Cape Fear Farm Credit, ACA

SECOND QUARTER 2020

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CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certify that we have reviewed the June 30, 2020 quarterly report of Cape Fear Farm Credit, 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.

/s/ Jonathan A. Pope
Chairman of the Board

/s/ Evan J. Kleinhans
Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Charles M. Hester
Chief Financial Officer

August 7, 2020

Cape Fear Farm Credit, ACA

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, 2020. 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, 2020, 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, 2020.

/s/ Evan J. Kleinhans
Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Charles M. Hester
Chief Financial Officer

August 7, 2020

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 Cape Fear Farm Credit, ACA, (Association) for the period ended June 30, 2020. These comments should be read in conjunction with the accompanying consolidated financial statements, notes to the consolidated financial statements and the 2019 Annual Report of the Association. The accompanying consolidated financial statements were prepared under the oversight of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.

IMPACTS OF THE COVID-19 GLOBAL PANDEMIC

The Association recognizes that the COVID-19 pandemic has created significant stress for agricultural and rural borrowers because of disruptions to employees, markets, transportation, processors, off-farm income and other factors important to their operations. If the effects of the COVID-19 disruptions result in widespread and sustained repayment shortfalls on loans in the Association's portfolio, the Association could incur increased nonperforming assets and credit losses, particularly if conditions cause land and asset values to deteriorate and the available collateral is insufficient to cover the Association's exposure. This could potentially have a material adverse effect on the Association's financial condition, results of operations, liquidity, or capital levels.

The Association's net effective spread and profitability could be negatively affected by volatility in interest rates caused by uncertainties stemming from COVID-19, as evidenced by the actions in March 2020 of the Federal Reserve to significantly lower the target range for the federal funds rate based on concerns about the disruption to economic activity. A prolonged period of extremely volatile and unstable market conditions would likely increase costs while negatively affecting market risk mitigation strategies.

The Association's principal source of funding is through its borrowing relationship with AgFirst Farm Credit Bank (Bank). The Bank's primary source of liquidity to fund Association lending operations is its ability to issue Systemwide Debt Securities through the Funding Corporation. If the effects of COVID-19 were to create market disruptions that caused the Funding Corporation to be unable to continue to issue Systemwide Debt Securities at reasonable rates and desired terms, the Bank and the Association's business, operating results, or financial condition would likely be adversely affected.

The Association relies on business processes that largely depend on people, technology, and the use of complex systems and models to manage its business, including access to information systems and models as well as information, applications, payment systems, and other services provided by third parties. In response to the challenges presented by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Association has modified its business practices to focus on protecting its employees and the public while continuing to fulfill its critical mission and maintaining its regular business operations in support of the farmers, ranchers, and agricultural business of America. On March 12, 2020, the Association activated its business continuity plan and has been operating uninterrupted since then. The Association has continued to have its branches open throughout the COVID-19 pandemic while following standard safety protocols such as social distancing, enhanced cleaning, and appointment-only customer meetings. With the state easing the "stay at home" restrictions, all employees have returned to working in the office on a rotating schedule. Employees working from home as part of the rotation present additional operational risks and inefficiencies. These risks include, but are not limited to, greater cybersecurity risks, increased privacy and disclosure hazards, strain on the local technology networks for remote operations and potential impairment of the ability to perform critical functions, all of which could adversely affect the Association's business, results of operations, and financial condition. The Association continues to monitor the attempts by third parties to gain unauthorized access to its network and information systems through cyber-attacks. Despite the increased cybersecurity risks presented by a workforce that is operating remotely, the Association had not experienced any known cyber-attacks or other known privacy or data security incidents through the date of this report that negatively affected the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of the Association's information resources.

The Association relies on many third parties, including vendors that supply essential services and local and federal government agencies, offices, and courthouses, in the performance of its business operations. In light of the developing measures being undertaken as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, many of these entities may limit the access and availability of their services. For example, reductions in available staff in recording offices or the closing of courthouses to walk-in traffic in some counties could adversely impact the established process and turnaround times for title work and mortgage and UCC filings in those counties. If limitations in the availability of important services continue for a prolonged period or if additional limitations or potential disruptions in the ability to provide services materialize (which may be caused by a third party's own financial or operational difficulties), it may inhibit or otherwise negatively affect the normal operations and processes for the Association's business, which could have a material adverse impact on its results of operations and financial condition.

The Association's efforts to manage and mitigate the above mentioned risks may be unsuccessful, and the effectiveness of these efforts and the extent to which the COVID-19 pandemic affects the Association's business, results of operations, and financial condition will depend on factors beyond its control, including the duration, severity, and spread of the pandemic, as well as third-party and government actions taken to contain COVID-19 and mitigate public health and economic effects, and how quickly and to what extent normal economic and operating conditions can resume. Even after the COVID-19 pandemic is over, the Association may continue to experience material adverse effects to its business as a result of the disruption in the global economy, the domestic agricultural economy, and any resulting recession. Because there have been no comparable recent global pandemics that resulted in similar global macroeconomic impact, the Association does not yet know the full extent of the effects on its business, operations, or the global economy as a whole, but they could materially and adversely affect the Association's business, operations, operating results, financial condition, liquidity, or capital levels as discussed above.

COVID-19 SUPPORT PROGRAMS

On March 13, 2020, the President of the United States declared the COVID-19 outbreak as a national emergency. In response, the Farm Credit Administration (FCA), other federal banking regulators and the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued guidance on restructurings of loans through loan modifications, such as payment deferrals and extensions of repayment terms, which would not be considered as troubled debt restructurings if made on a good faith basis in response to the national emergency.

The Association has developed and is refining payment deferral programs for borrowers directly affected by market disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Programs vary by loan portfolio, entity and geographic location. These actions are designed to help farmers and ranchers preserve liquidity.

On March 27, 2020, Congress passed the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act. Among other provisions, the CARES Act provided funding and authority to bolster United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) programs. On April 17, 2020, the USDA announced a $19 billion Coronavirus Food Assistance Program (CFAP), that will provide $16 billion of direct support based on actual losses for agricultural producers where prices and market supply chains have been impacted. The $16 billion will include approximately $10 billion of funding targeted to livestock and dairy producers, $4 billion for row crop producers, $2 billion for specialty crop producers, and $500 million for other specialty crops. Additionally, $3 billion will be allocated for direct purchases of fresh produce, dairy and meat for distribution to food banks and other non-profits.

The CARES Act also appropriated $349 billion for the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP), a guaranteed loan program administered by the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA), which commenced on April 3, 2020. The purpose of the program is to support payroll and certain other financial needs of small businesses during the COVID-19 pandemic. Agricultural producers, farmers and ranchers with 500 or fewer employees or that fit within the revenue-based standard are eligible for PPP loans.

Applicants who are otherwise eligible to receive financing under the Farm Credit Act and FCA regulations are able to apply for PPP loans from a District Association. At the time it was passed, the CARES Act provided for loan forgiveness if an employer used at least 75% of the loan for payroll costs and would be reduced proportionally by any reduction in full-time equivalent employees compared to the prior year and a 25% or greater reduction in full-time equivalent employee compensation. Loan payments required under the program can be deferred for up to six months.

