	463	1,111	—	—	—	—	463	1,111
Rural residential real estate	—	204	—	—	—	—	—	204
Other (including Mission Related)	—	—	—	—	28,236	—	28,236	—
Total	<u>\$ 10,416</u>	<u>\$ 15,296</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 29,577</u>	<u>\$ 1,735</u>	<u>\$ 39,993</u>	<u>\$ 17,031</u>

	December 31, 2015							
	Within AgFirst District		Within Farm Credit System		Outside Farm Credit System		Total	
	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold
Real estate mortgage	\$ —	\$ 9,315	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,567	\$ 714	\$ 1,567	\$ 10,029
Production and intermediate-term	2,396	5,661	—	—	135	1,217	2,531	6,878
Loans to cooperatives	—	—	—	—	2,902	—	2,902	—
Processing and marketing	4,972	—	278	—	419	—	5,669	—
Farm-related business	2,260	296	—	—	—	—	2,260	296
Rural residential real estate	—	222	—	—	—	—	—	222
Other (including Mission Related)	—	—	—	—	28,254	—	28,254	—
Total	<u>\$ 9,628</u>	<u>\$ 15,494</u>	<u>\$ 278</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 33,277</u>	<u>\$ 1,931</u>	<u>\$ 43,183</u>	<u>\$ 17,425</u>

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

June 30, 2016				
	Due less than 1 year	Due 1 Through 5 years	Due after 5 years	Total
Real estate mortgage	\$ 1,562	\$ 16,324	\$ 190,318	\$ 208,204
Production and intermediate-term	85,135	70,414	46,846	202,395
Loans to cooperatives	-	3,298	-	3,298
Processing and marketing	-	1,789	1,123	2,912
Farm-related business	2,179	124	1,652	3,955
Rural residential real estate	1,656	2,428	14,461	18,545
Other (including Mission Related)	1	4,956	24,463	29,420
Total Loans	\$ 90,533	\$ 99,333	\$ 278,863	\$ 468,729
Percentage	19.32%	21.19%	59.49%	100.00%

The recorded investment in a receivable is the face amount increased or decreased by applicable accrued interest, unamortized premium, discount, finance charges, or acquisition costs and may also reflect a previous direct write-down of the investment.

The following table shows the recorded investment of loans, classified under the FCA Uniform Loan Classification System, as a percentage of the recorded investment of total loans by loan type as of:

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015		June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Real estate mortgage:			Farm-related business:		
Acceptable	92.55%	95.46%	Acceptable	67.94%	72.64%
OAEM	3.76	3.13	OAEM	-	-
Substandard/doubtful/loss	3.69	1.41	Substandard/doubtful/loss	32.06	27.36
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>		<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
Production and intermediate-term:			Rural residential real estate:		
Acceptable	90.57%	95.04%	Acceptable	96.61%	96.19%
OAEM	4.35	4.17	OAEM	0.27	0.40
Substandard/doubtful/loss	5.08	0.79	Substandard/doubtful/loss	3.12	3.41
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>		<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
Loans to cooperatives:			Other (including Mission Related)		
Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%	Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%
OAEM	-	-	OAEM	-	-
Substandard/doubtful/loss	-	-	Substandard/doubtful/loss	-	-
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>		<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
Processing and marketing:			Total Loans:		
Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%	Acceptable	92.21%	95.42%
OAEM	-	-	OAEM	3.56	3.22
Substandard/doubtful/loss	-	-	Substandard/doubtful/loss	4.23	1.36
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>		<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

The following tables provide an age analysis of the recorded investment of past due loans as of:

June 30, 2016						
	30 Through 89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Not Past Due or Less Than 30 Days Past Due	Total Loans	Recorded Investment 90 Days or More Past Due and Accruing Interest
Real estate mortgage	\$ 939	\$ 326	\$ 1,265	\$ 209,127	\$ 210,392	\$ -
Production and intermediate-term	2,001	1,683	3,684	201,313	204,997	-
Loans to cooperatives	-	-	-	3,315	3,315	-
Processing and marketing	-	-	-	2,914	2,914	-
Farm-related business	52	-	52	3,923	3,975	-
Rural residential real estate	400	64	464	18,160	18,624	-
Other (including Mission Related)	1,275	473	1,748	27,942	29,690	473
Total	\$ 4,667	\$ 2,546	\$ 7,213	\$ 466,694	\$ 473,907	\$ 473

