

**MISSISSIPPI LAND BANK, ACA**

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**2019  
Quarterly Report  
Second Quarter**



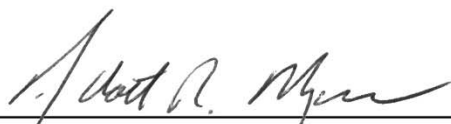
**For the Quarter Ended June 30, 2019**

**REPORT OF MANAGEMENT**

The undersigned certify that we have reviewed this report, that it has been prepared in accordance with all applicable statutory or regulatory requirements, and that the information contained herein is true, accurate and complete to the best of our knowledge and belief.



Craig B. Shideler  
President and CEO  
August 9, 2019



Abbott R. Myers  
Chairman, Board of Directors  
August 9, 2019



Claire B. Pegram  
Chief Financial Officer  
August 9, 2019



Lawson McClellan  
Chairman, Audit Committee  
August 9, 2019

**MISSISSIPPI LAND BANK, ACA  
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

The following commentary reviews the financial performance of the Mississippi Land Bank, ACA (Agricultural Credit Association), referred to as the Association, for the quarter ended June 30, 2019. These comments should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements and the December 31, 2018 Annual Report to Stockholders.

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

**Loan Portfolio:**

Total loans outstanding at June 30, 2019, including nonaccrual loans and sales contracts, were \$707,572,244 compared to \$696,697,127 at December 31, 2018, reflecting an increase of 1.6 percent. Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans outstanding were 0.1 percent at June 30, 2019, compared to 0.2 percent at December 31, 2018.

The Association recorded \$0 in recoveries and \$0 in charge-offs for the quarter ended June 30, 2019, and \$0 in recoveries and \$0 in charge-offs for the same period in 2018. The Association's allowance for loan losses was 0.1 percent of total loans outstanding as of both June 30, 2019, and December 31, 2018.

*Agribusiness Loan Program*

The Association utilizes the Mississippi Development Authority's Agribusiness Enterprise Loan Program (ABE) to lower the cost of financing for its borrowers. The ABE loan program is designed to provide a percentage of low-cost state financing that is combined with private financial lending institutions' loan proceeds to encourage loans to the agribusiness industry in the state.

The Association guarantees payment of the borrower's ABE loan to the Mississippi Development Authority (MDA) and, therefore, the amount of ABE loans outstanding and due to MDA is included in "Loans" on the consolidated balance sheet with an offsetting liability at "Guaranteed obligations to government entities." ABE loans totaled \$6,660,466 and \$7,310,433 as of June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively.

**Risk Exposure:**

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

	June 30, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Nonaccrual	\$ 992,221	85.9%	\$ 1,094,310	87.1%
Formally restructured	162,406	14.1%	162,247	12.9%
Total	\$ 1,154,627	100.0%	\$ 1,256,557	100.0%

**Results of Operations:**

The Association had net income of \$3,044,471 and \$5,782,323 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2019, as compared to net income of \$2,639,486 and \$5,314,127 for the same periods in 2018, reflecting an increase of 15.3 and 8.8 percent, respectively. Net interest income was \$4,417,728 and \$8,838,038 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2019, compared to \$4,298,089 and \$8,466,743 for the same periods in 2018, respectively.

	Six months ended			
	June 30, 2019		June 30, 2018	
	Average Balance	Interest	Average Balance	Interest
Loans	\$ 683,276,467	\$ 17,039,449	\$ 632,622,603	\$ 14,973,362
Interest-bearing liabilities	574,603,624	8,201,411	529,990,944	6,506,619
Impact of capital	<u>\$ 108,672,843</u>		<u>\$ 102,631,659</u>	
Net interest income		<u>\$ 8,838,038</u>		<u>\$ 8,466,743</u>

	2019	2018
	Average Yield	Average Yield
Yield on loans	5.03%	4.77%
Cost of interest-bearing liabilities	2.88%	2.48%
Interest rate spread	2.15%	2.29%
Net interest income as a percentage of average earning assets	2.61%	2.70%

	Three months ended: June 30, 2019 vs. June 30, 2018		
	Increase (decrease) due to		
	Volume	Rate	Total
Interest income - loans	\$ 1,198,919	\$ 867,168	\$ 2,066,087
Interest expense	547,699	1,147,093	1,694,792
Net interest income	<u>\$ 651,220</u>	<u>\$ (279,925)</u>	<u>\$ 371,295</u>

Interest income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2019, increased by \$834,187 and \$2,066,087, or 10.7 and 13.8 percent respectively, from the same period of 2018, primarily due to increases in yields on earning assets and an increase in average loan volume. Interest expense for the three and six months ended June 30, 2019, increased by \$714,548 and \$1,694,792, or 20.6 and 26.0 percent, from the same period of 2018 due to an increase in cost of interest bearing liabilities coupled with an increase in average debt volume. Average loan volume for the second quarter of 2019 was \$687,167,108, compared to \$648,828,551 in the second quarter of 2018. The average net interest rate spread on the loan portfolio for the second quarter of 2019 was 2.12 percent, compared to 2.25 percent in the second quarter of 2018.

