PLAINS LAND BANK, FLCA

2020
Quarterly Report
First Quarter

For the Quarter Ended March 31, 2020

REPORT OF MANAGEMENT

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

Greggory S. Lloyd, Chief Executive Officer
April 23, 2020

Daniel L. Krienke, Chairman, Board of Directors
April 23, 2020

Kay Lynn McLaughlin, Chief Financial Officer
April 23, 2020

First Quarter 2020 Financial Report

Table of Contents

PLAINS LAND BANK, FLCA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The following commentary reviews the financial performance of the Plains Land Bank, FLCA, referred to as the Association, for the quarter ended March 31, 2020. These comments should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements and the December 31, 2019 Annual Report to Stockholders.

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

The financial statements comprise the operations of the FCLA. The financial statements were prepared under the oversight of the Association's audit committee.

Significant Events

In January 2020, a patronage of $8,500,000 was declared. The patronage was subsequently paid in March 2020. In March 2020, an additional patronage of $29,690 was declared and disbursed.

A summary of the evolving impact of COVID-19 is presented below:

The United States has been operating under a presidentially declared emergency since March 13, 2020 due to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (also referred to as COVID-19). The Association continues during these unprecedented times to fulfill its mission to support agriculture and rural communities by providing access to reliable and consistent credit. Loan demand and servicing has remained steady; however, it is too early based on a long-term real estate portfolio to see any real impact at this time. The Association has access to liquidity through its direct note with the FCBT (the Bank), and the Farm Credit System continues to have access to funding. Through March 31, 2020 and the date of this report, there have been no observable delinquencies or credit metrics impacting the credit quality of the Association's loan portfolio related to COVID-19. The Association is closely monitoring its loan portfolio overall and is particularly focused on sectors that may be pressured by COVID-19 and its related economic impacts, such as oil and gas, food processing, timber, dairy and beef cattle. Management included a qualitative factor for COVID-19 in the evaluation of the allowance for loan losses. Capital levels remained strong to support any adversity or continuing loan demand.

Operationally, the Association continues to function as normal during these challenging times. The Association, with its IT provider (the Bank), has the technology to work remotely. The branch offices are closed to the public with limited staff on site, and the remainder of the staff are working remotely. In April 2020, a deferral program was initiated to help provide relief for borrowers affected by COVID-19 in the form of extending the terms of loan repayments and easing some loan documentation requirements. As it relates to the Association's internal controls over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures, the controls and procedures continue to operate effectively and no material changes to the controls or financial systems have occurred or are contemplated.

The overall impact of COVID-19 is evolving rapidly, and future events are uncertain. Challenging economic conditions are likely ahead; COVID-19 has caused many countries, including the U.S., to impose restrictions on travel and public gatherings. It is too early to accurately assess the potential impact of COVID-19 on the global, U.S. and local economies. As the Association's loan portfolio is connected to the agriculture and oil and gas economies as well as the general economy, the Association will keep abreast of information that may impact future performance. The Association will continue to closely monitor the situation in the coming quarters.

Farmers utilize risk management tools, such as federally sponsored crop insurance programs, forward pricing, and futures and options contracts, to mitigate risk and enhance margins. The portfolio continues to be supported by strong credit quality, high levels of capital, low advance rates and diversification.

Loan Portfolio

Total loans outstanding at March 31, 2020, including nonaccrual loans, were $720,681,777 compared to $709,189,898 at December 31, 2019, reflecting an increase of 1.62 percent. Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans outstanding were 0.2 percent at March 31, 2020, compared to 0.3 percent at December 31, 2019.

The Association had no recoveries or charge-offs for the quarter ended March 31, 2020, and no recoveries and $175,743 in charge-offs for the same period in 2019. The Association's allowance for loan losses was 0.3% of total loans outstanding as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

The Association had other property owned of $1,134,204 as of March 31, 2020, and no other property owned as of December 31, 2019.

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.

	March 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
	Amount	**%**	Amount	%
Nonaccrual	**$ 1,489,505**	**56.8%**	$ 1,958,088	100.0%
Other property owned, net	**1,134,204**	**43.2%**	-	0.0%
Total	**$ 2,623,709**	**100.0%**	$ 1,958,088	100.0%

Results of Operations

The Association had net income of $3,584,669 for the three months ended March 31, 2020, as compared to net income of $2,929,671 for the same period in 2019, reflecting an increase of 22.4 percent. Net interest income was $5,001,501 for the three months ended March 31, 2020, compared to $4,666,503 for the same period in 2019.

.