December 31, 2015

	30 Through 89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Not Past Due or Less Than 30 Days Past Due	Total Loans	Recorded Investment 90 Days or More Past Due and Accruing Interest
Real estate mortgage	\$ 779	\$ 1,182	\$ 1,961	\$ 215,206	\$ 217,167	\$ -
Production and intermediate-term	813	1,287	2,100	216,276	218,376	-
Loans to cooperatives	-	-	-	2,937	2,937	-
Processing and marketing	-	-	-	5,734	5,734	-
Farm-related business	-	-	-	5,024	5,024	-
Rural residential real estate	340	68	408	16,869	17,277	-
Other (including Mission Related)	-	-	-	29,724	29,724	-
Total	1,932	2,537	4,469	491,770	496,239	-

Nonperforming assets (including the recorded investment for loans) and related credit quality statistics at period end were as follows:

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Nonaccrual loans:		
Real estate mortgage	\$ 3,214	\$ 2,828
Production and intermediate-term	2,029	2,086
Farm-related business	1,274	1,374
Rural residential real estate	277	265
Total	\$ 6,794	\$ 6,553
Accruing restructured loans:		
Real estate mortgage	\$ 1,960	\$ 2,136
Rural residential real estate	23	24
Total	\$ 1,983	\$ 2,160
Accruing loans 90 days or more past due:		
Other (including Mission Related)	473	-
Total	\$ 473	\$ -
Total nonperforming loans	\$ 9,250	\$ 8,713
Other property owned	784	892
Total nonperforming assets	\$ 10,034	\$ 9,605
Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans	1.45%	1.33%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of total loans and other property owned	2.14%	1.95%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of capital	11.22%	10.77%

The following table presents information related to the recorded investment of impaired loans at period end. Impaired loans are loans for which it is probable that all principal and interest will not be collected according to the contractual terms of the loan.

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Impaired nonaccrual loans:		
Current as to principal and interest	\$ 4,379	\$ 3,200
Past due	2,415	3,353
Total	6,794	6,553
Impaired accrual loans:		
Restructured	1,983	2,160
90 days or more past due	473	-
Total	2,456	2,160
Total impaired loans	\$ 9,250	\$ 8,713
Additional commitments to lend	\$ 8	\$ 7

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

	June 30, 2016			Quarter Ended June 30, 2016		Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	
	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized on Impaired Loans	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized on Impaired Loans
Impaired loans:							
With a related allowance for credit losses:							
Real estate mortgage	\$ 32	\$ 54	\$ 32	\$ 34	\$ –	\$ 31	\$ –
Production and intermediate-term	855	898	412	897	1	828	1
Rural residential real estate	61	97	11	63	–	59	–
Total	\$ 948	\$ 1,049	\$ 455	\$ 994	\$ 1	\$ 918	\$ 1
With no related allowance for credit losses:							
Real estate mortgage	\$ 5,142	\$ 5,218	\$ –	\$ 5,391	\$ 5	\$ 4,976	\$ 6
Production and intermediate-term	1,174	1,336	–	1,231	1	1,136	2
Farm-related business	1,274	1,328	–	1,336	1	1,233	2
Rural residential real estate	239	400	–	251	–	231	–
Other (including Mission Related)	473	419	–	496	1	457	1
Total	\$ 8,302	\$ 8,701	\$ –	\$ 8,705	\$ 8	\$ 8,033	\$ 11
Total:							
Real estate mortgage	\$ 5,174	\$ 5,272	\$ 32	\$ 5,425	\$ 5	\$ 5,007	\$ 6
Production and intermediate-term	2,029	2,234	412	2,128	2	1,964	3
Farm-related business	1,274	1,328	–	1,336	1	1,233	2
Rural residential real estate	300	497	11	314	–	290	–
Other (including Mission Related)	473	419	–	496	1	457	1
Total	\$ 9,250	\$ 9,750	\$ 455	\$ 9,699	\$ 9	\$ 8,951	\$ 12

