

ArborOne, ACA
THIRD QUARTER 2015

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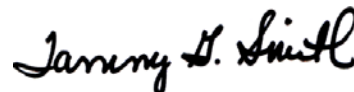
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CERTIFICATION

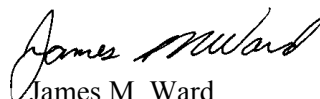
The undersigned certify that we have reviewed the September 30, 2015 quarterly report of **ArborOne, ACA**, that the report has been prepared under the oversight of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors and in accordance with all applicable statutory or regulatory requirements, and that the information contained herein is true, accurate, and complete to the best of our knowledge and belief.



Kathy S. Heustess
President and Chief Executive Officer



Tammy G. Smith
Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer



James M. Ward
Chairman of the Board

November 6, 2015

ArborOne, ACA

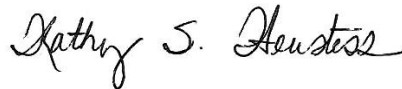
Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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 September 30, 2015. 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 September 30, 2015, 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 September 30, 2015.



Kathy S. Heustess
President and Chief Executive Officer



Tammy G. Smith
Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer

November 6, 2015

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 **ArborOne, ACA**, (the Association) for the period ended September 30, 2015. These comments should be read in conjunction with the accompanying consolidated financial statements, notes to the consolidated financial statements and the 2014 Annual Report of the Association. The accompanying consolidated financial statements were prepared under the oversight of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.

LOAN PORTFOLIO

The Association provides funds to farmers, rural homeowners and farm-related businesses for financing of short and intermediate-term loans and long-term real estate mortgage loans. The Association's loan portfolio is diversified over a range of agricultural commodities in our region, including cash grains, cotton, tobacco, poultry, forestry, and farm services. Farm size varies and many of the borrowers in the region have diversified farming operations. These factors, along with the numerous opportunities for non-farm income in the area, somewhat impact the level of dependency on a given commodity. Approximately twenty-four percent of the portfolio has significant outside income to diversify dependence on agriculture, consisting of lifestyle loans and loans to less than full-time farmers with retirement income, salaried income and non-agricultural business income. Further, approximately eighteen percent of the assets carry federal guarantees as a risk management tool.

The gross loan volume of the Association as of September 30, 2015, was \$379,765, an increase of \$38,820 as compared to \$340,945 at December 31, 2014. Net loans outstanding at September 30, 2015, were \$374,218 as compared to \$336,041 at December 31, 2014. The Association had investment securities classified as held-to-maturity in the amount of \$22,388 at September 30, 2015 compared to \$29,767 at December 31, 2014. Net loans and investments accounted for 93 percent of total assets at September 30, 2015, as compared to 91 percent of total assets at December 31, 2014.

Net loans increased by \$38,177 during the reporting period. This increase was primarily due to an increase in originated loan volume of \$27,361 and a decrease in participations sold volume of \$11,013. The increase in originated loan volume is attributed to growth in the real estate loan portfolio as well as increased draws on operating loans. The decrease in participations sold

loan volume was mainly due to the reduction in the Association's sold participations to the Bank through the capitalized participation pools (CPP) program. This decrease in the CPP loan program was a result of loan repayments and refinances in the normal course of business. As of September 30, 2015, the Association had \$52,690 of such participations outstanding.

These increases to net loans were partially offset by a decrease in participations purchased volume of \$3,688 and an increase in the allowance of \$643. The decrease in participations purchased volume was attributed to the payoff of several participations, refinances, and normal payments along with tightening lending policies. These decreases were partially offset by the addition of several new participations purchased in 2015. The increase in the allowance was a result of the increase in net loan volume along with downgrades of several core loans.

Investment securities held-to-maturity (HTM) consist of mission related investments (Rural America Bonds). At the beginning of 2014, the Association's investment securities portfolio consisted of Rural America Bonds classified as available-for-sale (AFS). Because there had been no significant sales of AFS securities for an extended period of time, and current management had a firm intent and ability to hold those securities to maturity, the Association judged that a HTM classification more closely reflected the way in which it expected to benefit from the cash flows from those assets. As a result, on October 1, 2014, the Association transferred \$33,007 of its AFS investments to a HTM classification while two of its ineligible bonds totaling \$77 were settled with properties acquired.

For a debt security transferred into the HTM category, the use of fair value may create a premium or discount that, under amortized cost accounting, shall be amortized thereafter as an adjustment of yield. The investments were transferred to HTM at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) as a net unrealized gain. These OCI amounts will be amortized or accreted to interest income ratably over the remaining life of each individual security in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The amortization of an unrealized holding gain or loss reported in OCI will offset or mitigate the effect on interest income of the amortization of any premium or discount recorded on transfer to HTM for each security.

The HTM investment securities decreased by \$7,379 when compared to December 31, 2014. This decrease was mainly due to two payoffs in the amount of \$6,492, normal payments in the amount of \$681, the amortization of the net unrealized gain from

the transfer to HTM in the amount of \$308, and the partial accretion to interest income of the credit impairment on the substandard investment security in the amount of \$102.