	Three Months Ended			
	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019	
	Average Balance	**Interest**	Average Balance	Interest
Loans	**$ 712,784,885**	**$ 9,512,319**	$ 640,053,341	$ 8,819,644
Interest-bearing liabilities	**602,082,691**	**4,510,818**	535,019,946	4,153,141
Impact of capital	**$ 110,702,194**		$ 105,033,395	
Net interest income		**$ 5,001,501**		$ 4,666,503

	2020 Average Yield	2019 Average Yield
Yield on loans	**5.37%**	5.59%
Cost of interest-bearing liabilities	**3.01%**	3.15%
Interest rate spread	**2.36%**	2.44%
Net interest income as a percentage of average earning assets	**2.82%**	2.96%

	Three months ended: March 31, 2020 vs. March 31, 2019		
	Increase (decrease) due to		
	Volume	**Rate**	**Total**
Interest income - loans	**$ 1,010,580**	**$ (317,905)**	**$ 692,675**
Interest expense	**524,933**	**(167,256)**	**357,677**
Net interest income	**$ 485,647**	**$ (150,649)**	**$ 334,998**

Interest income for the three months ended March 31, 2020, increased by $692,675, or 7.9 percent, from the same period of 2019, primarily due to an increase in average loan volume offset by a decrease in yields on earning assets. Interest expense for the three months ended March 31, 2020, increased by $357,677, or 8.6 percent, from the same period of 2019 due to an increase in average debt volume offset by a decrease in interest rates. Average loan volume for the first quarter of 2020 was $712,784,885, compared to $640,053,341 in the first quarter of 2019. The average net interest rate spread on the loan portfolio for the first quarter of 2020 was 2.36 percent, compared to 2.44 percent in the first quarter of 2019.

The Association's return on average assets for the three months ended March 31, 2020, was 1.95 percent compared to 1.79 percent for the same period in 2019. The Association's return on average equity for the three months ended March 31, 2020, was 11.32 percent, compared to 9.90 percent for the same period in 2019.

Liquidity and Funding Sources

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

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Note payable to the Bank	**$ 608,548,343**	$ 601,301,197
Accrued interest on note payable	**1,504,137**	1,583,191
Total	**$ 610,052,480**	$ 602,884,388

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 $608,548,343 as of March 31, 2020, is recorded as a liability on the Association's balance sheet. The note carried a weighted average interest rate of 2.90 percent at March 31, 2020. 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, 2019, is due to the Association's increase in assets since year end. The Association's own funds, which represent the amount of the Association's loan portfolio funded by the Association's equity, were $111,646,815 at March 31, 2020. The maximum amount the Association may borrow from the Bank as of March 31, 2020, was $716,769,618 as defined by the general financing agreement. The indebtedness continues in effect until the expiration date of the general financing agreement, which is September 30, 2020, unless sooner terminated by the Bank upon the occurrence of an event of default, or by the Association, in the event of a breach of this agreement by the Bank, upon giving the Bank 30 calendar days' prior written notice, or in all other circumstances, upon giving the Bank 120 days' prior written notice.

Capital Resources

The Association's capital position decreased by $4,951,618 at March 31, 2020, compared to December 31, 2019. The Association's debt as a percentage of members' equity was 4.89:1 as of March 31, 2020, compared to 4.60:1 as of December 31, 2019.

Farm Credit Administration regulations requires the Association to maintain minimums for various regulatory capital ratios. New regulations became effective January 1, 2017, which replaced the previously required core surplus and total surplus ratios with common equity tier 1, tier 1 capital, and total capital risk-based capital ratios. The new regulations also added tier 1 leverage and unallocated retained earnings and equivalents (UREE) ratios. The permanent capital ratio continues to remain in effect, with some modifications to align with the new regulations. As of March 31, 2020, the Association exceeded all regulatory capital requirements.

Significant Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2019, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued guidance entitled "Simplifying the Accounting for Income Taxes." This guidance eliminates certain intra period tax allocations, foreign deferred tax recognition and interim period tax calculations. In addition, the guidance simplifies disclosure regarding capital and franchise taxes, the allocation of goodwill in business combinations, subsidiary financial statements and other disclosures. The new guidance is intended to eliminate and/or simplify certain aspects of income tax accounting that are complex or that require significant judgment in application or presentation. The guidance becomes effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021. Early adoption of the guidance is permitted and the institution adopted this guidance on January 1, 2020. No cumulative-effect adjustments will be recorded to retained earnings or current year results of operations. The adoption of this guidance did not materially impact the institution's financial condition or results of operations.

In August 2018, 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 became 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. The guidance is to be applied on a retrospective or prospective basis to all implementation costs incurred after the date of adoption. The adoption of this guidance did not materially impact the Association's financial condition or 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 became effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption was permitted and an entity was permitted to early adopt any removal or modified disclosures and delay adoption of the additional disclosures until their effective date. The Association early adopted the removal and modified disclosures during the fourth quarter of 2018.

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 was to become effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2020, with early application permitted. In November 2019, the FASB issued an update that amends the mandatory effective date for this guidance for certain institutions. The change resulted from a change in the effective date philosophy that extends and simplifies the adoption by staggering the dates between large public entities and other entities. As a result of the change, the new credit loss standard, for those institutions qualifying for the delay, becomes effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2022, with early adoption permitted. The Association qualifies for the delay in the adoption date. The Association continues to evaluate the impact of adoption on the Association's financial condition and its results of operations.