The Association's return on average assets for the six months ended June 30, 2019, was 1.63 percent compared to 1.62 percent for the same period in 2018. The association's return on average equity for the six months ended June 30, 2019, was 9.18 percent, compared to 8.93 percent for the same period in 2018.

#### Liquidity and Funding Sources:

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

	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
	Note payable to the Bank	\$ 591,101,762
Accrued interest on note payable	1,415,071	1,387,738
Total	<u>\$ 592,516,833</u>	<u>\$ 580,560,097</u>

The Association operates under a general financing agreement (GFA) with the Bank. The current GFA is effective through September 30, 2020. The primary source of liquidity and funding for the Association is a direct loan from the Bank. The outstanding balance of \$591,101,762 as of June 30, 2019, is recorded as a liability on the Association's balance sheet. The note carried a weighted average interest rate of 2.91 percent at June 30, 2019. The indebtedness is collateralized by a pledge of substantially all of the Association's assets to the Bank and is governed by the general financing agreement. The increase in note payable to the Bank and related accrued interest payable since December 31, 2018, is due to the Association's increase in outstanding loan volume coupled with an increase

in weighted average interest rate. The Association's own funds, which represent the amount of the Association's loan portfolio funded by the Association's equity, were \$107,440,043 at June 30, 2019. The maximum amount the Association may borrow from the Bank as of June 30, 2019, was \$700,000,000 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, 2020, unless sooner terminated by the Bank upon the occurrence of an event of default, or by the Association, in the event of a breach of this agreement by the Bank, upon giving the Bank 30 calendar days' prior written notice, or in all other circumstances, upon giving the Bank 120 days' prior written notice.

The liquidity policy of the Association is to manage cash balances to maximize debt reduction and to increase accrual loan volume. This policy will continue to be pursued during 2019. As borrower payments are received, they are applied to the Association's note payable to the Bank.

The Association will continue to fund its operations through direct borrowings from the Bank, capital surplus from prior years and borrower stock. It is management's opinion that funds available to the Association are sufficient to fund its operations for the coming year.

#### **Capital Resources:**

The Association's capital position increased by \$5,798,957 at June 30, 2019, compared to December 31, 2018. The Association's debt as a percentage of members' equity was 4.64:1 as of June 30, 2019, compared to 4.83:1 as of December 31, 2018.

Farm Credit Administration regulations require us to maintain minimums for various regulatory capital ratios. New regulations became effective January 1, 2017, which replaced the previously required core surplus and total surplus ratios with common equity tier 1, tier 1 capital, and total capital risk-based capital ratios. The new regulations also added tier 1 leverage and unallocated retained earnings and equivalents (UREE) ratios. The permanent capital ratio continues to remain in effect, with some modifications to align with the new regulations. As of June 30, 2019, the Association exceeded all regulatory capital requirements.

#### **Significant Recent Accounting Pronouncements:**

In August 2018, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued guidance entitled "Customer's Accounting for Implementation Costs Incurred in a Cloud Computing Arrangement That Is a Service Cost." The guidance aligns the requirements for capitalizing implementation costs incurred in a hosting arrangement that is a service contract with the requirements for capitalizing implementation costs incurred to develop or obtain internal-use software (and hosting arrangements that include an internal-use software license). The accounting for the service element of a hosting arrangement that is a service contract is not affected by this guidance. This guidance becomes effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2019. The guidance also requires an entity (customer) to expense the capitalized implementation costs of a hosting arrangement that is a service contract over the term of the hosting arrangement. It further specifies where to present expense and payments in the financial statements. Early adoption is permitted. The guidance is to be applied on a retrospective or prospective basis to all implementation costs incurred after the date of adoption. The Association is evaluating the impact of adoption on the Association's financial condition and its results of operations.

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

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

In August 2017, the FASB issued guidance entitled "Targeted Improvements to Accounting for Hedging Activities." The guidance better aligns an entity's risk management activities and financial reporting for hedging relationships through changes to both the designation and measurement guidance for qualifying hedging relationships and the presentation of hedge results. The amendments in this guidance require an entity to present the earnings effect of the hedging instrument in the same income statement line item in which the earnings effect of the hedged item is reported. This guidance also addresses the timing of effectiveness testing, qualitative and quantitative effectiveness testing and components that can be excluded from effectiveness testing. This guidance became effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018. The adoption of this guidance did not materially impact the Association's financial condition or its results of operations.

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. The guidance and related amendments in this update became effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018, with early application permitted. The adoption of this guidance did not materially impact the Association’s financial condition and results of operations but did impact lease disclosures. The Association adopted this guidance on January 1, 2019 and upon adoption, recorded a \$98,848 right of use asset with an offsetting lease liability of the same amount.

**Relationship with the Farm Credit Bank of Texas:**

The Association’s financial condition may be impacted by factors that affect the Bank. The financial condition and results of operations of the Bank may materially affect the stockholder’s investment in the Association. The Management’s Discussion and Analysis and Notes to Financial Statements contained in the 2018 Annual Report of Mississippi Land Bank, ACA more fully describe the Association’s relationship with the Bank.