As of September 30, 2015, the majority of the Association's HTM Rural America Bonds were guaranteed; therefore the risk of credit loss to the Association was reduced. However, as of September 30, 2015, one security was rated as substandard and three securities were rated as other assets especially mentioned (OAEM), which made these securities ineligible investments under Farm Credit Administration (FCA) regulation. FCA has been notified of these downgrades as required. At the beginning of 2014, credit impairments totaled \$3,049 on three ineligible investments. An additional credit impairment of \$114 was recognized during the third quarter of 2014 on one of the two ineligible investments that settled, bringing the total credit impairments on the two bonds to \$406. Unrealized credit impairments on the remaining HTM investment portfolio as of December 31, 2014, totaled \$2,757. No additional credit impairments were taken in 2015; however, during the third quarter of 2015, a partial accretion to interest income of the credit impairment on the remaining substandard investment security was recognized in the amount of \$102, reducing the total credit impairment to \$2,655 as of September 30, 2015.

Other investments consisted of only a Rural Business Investment Company (RBIC) known as Meritus Ventures, L.P. (Meritus). In 2011, the Association made a final capital call for a total investment of \$250 in Meritus. As a result of evaluations on this RBIC, the Association recognized credit impairment losses of \$30 and \$180 during the years of 2014 and 2013 respectively leaving a remaining investment of \$40 in Meritus as of December 2014. An impairment for the balance of \$40 was taken on the investment during the second quarter of 2015.

There is an inherent risk in the extension of any type of credit. However, portfolio credit quality continues to be maintained at an acceptable level, and credit administration remains satisfactory. Nonaccrual loans increased from \$4,893 at December 31, 2014, to \$9,180 at September 30, 2015. This was mainly due to the transfer of several core agricultural loans to nonaccrual status during the nine months of 2015 totaling \$6,445. This increase was partially offset by the transfer of one core agricultural loan from nonaccrual status into Other Property Owned (OPO) and the payoff of several nonaccrual accounts totaling \$1,292. Additionally, there were charge offs in the amount of \$456 during the nine months of 2015.

As of September 30, 2015, the Association has five properties classed as OPO totaling \$1,975, a decrease of \$1,832 as compared to \$3,807 at December 31, 2014. The decrease was mainly due to the sale of one large core account in the amount of \$1,681 that resulted in a charge off recovery of \$286, other sales in the amount of \$769, and the application of cash proceeds from two participation accounts in the amount of \$396. This decrease was partially offset by one core loan transferring out of a

nonaccrual loan status and into OPO in the amount of \$834. Association staff is working diligently to market the OPO properties.

Association management maintains an allowance for loan losses in an amount considered sufficient to absorb possible losses in the loan portfolio based on credit quality, credit history, current conditions, and expected future conditions. The allowance for loan losses at September 30, 2015, was \$5,547, compared to \$4,904 at December 31, 2014. The \$5,547 allowance for loan losses consisted of \$4,823 in general reserves and \$724 in specific reserves for several core agricultural loans and one Rural America Bond. The charge-offs for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 were \$456 on several core agricultural loans. There were recoveries of \$46 for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 attributed to both core agricultural and participation loans. The allowance for loan losses for the period ending September 30, 2015 is considered by management to be adequate to cover any future possible losses.

Extensive flooding in South Carolina in early October is not expected to have a material impact on the Association's financial condition or results of operations at this time. The impact is still being assessed; however, crop insurance and guarantees mitigate potential borrower losses.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

For the three months ended September 30, 2015

Net income for the three months ended September 30, 2015, totaled \$2,508, an increase of \$1,344, as compared to \$1,164 for the same period in 2014. This was mainly due to an increase in net interest income, a decrease in provision for loan loss, and an increase in fee income. This increase was partially offset by an increase in noninterest expense.

Interest income on accruing loans increased by \$223 for the three months ended September 30, 2015 compared to \$4,169 for the three months ended September 30, 2014, as a result of an increase in originated loan volume and a decrease in participations sold volume. Nonaccrual interest income increased by \$7 as compared to the same period in 2014. Interest income on investment securities decreased in the amount of \$107 due to the reduction in volume as a result of payments in the normal course of business and several payoffs. This decrease was partially offset by the accretion of a portion of the credit impairment on the substandard security in the amount of \$102. The result in interest income on investments was \$474 as of September 30, 2015, compared to \$479 for the same period in 2014.

Interest expense decreased \$384 for the three months ended September 30, 2015, as compared to the comparable period of 2014. The interest expense decrease was primarily due to a

prepayment penalty paid in 2014 on one investment security. This decrease in interest expense was partially offset due to the increase in originated loan volume.

The Association recorded a provision for loan losses of \$161 as compared to \$607 for the comparable period of 2014. The decrease was mainly due to the payoff of a participation purchased loan during the third quarter of 2015, which reduced the general reserve.

Noninterest income for the three months ended September 30, 2015, totaled \$2,222 as compared to \$1,834 for the same period of 2014, an increase of \$388. This increase was mainly due to an increase in loan fees of \$182, a decrease in net impairment losses on investments of \$114, and an increase in fees for financially related services of \$108. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in losses on other transactions in the amount of \$36 and a decrease in patronage refunds from other farm credit institutions of \$29.