On April 23, 2020, Congress passed the PPP and Health Care Enhancement Act that provided $484 billion in additional funding to replenish and supplement key programs under the CARES Act. The Act provided an additional $310 billion for PPP, $60 billion for small business disaster loans and grants, $75 billion for hospital and health care providers and $25 billion for testing.

On June 5, 2020, the President of the United States signed the Paycheck Protection Program Flexibility Act of 2020, which amends the SBA Act and the CARES Act. Specifically, this Act establishes a minimum maturity of five years for a paycheck protection loan with a remaining balance after forgiveness. The bill also extends the "covered period" during which a loan recipient may use such funds for certain expenses while remaining eligible for forgiveness. The extension is to 24 weeks from the date of origination or December 31, 2020, whichever occurs first. The bill also reduces the payroll cost requirements from 75% to 60% and raises the non-payroll portion of a forgivable loan amount from 25% up to 40%.

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 consists of agricultural commodities in our region, including swine, poultry, tobacco, and row crop operations. The Association's loan portfolio contains a concentration of swine and poultry loans. Demand for pork, chicken, turkey as well as prices of field grains affects the price of these commodities. Other factors including but not limited to international trade policies, political risks and nuisance lawsuits could impact these industries and the Association's corresponding loan portfolio. Continued low commodity prices, weakening demand for tobacco and cotton as well as adverse weather conditions are negatively impacting row crop farmers in our territory. Credit quality has decreased slightly since the fourth quarter of 2019 but remains acceptable overall.

The risk in the portfolio associated with commodity concentration and large loans is reduced by the range of diversity of enterprises in the Association's territory. Risk exposure is reduced by many of the borrowers in the region having diversified farming operations as well as varying farm size. This factor, along with the opportunities for non-farm income in the area, lessens the level of dependency on any single given commodity. Concentration risk is further mitigated by a portfolio of participation loans purchased or originated and sold. The Association also mitigates concentration risk through the use of USDA and Farmer Mac guarantees.

The gross loan volume of the Association at June 30, 2020 was $998,459, an increase of $40,274 or 4.20 percent as compared to $958,185 at December 31, 2019. When compared to the same period of 2019, gross loan volume increased by $65,424 or 7.01 percent from $933,035. Net loans outstanding at June 30, 2020 were $987,918, an increase of $39,687 or 4.19 percent as compared to $948,231 at December 31, 2019. When compared to the same period of 2019, net loans outstanding increased by $64,951 or 7.04 percent from $922,967. Net loans accounted for 96.89 percent of total assets at June 30, 2020, as compared to 95.86 percent and 96.33 percent at December 31, 2019 and June 30, 2019, respectively.

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 decreased $391 to $15,411 at June 30, 2020 from $15,802 at December 31, 2019. The contraction in nonaccrual volume was primarily attributed to pay downs of nonaccrual balances during the six month period. 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, 2020 was $10,541, which was more than the December 31, 2019 amount of $9,954 by $587 or 5.90 percent. The increase in the overall allowance was primarily attributed to an increase in the general reserve which was largely due to the Association establishing a qualitative reserve in the second quarter specifically for potential impacts from COVID-19.

Other investments consist of Rural America Bonds which come under the Farm Credit Administration's (FCA) Mission Related Investments. The objective of Rural America Bonds is to help meet the growing and diverse financing needs of agricultural enterprises, agribusinesses, and rural communities by providing a flexible flow of money to rural areas through bond financing. At June 30, 2020, the Association had $3,273 in Rural America Bonds which were all classified as investment securities as compared to $3,490 at December 31, 2019.

Effective December 31, 2016, the FCA concluded each pilot program approved as part of the Investment in Rural America program. Each institution participating in such programs may continue to hold its investment through the maturity dates for the investments, provided the institution continues to meet all approval conditions. Although the pilot programs have concluded, the FCA can consider future requests on a case-by-case basis.

Other property owned (OPO) at June 30, 2020 was $462, a decrease of $15 from the balance of $477 at December 31, 2019. The Association is actively marketing all properties classified as other property owned for resale.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

For the three months ended June 30, 2020

Net income for the three months ended June 30, 2020 totaled $5,203 as compared to $6,472 for the same period in 2019, a decrease of $1,269 or 19.61 percent.

For the three months ended June 30, 2020, net interest income decreased $207 or 2.99 percent as compared to the same period in 2019. Interest income on loans decreased by $1,536 and interest income from investment securities decreased by $2. Interest expense decreased $1,331 compared to the same period last year. Provision for loan losses increased by $1,073 in comparison to the same period in 2019. There was a provision for loan losses of $376 for the three months ended June 30, 2020, as compared to a reversal of allowance for loan losses of $697 for the same period in 2019. Nonaccrual income was $27 for the three months ended June 30, 2020, as compared to $198 for the same period in 2019 which is a decrease of $171.

Noninterest income for the three months ended June 30, 2020 totaled $2,729 as compared to $2,691 for the same period of 2019, an increase of $38 or 1.41 percent. Positive variances for the period included a $206 increase in patronage refunds from other Farm Credit institutions and a $60 increase in loan fee income. The overall increase was offset by a $205 decrease in gains on sales of premises and equipment, a $21 decrease in gains on sales of rural home loans, and a $2 decrease in fees for financially related services.

Noninterest expense for the three months ended June 30, 2020 totaled $3,853 as compared to $3,805 for the same period of 2019, an increase of $48 or 1.26 percent. Items contributing to the increase included a $180 increase in salaries and employee benefits. The overall increase was offset by a $99 decrease in other operating expenses, a $19 decrease in occupancy and equipment, an $8 decrease in insurance fund premiums, and a $6 increase in gains on OPO.

For the six months ended June 30, 2020

Net income for the six months ended June 30, 2020 totaled $10,818 as compared to $14,432 for the same period in 2019, a decrease of $3,614 or 25.04 percent.

For the six months ended June 30, 2020, net interest income increased $138 or 1.02 percent compared to the same period in 2019. Interest income on loans decreased by $1,498 and interest income from investment securities decreased by $3. Interest expense decreased $1,639 compared to the same period last year. Provision for loan losses increased by $3,729 in comparison to the same period in 2019. There was a provision for loan losses of $568 for the six months ended June 30, 2020, as compared to a reversal of allowance for loan losses of $3,161 for the same period in 2019. Nonaccrual income was $111 for the six months ended June 30, 2020, as compared to $236 for the same period in 2019 which is a decrease of $125.

Noninterest income for the six months ended June 30, 2020 totaled $5,824 as compared to $5,711 for the same period of 2019, an increase of $113 or 1.98 percent. Positive variances for the period included a $572 increase in patronage refunds from other Farm Credit institutions, a $52 increase in loan fee income, and a $1 increase in fees for financially related services. The overall increase was offset by a $475 decrease in gains on sales of premises and equipment, a $19 decrease in gains on sales of rural home loans, a $12 decrease in insurance fund refunds, and a $6 increase in other losses.

Noninterest expense for the six months ended June 30, 2020 totaled $8,020 as compared to $7,840 for the same period of 2019, an increase of $180 or 2.30 percent. Items contributing to the increase in noninterest expense included a $229 increase in salaries and employee benefits, and a $5 increase in other operating expenses. The overall increase was offset by a $33 decrease in occupancy and equipment, a $20 decrease in insurance fund premiums, and a $1 increase in gains on OPO.