The annual and quarterly stockholder reports of the Bank are available free of charge, upon request. These reports can be obtained by writing to Farm Credit Bank of Texas, Corporate Communications, P.O. Box 202590, Austin, Texas 78720, or by calling (512) 483-9204. The annual and quarterly stockholder reports for the Bank are also available on its website at [www.farmcreditbank.com](http://www.farmcreditbank.com).

The Association’s quarterly stockholder reports are also available free of charge, upon request. These reports can be obtained by writing to Mississippi Land Bank, ACA, P.O. Box 667, Senatobia, Mississippi 38668-0667, or calling (662)562-9671. Copies of the Association’s quarterly stockholder reports can also be requested on the Association’s website, [www.mslandbank.com](http://www.mslandbank.com), or can be requested by e-mailing [Jessica.Stanford@farmcreditbank.com](mailto:Jessica.Stanford@farmcreditbank.com).

**MISSISSIPPI LAND BANK, ACA**

**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET**

	<b>June 30, 2019 (unaudited)</b>	<b>December 31, 2018</b>
<b><u>ASSETS</u></b>		
Cash	\$ 2,607	\$ 4,727
Loans	707,572,244	696,697,127
Less: allowance for loan losses	899,097	901,405
Net loans	706,673,147	695,795,722
Accrued interest receivable	10,112,795	10,984,180
Investment in and receivable from the Farm		
Credit Bank of Texas:		
Capital stock	10,957,900	10,957,900
Other	286,755	2,528,450
Premises and equipment, net	3,379,232	3,601,794
Other assets	1,915,681	271,400
Total assets	<u>\$ 733,328,117</u>	<u>\$ 724,144,173</u>
<b><u>LIABILITIES</u></b>		
Note payable to the Farm Credit Bank of Texas	\$ 591,101,762	\$ 579,172,359
Guaranteed obligations to government entities	6,660,466	7,310,433
Accrued interest payable	1,548,152	1,387,738
Drafts outstanding	714,763	3,103,579
Patronage distributions payable	14	4,100,057
Other liabilities	3,281,208	4,847,212
Total liabilities	<u>603,306,365</u>	<u>599,921,378</u>
<b><u>MEMBERS' EQUITY</u></b>		
Capital stock and participation certificates	3,316,930	3,294,150
Unallocated retained earnings	126,664,794	120,882,471
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	40,028	46,174
Total members' equity	<u>130,021,752</u>	<u>124,222,795</u>
Total liabilities and members' equity	<u>\$ 733,328,117</u>	<u>\$ 724,144,173</u>

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

MISSISSIPPI LAND BANK, ACA

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(unaudited)

	Quarter Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
<b><u>INTEREST INCOME</u></b>				
Loans	\$ 8,601,108	\$ 7,766,921	\$ 17,039,449	\$ 14,973,362
<b><u>INTEREST EXPENSE</u></b>				
Note payable to the Farm Credit Bank of Texas	4,183,380	3,468,832	8,201,043	6,506,619
Advance conditional payments	-	-	368	-
Total interest expense	4,183,380	3,468,832	8,201,411	6,506,619
Net interest income	4,417,728	4,298,089	8,838,038	8,466,743
<b><u>PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES</u></b>				
	(12,880)	50,000	(12,880)	50,000
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	4,430,608	4,248,089	8,850,918	8,416,743
<b><u>NONINTEREST INCOME</u></b>				
Income from the Farm Credit Bank of Texas:				
Patronage income	730,047	570,749	1,456,969	1,135,999
Loan fees	32,137	31,583	59,562	55,672
Financially related services income	412	456	597	772
Gain (loss) on sale of premises and equipment, net	12,503	-	72,088	80,530
Other noninterest income	22,434	18	172,672	385,955
Total noninterest income	797,533	602,806	1,761,888	1,658,928
<b><u>NONINTEREST EXPENSES</u></b>				
Salaries and employee benefits	1,305,034	1,483,046	3,047,124	3,208,769
Travel	155,105	141,144	235,026	249,978
Insurance Fund premiums	118,676	110,092	238,173	216,728
Directors' expense	88,600	70,700	177,118	119,494
Public and member relations	82,758	44,341	142,714	108,852
Purchased services	81,072	58,966	135,386	123,153
Advertising	73,873	74,583	177,113	183,304
Supervisory and exam expense	64,836	64,153	129,672	128,306
Occupancy and equipment	60,598	63,900	176,834	132,881
Training	41,744	15,808	75,485	44,029
Communications	29,191	27,675	55,768	49,882
Other components of net periodic postretirement benefit cost	14,179	12,339	28,359	24,679
Other insurance expense	4,318	100	105,114	79,832
Other noninterest expense	44,331	39,690	80,569	90,917
Total noninterest expenses	2,164,315	2,206,537	4,804,455	4,760,804
Income before income taxes	3,063,826	2,644,358	5,808,351	5,314,867
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	19,355	4,872	26,028	740
<b>NET INCOME</b>	<b>3,044,471</b>	<b>2,639,486</b>	<b>5,782,323</b>	<b>5,314,127</b>
Other comprehensive income:				
Change in postretirement benefit plans	(3,073)	(3,969)	(6,146)	(7,938)
<b>COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>	<b>\$ 3,041,398</b>	<b>\$ 2,635,517</b>	<b>\$ 5,776,177</b>	<b>\$ 5,306,189</b>