Noninterest expense for the three months ended September 30, 2015, increased \$92 compared to the same period of 2014. This increase was mainly due to an increase in salaries and employee benefits of \$72 and an increase in other operating expenses of \$25, which was partially offset by a decrease in losses on other property owned of \$19.

The Association recorded a provision for income taxes in the amount of \$4 for the three months ended September 30, 2015 as compared to a benefit for income taxes of \$4 for the same period in 2014.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2015

Net income for the nine months ended September 30, 2015, totaled \$5,439, as compared to \$5,312 for the same period in 2014. The increase was mainly due to an increase in net interest income of \$673, which was partially offset by an increase in the provision of \$325, and a decrease in noninterest income of \$254.

Interest income on loans increased by \$827 primarily due to decrease in participations sold volume in addition to an increase in originated loan volume. Interest income on investment securities decreased by \$338 due to normal payments, several payoffs, and the disposal of one callable investment on the investments available-for-sale. Interest expense decreased by \$184 compared to the same period of 2014. This decrease in interest expense was attributed mainly to the decrease in HTM investment security volume, and a decrease in prepayment penalties, while being partially offset by the increase in loan volume. The increase in net interest income is mainly a result of the increase in originated loan volume and the decrease in participation sold volume.

The Association recorded a provision for loan losses of \$1,053 for the nine months ended September 30, 2015, as compared to a

provision for loan losses of \$728 for the same period in 2014, resulting mainly from increased loan volume.

Noninterest income for the nine months ended September 30, 2015, totaled \$5,570 as compared to \$5,824 for the same period of 2014, a decrease of \$254. The decrease is mainly due to a decrease in patronage refunds from other Farm Credit institutions of \$291 and a decrease in gains on sales of investment securities of \$96. These decreases were partially offset by an increase in fees for financially related services of \$77 and a decrease in net impairment losses on investments of \$74.

Noninterest expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2015, decreased \$33 compared to the same period of 2014. This decrease is due to a decrease in losses on other property owned of \$380, which was partially offset by an increase in salaries and employee benefits of \$242 and an increase in other operating expenses of \$93.

The Association did record a provision for income taxes of \$7 for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014.

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 September 30, 2015, was \$333,755 as compared to \$309,286 at December 31, 2014. The increase during the period is primarily attributable to an increase in loan volume and a decrease in participations sold volume. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in participations purchased volume and a decrease in the HTM investment securities.

CAPITAL RESOURCES

Total members' equity at September 30, 2015, increased to \$83,923 from the December 31, 2014, total of \$78,386. The increase is primarily attributable to an increase in retained earnings.

Total capital stock and participation certificates were \$1,343 on September 30, 2015, compared to \$1,307 on December 31, 2014. This increase is attributed to the increase of capital stock

and participation certificates on loans in the normal course of business and was partially offset by the liquidation of the annual retirement of B stock.

The Association reports other comprehensive income (loss) (OCI) in its Consolidated Statements of Changes in Members' Equity. The Association has an unrealized loss of \$249 as of September 30, 2015, as compared to an unrealized loss of \$255 as of December 31, 2014 for FAS 158, "Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans." The Association also has an unrealized net gain of \$932 as of September 30, 2015 as compared to an unrealized net gain of \$1,240 as of December 31, 2014 on the HTM investment securities. The resulting effect was a net gain of \$683 to Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income for the nine months ending September 30, 2015.

FCA regulations require all Farm Credit institutions to maintain minimum permanent capital, total surplus and core surplus ratios. These ratios are calculated by dividing the Association's permanent capital, total surplus and core surplus as defined in FCA regulations, by a risk-adjusted asset base. As of September 30, 2015, the Association's total surplus ratio and core surplus ratio were 20.06 percent and 18.26 percent, respectively, and the permanent capital ratio was 20.43 percent. All three ratios were well above the minimum regulatory ratios of 7.00 percent for permanent capital and total surplus ratios and 3.50 percent for the core surplus ratio.

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 2014 Annual Report to Shareholders for recently issued accounting pronouncements.

REGULATORY MATTERS

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

- To strengthen the safety and soundness of System banks and associations.
- To ensure that System banks hold sufficient liquidity to continue operations and pay maturing obligations in the event of market disruption.
- To enhance the ability of the System banks to supply credit to agricultural and aquatic producers.
- To comply with the requirements of section 939A of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank Act).

- To modernize the investment eligibility criteria for System banks.
- To revise the investment regulation for System associations to improve their investment management practices so they are more resilient to risk.

On September 4, 2014, the FCA published a proposed rule in the Federal Register to modify the regulatory capital requirements for System banks and associations. The initial public comment period ended on February 16, 2015. On June 15, 2015, the Farm Credit Administration reopened the comment period from June 26 to July 10, 2015. The stated objectives of the proposed rule are as follows:

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

FINANCIAL REGULATORY REFORM

See discussion of the Dodd-Frank Act in the Financial Regulatory Reform section of the Association's 2014 Annual Report.