FUNDING SOURCES

The principal source of funds for the Association is the borrowing relationship established with 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 funds are advanced by the Bank 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, 2020 was $788,841 as compared to $747,905 at December 31, 2019.

See Note 5 in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for information on the status of compliance with covenants under the General Financing Agreement.

CAPITAL RESOURCES

Total members' equity at June 30, 2020 increased to $225,325 from the December 31, 2019 total of $214,476. The increase is primarily due to recognition of net income retained through the second quarter.

FCA regulations require all Farm Credit institutions to maintain minimum common equity tier 1 (CET1), tier 1 capital, total capital, and permanent capital risk-based capital ratios, along with tier 1 leverage and unallocated retained earnings equivalents leverage ratios. As of June 30, 2020, all ratios were well above the regulatory minimums.

The following sets forth the regulatory capital ratios, which were effective January 1, 2017:

Ratio	Minimum Requirement	Capital Conservation Buffer*	Minimum Requirement with Capital Conservation Buffer	Capital Ratios as of June 30, 2020
Risk-adjusted ratios:				
CET1 Capital	4.5%	2.5%	7.0%	20.54%
Tier 1 Capital	6.0%	2.5%	8.5%	20.54%
Total Capital	8.0%	2.5%	10.5%	21.54%
Permanent Capital Ratio	7.0%	0.0%	7.0%	20.75%
Non-risk-adjusted:				
Tier 1 Leverage Ratio	4.0%	1.0%	5.0%	21.18%
UREE Leverage Ratio	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%	21.45%

** The capital conservation buffers had a 3 year phase-in period and became fully effective January 1, 2020. Risk-adjusted ratio minimums increased 0.625% each year until fully phased in. There was no phase-in period for the tier 1 leverage ratio.*

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

There are no trends, commitments, contingencies, or events that are likely to affect the Association's ability to meet regulatory minimum capital standards and capital adequacy requirements.

REGULATORY MATTERS

On April 9, 2020, the Farm Credit Administration voted to delay publication of certain rules in the Federal Register that were previously approved until at least June 8, 2020 to allow both the Farm Credit Administration and the System to focus their efforts on responding to the COVID-19 pandemic. On June 1, 2020, the Farm Credit Administration extended the regulatory pause until at least July 10 and on July 16, it was determined that some regulatory activities would resume. Accordingly, the Farm Credit Administration will seek to publish its final rule on criteria to reinstate nonaccrual loans this summer. This rule clarifies the factors that System institutions should consider when categorizing high-risk loans and placing them in nonaccrual status. The rule also revises the criteria by which loans are reinstated to accrual status, and revises the application of the criteria to certain loans in nonaccrual status to distinguish between the types of risk that cause loans to be placed in nonaccrual status.

The Farm Credit Administration will also seek to publish final rules to: (1) amend the investment rule to allow System institutions to invest in certain USDA loan guarantees, (2) update the amortization rule and (3) amend regulations governing how the banks present association financial information in their annual report to shareholders.

On September 23, 2019, the Farm Credit Administration issued a proposed rule that would ensure the System's capital requirements, including certain regulatory disclosures, reflect the current expected credit losses methodology, which revises the accounting for credit losses under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The proposed rule identifies which credit loss allowances under the Current Expected Credit Losses (CECL) methodology in the Financial Accounting Standards Board's "Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments" are eligible for inclusion in a System institution's regulatory capital. Credit loss allowances related to loans, lessor's net investments in leases, and held-to-maturity debt securities would be included in a System institution's Tier 2 capital up to 1.25 percent of the System institution's total risk weighted assets. Credit loss allowances for available-for-sale debt securities and purchased credit impaired assets would not be eligible for inclusion in a System institution's Tier 2 capital. In addition, the proposed regulation does not include a transition phase-in period for the CECL day 1 cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings on a System institution's regulatory capital ratios. The public comment period ended on November 22, 2019.

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 2019 Annual Report to Shareholders for recently issued accounting pronouncements. Additional information is provided in the following table.

The following ASU was issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB):

Summary of Guidance	Adoption and Potential Financial Statement Impact
ASU 2016-13 – Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments	
• Replaces multiple existing impairment standards by establishing a single framework for financial assets to reflect management's estimate of current expected credit losses (CECL) over the complete remaining life of the financial assets. • Changes the present incurred loss impairment guidance for loans to an expected loss model. • The Update also modifies the other-than-temporary impairment model for debt securities to require an allowance for credit impairment instead of a direct write-down, which allows for reversal of credit impairments in future periods based on improvements in credit. • Eliminates existing guidance for purchased credit impaired (PCI) loans, and requires recognition of an allowance for expected credit losses on these financial assets. • Requires a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the reporting period of adoption. • Effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2022, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early application is permitted.	• Implementation efforts began with establishing a cross-discipline governance structure utilizing common guidance developed across the Farm Credit System. The implementation includes identification of key interpretive issues, scoping of financial instruments, and assessing existing credit loss forecasting models and processes against the new guidance. • The new guidance is expected to result in a change in allowance for credit losses due to several factors, including: 1. The allowance related to loans and commitments will most likely change because it will then cover credit losses over the full remaining expected life of the portfolio, and will consider expected future changes in macroeconomic conditions, 2. An allowance will be established for estimated credit losses on any debt securities, 3. The nonaccretable difference on any PCI loans will be recognized as an allowance, offset by an increase in the carrying value of the related loans. • The extent of change is under evaluation, but will depend upon the nature and characteristics of the financial instrument portfolios, and the macroeconomic conditions and forecasts at the adoption date. • The guidance is expected to be adopted in first quarter 2023.

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. 2764, or writing Matthew Miller, 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 1-800-368-5819 ext. 3262, or writing Charles M. Hester, Cape Fear Farm Credit, P. O. Box 2405, Fayetteville, NC 28302, or accessing the website, *www.capefearfarmcredit.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 Association.

Cape Fear Farm Credit, ACA

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(dollars in thousands)		June 30, 2020		December 31, 2019
		(unaudited)		*(audited)*
Assets				
Cash	**$**	**17**	$	2,043
Investments in debt securities:				
Held to maturity (fair value of $3,517 and $3,498, respectively)		**3,273**		3,490
Loans		**998,459**		958,185
Allowance for loan losses		**(10,541)**		(9,954)
Net loans		**987,918**		948,231
Loans held for sale		**20**		—
Accrued interest receivable		**9,740**		9,151
Equity investments in other Farm Credit institutions		**10,730**		10,677
Premises and equipment, net		**2,475**		2,326
Other property owned		**462**		477
Accounts receivable		**4,325**		12,097
Other assets		**631**		668
Total assets	**$**	**1,019,591**	$	989,160
Liabilities				
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	**$**	**788,841**	$	747,905
Accrued interest payable		**1,567**		1,923
Patronage refunds payable		**65**		20,065
Accounts payable		**754**		1,310
Advanced conditional payments		**27**		11
Other liabilities		**3,012**		3,470
Total liabilities		**794,266**		774,684
Commitments and contingencies (Note 8)				
Members' Equity				
Protected borrower stock		**—**		3
Capital stock and participation certificates		**2,475**		2,450
Retained earnings				
Allocated		**112,421**		112,361
Unallocated		**110,708**		99,950
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		**(279)**		(288)
Total members' equity		**225,325**		214,476
Total liabilities and members' equity	**$**	**1,019,591**	$	989,160