	December 31, 2015			Year Ended December 31, 2015	
	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized on Impaired Loans
Impaired loans:					
With a related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 35	\$ 56	\$ 35	\$ 32	\$ 1
Production and intermediate-term	850	854	409	786	15
Rural residential real estate	64	101	24	60	1
Total	\$ 949	\$ 1,011	\$ 468	\$ 878	\$ 17
With no related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 4,929	\$ 4,873	\$ –	\$ 4,563	\$ 88
Production and intermediate-term	1,236	1,357	–	1,145	22
Farm-related business	1,374	1,390	–	1,272	24
Rural residential real estate	225	320	–	208	4
Total	\$ 7,764	\$ 7,940	\$ –	\$ 7,188	\$ 138
Total:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 4,964	\$ 4,929	\$ 35	\$ 4,595	\$ 89
Production and intermediate-term	2,086	2,211	409	1,931	37
Farm-related business	1,374	1,390	–	1,272	24
Rural residential real estate	289	421	24	268	5
Total	\$ 8,713	\$ 8,951	\$ 468	\$ 8,066	\$ 155

A summary of changes in the allowance for loan losses and recorded investment in loans for each reporting period follows. Prior to issuance of the Association's 2015 Annual Report, management identified errors in classification of the loan portfolio among the various FCA loan type categories that are used to report disaggregated loan information in footnote disclosures. As discussed in Note 3, *Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses*, of the Association's 2015 Annual Report, FCA loan type classifications prior to December 31, 2015 have been revised as necessary to reflect these loan type classifications, as adjusted. In the table below, activity for the quarter and six months ended June 30, 2015 is presented as revised.

	Real Estate Mortgage	Production and Intermediate- term	Agribusiness*	Rural Residential Real Estate	Other (including Mission Related)	Total
Activity related to the allowance for credit losses:						
Balance at March 31, 2016	\$ 2,399	\$ 3,410	\$ 76	\$ 174	\$ -	\$ 6,059
Charge-offs	-	(13)	-	-	-	(13)
Recoveries	-	2	-	-	-	2
Provision for loan losses	(123)	102	3	(7)	-	(25)
Balance at June 30, 2016	\$ 2,276	\$ 3,501	\$ 79	\$ 167	\$ -	\$ 6,023
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$ 2,400	\$ 3,394	\$ 76	\$ 186	\$ -	\$ 6,056
Charge-offs	(142)	(90)	-	(62)	-	(294)
Recoveries	-	3	-	-	-	3
Provision for loan losses	18	194	3	43	-	258
Balance at June 30, 2016	\$ 2,276	\$ 3,501	\$ 79	\$ 167	\$ -	\$ 6,023
Balance at March 31, 2015	\$ 2,385	\$ 2,659	\$ 870	\$ 132	\$ -	\$ 6,046
Charge-offs	(131)	(136)	-	(20)	-	(287)
Recoveries	13	8	-	1	-	22
Provision for loan losses	387	96	(474)	53	-	62
Balance at June 30, 2015	\$ 2,654	\$ 2,627	\$ 396	\$ 166	\$ -	\$ 5,843
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ 2,441	\$ 2,587	\$ 859	\$ 149	\$ 4	\$ 6,040
Charge-offs	(133)	(139)	-	(22)	-	(294)
Recoveries	13	11	-	1	-	25
Provision for loan losses	333	168	(463)	38	(4)	72
Balance at June 30, 2015	\$ 2,654	\$ 2,627	\$ 396	\$ 166	\$ -	\$ 5,843
Allowance on loans evaluated for impairment:						
Individually	\$ 32	\$ 412	\$ -	\$ 11	\$ -	\$ 455
Collectively	2,244	3,089	79	156	-	5,568
PCI**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at June 30, 2016	\$ 2,276	\$ 3,501	\$ 79	\$ 167	\$ -	\$ 6,023
Individually	\$ 35	\$ 409	\$ -	\$ 24	\$ -	\$ 468
Collectively	2,365	2,985	76	162	-	5,588
PCI**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$ 2,400	\$ 3,394	\$ 76	\$ 186	\$ -	\$ 6,056
Recorded investment in loans evaluated for impairment:						
Individually	\$ 5,019	\$ 2,029	\$ 1,274	\$ 260	\$ 473	\$ 9,055
Collectively	205,032	202,968	8,930	18,315	29,217	464,462
PCI**	341	-	-	49	-	390
Balance at June 30, 2016	\$ 210,392	\$ 204,997	\$ 10,204	\$ 18,624	\$ 29,690	\$ 473,907
Individually	\$ 4,807	\$ 2,086	\$ 1,374	\$ 243	\$ -	\$ 8,510
Collectively	212,013	216,290	12,321	16,977	29,724	487,325
PCI**	347	-	-	57	-	404
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$ 217,167	\$ 218,376	\$ 13,695	\$ 17,277	\$ 29,724	\$ 496,239