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



**MISSISSIPPI LAND BANK, ACA**

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN MEMBERS' EQUITY**  
(unaudited)

	<b>Capital Stock/ Participation Certificates</b>	<b>Unallocated Retained Earnings</b>	<b>Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)</b>	<b>Total Members' Equity</b>
Balance at December 31, 2017	\$ 3,176,875	\$ 114,223,262	\$ (130,750)	\$ 117,269,387
Comprehensive income	-	5,314,127	(7,938)	5,306,189
Capital stock/participation certificates issued	266,150			266,150
Capital stock/participation certificates retired	(240,255)			(240,255)
<b>Balance at June 30, 2018</b>	<b>\$ 3,202,770</b>	<b>\$ 119,537,389</b>	<b>\$ (138,688)</b>	<b>\$ 122,601,471</b>
Balance at December 31, 2018	\$ 3,294,150	\$ 120,882,471	\$ 46,174	\$ 124,222,795
Comprehensive income	-	5,782,323	(6,146)	5,776,177
Capital stock/participation certificates issued	247,170			247,170
Capital stock/participation certificates retired	(224,390)			(224,390)
<b>Balance at June 30, 2019</b>	<b>\$ 3,316,930</b>	<b>\$ 126,664,794</b>	<b>\$ 40,028</b>	<b>\$ 130,021,752</b>

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

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

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

The Mississippi Land Bank, ACA (Agricultural Credit Association), referred to as the Association, is a member-owned cooperative that provides credit and credit-related services to or for the benefit of eligible borrowers/stockholders for qualified agricultural purposes. The Association serves the counties of Alcorn, Attala, Benton, Bolivar, Calhoun, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Clay, Coahoma, DeSoto, Itawamba, Lafayette, Lee, Lowndes, Marshall, Monroe, Noxubee, Oktibbeha, Panola, Pontotoc, Prentiss, Quitman, Sunflower, Tallahatchie, Tate, Tippah, Tishomingo, Tunica, Union, Webster, Winston, and Yalobusha in the state of Mississippi. The Association is a lending institution of the Farm Credit System (System), which was established by Acts of Congress to meet the needs of American agriculture.

The accompanying unaudited financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. (GAAP) for interim financial information. Accordingly, they do not include all of the disclosures required by GAAP for annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018, as contained in the 2018 Annual Report to Stockholders.

In the opinion of management, the accompanying 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, 2018, as contained in the 2018 Annual Report to Stockholders. The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The results of operations for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year ending December 31, 2018. Descriptions of the significant accounting policies are included in the 2018 Annual Report to Stockholders. In the opinion of management, these policies and the presentation of the interim financial condition and results of operations conform with GAAP and prevailing practices within the banking industry.

In August 2018, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued guidance entitled “Customer’s Accounting for Implementation Costs Incurred in a Cloud Computing Arrangement That Is a Service Cost.” The guidance aligns the requirements for capitalizing implementation costs incurred in a hosting arrangement that is a service contract with the requirements for capitalizing implementation costs incurred to develop or obtain internal-use software (and hosting arrangements that include an internal-use software license). The accounting for the service element of a hosting arrangement that is a service contract is not affected by this guidance. This guidance becomes effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2019. The guidance also requires an entity (customer) to expense the capitalized implementation costs of a hosting arrangement that is a service contract over the term of the hosting arrangement. It further specifies where to present expense and payments in the financial statements. Early adoption is permitted. The guidance is to be applied on a retrospective or prospective basis to all implementation costs incurred after the date of adoption. The Association is evaluating the impact of adoption on the Association’s financial condition and its results of operations.

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In August 2017, the FASB issued guidance entitled “Targeted Improvements to Accounting for Hedging Activities.” The guidance better aligns an entity’s risk management activities and financial reporting for hedging relationships through changes to both the designation and measurement guidance for qualifying hedging relationships and the presentation of hedge results. The amendments

in this guidance require an entity to present the earnings effect of the hedging instrument in the same income statement line item in which the earnings effect of the hedged item is reported. This guidance also addresses the timing of effectiveness testing, qualitative and quantitative effectiveness testing and components that can be excluded from effectiveness testing. This guidance became effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018. The adoption of this guidance did not materially impact the Association’s financial condition or its results of operations.

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. The guidance and related amendments in this update became effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018, with early application permitted. The adoption of this guidance did not materially impact the Association’s financial condition and results of operations but did impact lease disclosures. The Association adopted this guidance on January 1, 2019 and upon adoption, recorded at \$94,848 right of use asset with an offsetting lease liability of the same amount.