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

Cape Fear Farm Credit, ACA

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

(unaudited)

(dollars in thousands)	For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2020	For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2019	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2020	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2019
Interest Income				
Loans	**$ 11,416**	$ 12,952	**$ 23,706**	$ 25,204
Investments	**44**	46	**88**	91
Total interest income	**11,460**	12,998	**23,794**	25,295
Interest Expense				
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	**4,744**	6,075	**10,187**	11,826
Net interest income	**6,716**	6,923	**13,607**	13,469
Provision for (reversal of allowance for) loan losses	**376**	(697)	**568**	(3,161)
Net interest income after provision for (reversal of allowance for) loan losses	**6,340**	7,620	**13,039**	16,630
Noninterest Income				
Loan fees	**543**	483	**1,178**	1,126
Fees for financially related services	**—**	2	**4**	3
Patronage refunds from other Farm Credit institutions	**2,148**	1,942	**4,429**	3,857
Gains (losses) on sales of rural home loans, net	**8**	29	**15**	34
Gains (losses) on sales of premises and equipment, net	**31**	236	**22**	497
Gains (losses) on other transactions	**(1)**	(1)	**(6)**	—
Insurance Fund refunds	**—**	—	**182**	194
Total noninterest income	**2,729**	2,691	**5,824**	5,711
Noninterest Expense				
Salaries and employee benefits	**2,727**	2,547	**5,463**	5,234
Occupancy and equipment	**205**	224	**421**	454
Insurance Fund premiums	**153**	161	**297**	317
(Gains) losses on other property owned, net	**(7)**	(1)	**(6)**	(5)
Other operating expenses	**775**	874	**1,845**	1,840
Total noninterest expense	**3,853**	3,805	**8,020**	7,840
Income before income taxes	**5,216**	6,506	**10,843**	14,501
Provision for income taxes	**13**	34	**25**	69
Net income	**$ 5,203**	$ 6,472	**$ 10,818**	$ 14,432
Other comprehensive income net of tax				
Employee benefit plans adjustments	**5**	4	**9**	8
Comprehensive income	**$ 5,208**	$ 6,476	**$ 10,827**	$ 14,440

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

Cape Fear Farm Credit, ACA

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Members' Equity

(unaudited)

(dollars in thousands)	Protected Borrower Stock	Capital Stock and Participation Certificates	Retained Earnings Allocated	Retained Earnings Unallocated	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Members' Equity
Balance at December 31, 2018	$ 3	$ 2,464	$ 103,116	$ 98,205	$ (269)	$ 203,519
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle				1		1
Comprehensive income				14,432	8	14,440
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net		(1)				(1)
Patronage distribution adjustment			330	(333)		(3)
Balance at June 30, 2019	$ 3	$ 2,463	$ 103,446	$ 112,305	$ (261)	$ 217,956
Balance at December 31, 2019	**$ 3**	**$ 2,450**	**$ 112,361**	**$ 99,950**	**$ (288)**	**$ 214,476**
Comprehensive income				**10,818**	**9**	**10,827**
Protected borrower stock issued/(retired),	**(3)**					**(3)**
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net		**25**				**25**
Patronage distribution adjustment			**60**	**(60)**		**—**
Balance at June 30, 2020	**$ —**	**$ 2,475**	**$ 112,421**	**$ 110,708**	**$ (279)**	**$ 225,325**

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

Cape Fear Farm Credit, 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 Cape Fear Farm Credit, 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, 2019, are contained in the 2019 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 may 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 6, *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 and Effective in Future Periods
The following ASU was issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) since the most recent year end:

- In January 2020, the FASB issued ASU 2020-01 Investments—Equity Securities (Topic 321), Investments—Equity Method and Joint Ventures (Topic 323), and Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815): Clarifying the Interactions between Topic 321, Topic 323, and Topic 815. The amendments clarify certain interactions between the guidance on accounting for certain equity securities under Topic 321, the guidance on accounting for investments under the equity method in Topic 323, and the guidance in Topic 815. The Update could change how an entity accounts for an equity security under the measurement alternative or a forward contract or purchased option to purchase securities that, upon settlement of the forward contract or exercise of the purchased option, would be accounted for under the equity method of accounting or the fair value option in accordance with Topic 825, Financial Instruments. The amendments are intended to improve current GAAP by reducing diversity in practice and increasing comparability of the accounting for these interactions. For public business entities, the amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted, including early adoption in an interim period. Evaluation of any possible effects the guidance may have on the statements of financial condition and results of operations is in progress.

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:

- In December 2019, the FASB issued ASU 2019-12 Income Taxes (Topic 740): Simplifying the Accounting for Income Taxes. The amendments simplify the accounting for income taxes by removing the following exceptions:

- Exception to the incremental approach for intraperiod tax allocation when there is a loss from continuing operations and income or a gain from other items (for example, discontinued operations or other comprehensive income),
- Exception to the requirement to recognize a deferred tax liability for equity method investments when a foreign subsidiary becomes an equity method investment,
- Exception to the ability not to recognize a deferred tax liability for a foreign subsidiary when a foreign equity method investment becomes a subsidiary, and
- Exception to the general methodology for calculating income taxes in an interim period when a year-to-date loss exceeds the anticipated loss for the year.

The amendments also simplify the accounting for income taxes by doing the following:

- Requiring that an entity recognize a franchise tax (or similar tax) that is partially based on income as an income-based tax and account for any incremental amount incurred as a non-income-based tax,
- Requiring that an entity evaluate when a step up in the tax basis of goodwill should be considered part of the business combination in which the book goodwill was originally recognized and when it should be considered a separate transaction,
- Specifying that an entity is not required to allocate the consolidated amount of current and deferred tax expense to a legal entity that is not subject to tax in its separate financial statements; however, an entity may elect to do so (on an entity-by-entity basis) for a legal entity that is both not subject to tax and disregarded by the taxing authority,
- Requiring that an entity reflect the effect of an enacted change in tax laws or rates in the annual effective tax rate computation in the interim period that includes the enactment date, and
- Making minor codification improvements for income taxes related to employee stock ownership plans and investments in qualified affordable housing projects accounted for using the equity method.

For public business entities, the amendments in this Update are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2020. Evaluation of any possible effects the guidance may have on the statements of financial condition and results of operations is in progress.

- In November 2019, the FASB issued ASU 2019-10 Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326), Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815), and Leases (Topic 842). On the basis of feedback obtained from outreach with stakeholders and monitoring of implementation, the Board has gained a greater understanding about the implementation challenges encountered by all types of entities when adopting a major Update. The challenges are often magnified for private companies, smaller public companies, and not-for-profit organizations. In response to those issues and requests to defer certain major Updates not yet effective for all entities, the Board developed a philosophy to extend and simplify how effective dates are staggered between larger public companies (bucket one) and all other entities (bucket two). Credit Losses guidance in ASU 2016-13 will be effective for all bucket two entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2022, including interim periods within those fiscal years.