In February 2016, the FASB issued guidance entitled "Leases." The guidance requires the recognition by lessees of lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet for the rights and obligations created by those leases. Leases with lease terms of more than 12 months are impacted by this guidance. In July 2018, the FASB issued an update entitled "Leases – Targeted Improvements," which provides entities with an additional (and optional) transition method to adopt the new leases standard. Under this new transition method, an entity initially applies the new leases standard at the adoption date and recognizes a cumulative-effect adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings in the period of adoption. An entity that elects this additional transition method must provide the required disclosures of the now current standard for all prior periods presented. The guidance and related amendments in this updated disclosure became effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018, with early application permitted. The Association determined that the adoption of this guidance was not material to its financial condition or results of operations. The Association adopted this guidance on January 1, 2019 and upon adoption, recorded a $9,318 right of use asset and a $9,318 lease liability. As of March 31, 2020, the right of use asset and respective lease liability had an adjusted balance of $940.

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 2019 Annual Report of Plains Land Bank, FLCA more fully describe the Association's relationship with the Bank.

The annual and quarterly stockholder reports of the Bank are available free of charge, upon request. These reports can be obtained by writing to Farm Credit Bank of Texas, Corporate Communications, P.O. Box 202590, Austin, Texas 78720-2590, 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.*

The Association's quarterly stockholder reports are also available free of charge, upon request. These reports can be obtained by writing to Plains Land Bank, FLCA, 5625 Fulton Drive, Amarillo, TX 79109-4212 or calling (806) 353-6688. The annual and quarterly stockholder reports for the Association are also available on its website at *www.plainslandbank.com.* Copies of the Association's quarterly stockholder reports can also be requested by e-mailing *kmclaughlin@plainslandbank.com.*

PLAINS LAND BANK, FLCA

BALANCE SHEET

	March 31, 2020 (unaudited)	December 31, 2019
ASSETS		
Cash	**$ 17,385**	$ 13,717
Loans	**720,681,777**	709,189,898
Less: allowance for loan losses	**2,364,915**	2,074,313
Net loans	**718,316,862**	707,115,585
Accrued interest receivable	**11,369,094**	12,654,086
Investment in and receivable from the Farm Credit Bank of Texas:		
Capital stock	**11,228,405**	11,228,405
Other	**47,438**	2,557,661
Other property owned, net	**1,134,204**	-
Premises and equipment, net	**2,800,447**	2,773,609
Other assets	**1,022,399**	165,933
Total assets	**$ 745,936,234**	$ 736,508,996
LIABILITIES		
Note payable to the Farm Credit Bank of Texas	**$ 608,548,343**	$ 601,301,197
Accrued interest payable	**1,504,137**	1,583,191
Drafts outstanding	**120,368**	15,953
Other liabilities	**9,223,393**	2,117,044
Total liabilities	**619,396,241**	605,017,385
MEMBERS' EQUITY		
Capital stock and participation certificates	**2,082,155**	2,086,145
Unallocated retained earnings	**124,312,617**	129,257,637
Accumulated other comprehensive income	**145,221**	147,829
Total members' equity	**126,539,993**	131,491,611
Total liabilities and members' equity	**$ 745,936,234**	$ 736,508,996

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

PLAINS LAND BANK, FLCA

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(unaudited)

	Quarter Ended March 31, 2020	Quarter Ended March 31, 2019
INTEREST INCOME		
Loans	**$ 9,512,319**	$ 8,819,644
INTEREST EXPENSE		
Note payable to the Farm Credit Bank of Texas	**4,510,818**	4,153,141
Net interest income	**5,001,501**	4,666,503
PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES	**289,784**	258,683
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	**4,711,717**	4,407,820
NONINTEREST INCOME		
Income from the Farm Credit Bank of Texas:		
Patronage income	**733,779**	627,532
Loan fees	**159,974**	37,326
Financially related services income	**1,325**	2,832
(Loss) gain on other property owned, net	**(2,993)**	5,313
Gain on sale of premises and equipment, net	**65,386**	-
Other noninterest income	**200,860**	150,153
Total noninterest income	**1,158,331**	823,156
NONINTEREST EXPENSES		
Salaries and employee benefits	**1,481,573**	1,466,682
Directors' expense	**84,789**	79,504
Purchased services	**141,523**	206,674
Travel	**61,548**	56,741
Occupancy and equipment	**98,453**	95,742
Communications	**17,110**	15,019
Advertising	**90,788**	76,218
Public and member relations	**51,732**	43,558
Supervisory and exam expense	**65,855**	60,921
Insurance Fund premiums	**160,703**	156,943
Other noninterest expense	**31,305**	43,303
Total noninterest expenses	**2,285,379**	2,301,305
NET INCOME	**3,584,669**	2,929,671
Other comprehensive income:		
Change in postretirement benefit plans	**(2,608)**	(9,733)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**$ 3,582,061**	$ 2,919,938

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

PLAINS LAND BANK, FLCA

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN MEMBERS' EQUITY

(unaudited)