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

**Purchased credit impaired loans.

A restructuring of a debt constitutes a troubled debt restructuring (TDR) if the creditor for economic or legal reasons related to the debtor's financial difficulties grants a concession to the debtor that it would not otherwise consider. There were no new TDRs that occurred during the periods presented.

Interest concessions may include interest forgiveness and interest deferment. Principal concessions may include principal forgiveness, principal deferment, and maturity extension. Other concessions may include additional compensation received which might be in the form of cash or other assets.

There were no TDRs that occurred during the previous twelve months and for which there was a subsequent payment default during the periods presented. Payment default is defined as a payment that was thirty days or more past due.

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

	Total TDRs		Nonaccrual TDRs	
	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Real estate mortgage	\$ 3,967	\$ 4,377	\$ 2,007	\$ 2,241
Production and intermediate-term	512	592	512	592
Rural residential real estate	63	71	40	47
Total Loans	\$ 4,542	\$ 5,040	\$ 2,559	\$ 2,880
Additional commitments to lend	\$ -	\$ -		

The following table presents information as of period end:

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Carrying amount of foreclosed residential real estate properties held as a result of obtaining physical possession	\$ 210	\$ 354
Recorded investment of consumer mortgage loans secured by residential real estate for which formal foreclosure proceedings are in process	\$ -	\$ -

Purchased Credit Impaired (PCI) Loans

For further discussion of the Association's accounting for PCI loans, see Note 2, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, from the Association's most recent Annual Report.

The carrying amounts of loans acquired in a 2012 business combination included in the balance sheet amounts of loans receivable at period end were as follows:

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Real estate mortgage	\$ 341	\$ 347
Rural residential real estate	49	57
Total Loans	\$ 390	\$ 404

There was no allowance for loan losses related to these loans at either June 30, 2016 or December 31, 2015. For both the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2016, provision for loan losses on these loans was an expense reversal of \$2 compared to provision expense of \$1 for both the three and six months ended June 30, 2015. See above for a summary of changes in the total allowance for loan losses for the period ended June 30, 2016. There were no other loans acquired during 2016 or 2015 for which it was probable at acquisition that all contractually required payments would not be collected.

Certain of the loans acquired by the Association in the business combination that were within the scope of PCI loan guidance are accounted for using a cash basis method of income recognition because the Association cannot reasonably estimate cash flows expected to be collected. Substantially all of the loans acquired were real estate collateral dependent loans. The real estate market is unpredictable, making the estimation of the amount and timing of a sale of loan collateral in essentially the same condition as received upon foreclosure indeterminate. As such, the Association does not have the information necessary to reasonably estimate cash flows expected to be collected to compute its yield. Management determined a nonaccrual classification would be the most appropriate and

that no income would be recognized on these loans as is allowed under accounting guidance.

Note 3 — Investments

Investment Securities

The Association's investments consist primarily of asset-backed securities (ABSs). These ABSs are issued through the Small Business Administration and are guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the United States government. They are held for managing short-term surplus funds and reducing interest rate risk. These securities meet the applicable FCA regulatory guidelines related to government agency guaranteed investments.

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

	June 30, 2016				
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Yield
ABSs	\$ 16	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16	1.54%

	December 31, 2015				
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Yield
ABSs	\$ 22	\$ -	\$ (1)	\$ 21	1.34%

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

	June 30, 2016		
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Weighted Average Yield
In one year or less	\$ 8	\$ 8	1.54%
After one year through five years	8	8	1.54%
After five years through ten years	-	-	-
After ten years	-	-	-
Total	\$ 16	\$ 16	1.54%

Expected maturities for these types of securities can differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to prepay obligations with or without prepayment penalties.