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 June 30, 2019, are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the year ended December 31, 2019. Certain amounts in the prior period’s financial statements have been reclassified to conform to current financial statement presentation.

## NOTE 2 — LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES:

A summary of loans follows:

Loan Type	June 30, 2019 Amount	December 31, 2018 Amount
Production agriculture:		
Real estate mortgage	\$ 578,614,847	\$ 578,775,581
Production and intermediate term	88,418,106	81,571,946
Agribusiness:		
Processing and marketing	22,136,320	19,972,715
Farm-related business	2,482,657	3,548,314
Loans to cooperatives	1,292,935	1,143,700
Rural residential real estate	8,774,596	8,515,576
Communication	5,777,140	3,138,869
Energy	75,643	30,426
Total	\$ 707,572,244	\$ 696,697,127

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 June 30, 2019:

	Other Farm Credit Institutions		Non-Farm Credit Institutions		Total	
	Participations	Participations	Participations	Participations	Participations	Participations
	Purchased	Sold	Purchased	Sold	Purchased	Sold
Agribusiness	\$ 24,615,710	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 24,615,710	\$ -
Communication	5,777,140	-	-	-	5,777,140	-
Real estate mortgage	4,005,675	6,447,606	11,273,543	-	15,279,218	6,447,606
Energy	75,643	-	-	-	75,643	-
Production and intermediate term	-	1,847,541	-	-	-	1,847,541
Total	<u>\$ 34,474,168</u>	<u>\$ 8,295,147</u>	<u>\$ 11,273,543</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 45,747,711</u>	<u>\$ 8,295,147</u>

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. Balances of ACPs were \$7,231,819 and \$7,508,307 at June 30, 2019, and December 31, 2018, respectively.

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

	<u>June 30, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
<b>Nonaccrual loans:</b>		
Real estate mortgage	<u>\$ 992,221</u>	<u>\$ 1,094,310</u>
Total nonaccrual loans	<u>992,221</u>	<u>1,094,310</u>
<b>Accruing restructured loans:</b>		
Real estate mortgage	<u>162,406</u>	<u>162,247</u>
Total accruing restructured loans	<u>162,406</u>	<u>162,247</u>
Total nonperforming loans	<u>1,154,627</u>	<u>1,256,557</u>
Total nonperforming assets	<u>\$ 1,154,627</u>	<u>\$ 1,256,557</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:

	<b>June 30, 2019</b>	December 31, 2018
Real estate mortgage		
Acceptable	99.5 %	99.4 %
OAEM	0.1	0.1
Substandard/doubtful	0.4	0.5
	<b>100.0</b>	100.0
Production and intermediate term		
Acceptable	100.0	100.0
OAEM	-	-
Substandard/doubtful	-	-
	<b>100.0</b>	100.0
Agribusiness		
Acceptable	93.4	100.0
OAEM	6.6	-
Substandard/doubtful	-	-
	<b>100.0</b>	100.0
Energy and water/waste water		
Acceptable	100.0	100.0
OAEM	-	-
Substandard/doubtful	-	-
	<b>100.0</b>	100.0
Communication		
Acceptable	100.0	100.0
OAEM	-	-
Substandard/doubtful	-	-
	<b>100.0</b>	100.0
Rural residential real estate		
Acceptable	99.0	97.3
OAEM	0.3	0.3
Substandard/doubtful	0.7	2.4
	<b>100.0</b>	100.0
Total loans		
Acceptable	99.3	99.5
OAEM	0.3	0.1
Substandard/doubtful	0.4	0.4
	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>

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

June 30, 2019	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	\$ 2,382,601	\$ -	\$ 2,382,601	\$ 584,905,238	\$ 587,287,839	\$ -
Production and intermediate term	11,374	-	11,374	89,706,999	89,718,373	-
Processing and marketing	-	-	-	22,174,783	22,174,783	-
Rural residential real estate	44,150	-	44,150	8,791,712	8,835,862	-
Communication	-	-	-	5,778,976	5,778,976	-
Farm-related business	-	-	-	2,520,124	2,520,124	-
Loans to cooperatives	-	-	-	1,293,423	1,293,423	-
Energy	-	-	-	75,659	75,659	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 2,438,125</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 2,438,125</b>	<b>\$ 715,246,914</b>	<b>\$ 717,685,039</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
December 31, 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	\$ 914,737	\$ 96,102	\$ 1,010,839	\$ 587,050,813	\$ 588,061,652	\$ -
Production and intermediate term	-	-	-	83,137,644	83,137,644	-
Processing and marketing	-	-	-	19,996,229	19,996,229	-
Rural residential real estate	-	-	-	8,549,609	8,549,609	-
Farm-related business	-	-	-	3,623,371	3,623,371	-
Communication	-	-	-	3,138,975	3,138,975	-
Loans to cooperatives	-	-	-	1,143,354	1,143,354	-
Energy	-	-	-	30,473	30,473	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 914,737</b>	<b>\$ 96,102</b>	<b>\$ 1,010,839</b>	<b>\$ 706,670,468</b>	<b>\$ 707,681,307</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

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

A restructuring of a debt constitutes a troubled debt restructuring (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. 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 June 30, 2019, the total recorded investment of troubled debt restructured loans was \$311,054, including \$148,648 classified as nonaccrual and \$162,406 classified as accrual. There was no specific allowance for loan losses related to the loans based upon current net realizable value analyses. There were no commitments to lend funds to borrowers whose loan terms have been modified in a troubled debt restructuring at June 30, 2019, or at December 31, 2018.