	Capital Stock/ Participation Certificates	Unallocated Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Members' Equity
Balance at December 31, 2018	$ 1,982,940	$ 122,333,415	$ 294,465	$ 124,610,820
Comprehensive income	-	2,929,671	(9,733)	2,919,938
Capital stock/participation certificates and allocated retained earnings issued	66,450	-	-	66,450
Capital stock/participation certificates and allocated retained earnings retired	(51,275)	-	-	(51,275)
Patronage refunds:				
Cash	-	(8,200,000)	-	(8,200,000)
Balance at March 31, 2019	$ 1,998,115	$ 117,063,086	$ 284,732	$ 119,345,933
Balance at December 31, 2019	$ 2,086,145	$ 129,257,637	$ 147,829	$ 131,491,611
Comprehensive income	-	3,584,669	(2,608)	3,582,061
Capital stock/participation certificates and allocated retained earnings issued	76,000	-	-	76,000
Capital stock/participation certificates and allocated retained earnings retired	(79,990)	-	-	(79,990)
Patronage refunds:				
Cash	-	(8,529,689)	-	(8,529,689)
Balance at March 31, 2020	**$ 2,082,155**	**$ 124,312,617**	**$ 145,221**	**$ 126,539,993**

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

NOTE 1 — ORGANIZATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

The Plains Land Bank, FLCA (Federal Land Credit Association), referred to as the Association, is a member-owned cooperative that provides credit and credit-related services to or for the benefit of eligible borrowers/stockholders for qualified agricultural purposes. The Association serves the counties of Armstrong, Briscoe, Carson, Floyd, Gray, Hale, the southwest portion of Hall, Hansford, Hemphill, Hutchinson, Lipscomb, Motley, Ochiltree, Oldham, Potter, Randall, and Roberts in the state of Texas. The Association is a lending institution of the Farm Credit System (the System), which was established by Acts of Congress to meet the needs of American agriculture.

The accompanying unaudited financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. (GAAP) for interim financial information. Accordingly, they do not include all of the disclosures required by GAAP for annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, as contained in the 2019 Annual Report to Stockholders.

In the opinion of management, the accompanying financial statements contain all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of the interim financial condition and results of operations and conform with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), except for the inclusion of a statement of cash flows. GAAP require a business enterprise that provides a set of financial statements reporting both financial position and results of operations to also provide a statement of cash flows for each period for which results of operations are provided. In regulations issued by FCA, associations have the option to exclude statements of cash flows in interim financial statements. Therefore, the Association has elected not to include a statement of cash flows in these financial statements. These interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, as contained in the 2019 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, 2020. Descriptions of the significant accounting policies are included in the 2019 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 December 2019, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued guidance entitled “Simplifying the Accounting for Income Taxes.” This guidance eliminates certain intra period tax allocations, foreign deferred tax recognition and interim period tax calculations. In addition, the guidance simplifies disclosure regarding capital and franchise taxes, the allocation of goodwill in business combinations, subsidiary financial statements and other disclosures. The new guidance is intended to eliminate and/or simplify certain aspects of income tax accounting that are complex or that require significant judgment in application or presentation. The guidance becomes effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021. Early adoption of the guidance is permitted and the institution adopted this guidance on January 1, 2020. No cumulative-effect adjustments will be recorded to retained earnings or current year results of operations. The adoption of this guidance did not materially impact the institution’s financial condition or results of operations.

In August 2018, 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 became 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. The guidance is to be applied on a retrospective or prospective basis to all implementation costs incurred after the date of adoption. The adoption of this guidance did not materially impact the Association’s financial condition or 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 became effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption was permitted and an entity was permitted to early adopt any removal or modified disclosures and delay adoption of the additional disclosures until their effective date. The Association early adopted the removal and modified disclosures during the fourth quarter of 2018.

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 was to become effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2020, with early application permitted. In November 2019, the FASB issued an update that amends the mandatory effective date for this guidance for certain institutions. The change resulted from a change in the effective date philosophy that extends and simplifies the adoption by staggering the dates between large public entities and other entities. As a result of the change, the new credit loss standard, for those institutions qualifying for the delay, becomes effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2022, with early adoption permitted. The Association qualifies for the delay in the adoption date. The Association continues to evaluate the impact of adoption on the Association's financial condition and its results of operations.

In February 2016, the FASB issued guidance entitled "Leases." The guidance requires the recognition by lessees of lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet for the rights and obligations created by those leases. Leases with lease terms of more than 12 months are impacted by this guidance. In July 2018, the FASB issued an update entitled "Leases – Targeted Improvements," which provides entities with an additional (and optional) transition method to adopt the new leases standard. Under this new transition method, an entity initially applies the new leases standard at the adoption date and recognizes a cumulative-effect adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings in the period of adoption. An entity that elects this additional transition method must provide the required disclosures of the now current standard for all prior periods presented. The guidance and related amendments in this updated disclosure became effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018, with early application permitted. The Association determined that the adoption of this guidance was not material to its financial condition or results of operations. The Association adopted this guidance on January 1, 2019 and upon adoption, recorded a $9,318 right of use asset and a $9,318 lease liability. As of March 31, 2020, the right of use asset and respective lease liability had an adjusted balance of $940.

The financial statements comprise the operations of the FLCA. The preparation of these financial statements requires the use of management's estimates. The results for the quarter ended March 31, 2020, are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the year ended December 31, 2020. Certain amounts in the prior period's financial statements may have been reclassified to conform to current financial statement presentation.