NOTE: Shareholder investment in the Association is materially affected by the financial condition and results of operations of AgFirst Farm Credit Bank. Copies of AgFirst's Annual and Quarterly reports are available upon request free of charge by calling 1-800-845-1745, ext. 2832, or writing Susanne Caughman, AgFirst Farm Credit Bank, P.O. Box 1499, Columbia, SC 29202. Information concerning AgFirst Farm Credit Bank can also be obtained at their website, www.agfirst.com. Copies of the Association's Annual and Quarterly reports are also available upon request free of charge by calling 1-800-741-7332, writing Sarah Jackson, Corporate Secretary, ArborOne, ACA, P.O. Box 3699, Florence, SC 29502, or accessing the website, www.arborone.com. The Association prepares a quarterly report within 40 days after the end of each fiscal quarter, except that no report need be prepared for the fiscal quarter that coincides with the end of the fiscal year of the institution.

ArborOne, ACA

Consolidated Balance Sheets

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	September 30, 2015 <i>(unaudited)</i>	December 31, 2014 <i>(audited)</i>
Assets		
Cash	\$ 2	\$ 2
Investment securities: Held to maturity (fair value of \$22,860 and \$30,313, respectively)	22,388	29,767
Loans	379,765	340,945
Allowance for loan losses	(5,547)	(4,904)
Net loans	374,218	336,041
Other investments	—	40
Accrued interest receivable	6,214	4,517
Investments in other Farm Credit institutions	9,165	10,247
Premises and equipment, net	4,027	3,933
Other property owned	1,975	3,807
Accounts receivable	3,862	9,796
Other assets	2,351	3,324
Total assets	\$ 424,202	\$ 401,474
Liabilities		
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	\$ 333,755	\$ 309,286
Accrued interest payable	687	645
Patronage refunds payable	432	2,996
Accounts payable	537	312
Other liabilities	4,868	9,849
Total liabilities	340,279	323,088
Commitments and contingencies (Note 8)		
Members' Equity		
Protected borrower stock	64	78
Capital stock and participation certificates	1,279	1,229
Retained earnings		
Allocated	52,660	51,516
Unallocated	29,237	24,578
Accumulated other comprehensive income	683	985
Total members' equity	83,923	78,386
Total liabilities and members' equity	\$ 424,202	\$ 401,474

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

ArborOne, ACA

Consolidated Statements of Income

(unaudited)

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Interest Income				
Loans	\$ 4,401	\$ 4,170	\$ 12,496	\$ 11,669
Investments	474	479	1,318	1,656
Total interest income	4,875	4,649	13,814	13,325
Interest Expense				
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	2,082	2,466	6,004	6,188
Net interest income	2,793	2,183	7,810	7,137
Provision for loan losses	161	607	1,053	728
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	2,632	1,576	6,757	6,409
Noninterest Income				
Loan fees	474	292	1,317	1,348
Fees for financially related services	573	465	624	547
Patronage refunds from other Farm Credit institutions	1,152	1,181	3,573	3,864
Gains (losses) on sales of premises and equipment, net	47	—	61	—
Gains (losses) on sales of investment securities	—	—	—	96
Gains (losses) on other transactions	(26)	10	(13)	32
Total other-than-temporary impairment losses on investments	—	(60)	(40)	(60)
Portion of loss recognized in other comprehensive income (loss)	—	(54)	—	(54)
Net impairment losses on investments	—	(114)	(40)	(114)
Other noninterest income	2	—	48	51
Total noninterest income	2,222	1,834	5,570	5,824
Noninterest Expense				
Salaries and employee benefits	1,571	1,499	4,801	4,559
Occupancy and equipment	115	112	313	340
Insurance Fund premiums	84	73	233	194
(Gains) losses on other property owned, net	38	57	(96)	284
Other operating expenses	534	509	1,630	1,537
Total noninterest expense	2,342	2,250	6,881	6,914
Income before income taxes	2,512	1,160	5,446	5,319
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	4	(4)	7	7
Net income	\$ 2,508	\$ 1,164	\$ 5,439	\$ 5,312

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

ArborOne, ACA

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

(unaudited)

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Net income	\$ 2,508	\$ 1,164	\$ 5,439	\$ 5,312
Other comprehensive income net of tax				
Unrealized gains (losses) on investments:				
Other-than-temporarily impaired	2	56	5	247
Not other-than-temporarily impaired	(280)	155	(313)	1,783
Employee benefit plans adjustments	2	2	6	4
Other comprehensive income (Note 5)	(276)	213	(302)	2,034
Comprehensive income	\$ 2,232	\$ 1,377	\$ 5,137	\$ 7,346

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

ArborOne, ACA

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Members' Equity

(unaudited)