An investment is considered impaired if its fair value is less than its cost. The following tables show the fair value and gross unrealized losses for investments that were in a continuous unrealized loss position aggregated by investment category at each reporting period. A continuous unrealized loss position for an investment is measured from the date the impairment was first identified. There were no securities in a continuous unrealized loss position at June 30, 2016.

	December 31, 2015			
	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
ABSs	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 21	\$ (1)

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

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

The Association uses the present value of cash flows expected to be collected from each debt security to determine the amount of credit loss. This technique requires assumptions related to the underlying collateral, including default rates, amount and timing of prepayments, and loss severity. Assumptions can

vary widely from security to security and are influenced by such factors as loan interest rate, geographical location of the borrower, borrower characteristics, and collateral type.

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

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

A substantial portion of these investments was in U.S. government agency securities and the Association expects these securities would not be settled at a price less than their amortized cost. All securities continue to perform at period end.

Investments in other Farm Credit Institutions

The Association is required to maintain ownership in AgFirst Farm Credit Bank (AgFirst or the Bank) of Class B and Class C stock as determined by the Bank. The Bank may require additional capital contributions to maintain its capital requirements. The Association owned 2.52 percent of the issued stock of the Bank as of June 30, 2016 net of any reciprocal investment. As of that date, the Bank's assets totaled \$31.6 billion and shareholders' equity totaled \$2.4 billion. The Bank's earnings were \$144 million for the first six months of 2016. In addition, the Association held investments of \$416 related to other Farm Credit institutions.

Note 4 — Debt

Notes Payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank

The Association's indebtedness to the Bank represents borrowings by the Association to fund its earning assets. This indebtedness is collateralized by a pledge of substantially all of the Association's assets. The contractual terms of the revolving line of credit are contained in the General Financing Agreement (GFA). The GFA also defines Association performance criteria for borrowing from the Bank, which includes borrowing base margin, earnings and capital covenants, among others.

Note 5 — Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is defined as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

Accounting guidance establishes a hierarchy for disclosure of fair value measurements to maximize the use of observable inputs, that is, inputs that reflect the assumptions market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability based on market data obtained from sources independent of the reporting entity. The hierarchy is based upon the transparency of inputs to the valuation of an asset or liability as of the measurement date. A financial instrument's categorization within the hierarchy tiers is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

The classifications of the Association's financial instruments within the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

Level 1 inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 inputs include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets; quoted prices in markets that are not active; and inputs that are observable, or can be corroborated, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3 inputs are unobservable and supported by little or no market activity. Valuation is determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques, and could include significant management judgment or estimation. Level 3 assets and liabilities also could include instruments whose price has been adjusted based on dealer quoted pricing that is different than the third-party valuation or internal model pricing.

For a complete discussion of the inputs and other assumptions considered in assigning various assets and liabilities to the fair value hierarchy levels, see the latest Annual Report to Shareholders.

There were no Level 3 assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis for the periods presented. The Association had no transfers of assets or liabilities into or out of Level 1 or Level 2 during the periods presented.

Fair values are estimated at each period end date for assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis. Fair values are estimated at least annually, or when information suggests a significant change in value, for assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis. Other Financial Instruments are not measured at fair value in the statement of financial position, but their fair values are estimated as of each period end date. The following tables summarize the carrying amounts of these assets and liabilities at period end, and their related fair values.

At or for the Six months Ended June 30, 2016							
	Total Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value	Fair Value Effects On Earnings	
Recurring Measurements							
Assets:							
Recurring Assets	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —		
Liabilities:							
Recurring Liabilities	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —		
Nonrecurring Measurements							
Assets:							
Impaired loans	\$ 8,795	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 8,795	\$ 8,795		\$ (278)
Other property owned	784	—	—	881	881		9
Nonrecurring Assets	\$ 9,579	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 9,676	\$ 9,676		\$ (269)
Other Financial Instruments							
Assets:							
Cash	\$ 708	\$ 708	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 708		
Investment securities, held-to-maturity	16	—	—	16	16		
Loans	454,495	—	—	452,292	452,292		
Other Financial Assets	\$ 455,219	\$ 708	\$ —	\$ 452,308	\$ 453,016		
Liabilities:							
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	\$ 385,197	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 385,567	\$ 385,567		
Other Financial Liabilities	\$ 385,197	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 385,567	\$ 385,567		