NOTE 2 — LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES:

A summary of loans follows:

Loan Type	March 31, 2020 Amount	December 31, 2019 Amount
Production agriculture:		
Real estate mortgage	**$ 613,901,779**	$ 612,625,230
Production and intermediate term	**5,069,683**	5,831,459
Agribusiness:		
Processing and marketing	**47,957,119**	45,280,343
Loans to cooperatives	**11,596,143**	5,474,157
Farm-related business	**3,437,281**	1,440,219
Energy	**16,562,352**	16,768,127
Rural residential real estate	**11,942,795**	11,533,808
Communication	**10,214,625**	10,236,555
Total	**$ 720,681,777**	$ 709,189,898

The Association purchases or sells participation interests with other parties in order to diversify risk, manage loan volume and comply with Farm Credit Administration regulations. The following table presents information regarding the balances of participations purchased and sold at March 31, 2020:

	Other Farm Credit Institutions		Non-Farm Credit Institutions		Total	
	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold
Agribusiness	$ 50,234,977		$ -	$ -	$ 50,234,977	$ -
Real estate mortgage	18,257,229	5,825,882	4,629,959	-	22,887,188	5,825,882
Energy	16,562,352	-	-	-	16,562,352	-
Communication	10,214,625	-	-	-	10,214,625	-
Production and intermediate term	5,069,683	-	-	-	5,069,683	-
Total	$100,338,866	$ 5,825,882	$ 4,629,959	$ -	$104,968,825	$ 5,825,882

The Association is authorized under the Farm Credit Act to accept "advance conditional payments" (ACPs) from borrowers. To the extent the borrower's access to such ACPs is restricted and the legal right of setoff exists, the ACPs are netted against the borrower's related loan balance. Unrestricted advance conditional payments are included in other liabilities. ACPs are not insured, and interest is generally paid by the Association on such balances. As of March 31, 2020, there were $5,681,524 of ACPs contained in funds held included on the balance sheet.

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

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Nonaccrual loans:		
Real estate mortgage	**$ 1,489,505**	$ 1,958,088
Other property owned	**1,134,204**	-
Total nonperforming assets	**$ 2,623,709**	$ 1,958,088

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:

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Real estate mortgage		
Acceptable	**96.8** %	96.6 %
OAEM	**0.5**	0.5
Substandard/doubtful	**2.7**	2.9
	100.0	100.0
Production and intermediate term		
Acceptable	**100.0**	100.0
OAEM	**-**	-
Substandard/doubtful	-	-
	100.0	100.0
Agribusiness		
Acceptable	**95.4**	94.5
OAEM	**2.2**	2.6
Substandard/doubtful	**2.4**	2.9
	100.0	100.0
Energy		
Acceptable	**100.0**	100.0
OAEM	**-**	-
Substandard/doubtful	**-**	-
	100.0	100.0
Communication		
Acceptable	**100.0**	100.0
OAEM	**-**	-
Substandard/doubtful	**-**	-
	100.0	100.0
Rural residential real estate		
Acceptable	**100.0**	100.0
OAEM	**-**	-
Substandard/doubtful	**-**	-
	100.0	100.0
Total loans		
Acceptable	**96.9**	96.7
OAEM	**0.6**	0.6
Substandard/doubtful	**2.5**	2.7
	100.0 %	100.0 %

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

March 31, 2020	**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	**$ 2,365,856**	**$ 1,140,040**	**$ 3,505,896**	**$ 620,851,222**	**$ 624,357,118**	**$ -**
Processing and marketing	**-**	**-**	**-**	**48,658,995**	**48,658,995**	**-**
Energy	**-**	**-**	**-**	**16,577,336**	**16,577,336**	**-**
Rural residential real estate	**-**	**-**	**-**	**12,002,197**	**12,002,197**	**-**
Loans to cooperatives	**-**	**-**	**-**	**11,704,222**	**11,704,222**	**-**
Communication	**-**	**-**	**-**	**10,226,124**	**10,226,124**	**-**
Production and intermediate term	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,084,987**	**5,084,987**	**-**
Farm-related business	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,439,892**	**3,439,892**	**-**
Total	**$ 2,365,856**	**$ 1,140,040**	**$ 3,505,896**	**$ 728,544,975**	**$ 732,050,871**	**$ -**

December 31, 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	$ 360,345	$ 688,334	$ 1,048,679	$ 623,471,605	$ 624,520,284	$ -
Processing and marketing	-	-	-	45,863,174	45,863,174	-
Energy	-	-	-	16,783,979	16,783,979	-
Rural residential real estate	-	-	-	11,592,255	11,592,255	-
Loans to cooperatives	-	-	-	5,554,684	5,554,684	-
Communication	-	-	-	10,237,370	10,237,370	-
Production and intermediate term	-	-	-	5,849,875	5,849,875	-
Farm-related business	-	-	-	1,442,363	1,442,363	-
Total	$ 360,345	$ 688,334	$ 1,048,679	$ 720,795,305	$ 721,843,984	$ -

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

A restructuring of a debt constitutes a troubled debt restructuring if the creditor for economic or legal reasons related to the debtor's financial difficulties grants a concession to the debtor that it would not otherwise consider. Troubled debt restructurings (TDRs) are undertaken in order to improve the likelihood of recovery on the loan and may include, but are not limited to, forgiveness of principal or interest, interest rate reductions that are lower than the current market rate for new debt with similar risk, or significant term or payment extensions.