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Protected Borrower Stock	Capital Stock and Participation Certificates	Retained Earnings		Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Members' Equity
			Allocated	Unallocated		
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$ 91	\$ 1,238	\$ 49,893	\$ 22,574	\$ (1,001)	\$ 72,795
Comprehensive income				5,312	2,034	7,346
Protected borrower stock issued/(retired), net	(15)					(15)
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net		(17)				(17)
Patronage distribution adjustment			7	(11)		(4)
Balance at September 30, 2014	\$ 76	\$ 1,221	\$ 49,900	\$ 27,875	\$ 1,033	\$ 80,105
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ 78	\$ 1,229	\$ 51,516	\$ 24,578	\$ 985	\$ 78,386
Comprehensive income (loss)				5,439	(302)	5,137
Protected borrower stock issued/(retired), net	(14)					(14)
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net		50				50
Patronage distribution adjustment			1,144	(780)		364
Balance at September 30, 2015	\$ 64	\$ 1,279	\$ 52,660	\$ 29,237	\$ 683	\$ 83,923

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

ArborOne, 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 **ArborOne**, 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, 2014, are contained in the 2014 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

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

- 2015-16 Business Combinations – In September, 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-16 Business Combinations (Topic 805): Simplifying the Accounting for Measurement-Period Adjustments. The amendments in this Update require that an acquirer recognize adjustments to provisional amounts that are identified during the measurement period in the reporting period in which the adjustment amounts are determined. The amendments require that the acquirer record, in the same period's financial statements, the effect on earnings of changes in depreciation, amortization, or other income effects, if any, as a result of the change to the provisional amounts, calculated as if the accounting had been completed at the acquisition date. The amendments require an entity to present separately on the face of the income statement or disclose in the notes the portion of the amount recorded in current-period earnings by line item that would have been recorded in previous reporting periods if the adjustment to the provisional amounts had been recognized as of the acquisition date. For public business entities, the amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, including interim periods within those fiscal years. The amendments should be applied prospectively to adjustments to provisional amounts that occur after the effective date of this Update with earlier application permitted for financial statements that have not been issued. Application of this guidance is not expected to have an impact on the Association's financial condition or results of operations.
- 2015-15 Interest – In August, 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-15 Interest—Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30): Presentation and Subsequent Measurement of Debt Issuance Costs Associated with Line-of-Credit Arrangements. The update adds

Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) paragraphs pursuant to the SEC Staff Announcement at the June 18, 2015 Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) meeting about the presentation and subsequent measurement of debt issuance costs associated with line-of-credit arrangements.

- 2015-10 Technical Corrections and Improvements – In June, 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-10, Technical Corrections and Improvements (numerous Topics). The amendments in the Update represent changes to make minor corrections or minor improvements to the Codification that are not expected to have a significant effect on current accounting practice or create a significant administrative cost to most entities. The amendments that require transition guidance are effective for all entities for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2015. Early adoption is permitted, including adoption in an interim period. All other amendments were effective upon the issuance of the Update.
- 2015-07 Fair Value Measurement – In May, 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-07, Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Disclosures for Investments in Certain Entities That Calculate Net Asset Value per Share (or Its Equivalent). Topic 820 permits a reporting entity, as a practical expedient, to measure the fair value of certain investments using the net asset value per share of the investment. Currently, investments valued using the practical expedient are categorized within the fair value hierarchy on the basis of whether the investment is redeemable with the investee at net asset value on the measurement date, never redeemable with the investee at net asset value, or redeemable with the investee at net asset value at a future date. To address diversity in practice related to how certain investments measured at net asset value with future redemption dates are categorized, the amendments in this Update remove the requirement to categorize investments for which fair values are measured using the net asset value per share practical expedient. It also limits disclosures to investments for which the entity has elected to measure the fair value using the practical expedient. For public business entities, the guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Earlier application is permitted. The guidance is to be applied retrospectively to all periods presented. Application of this guidance is not expected to have an impact on the Association's financial condition or results of operations, but will require modifications to footnote disclosures.
- Accounting Standards Update 2015-02 Consolidation (Topic 810): Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis. The amendments in this Update affect

reporting entities that are required to evaluate whether they should consolidate certain legal entities. All legal entities are subject to reevaluation under the revised consolidation model. Specifically, the amendments: 1. Modify the evaluation of whether limited partnerships and similar legal entities are variable interest entities (VIEs) or voting interest entities, 2. Eliminate the presumption that a general partner should consolidate a limited partnership, 3. Affect the consolidation analysis of reporting entities that are involved with VIEs, particularly those that have fee arrangements and related party relationships, 4. Provide a scope exception from consolidation guidance for reporting entities with interests in legal entities that are required to comply with or operate in accordance with requirements that are similar to those in Rule 2a-7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 for registered money market funds. The amendments in this Update are effective for public business entities for fiscal years, and for interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2015. Early adoption is permitted, including adoption in an interim period. Application of this guidance is not expected to have an impact on the Association's financial condition or results of operations.

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:

- ASU 2015-14, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Deferral of the Effective Date – In August, 2015, the FASB issued an update that defers by one year the effective date of ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers. The new ASU reflects decisions reached by the FASB at its meeting on July 9, 2015.

Accounting Standards Effective During the Period

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

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

- 2014-14 Classification of Certain Government-Guaranteed Mortgage Loans – The Association did not have a significant amount of loans that met the criteria of the guidance.
- 2014-11 Repurchase-to-Maturity Transactions – The Association did not have a significant amount of transactions that met the criteria of the guidance.