At or for the Year Ended December 31, 2015

	Total Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value	Fair Value Effects On Earnings
Recurring Measurements						
Assets:						
Recurring Assets	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	
Liabilities:						
Recurring Liabilities	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	
Nonrecurring Measurements						
Assets:						
Impaired loans	\$ 8,245	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 8,245	\$ 8,245	\$ (681)
Other property owned	892	—	—	1,004	1,004	51
Nonrecurring Assets	\$ 9,137	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 9,249	\$ 9,249	\$ (630)
Other Financial Instruments						
Assets:						
Cash	\$ 2,358	\$ 2,358	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,358	
Investment securities, held-to-maturity	22	—	—	21	21	
Loans	476,938	—	—	474,642	474,642	
Other Financial Assets	\$ 479,318	\$ 2,358	\$ —	\$ 474,663	\$ 477,021	
Liabilities:						
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	\$ 409,486	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 407,081	\$ 407,081	
Other Financial Liabilities	\$ 409,486	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 407,081	\$ 407,081	

SENSITIVITY TO CHANGES IN SIGNIFICANT UNOBSERVABLE INPUTS

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

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

Investment Securities

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

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

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

Inputs to Valuation Techniques

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

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

Quantitative Information about Recurring and Nonrecurring Level 3 Fair Value Measurements

	Fair Value	Valuation Technique(s)	Unobservable Input	Range
Impaired loans and other property owned	\$ 9,676	Appraisal	Income and expense Comparable sales Replacement costs Comparability adjustments	* * * *

* Ranges for this type of input are not useful because each collateral property is unique.

Information about Other Financial Instrument Fair Value Measurements

	Valuation Technique(s)	Input
Cash	Carrying Value	Par/Principal and appropriate interest yield
Loans	Discounted cash flow	Prepayment forecasts Probability of default Loss severity
Investment securities, held-to-maturity	Vendor priced	**
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	Discounted cash flow	Prepayment forecasts Probability of default Loss severity

** The significant unobservable inputs used to estimate fair value for assets and liabilities that are obtained from third party vendors are not included in the table as the specific inputs applied are not provided by the vendor.

Note 6 — Employee Benefit Plans

The following is a table of retirement and other postretirement benefit expenses for the Association:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Pension	\$ 313	\$ 317	\$ 626	\$ 633
401(k)	69	78	144	158
Other postretirement benefits	104	122	207	244
Total	\$ 486	\$ 517	\$ 977	\$ 1,035

The following is a table of retirement and other postretirement benefit contributions for the Association:

	Actual YTD Through 6/30/16	Projected Contributions For Remainder of 2016	Projected Total Contributions 2016
	Pension	\$ -	\$ 842
Other postretirement benefits	57	61	118
Total	\$ 57	\$ 903	\$ 960

Contributions in the above table include allocated estimates of funding for multi-employer plans in which the Association participates. These amounts may change when a total funding amount and allocation is determined by the respective Plan's Sponsor Committee. Also, market conditions could impact discount rates and return on plan assets which could change contributions necessary before the next plan measurement date of December 31, 2016.

Further details regarding employee benefit plans are contained in the 2015 Annual Report to Shareholders, including a discussion of benefit plan changes related to the termination of the AgFirst Farm Credit Cash Balance Retirement Plan.

Note 7 — Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

From time to time, legal actions are pending against the Association in which claims for money damages are asserted. On at least a quarterly basis, the Association assesses its liabilities and contingencies in connection with outstanding legal proceedings utilizing the latest information available. While the outcome of legal proceedings is inherently uncertain, on the basis of information presently available, management, after consultation with legal counsel, is of the opinion that the ultimate liability, if any, from these actions, would not be material in relation to the financial position of the Association. Because it is not probable that the Association will incur a loss or the loss is not estimable, no liability has been recorded for any claims that may be pending.

Note 8 — Subsequent Events

The Association evaluated subsequent events and determined there were none requiring disclosure through August 8, 2016, which was the date the financial statements were issued.