There were no troubled debt restructured loans as of March 31, 2020. There were no commitments to lend funds to borrowers whose loan terms have been modified in a troubled debt restructuring as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

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). There were no Charge-offs recorded for the quarter ending March 31, 2020.

The predominant form of concession granted for troubled debt restructuring includes principle concessions. Other types of modifications include extension of the term, principal or accrued interest reductions, interest rate decreases and delayed payments, among others. At times, these terms might be offset with incremental payments, collateral or new borrower guarantees, in which case we assess all of the modified terms to determine if the overall modification qualifies as a troubled debt restructuring.

Additional impaired loan information is as follows:

	March 31, 2020			December 31, 2019		
	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance[a]	Related Allowance	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance[a]	Related Allowance
Impaired loans with a related allowance for credit losses:						
Real estate mortgage	$ 194,945	$ 194,945	$ 430	$ 1,307,976	$1,482,450	$ 69,046
Total	$ 194,945	$ 194,945	$ 430	$ 1,307,976	$1,482,450	$ 69,046
Impaired loans with no related allowance for credit losses:						
Real estate mortgage	$1,294,560	$ 1,294,560	$ -	$ 650,112	$ 650,112	$ -
Total	$1,294,560	$ 1,294,560	$ -	$ 650,112	$ 650,112	$ -
Total impaired loans:						
Real estate mortgage	$1,489,505	$ 1,489,505	$ 430	$ 1,958,088	$2,132,562	$ 69,046
Total	$1,489,505	$ 1,489,505	$ 430	$ 1,958,088	$2,132,562	$ 69,046

[a] Unpaid principal balance represents the recorded principal balance of the loan.

	For the Quarter & Year Ended March 31, 2020		For the Quarter & Year Ended March 31, 2019	
	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized
Impaired loans with a related allowance for credit losses:				
Real estate mortgage	$ 192,874	$ -	$1,537,748	$ -
Total	$ 192,874	$ -	$1,537,748	$ -
Impaired loans with no related allowance for credit losses:				
Real estate mortgage	$ 891,260	$ 6,776	$1,534,961	$ 16,061
Total	$ 891,260	$ 6,776	$1,534,961	$ 16,061
Total impaired loans:				
Real estate mortgage	$1,084,134	$ 6,776	$3,072,709	$ 16,061
Total	$1,084,134	$ 6,776	$3,072,709	$ 16,061

A summary of changes in the allowance for loan losses and period end recorded investment in loans is as follows:

	Real Estate Mortgage	Production and Intermediate Term	Agribusiness	Communications	Energy	Rural Residential Real Estate	Total
Allowance for Credit Losses:							
Balance at December 31, 2019	$ 1,698,408	$ 15,516	$ 256,667	$ 22,189	$ 58,021	$ 23,512	$ 2,074,313
Charge-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for loan losses	219,820	(1,983)	59,000	2,053	6,376	4,518	289,784
Other	(473)	792	(1,113)	-	1,612	-	818
Balance at March 31, 2020	$ 1,917,755	$ 14,325	$ 314,554	$ 24,242	$ 66,009	$ 28,030	$ 2,364,915
Ending Balance:							
Individually evaluated for impairment	$ 430	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 430
Collectively evaluated for impairment	1,917,325	14,325	314,554	24,242	66,009	28,030	2,364,485
Balance at March 31, 2020	$ 1,917,755	$ 14,325	$ 314,554	$ 24,242	$ 66,009	$ 28,030	$ 2,364,915
Balance at December 31, 2018	$ 1,506,648	$ 26,804	$ 191,405	$ 51,890	$ 138,781	$ 18,026	$ 1,933,554
Charge-offs	(175,743)	-	-	-	-	-	(175,743)
Provision for loan losses	237,447	(6,043)	39,379	183	(14,754)	2,471	258,683
Other	(1,307)	1,535	(4,119)	(28)	(329)	-	(4,248)
Balance at March 31, 2019	$ 1,567,045	$ 22,296	$ 226,665	$ 52,045	$ 123,698	$ 20,497	$ 2,012,246
Ending Balance:							
Individually evaluated for impairment	$ 74,457	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 74,457
Collectively evaluated for impairment	1,492,588	22,296	226,665	52,045	123,698	20,497	1,937,789
Balance at March 31, 2019	$ 1,567,045	$ 22,296	$ 226,665	$ 52,045	$ 123,698	$ 20,497	$ 2,012,246