- 2014-08 Discontinued Operations – The Association has not had and does not anticipate any significant disposals.
- 2014-04 Reclassification of Consumer Mortgage Loans – The criteria of the standard were not significantly different from the Association’s policy in place at adoption. The amendment was adopted prospectively. See Note 2, *Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses*, for the additional disclosures required by this guidance.

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.

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

A summary of loans outstanding at period end follows:

	September 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Real estate mortgage	\$ 165,360	\$ 148,884
Production and intermediate-term	188,066	171,001
Loans to cooperatives	444	455
Processing and marketing	17,059	12,180
Farm-related business	3,782	4,066
Energy and water/waste disposal	753	753
Rural residential real estate	4,166	3,456
Lease receivables	135	150
Total Loans	<u>\$ 379,765</u>	<u>\$ 340,945</u>

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

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

	September 30, 2015							
	Within AgFirst District		Within Farm Credit System		Outside Farm Credit System		Total	
	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold
Real estate mortgage	\$ 3,626	\$ 45,928	\$ 3,080	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 6,706	\$ 45,928
Production and intermediate-term	20,243	18,413	—	—	—	—	20,243	18,413
Processing and marketing	13,596	1,529	—	—	—	—	13,596	1,529
Farm-related business	2,662	87	—	—	—	—	2,662	87
Rural residential real estate	—	—	—	—	2,102	—	2,102	—
Total	<u>\$ 40,127</u>	<u>\$ 65,957</u>	<u>\$ 3,080</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 2,102</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 45,309</u>	<u>\$ 65,957</u>

	December 31, 2014							
	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	\$ 5,626	\$ 54,450	\$ 3,270	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 8,896	\$ 54,450
Production and intermediate-term	23,459	21,713	600	—	—	—	24,059	21,713
Loans to cooperatives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Processing and marketing	11,950	58	250	—	—	—	12,200	58
Farm-related business	1,602	93	—	—	—	—	1,602	93
Rural residential real estate	—	—	—	—	2,214	—	2,214	—
Total	<u>\$ 42,637</u>	<u>\$ 76,314</u>	<u>\$ 4,120</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 2,214</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 48,971</u>	<u>\$ 76,314</u>

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

	September 30, 2015			
	Due less than 1 year	Due 1 Through 5 years	Due after 5 years	Total
Real estate mortgage	\$ 10,608	\$ 34,206	\$ 120,546	\$ 165,360
Production and intermediate-term	91,021	58,024	39,021	188,066
Loans to cooperatives	–	–	444	444
Processing and marketing	311	7,479	9,269	17,059
Farm-related business	928	1,869	985	3,782
Energy and water/waste disposal	753	–	–	753
Rural residential real estate	1	270	3,895	4,166
Lease receivables	–	135	–	135
Total Loans	\$ 103,622	\$ 101,983	\$ 174,160	\$ 379,765
Percentage	27.29%	26.85%	45.86%	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:

	September 30, 2015	December 31, 2014		September 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Real estate mortgage:			Farm-related business:		
Acceptable	93.68%	93.33%	Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%
OAEM	1.78	3.33	OAEM	–	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	4.54	3.34	Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–
	100.00%	100.00%		100.00%	100.00%
Production and intermediate-term:			Energy and water/waste disposal:		
Acceptable	92.38%	92.72%	Acceptable	–%	–%
OAEM	5.54	2.85	OAEM	–	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	2.08	4.43	Substandard/doubtful/loss	100.00	100.00
	100.00%	100.00%		100.00%	100.00%
Loans to cooperatives:			Rural residential real estate:		
Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%	Acceptable	98.31%	97.63%
OAEM	–	–	OAEM	–	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–	Substandard/doubtful/loss	1.69	2.37
	100.00%	100.00%		100.00%	100.00%
Processing and marketing:			Lease receivables:		
Acceptable	100.00%	86.83%	Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%
OAEM	–	–	OAEM	–	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	13.17	Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–
	100.00%	100.00%		100.00%	100.00%
			Total Loans:		
			Acceptable	93.25%	92.72%
			OAEM	3.53	2.88
			Substandard/doubtful/loss	3.22	4.40
				100.00%	100.00%

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

	September 30, 2015					Recorded Investment 90 Days or More Past Due and Accruing Interest
	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	\$ 616	\$ 2,264	\$ 2,880	\$ 164,689	\$ 167,569	\$ –
Production and intermediate-term	161	2,669	2,830	188,691	191,521	–
Loans to cooperatives	–	–	–	447	447	–
Processing and marketing	–	–	–	17,107	17,107	–
Farm-related business	–	–	–	3,795	3,795	–
Energy and water/waste disposal	–	–	–	762	762	–
Rural residential real estate	–	51	51	4,153	4,204	–
Lease receivables	–	–	–	136	136	–
Total	\$ 777	\$ 4,984	\$ 5,761	\$ 379,780	\$ 385,541	\$ –