The Association had no loans meet the requirements for troubled debt restructuring designation during the six months ended June 30, 2019, nor did it have any meet the requirements for the same period in 2018.

In restructurings where principal is forgiven, the amount of the forgiveness is immediately charged off. In restructurings where accrued interest is forgiven, the interest is reversed (if current year interest) or charged off (if prior year interest). The Association had no charge-offs recorded at the modification date for the quarter ending June 30, 2019.

The predominant form of concession granted for troubled debt restructuring is interest rate reduction, although other forms of concession could include deferral of principal or principal or accrued interest reductions. At times, these terms might be offset with incremental payments, collateral or new borrower guarantees, in which case the Association assesses all of the modified terms to determine if the overall modification qualifies as a troubled debt restructuring.

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

Troubled debt restructurings that subsequently defaulted:	Recorded Investment at		Recorded Investment at	
	June 30, 2019		December 31, 2018	
Real estate mortgage	\$	90,867	\$	96,102
Total	\$	90,867	\$	96,102

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

	Loans Modified as TDRs		TDRs in Nonaccrual Status*	
	December 31,		December 31,	
	June 30, 2019	2018	June 30, 2019	2018
Real estate mortgage	\$ 311,054	\$ 329,574	\$ 148,648	\$ 167,327
Total	\$ 311,054	\$ 329,574	\$ 148,648	\$ 167,327

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

Additional impaired loan information is as follows:

	June 30, 2019			December 31, 2018		
	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance <sup>a</sup>	Related Allowance	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance <sup>a</sup>	Related Allowance
Impaired loans with no related allowance for credit losses:						
Real estate mortgage	\$ 1,153,926	\$ 1,153,926	\$ -	\$ 1,256,015	\$ 1,268,895	\$ -
Total	\$ 1,153,926	\$ 1,153,926	\$ -	\$ 1,256,015	\$ 1,268,895	\$ -
Total impaired loans:						
Real estate mortgage	\$ 1,153,926	\$ 1,153,926	\$ -	\$ 1,256,015	\$ 1,268,895	\$ -
Total	\$ 1,153,926	\$ 1,153,926	\$ -	\$ 1,256,015	\$ 1,268,895	\$ -

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

	For the Three Months Ended			
	June 30, 2019		June 30, 2018	
	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized
Impaired loans with no related allowance for credit losses:				
Real estate mortgage	\$ 1,155,921	\$ 4,737	\$ 1,166,519	\$ 15,426
Total	\$ 1,155,921	\$ 4,737	\$ 1,166,519	\$ 15,426
Total impaired loans:				
Real estate mortgage	\$ 1,155,921	\$ 4,737	\$ 1,166,519	\$ 15,426
Total	\$ 1,155,921	\$ 4,737	\$ 1,166,519	\$ 15,426

	For the Six Months Ended			
	June 30, 2019		June 30, 2018	
	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized
Impaired loans with no related allowance for credit losses:				
Real estate mortgage	\$ 1,197,198	\$ 11,864	\$ 1,154,812	\$ 19,743
Total	\$ 1,197,198	\$ 11,864	\$ 1,154,812	\$ 19,743
Total impaired loans:				
Real estate mortgage	\$ 1,197,198	\$ 11,864	\$ 1,154,812	\$ 19,743
Total	\$ 1,197,198	\$ 11,864	\$ 1,154,812	\$ 19,743