	Real Estate Mortgage	Production and Intermediate Term	Agribusiness	Communications	Energy and Water/Waste Water	Rural Residential Real Estate	Total
Recorded Investments in Loans Outstanding:							
Ending Balance at March 31, 2020	$624,357,118	$ 5,084,987	$ 63,803,109	$ 10,226,124	$ 16,577,336	$12,002,197	$732,050,871
Individually evaluated for impairment	$ 1,489,505	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,489,505
Collectively evaluated for impairment	$622,867,613	$ 5,084,987	$ 63,803,109	$ 10,226,124	$ 16,577,336	$12,002,197	$730,561,366
Ending Balance at December 31, 2019	$624,520,284	$ 5,849,875	$ 52,860,221	$ 10,237,370	$ 16,783,979	$11,592,255	$721,843,984
Individually evaluated for impairment	$ 1,958,088	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,958,088
Collectively evaluated for impairment	$622,562,196	$ 5,849,875	$ 52,860,221	$ 10,237,370	$ 16,783,979	$11,592,255	$719,885,896

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 March 31, 2020**	As of December 31, 2019
Common equity tier 1 ratio	4.50%	2.50%	7.00%	15.56%	15.81%
Tier 1 capital ratio	6.00%	2.50%	8.50%	15.56%	15.81%
Total capital ratio	8.00%	2.50%	10.50%	15.85%	16.10%
Permanent capital ratio	7.00%	0.00%	7.00%	15.60%	15.86%
Non-risk-adjusted:					
Tier 1 leverage ratio	4.00%	1.00%	5.00%	15.94%	16.27%
UREE leverage ratio	1.50%	0.00%	1.50%	17.21%	17.37%

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

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

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

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

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

- Tier 1 capital ratio is common equity tier 1 plus non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock, divided by average risk-adjusted assets.

- Total capital is tier 1 capital plus other required borrower stock held for a minimum of five years, allocated equities held for a minimum of five years, subordinated debt and limited-life preferred stock greater than five years to maturity at issuance subject to certain limitations, allowance and reserve for credit losses under certain limitations less certain investments in other System institutions under the corresponding deduction approach, divided by average risk-adjusted assets.

- Permanent capital ratio (PCR) is all at-risk borrower stock, any allocated excess stock, unallocated retained earnings, paid-in capital, subordinated debt and preferred subject to certain limitations, less certain allocated and purchased investments in other System institutions, divided by PCR risk-adjusted assets.

- Tier 1 leverage ratio is tier 1 capital, including regulatory deductions, divided by average assets less regulatory deductions subject to tier 1 capital.

- UREE leverage ratio is unallocated retained earnings, paid-in capital, allocated surplus not subject to revolvement less certain regulatory required deductions including the amount of allocated investments in other System institutions divided by average assets less regulatory deductions subject to tier 1 capital.

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

The components of the Association's risk-adjusted capital, based on 90-day average balances, were as follows at March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively:

March 31, 2020	**Common equity tier 1 ratio**	**Tier 1 capital ratio**	**Total capital ratio**	**Permanent capital ratio**
Numerator:				
Unallocated retained earnings	**125,051,509**	**125,051,509**	**125,051,509**	**125,051,509**
Common Cooperative Equities:				
Statutory minimum purchased borrower stock	**2,081,599**	**2,081,599**	**2,081,599**	**2,081,599**
Allowance for loan losses and reserve for credit losses subject to certain limitations			**2,169,171**	
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:				
Amount of allocated investments in other System institutions	**(11,280,770)**	**(11,280,770)**	**(11,280,770)**	**(11,280,770)**
	115,852,338	**115,852,338**	**118,021,509**	**115,852,338**
Denominator:				
Risk-adjusted assets excluding allowance	**755,861,067**	**755,861,067**	**755,861,067**	**755,861,067**
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:				
Regulatory deductions included in total capital	**(11,280,770)**	**(11,280,770)**	**(11,280,770)**	**(11,280,770)**
Allowance for loan losses				**(2,093,686)**
	744,580,297	**744,580,297**	**744,580,297**	**742,486,611**

December 31, 2019	Common equity tier 1 ratio	Tier 1 capital ratio	Total capital ratio	Permanent capital ratio
Numerator:				
Unallocated retained earnings	125,288,353	125,288,353	125,288,353	125,288,353
Common Cooperative Equities:				
Statutory minimum purchased borrower stock	2,078,855	2,078,855	2,078,855	2,078,855
Allowance for loan losses and reserve for credit losses subject to certain limitations			2,129,844	
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:				
Amount of allocated investments in other System institutions	(10,063,291)	(10,063,291)	(10,063,291)	(10,063,291)
	117,303,917	117,303,917	119,433,761	117,303,917
Denominator:				
Risk-adjusted assets excluding allowance	751,924,872	751,924,872	751,924,872	751,924,872
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:				
Regulatory deductions included in total capital	(10,063,291)	(10,063,291)	(10,063,291)	(10,063,291)
Allowance for loan losses				(2,052,671)
	741,861,581	741,861,581	741,861,581	739,808,910

	March 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
	Tier 1 leverage ratio	**UREE leverage ratio**	Tier 1 leverage ratio	UREE leverage ratio
Numerator:				
Unallocated retained earnings	**125,051,509**	**125,051,509**	125,288,353	125,288,353
Common Cooperative Equities:				
Statutory minimum purchased borrower stock	**2,081,599**	**-**	2,078,855	-
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:				
Amount of allocated investments in other System institutions	**(11,280,770)**	**-**	(10,063,291)	-
	115,852,338	**125,051,509**	117,303,917	125,288,353
Denominator:				
Total Assets	**737,915,039**	**737,915,039**	732,829,132	732,829,132
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:				
Regulatory deductions included in tier 1 capital	**(11,295,214)**	**(11,295,214)**	(11,694,958)	(11,694,958)
	726,619,825	**726,619,825**	721,134,174	721,134,174