December 31, 2014

	30 Through 89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Not Past Due or Less Than 30 Days Past Due	Total Loans	Recorded Investment 90 Days or More Past Due and Accruing Interest
Real estate mortgage	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,273	\$ 2,773	\$ 147,838	\$ 150,611	\$ -
Production and intermediate-term	592	2,371	2,963	170,431	173,394	-
Loans to cooperatives	-	-	-	457	457	-
Processing and marketing	-	-	-	12,201	12,201	-
Farm-related business	-	-	-	4,085	4,085	-
Energy and water/waste disposal	779	-	779	-	779	-
Rural residential real estate	83	-	83	3,407	3,490	-
Lease receivables	-	-	-	151	151	-
Total	<u>\$ 2,954</u>	<u>\$ 3,644</u>	<u>\$ 6,598</u>	<u>\$ 338,570</u>	<u>\$ 345,168</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

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

	September 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Nonaccrual loans:		
Real estate mortgage	\$ 4,724	\$ 1,972
Production and intermediate-term	4,385	2,838
Rural residential real estate	71	83
Total	<u>\$ 9,180</u>	<u>\$ 4,893</u>
Accruing restructured loans:		
Real estate mortgage	\$ 6,661	\$ 5,598
Production and intermediate-term	971	1,040
Lease receivables	136	151
Total	<u>\$ 7,768</u>	<u>\$ 6,789</u>
Accruing loans 90 days or more past due:		
Total	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Total nonperforming loans	\$ 16,948	\$ 11,682
Other property owned	1,975	3,807
Total nonperforming assets	<u>\$ 18,923</u>	<u>\$ 15,489</u>
Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans	2.42%	1.44%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of total loans and other property owned	4.96%	4.49%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of capital	<u>22.55%</u>	<u>19.76%</u>

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.

	September 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Impaired nonaccrual loans:		
Current as to principal and interest	\$ 3,969	\$ 1,064
Past due	5,211	3,829
Total	<u>9,180</u>	<u>4,893</u>
Impaired accrual loans:		
Restructured	7,768	6,789
90 days or more past due	-	-
Total	<u>7,768</u>	<u>6,789</u>
Total impaired loans	<u>\$ 16,948</u>	<u>\$ 11,682</u>

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

Impaired loans	September 30, 2015			Quarter Ended September 30, 2015		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015	
	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	\$ 4,338	\$ 4,217	\$ 467	\$ 4,113	\$ 34	\$ 3,634	\$ 91
Production and intermediate-term	1,736	1,704	143	1,646	13	1,455	36
Lease receivables	136	136	114	129	1	114	3
Total	\$ 6,210	\$ 6,057	\$ 724	\$ 5,888	\$ 48	\$ 5,203	\$ 130
With no related allowance for credit losses:							
Real estate mortgage	\$ 7,047	\$ 7,314	\$ –	\$ 6,682	\$ 54	\$ 5,905	\$ 147
Production and intermediate-term	3,620	4,723	–	3,433	29	3,033	76
Rural residential real estate	71	185	–	67	1	59	1
Total	\$ 10,738	\$ 12,222	\$ –	\$ 10,182	\$ 84	\$ 8,997	\$ 224
Total:							
Real estate mortgage	\$ 11,385	\$ 11,531	\$ 467	\$ 10,795	\$ 88	\$ 9,539	\$ 238
Production and intermediate-term	5,356	6,427	143	5,079	42	4,488	112
Rural residential real estate	71	185	–	67	1	59	1
Lease receivables	136	136	114	129	1	114	3
Total	\$ 16,948	\$ 18,279	\$ 724	\$ 16,070	\$ 132	\$ 14,200	\$ 354

Impaired loans	December 31, 2014			Year Ended December 31, 2014	
	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	\$ 4,143	\$ 4,103	\$ 381	\$ 3,703	\$ 179
Production and intermediate-term	1,440	1,445	244	1,287	62
Lease receivables	151	150	113	135	6
Total	\$ 5,734	\$ 5,698	\$ 738	\$ 5,125	\$ 247
With no related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 3,427	\$ 3,708	\$ –	\$ 3,062	\$ 148
Production and intermediate-term	2,438	3,204	–	2,179	105
Rural residential real estate	83	142	–	74	4
Total	\$ 5,948	\$ 7,054	\$ –	\$ 5,315	\$ 257
Total:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 7,570	\$ 7,811	\$ 381	\$ 6,765	\$ 327
Production and intermediate-term	3,878	4,649	244	3,466	167
Rural residential real estate	83	142	–	74	4
Lease receivables	151	150	113	135	6
Total	\$ 11,682	\$ 12,752	\$ 738	\$ 10,440	\$ 504

Commitments to lend additional funds to debtors whose loans were classified as impaired at September 30, 2015 were \$81.