- In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13 Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments. This Update, and subsequent clarifying guidance issued, is intended to improve 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 estimate their credit losses. Additionally, the ASU amends the accounting for credit losses on available-for-sale debt securities and purchased financial assets with credit deterioration. For public companies that are not SEC filers, it will take effect for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2022, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. Evaluation of any possible effects the guidance may have on the statements of financial condition and results of operations is in progress.

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.

- In March 2020, the FASB issued ASU 2020-04 Reference Rate Reform (Topic 848): Facilitation of the Effects of Reference Rate Reform on Financial Reporting. In response to concerns about structural risks of interbank offered rates (IBORs), and, particularly, the risk of cessation of the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR), regulators around the world have undertaken reference rate reform initiatives to identify alternative reference rates that are more observable or transaction-based and less susceptible to manipulation. The amendments in this Update provide optional guidance for a limited time to ease the potential burden in accounting for (or recognizing the effects of) reference rate reform on financial reporting. The amendments provide optional expedients and exceptions for applying GAAP to contracts, hedging relationships, and other transactions affected by reference rate reform if certain criteria are met. The guidance applies only to contracts and hedging relationships that reference LIBOR or another reference rate expected to be discontinued due to reference rate reform. The expedients and exceptions do not apply to contract modifications made and hedging relationships entered into or evaluated after December 31, 2022. The amendments are elective and were effective upon issuance for all entities. Adoption of this guidance had no impact on the statements of financial condition and results of operations.

- In March 2020, the FASB issued ASU 2020-03 Codification Improvements to Financial Instruments. The amendments represent changes to clarify or improve the Codification that were not expected to have a significant effect on current accounting practice or create a significant administrative cost to most entities. The amendments addressing issues one through five, related to Topics 320, 470 and 820, are effective for 2020. The adoption of the guidance had no impact on the statements of financial condition and results of operations. The amendments addressing issues six and seven will be adopted and evaluated for impact along with ASU 2016-13 as discussed above.

- In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-15 Intangibles—Goodwill and Other—Internal-Use Software (Subtopic 350-40): Customer's Accounting for Implementation Costs Incurred in a Cloud Computing Arrangement That Is a Service Contract. The amendments align 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 the amendments in this Update. The guidance is effective for public business entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The amendments were applied prospectively to all implementation costs incurred after the date of adoption. Adoption of this guidance had no impact on the statements of financial condition and results of operations.

Recent Accounting Policy Elections

The Association made certain accounting policy elections related to the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, and recent guidance and clarifications from the FASB, federal banking regulators and SEC.

As provided for in the CARES Act, the Association elected to suspend the requirements under GAAP for (1) loan modifications related to the COVID–19 pandemic that would otherwise be categorized as troubled debt restructurings and (2) any determination of loans modified as a result of the effects of the COVID–19 pandemic as being a troubled debt restructuring, including impairment for accounting purposes. The election is only for loans that were not more than 30 days past due as of December 31, 2019. This applies for the period beginning on March 1, 2020 and ending on the earlier of December 31, 2020, or the date that is 60 days after the date on which the national emergency concerning the COVID–19 outbreak declared by the President on March 13, 2020 under the National Emergencies Act is terminated.

The Association elected the practical expedients from the Interagency Statement on Loan Modifications and Reporting for Financial Institutions - Working with Customers Affected by the Coronavirus (Revised) issued on April 7, 2020 which provides that a lender can conclude that a borrower is not experiencing financial difficulty if either (1) short-term modifications are made in response to COVID-19, such as payment deferrals, fee waivers, extensions of repayment terms, or other delays in payment that are insignificant related to loans in which the borrower is less than 30 days past due on its contractual payments at the time a modification program is implemented, or (2) the modification or deferral program is mandated by the federal government or a state government. Accordingly, any loan modification made in response to the COVID-19 pandemic that meets either of these practical expedients would not be considered a TDR because the borrower is not experiencing financial difficulty. The Association's modification program began on March 24, 2020.

The Association elected to account for lease concessions related to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, consistent with how those concessions would be accounted for under Topic 842, as though enforceable rights and obligations for those concessions had previously existed, regardless of whether they explicitly exist in the contract. Consequently, the Association will not analyze each contract to determine whether enforceable rights and obligations for concessions exist in the contract and will not apply the lease modification guidance in Topic 842 to those contracts. Any deferrals will be accounted for as variable lease payments. This election, from the FASB Staff interpretation of Topic 842, is only available for concessions related to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic that do not result in a substantial increase in the rights of the lessor or the obligations of the lessee.

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, 2020	December 31, 2019
Real estate mortgage	$ 724,507	$ 692,542
Production and intermediate-term	210,076	214,463
Loans to cooperatives	10,784	6,293
Processing and marketing	24,726	19,508
Farm-related business	14,950	11,551
Communication	1,196	1,228
Power and water/waste disposal	1,608	1,605
Rural residential real estate	4,877	4,679
International	3,595	3,594
Lease receivables	2,140	2,722
Total loans	$ 998,459	$ 958,185

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, 2020	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	$ 11,427	$ 259,871	$ –	$ –	$ 48,593	$ 476	$ 60,020	$ 260,347
Production and intermediate-term	19,352	66,500	–	–	534	–	19,886	66,500
Loans to cooperatives	8,314	–	2,487	–	–	–	10,801	–
Processing and marketing	18,103	30,053	–	–	–	–	18,103	30,053
Farm-related business	–	2,897	–	12,978	–	–	–	15,875
Communication	1,200	–	–	–	–	–	1,200	–
Power and water/waste disposal	1,615	–	–	–	–	–	1,615	–
International	3,600	–	–	–	–	–	3,600	–
Lease receivables	–	–	2,136	–	–	–	2,136	–
Total	$ 63,611	$ 359,321	$ 4,623	$ 12,978	$ 49,127	$ 476	$ 117,361	$ 372,775

December 31, 2019	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	$ 10,023	$ 254,637	$ –	$ –	$ 45,535	$ 1,190	$ 55,558	$ 255,827
Production and intermediate-term	13,402	150,769	–	–	902	–	14,304	150,769
Loans to cooperatives	3,805	–	2,500	–	–	–	6,305	–
Processing and marketing	13,185	40,648	–	–	–	–	13,185	40,648
Farm-related business	–	3,860	–	16,725	–	–	–	20,585
Communication	1,230	–	–	–	–	–	1,230	–
Power and water/waste disposal	1,615	–	–	–	–	–	1,615	–
International	3,600	–	–	–	–	–	3,600	–
Lease receivables	–	–	2,726	–	–	–	2,726	–
Total	$ 46,860	$ 449,914	$ 5,226	$ 16,725	$ 46,437	$ 1,190	$ 98,523	$ 467,829