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

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

	March 31, 2020
Nonpension postretirement benefits	**$ 145,221**
Total	**$ 145,221**

	March 31, 2019
Nonpension postretirement benefits	$ 284,732
Total	$ 284,732

The Association's accumulated other comprehensive income relates entirely to its nonpension other postretirement benefits. Amortization of prior service credits and of actuarial loss are reflected in "Salaries and employee benefits" in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. The following table summarizes the change in accumulated other comprehensive income for the three months ended March 31:

	2020	**2019**
Accumulated other comprehensive income at January 1	**$147,829**	$ 294,465
Actuarial losses	**-**	(7,125)
Amortization of prior service credit included in salaries and employee benefits	**(2,608)**	(2,608)
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	**(2,608)**	(9,733)
Accumulated other comprehensive income at March 31	**$ 145,221**	$ 284,732

NOTE 4 — FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS:

FASB guidance defines fair value as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability. See Note 12 to the 2019 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:

March 31, 2020	**Fair Value Measurement Using**			**Total Fair**	**Total Gains**
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Value**	**(Losses)**
Assets:					
Loans*	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**
Other property owned	**-**	**-**	**1,134,204**	**1,134,204**	**(2,993)**

December 31, 2019	Fair Value Measurement Using			Total Fair	Total Gains
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Value	(Losses)
Assets:					
Loans*	$ -	$ -	$1,735,115	$ 1,735,115	$ -
Other property owned	-	-	-	-	-

*Represents the fair value of certain loans that were evaluated for impairment under the 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.

Uncertainty of Fair Value Measurements

For recurring fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, the significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of the mortgage-backed securities are prepayment rates, probability of default and loss severity in the event of default. Significant increases (decreases) in any of those inputs in isolation would have resulted in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement.

Generally, a change in the assumption used for the probability of default would have been accompanied by a directionally similar change in the assumption used for the loss severity and a directionally opposite change in the assumption used for prepayment rates.

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

Valuation Techniques

As more fully discussed in Note 12 to the 2019 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 2019 Annual Report to Stockholders.

Cash

For cash, the carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

Loans

Fair value is estimated by discounting the expected future cash flows using the Associations' current interest rates at which similar loans would be made to borrowers with similar credit risk. The discount rates are based on the Associations' current loan origination rates as well as management's estimates of credit risk. Management has no basis to determine whether the fair values presented would be indicative of the value negotiated in an actual sale and could be less.

For purposes of estimating fair value of accruing loans, the loan portfolio is segregated into pools of loans with homogeneous characteristics. Expected future cash flows, primarily based on contractual terms, and interest rates reflecting appropriate credit risk are separately determined for each individual pool.

The fair value of loans in nonaccrual status that are current as to principal and interest is estimated as described above, with appropriately higher interest rates which reflect the uncertainty of continued cash flows. For collateral-dependent impaired loans, it is assumed that collection will result only from the disposition of the underlying collateral.

Loans Evaluated for Impairment

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

Commitments to Extend Credit

The fair value of commitments is estimated using the fees currently charged for similar agreements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements and the creditworthiness of the counterparties. For fixed-rate loan commitments, estimated fair value also considers the difference between current levels of interest rates and the committed rates.

Other Property Owned

Other property owned is generally classified as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. The process for measuring the fair value of the other property owned involves the use of independent appraisals and other market-based information. Costs to sell represent transaction costs and are not included as a component of the asset's fair value. As a result, these fair value measurements fall within Level 3 of the hierarchy.

NOTE 5 — EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS:

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

	Other Benefits	
	2020	2019
Service cost	**$ 2,252**	$ 4,144
Interest cost	**9,847**	11,912
Amortization of prior service credits	**(2,608)**	(2,608)
Amortization of net actuarial gain	**-**	(7,125)
Net periodic benefit cost	**$ 9,491**	$ 6,323

The Association's liability for the unfunded accumulated obligation for these benefits at March 31, 2020, was $1,165,177 and is included in other liabilities on the balance sheet.

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

The structure of the district's defined benefit pension plan is characterized as multiemployer since the assets, liabilities and cost of the plan are not segregated or separately accounted for by participating employers (Bank and associations). The Association recognizes its amortized annual contributions to the plan as an expense. The Association previously disclosed in its financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019, that it expected to contribute $40,167 to the District's defined benefit pension plan in 2020. As of March 31, 2020, $59,884 of contributions have been made. The Association presently anticipates contributing an additional $179,650 to fund the defined benefit pension plan in 2020 for a total of $239,534

NOTE 6 — COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES:

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

NOTE 7 — SUBSEQUENT EVENTS:

The Association has evaluated subsequent events through April 23, 2020, which is the date the financial statements were issued. There are no other significant events requiring disclosure as of April 23, 2020.