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
<b>Allowance for Credit Losses:</b>							
Balance at March 31, 2019	\$ 742,178	\$ 118,424	\$ 29,493	\$ 1,962	\$ -	\$ 22,228	\$ 914,285
Charge-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for loan losses	17,936	(58,880)	29,501	990	(85)	(2,342)	(12,880)
Other	(34)	579	(2,938)	-	85	-	(2,308)
Balance at June 30, 2019	<u>\$ 760,080</u>	<u>\$ 60,123</u>	<u>\$ 56,056</u>	<u>\$ 2,952</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 19,886</u>	<u>\$ 899,097</u>
Balance at December 31, 2018	\$ 716,864	\$ 116,845	\$ 25,032	\$ 1,769	\$ -	\$ 40,895	\$ 901,405
Charge-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries	12,880	-	-	-	-	-	12,880
Provision for loan losses	30,371	(57,301)	33,962	1,183	(85)	(21,010)	(12,880)
Other	(35)	579	(2,938)	-	85	1	(2,308)
Balance at June 30, 2019	<u>\$ 760,080</u>	<u>\$ 60,123</u>	<u>\$ 56,056</u>	<u>\$ 2,952</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 19,886</u>	<u>\$ 899,097</u>
Ending Balance:							
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,500	\$ 3,500
Collectively evaluated for impairment	760,080	60,123	56,056	2,952	-	16,386	895,597
Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at June 30, 2019	<u>\$ 760,080</u>	<u>\$ 60,123</u>	<u>\$ 56,056</u>	<u>\$ 2,952</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 19,886</u>	<u>\$ 899,097</u>
Balance at March 31, 2018	\$ 600,947	\$ 78,187	\$ 29,802	\$ 4,865	\$ -	\$ 38,404	\$ 752,205
Charge-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for loan losses	35,099	26,902	(11,944)	(1,089)	(449)	1,481	50,000
Other	(267)	(8,971)	8,789	-	449	-	-
Balance at June 30, 2018	<u>\$ 635,779</u>	<u>\$ 96,118</u>	<u>\$ 26,647</u>	<u>\$ 3,776</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 39,885</u>	<u>\$ 802,205</u>
Balance at December 31, 2017	\$ 588,603	\$ 98,896	\$ 28,676	\$ 5,607	\$ -	\$ 30,423	\$ 752,205
Charge-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for loan losses	47,443	6,193	(10,818)	(1,831)	(449)	9,462	50,000
Other	(267)	(8,971)	8,789	-	449	-	-
Balance at June 30, 2018	<u>\$ 635,779</u>	<u>\$ 96,118</u>	<u>\$ 26,647</u>	<u>\$ 3,776</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 39,885</u>	<u>\$ 802,205</u>
Ending Balance:							
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 22,000	\$ 22,000
Collectively evaluated for impairment	635,779	96,118	26,647	3,776	-	17,885	780,205
Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at June 30, 2018	<u>\$ 635,779</u>	<u>\$ 96,118</u>	<u>\$ 26,647</u>	<u>\$ 3,776</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 39,885</u>	<u>\$ 802,205</u>

	Real Estate Mortgage	Production and Intermediate Term	Agribusiness	Communications	Energy and Water/Waste Water	Rural Residential Real Estate	Total
<b>Recorded Investments in Loans Outstanding:</b>							
Ending Balance at							
June 30, 2019	\$587,287,839	\$ 89,718,373	\$25,988,330	\$ 5,778,976	\$ 75,659	\$8,835,862	\$717,685,039
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 2,677,861	\$ 11,374	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 62,794	\$ 2,752,029
Collectively evaluated for impairment	\$584,609,978	\$ 89,706,999	\$25,988,330	\$ 5,778,976	\$ 75,659	\$8,773,068	\$714,933,010
Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Ending Balance at							
December 31, 2018	\$588,061,652	\$ 83,137,644	\$24,762,954	\$ 3,138,975	\$ 30,473	\$8,549,609	\$707,681,307
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 3,123,575	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 191,710	\$ 3,315,285
Collectively evaluated for impairment	\$584,938,077	\$ 83,137,644	\$24,762,954	\$ 3,138,975	\$ 30,473	\$8,357,899	\$704,366,022
Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

### NOTE 3 — CAPITAL:

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

#### Regulatory Capitalization Requirements

Risk-adjusted:	Regulatory Minimums	Conservation Buffer	Total	As of June 30, 2019	As of December 31, 2018
Common equity tier 1 ratio	4.50%	2.50%	7.00%	16.05%	15.84%
Tier 1 capital ratio	6.00%	2.50%	8.50%	16.05%	15.84%
Total capital ratio	8.00%	2.50%	10.50%	16.17%	15.96%
Permanent capital ratio	7.00%	0.00%	7.00%	16.07%	15.86%
Non-risk-adjusted:					
Tier 1 leverage ratio	4.00%	1.00%	5.00%	16.49%	16.16%
UREE leverage ratio	1.50%	0.00%	1.50%	17.58%	17.13%



The components of the Association's non-risk-adjusted capital, based on 90-day average balances, were as follows:

	at June 30, 2019	
	Tier 1 leverage ratio	UREE leverage ratio
Numerator:		
Unallocated retained earnings	124,122,303	124,122,303
Common Cooperative Equities:		
Statutory minimum purchased borrower stock	3,303,551	-
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:		
Amount of allocated investments in other System institutions	(10,957,900)	-
Other regulatory required deductions	-	-
	<u>116,467,954</u>	<u>124,122,303</u>
Denominator:		
Total Assets	721,093,365	721,093,365
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:		
Regulatory deductions included in tier 1 capital	(14,877,691)	(14,877,691)
	<u>706,215,674</u>	<u>706,215,674</u>

	at December 31, 2018	
	Tier 1 leverage ratio	UREE leverage ratio
Numerator:		
Unallocated retained earnings	121,971,801	121,971,801
Common Cooperative Equities:		
Statutory minimum purchased borrower stock	3,268,899	-
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:		
Amount of allocated investments in other System institutions	(10,123,802)	-
Other regulatory required deductions	-	-
	<u>115,116,898</u>	<u>121,971,801</u>
Denominator:		
Total Assets	727,060,360	727,060,360
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:		
Regulatory deductions included in tier 1 capital	(14,848,554)	(14,848,554)
	<u>712,211,806</u>	<u>712,211,806</u>