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, 2020			
	Due Less Than 1 Year	Due 1 Through 5 Years	Due After 5 Years	Total
Real estate mortgage	$ 6,397	$ 79,713	$ 638,397	$ 724,507
Production and intermediate-term	84,575	73,524	51,977	210,076
Loans to cooperatives	–	8,214	2,570	10,784
Processing and marketing	4,454	13,905	6,367	24,726
Farm-related business	2,226	4,880	7,844	14,950
Communication	–	1,196	–	1,196
Power and water/waste disposal	–	1,608	–	1,608
Rural residential real estate	46	632	4,199	4,877
International	–	337	3,258	3,595
Lease receivables	–	1,004	1,136	2,140
Total loans	$ 97,698	$ 185,013	$ 715,748	$ 998,459
Percentage	9.78%	18.53%	71.69%	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, 2020	December 31, 2019
Real estate mortgage:		
Acceptable	94.44%	95.16%
OAEM	4.40	3.43
Substandard/doubtful/loss	1.16	1.41
	100.00%	100.00%
Production and intermediate-term:		
Acceptable	91.45%	91.49%
OAEM	5.15	3.34
Substandard/doubtful/loss	3.40	5.17
	100.00%	100.00%
Loans to cooperatives:		
Acceptable	99.98%	100.00%
OAEM	–	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	0.02	–
	100.00%	100.00%
Processing and marketing:		
Acceptable	100.00%	96.21%
OAEM	–	3.79
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–
	100.00%	100.00%
Farm-related business:		
Acceptable	95.67%	98.50%
OAEM	0.88	1.50
Substandard/doubtful/loss	3.45	–
	100.00%	100.00%

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Communication:		
Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%
OAEM	–	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–
	100.00%	100.00%
Power and water/waste disposal:		
Acceptable	–%	–%
OAEM	–	100.00
Substandard/doubtful/loss	100.00	–
	100.00%	100.00%
Rural residential real estate:		
Acceptable	92.96%	92.24%
OAEM	5.25	5.60
Substandard/doubtful/loss	1.79	2.16
	100.00%	100.00%
International:		
Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%
OAEM	–	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–
	100.00%	100.00%
Lease receivables:		
Acceptable	89.28%	90.13%
OAEM	–	0.25
Substandard/doubtful/loss	10.72	9.62
	100.00%	100.00%
Total loans:		
Acceptable	93.88%	94.26%
OAEM	4.31	3.52
Substandard/doubtful/loss	1.81	2.22
	100.00%	100.00%

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

	June 30, 2020				
	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
Real estate mortgage	$ 507	$ 2,980	$ 3,487	$ 727,847	$ 731,334
Production and intermediate-term	601	3,192	3,793	209,000	212,793
Loans to cooperatives	–	–	–	10,792	10,792
Processing and marketing	–	–	–	24,780	24,780
Farm-related business	111	519	630	14,409	15,039
Communication	–	–	–	1,197	1,197
Power and water/waste disposal	–	–	–	1,609	1,609
Rural residential real estate	46	50	96	4,801	4,897
International	–	–	–	3,602	3,602
Lease receivables	219	–	219	1,931	2,150
Total	$ 1,484	$ 6,741	$ 8,225	$ 999,968	$ 1,008,193

	December 31, 2019				
	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
Real estate mortgage	$ 2,311	$ 1,897	$ 4,208	$ 694,282	$ 698,490
Production and intermediate-term	1,291	3,648	4,939	212,546	217,485
Loans to cooperatives	–	–	–	6,303	6,303
Processing and marketing	–	–	–	19,580	19,580
Farm-related business	868	–	868	10,737	11,605
Communication	–	–	–	1,228	1,228
Power and water/waste disposal	–	–	–	1,606	1,606
Rural residential real estate	80	3	83	4,608	4,691
International	–	–	–	3,607	3,607
Lease receivables	–	–	–	2,733	2,733
Total	$ 4,550	$ 5,548	$ 10,098	$ 957,230	$ 967,328

Nonperforming assets (including related accrued interest as applicable) and related credit quality statistics at period end were as follows:

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Nonaccrual loans:		
Real estate mortgage	$ 6,887	$ 7,071
Production and intermediate-term	7,686	8,367
Farm-related business	520	–
Rural residential real estate	88	101
Lease receivables	230	263
Total	$ 15,411	$ 15,802
Accruing restructured loans:		
Real estate mortgage	$ 1,945	$ 2,120
Production and intermediate-term	911	893
Processing and marketing	–	468
Total	$ 2,856	$ 3,481
Accruing loans 90 days or more past due:		
Total	$ –	$ –
Total nonperforming loans	$ 18,267	$ 19,283
Other property owned	462	477
Total nonperforming assets	$ 18,729	$ 19,760
Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans	1.54%	1.65%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of total loans and other property owned	1.87%	2.06%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of capital	8.31%	9.21%

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, 2020	December 31, 2019
Impaired nonaccrual loans:		
Current as to principal and interest	$ 8,614	$ 8,913
Past due	6,797	6,889
Total	$ 15,411	$ 15,802
Impaired accrual loans:		
Restructured	$ 2,856	$ 3,481
90 days or more past due	–	–
Total	$ 2,856	$ 3,481
Total impaired loans	$ 18,267	$ 19,283
Additional commitments to lend	$ 1	$ 1

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

	June 30, 2020			Three Months Ended June 30, 2020		Six Months Ended June 30, 2020	
Impaired loans:	**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**
With a related allowance for credit losses:							
Real estate mortgage	$ 2,961	$ 3,287	$ 325	$ 3,043	$ 13	$ 3,121	$ 36
Production and intermediate-term	4,285	4,728	974	4,403	18	4,515	52
Farm-related business	520	524	371	534	2	547	6
Rural residential real estate	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lease receivables	126	126	57	129	1	132	1
Total	$ 7,892	$ 8,665	$ 1,727	$ 8,109	$ 34	$ 8,315	$ 95
With no related allowance for credit losses:							
Real estate mortgage	$ 5,871	$ 6,409	$ –	$ 6,032	$ 25	$ 6,185	$ 71
Production and intermediate-term	4,312	4,908	–	4,431	19	4,544	52
Farm-related business	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rural residential real estate	88	176	–	90	–	92	1
Lease receivables	104	105	–	108	–	111	2
Total	$ 10,375	$ 11,598	$ –	$ 10,661	$ 44	$ 10,932	$ 126
Total impaired loans:							
Real estate mortgage	$ 8,832	$ 9,696	$ 325	$ 9,075	$ 38	$ 9,306	$ 107
Production and intermediate-term	8,597	9,636	974	8,834	37	9,059	104
Farm-related business	520	524	371	534	2	547	6
Rural residential real estate	88	176	–	90	–	92	1
Lease receivables	230	231	57	237	1	243	3
Total	$ 18,267	$ 20,263	$ 1,727	$ 18,770	$ 78	$ 19,247	$ 221

	December 31, 2019			Year Ended December 31, 2019	
Impaired loans:	**Recorded Investment**	**Unpaid Principal Balance**	**Related Allowance**	**Average Impaired Loans**	**Interest Income Recognized on Impaired Loans**
With a related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	$ 3,051	$ 3,332	$ 580	$ 3,329	$ 351
Production and intermediate-term	4,656	5,011	1,057	5,081	536
Processing and marketing	–	–	–	–	–
Rural residential real estate	–	–	–	–	–
Lease receivables	155	156	83	170	18
Total	$ 7,862	$ 8,499	$ 1,720	$ 8,580	$ 905
With no related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	$ 6,140	$ 6,597	$ –	$ 6,701	$ 707
Production and intermediate-term	4,604	5,218	–	5,024	530
Processing and marketing	468	457	–	511	54
Rural residential real estate	101	185	–	111	12
Lease receivables	108	107	–	117	12
Total	$ 11,421	$ 12,564	$ –	$ 12,464	$ 1,315
Total impaired loans:					
Real estate mortgage	$ 9,191	$ 9,929	$ 580	$ 10,030	$ 1,058
Production and intermediate-term	9,260	10,229	1,057	10,105	1,066
Processing and marketing	468	457	–	511	54
Rural residential real estate	101	185	–	111	12
Lease receivables	263	263	83	287	30
Total	$ 19,283	$ 21,063	$ 1,720	$ 21,044	$ 2,220

A summary of changes in the allowance for loan losses and recorded investment in loans for each reporting period follows:

	Real Estate Mortgage	Production and Intermediate -term	Agribusiness*	Communication	Power and Water/Waste Disposal	Rural Residential Real Estate	International	Lease Receivables	Total
Activity related to the allowance for credit losses:									
Balance at March 31, 2020	$ 5,514	$ 3,771	$ 668	$ 30	$ 3	$ 45	$ 30	$ 87	$ 10,148
Charge-offs	(16)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(16)
Recoveries	–	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	33
Provision for loan losses	238	130	(3)	3	–	3	2	3	376
Balance at June 30, 2020	$ 5,736	$ 3,934	$ 665	$ 33	$ 3	$ 48	$ 32	$ 90	$ 10,541
Balance at December 31, 2019	$ 5,635	$ 3,823	$ 274	$ 31	$ 3	$ 45	$ 30	$ 113	$ 9,954
Charge-offs	(17)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(17)
Recoveries	–	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	36
Provision for loan losses	118	75	391	2	–	3	2	(23)	568
Balance at June 30, 2020	$ 5,736	$ 3,934	$ 665	$ 33	$ 3	$ 48	$ 32	$ 90	$ 10,541
Balance at March 31, 2019	$ 6,128	$ 4,338	$ 282	$ 32	$ 3	$ 46	$ 31	$ 109	$ 10,969
Charge-offs	(1)	(226)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(227)
Recoveries	–	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	23
Provision for loan losses	(573)	(79)	(30)	(4)	(1)	(4)	(3)	(3)	(697)
Balance at June 30, 2019	$ 5,554	$ 4,056	$ 252	$ 28	$ 2	$ 42	$ 28	$ 106	$ 10,068
Balance at December 31, 2018	$ 6,332	$ 6,660	$ 284	$ 32	$ 3	$ 47	$ 31	$ 139	$ 13,528
Charge-offs	(18)	(316)	–	–	(1)	(1)	–	–	(336)
Recoveries	–	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	37
Provision for loan losses	(760)	(2,325)	(32)	(4)	–	(4)	(3)	(33)	(3,161)
Balance at June 30, 2019	$ 5,554	$ 4,056	$ 252	$ 28	$ 2	$ 42	$ 28	$ 106	$ 10,068
Allowance on loans evaluated for impairment:									
Individually	$ 325	$ 974	$ 371	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 57	$ 1,727
Collectively	5,411	2,960	294	33	3	48	32	33	8,814
Balance at June 30, 2020	$ 5,736	$ 3,934	$ 665	$ 33	$ 3	$ 48	$ 32	$ 90	$ 10,541
Individually	$ 580	$ 1,057	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 83	$ 1,720
Collectively	5,055	2,766	274	31	3	45	30	30	8,234
Balance at December 31, 2019	$ 5,635	$ 3,823	$ 274	$ 31	$ 3	$ 45	$ 30	$ 113	$ 9,954
Recorded investment in loans evaluated for impairment:									
Individually	$ 8,845	$ 8,751	$ 520	$ –	$ –	$ 88	$ –	$ 230	$ 18,434
Collectively	722,489	204,042	50,091	1,197	1,609	4,809	3,602	1,920	989,759
Balance at June 30, 2020	$ 731,334	$ 212,793	$ 50,611	$ 1,197	$ 1,609	$ 4,897	$ 3,602	$ 2,150	$ 1,008,193
Individually	$ 7,959	$ 9,402	$ 468	$ –	$ –	$ 102	$ –	$ 263	$ 18,194
Collectively	690,531	208,083	37,020	1,228	1,606	4,589	3,607	2,470	949,134
Balance at December 31, 2019	$ 698,490	$ 217,485	$ 37,488	$ 1,228	$ 1,606	$ 4,691	$ 3,607	$ 2,733	$ 967,328

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

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. The following tables present additional information about pre-modification and post-modification outstanding recorded investment and the effects of the modifications that occurred during the periods presented.

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2020				
Outstanding Recorded Investment	Interest Concessions	Principal Concessions	Other Concessions	Total	Charge-offs
Pre-modification:					
Real estate mortgage	$ –	$ –	$ 7	$ 7	
Total	$ –	$ –	$ 7	$ 7	
Post-modification:					
Real estate mortgage	$ –	$ –	$ 7	$ 7	$ –
Total	$ –	$ –	$ 7	$ 7	$ –

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2020				
Outstanding Recorded Investment	Interest Concessions	Principal Concessions	Other Concessions	Total	Charge-offs
Pre-modification:					
Real estate mortgage	$ –	$ –	$ 7	$ 7	
Total	$ –	$ –	$ 7	$ 7	
Post-modification:					
Real estate mortgage	$ –	$ –	$ 7	$ 7	$ –
Total	$ –	$ –	$ 7	$ 7	$ –

Outstanding Recorded Investment	Three Months Ended June 30, 2019 Interest Concessions	Principal Concessions	Other Concessions	Total	Charge-offs
Pre-modification:					
Real estate mortgage	$ –	$ 295	$ 507	$ 802	
Production and intermediate-term	–	1,308	2,046	3,354	
Total	$ –	$ 1,603	$ 2,553	$ 4,156	
Post-modification:					
Real estate mortgage	$ –	$ 185	$ 531	$ 716	$ –
Production and intermediate-term	–	1,308	2,046	3,354	(13)
Total	$ –	$ 1,493	$ 2,577	$ 4,070	$ (13)

Outstanding Recorded Investment	Six Months Ended June 30, 2019 Interest Concessions	Principal Concessions	Other Concessions	Total	Charge-offs
Pre-modification:					
Real estate mortgage	$ –	$ 306	$ 507	$ 813	
Production and intermediate-term	–	1,308	2,183	3,491	
Total	$ –	$ 1,614	$ 2,690	$ 4,304	
Post-modification:					
Real estate mortgage	$ –	$ 196	$ 531	$ 727	$ –
Production and intermediate-term	–	1,308	2,183	3,491	(13)
Total	$ –	$ 1,504	$ 2,714	$ 4,218	$ (13)

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, 2020	December 31, 2019	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Real estate mortgage	$ 3,046	$ 3,274	$ 1,101	$ 1,154
Production and intermediate-term	3,906	4,035	2,995	3,142
Processing and marketing	–	468	–	–
Rural residential real estate	17	23	17	23
Total loans	$ 6,969	$ 7,800	$ 4,113	$ 4,319
Additional commitments to lend	$ –	$ –		

The following table presents information as of period end:

	June 30, 2020
Carrying amount of foreclosed residential real estate properties held as a result of obtaining physical possession	$ 164
Recorded investment of consumer mortgage loans secured by residential real estate for which formal foreclosure proceedings are in process	$ –

Note 3 — Investments

Investments in Debt Securities

The Association's investments consist of Rural America Bonds (RABs), which are private placement securities purchased under the Mission Related Investment (MRI) program approved by the FCA. In its Conditions of Approval for the program, the FCA generally considers a RAB ineligible if its investment rating, based on the internal 14-point risk rating scale used to also grade loans, falls below 9 and requires System institutions to provide notification to FCA when a security becomes ineligible. Any other bonds purchased under the MRI program, approved on a case-by-case basis by FCA, may have different eligibility requirements. At June 30, 2020, the Association held no RABs whose credit quality had deteriorated beyond the program limits.