An additional component of equity is accumulated other comprehensive income, which is reported net of taxes. The Association's accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) relates entirely to its nonpension other postretirement benefits. Amortization of prior service (credits) cost and of actuarial (gain) loss are reflected in "Salaries and employee benefits" in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income. The following table summarizes the changes in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) for the six months ended June 30:

	2019	2018
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) at January 1	\$ 46,174	\$(130,750)
Amortization of prior service (credit) costs included in salaries and employee benefits	<u>(6,146)</u>	<u>(7,938)</u>
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	<u>(6,146)</u>	<u>(7,938)</u>
Accumulated other comprehensive income at June 30	<u>\$ 40,028</u>	<u>\$(138,688)</u>

#### NOTE 4 — INCOME TAXES:

Mississippi Land Bank, ACA, and its subsidiary, Mississippi, PCA, are subject to federal and certain other income taxes. The Association operates as a cooperative that qualifies for tax treatment under Subchapter T of the Internal Revenue Code. Accordingly, under specified conditions, the Association can exclude from taxable income amounts distributed as qualified patronage refunds in the form of cash, stock or allocated surplus. Provisions for income taxes are made only on those taxable earnings that will not be distributed as qualified patronage refunds. During the six months ended June 30, 2019, the Association did not participate in a patronage program.

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 is more likely than not (more than 50 percent probability), based on management's estimate, that they will not be realized. For the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, the Association carried a deferred tax asset of \$346,151 and \$354,436, respectively, with a full valuation allowance recorded against the net asset.

#### 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 2 to the 2018 Annual Report to Stockholders for a more complete description.

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

	<u>Fair Value Measurement Using</u>		
	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>
<b><u>June 30, 2019</u></b>			
Assets:			
Loans*	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other property owned	-	-	-
<b><u>December 31, 2018</u></b>			
	<u>Fair Value Measurement Using</u>		
	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>
Assets:			
Loans*	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other property owned	-	-	-

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

The Association also participates in letters of credit to satisfy the financing needs of its borrowers. These letters of credit are irrevocable agreements to guarantee payments of specified financing obligations. At June 30, 2019, the Association had \$194,398 in outstanding standby letters of credit and \$5,607 in outstanding commercial letters of credit, all issued primarily in conjunction with participation loans.

#### Uncertainty of Fair Value Measurements

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

#### Valuation Techniques

As more fully discussed in Note 2 to the 2018 Annual Report to Stockholders, authoritative guidance establishes a fair value hierarchy, which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The following represent a brief summary of the valuation techniques used for the Association's assets and liabilities. For a more complete description, see Notes to the 2018 Annual Report to Stockholders.

### *Loans Evaluated for Impairment*

For certain loans evaluated for impairment under FASB impairment guidance, the fair value is based upon the underlying collateral since the loans are collateral-dependent loans for which real estate is the collateral. The fair value measurement process uses independent appraisals and other market-based information, but in many cases it also requires significant input based on management's knowledge of and judgment about current market conditions, specific issues relating to the collateral and other matters. As a result, a majority of these loans have fair value measurements that fall within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. When the value of the real estate, less estimated costs to sell, is less than the principal balance of the loan, a specific reserve is established. The fair value of these loans would fall under Level 2 of the hierarchy if the process uses independent appraisals and other market-based information.

### *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.

### *Standby Letters of Credit*

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

## **NOTE 6 — EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS:**

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

	Other Benefits	
	2019	2018
Service cost	\$ 7,951	\$ 9,437
Interest cost	34,505	32,617
Amortization of prior service (credits) costs	(6,146)	(7,938)
Net periodic benefit cost	<u>\$ 36,310</u>	<u>\$ 34,116</u>

The Association's liability for the unfunded accumulated obligation for these benefits at June 30, 2019, was \$1,531,548 and is included in "Other Liabilities" in the balance sheet.

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

The structure of the District's defined benefit pension plan is (DB) characterized as multiemployer since the assets, liabilities and cost of the plan are not segregated or separately accounted for by participating employers (Bank and associations). The Association recognizes its amortized annual contributions to the plan as an expense. The annual contribution is paid in January with the expense amortized monthly to the "Salaries and employee benefits" line item on the consolidated balance sheet. The following table represents DB contributions made, amounts amortized into expense and the remaining unamortized contribution amounts as of June 30:

	2019	2018
DB contribution	\$ 443,500	\$ 825,904
YTD amortization	<u>(221,750)</u>	<u>(412,952)</u>
Remaining contribution	<u>\$ 221,750</u>	<u>\$ 412,952</u>

**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 August 9, 2019, which is the date the financial statements were issued. There are no other significant events requiring disclosure as of August 9, 2019.