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

	June 30, 2020				
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Yield
RABs	$ 3,273	$ 244	$ –	$ 3,517	5.35%

	December 31, 2019				
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Yield
RABs	$ 3,490	$ 18	$ (10)	$ 3,498	5.20%

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

	June 30, 2020		
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Weighted Average Yield
In one year or less	$ –	$ –	–%
After one year through five years	571	576	2.49
After five years through ten years	–	–	–
After ten years	2,702	2,941	5.95
Total	$ 3,273	$ 3,517	5.35%

A portion of these investments have contractual maturities in excess of ten years. However, 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. A continuous unrealized loss position for an investment is measured from the date the impairment was first identified. The following table shows the fair value and gross unrealized losses for investments that were in a continuous unrealized loss position aggregated by investment category at December 31, 2019. The Association had no investments that were in a continuous unrealized loss position at June 30, 2020.

	December 31, 2019			
	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months Or Greater	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
RABs	$ –	$ –	$ 742	$ (10)

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.

Equity Investments in Other Farm Credit System Institutions

Equity investments in other Farm Credit System institutions are generally nonmarketable investments consisting of stock and participation certificates, allocated surplus, and reciprocal investments in other institutions regulated by the FCA. These investments are carried at cost and evaluated for impairment based on the ultimate recoverability of the par value rather than by recognizing temporary declines in value.

Associations are required to maintain ownership in AgFirst (AgFirst or the Bank) in the form of Class B or Class C stock as determined by the Bank. The Bank may require additional capital contributions to maintain its capital requirements. The Association owned 3.59 percent of the issued stock of the Bank as of June 30, 2020 net of any reciprocal investment. As of that date, the Bank's assets totaled $35.7 billion and shareholders' equity totaled $2.6 billion. The Bank's earnings were $156 million for the first six months of 2020. In addition, the Association held $581 in investments 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 — Members' Equity

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (AOCI)

Changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income by Component *(a)*

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2020	Three Months Ended June 30, 2019	Six Months Ended June 30, 2020	Six Months Ended June 30, 2019
Employee Benefit Plans:				
Balance at beginning of period	$ (284)	$ (265)	$ (288)	$ (269)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	–	–	–	–
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	5	4	9	8
Net current period other comprehensive income	5	4	9	8
Balance at end of period	$ (279)	$ (261)	$ (279)	$ (261)

Reclassifications Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income *(b)*

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2020	Three Months Ended June 30, 2019	Six Months Ended June 30, 2020	Six Months Ended June 30, 2019	Income Statement Line Item
Defined Benefit Pension Plans:					
Periodic pension costs	$ (5)	$ (4)	$ (9)	$ (8)	See Note 7.
Net amounts reclassified	$ (5)	$ (4)	$ (9)	$ (8)	

(a) Amounts in parentheses indicate debits to AOCI.
(b) Amounts in parentheses indicate debits to profit/loss.

Note 6 — 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 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. 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.

	June 30, 2020				
	Total Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value
Recurring Measurements					
Assets:					
Assets held in trust funds	$ 81	$ 81	$ –	$ –	$ 81
Recurring Assets	$ 81	$ 81	$ –	$ –	$ 81
Liabilities:					
Recurring Liabilities	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –
Nonrecurring Measurements					
Assets:					
Impaired loans	$ 6,165	$ –	$ –	$ 6,165	$ 6,165
Other property owned	462	–	–	510	510
Nonrecurring Assets	$ 6,627	$ –	$ –	$ 6,675	$ 6,675
Other Financial Instruments					
Assets:					
Cash	$ 17	$ 17	$ –	$ –	$ 17
Investments in debt securities, held-to-maturity	3,273	–	–	3,517	3,517
Loans	981,773	–	–	1,000,513	1,000,513
Other Financial Assets	$ 985,063	$ 17	$ –	$ 1,004,030	$ 1,004,047
Liabilities:					
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	$ 788,841	$ –	$ –	$ 803,382	$ 803,382
Other Financial Liabilities	$ 788,841	$ –	$ –	$ 803,382	$ 803,382

	December 31, 2019				
	Total Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value
Recurring Measurements					
Assets:					
Assets held in trust funds	$ 102	$ 102	$ –	$ –	$ 102
Recurring Assets	$ 102	$ 102	$ –	$ –	$ 102
Liabilities:					
Recurring Liabilities	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –
Nonrecurring Measurements					
Assets:					
Impaired loans	$ 6,142	$ –	$ –	$ 6,142	$ 6,142
Other property owned	477	–	–	524	524
Nonrecurring Assets	$ 6,619	$ –	$ –	$ 6,666	$ 6,666
Other Financial Instruments					
Assets:					
Cash	$ 2,043	$ 2,043	$ –	$ –	$ 2,043
Investments in debt securities, held-to-maturity	3,490	–	–	3,498	3,498
Loans	942,089	–	–	938,601	938,601
Other Financial Assets	$ 947,622	$ 2,043	$ –	$ 942,099	$ 944,142
Liabilities:					
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	$ 747,905	$ –	$ –	$ 747,671	$ 747,671
Other Financial Liabilities	$ 747,905	$ –	$ –	$ 747,671	$ 747,671

Uncertainty in Measurements of Fair Value

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.

Investments in Debt Securities
The fair values of predominantly all Level 3 investments in debt 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	$ 6,675	Appraisal	Income and expense	*
			Comparable sales	*
			Replacement cost	*
			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
Investments in debt securities, held-to-maturity	Discounted cash flow	Prepayment rates Risk adjusted discount rate
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	Discounted cash flow	Prepayment forecasts Probability of default Loss severity

Note 7 — 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,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Pension	$ 221	$ 339	$ 575	$ 637
401(k)	115	91	268	228
Other postretirement benefits	83	80	164	155
Total	$ 419	$ 510	$ 1,007	$ 1,020

Expenses in the above table are computed using 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, 2020.

Further details regarding employee benefit plans are contained in the 2019 Annual Report to Shareholders.

Note 8 — 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 9 — Subsequent Events

The Association evaluated subsequent events and determined there were none requiring disclosure through August 7, 2020, which was the date the financial statements were issued.