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*	Energy and Water/Waste Disposal	Rural Residential Real Estate	Lease Receivables	Total
Activity related to the allowance for credit losses:							
Balance at June 30, 2015	\$ 1,536	\$ 2,785	\$ 673	\$ 259	\$ 10	\$ 114	\$ 5,377
Charge-offs	–	(7)	–	–	–	–	(7)
Recoveries	2	14	–	–	–	–	16
Provision for loan losses	91	539	(471)	1	1	–	161
Balance at September 30, 2015	\$ 1,629	\$ 3,331	\$ 202	\$ 260	\$ 11	\$ 114	\$ 5,547
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ 1,084	\$ 2,590	\$ 809	\$ 301	\$ 7	\$ 113	\$ 4,904
Charge-offs	–	(456)	–	–	–	–	(456)
Recoveries	20	26	–	–	–	–	46
Provision for loan losses	525	1,171	(607)	(41)	4	1	1,053
Balance at September 30, 2015	\$ 1,629	\$ 3,331	\$ 202	\$ 260	\$ 11	\$ 114	\$ 5,547
Balance at June 30, 2014	\$ 820	\$ 2,846	\$ 471	\$ 295	\$ 3	\$ 112	\$ 4,547
Charge-offs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Recoveries	1	4	–	–	–	–	5
Provision for loan losses	150	487	(34)	3	–	1	607
Balance at September 30, 2014	\$ 971	\$ 3,337	\$ 437	\$ 298	\$ 3	\$ 113	\$ 5,159
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$ 1,162	\$ 2,622	\$ 286	\$ 302	\$ 3	\$ 114	\$ 4,489
Charge-offs	(70)	–	–	–	–	–	(70)
Recoveries	5	7	–	–	–	–	12
Provision for loan losses	(126)	708	151	(4)	–	(1)	728
Balance at September 30, 2014	\$ 971	\$ 3,337	\$ 437	\$ 298	\$ 3	\$ 113	\$ 5,159
Allowance on loans evaluated for impairment:							
Individually	\$ 467	\$ 143	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 114	\$ 724
Collectively	1,162	3,188	202	260	11	–	4,823
Balance at September 30, 2015	\$ 1,629	\$ 3,331	\$ 202	\$ 260	\$ 11	\$ 114	\$ 5,547
Individually	\$ 381	\$ 244	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 113	\$ 738
Collectively	703	2,346	809	301	7	–	4,166
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ 1,084	\$ 2,590	\$ 809	\$ 301	\$ 7	\$ 113	\$ 4,904
Recorded investment in loans evaluated for impairment:							
Individually	\$ 11,385	\$ 5,520	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 71	\$ 136	\$ 17,112
Collectively	156,184	186,001	21,349	762	4,133	–	368,429
Balance at September 30, 2015	\$ 167,569	\$ 191,521	\$ 21,349	\$ 762	\$ 4,204	\$ 136	\$ 385,541
Individually	\$ 7,570	\$ 3,878	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 83	\$ 151	\$ 11,682
Collectively	143,041	169,516	16,743	779	3,407	–	333,486
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ 150,611	\$ 173,394	\$ 16,743	\$ 779	\$ 3,490	\$ 151	\$ 345,168

*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.

Outstanding Recorded Investment	Three Months Ended September 30, 2015				
	Interest Concessions	Principal Concessions	Other Concessions	Total	Charge-offs
Pre-modification:					
Production and intermediate-term	\$ –	\$ 105	\$ –	\$ 105	
Total	\$ –	\$ 105	\$ –	\$ 105	
Post-modification:					
Production and intermediate-term	\$ –	\$ 105	\$ –	\$ 105	\$ –
Total	\$ –	\$ 105	\$ –	\$ 105	\$ –

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015					
Outstanding Recorded Investment	Interest Concessions	Principal Concessions	Other Concessions	Total	Charge-offs
Pre-modification:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ –	843	\$ –	843	
Production and intermediate-term	–	947	–	947	
Total	\$ –	\$ 1,790	\$ –	\$ 1,790	
Post-modification:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ –	\$ 1,392	\$ –	\$ 1,392	\$ –
Production and intermediate-term	–	961	–	961	(52)
Total	\$ –	\$ 2,353	\$ –	\$ 2,353	\$ (52)

Three months ended September 30, 2014					
Outstanding Recorded Investment	Interest Concessions	Principal Concessions	Other Concessions	Total	Charge-offs
Pre-modification:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 114	\$ 220	\$ –	\$ 334	
Production and intermediate-term	–	595	–	595	
Total	\$ 114	\$ 815	\$ –	\$ 929	
Post-modification:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 114	\$ 220	\$ –	\$ 334	\$ –
Production and intermediate-term	–	380	–	380	–
Total	\$ 114	\$ 600	\$ –	\$ 714	\$ –

Nine months ended September 30, 2014					
Outstanding Recorded Investment	Interest Concessions	Principal Concessions	Other Concessions	Total	Charge-offs
Pre-modification:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 114	\$ 2,169	\$ –	\$ 2,283	
Production and intermediate-term	885	1,225	–	2,110	
Total	\$ 999	\$ 3,394	\$ –	\$ 4,393	
Post-modification:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 114	\$ 2,169	\$ –	\$ 2,283	\$ –
Production and intermediate-term	885	1,010	–	1,895	–
Total	\$ 999	\$ 3,179	\$ –	\$ 4,178	\$ –

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	
	September 30, 2015	December 31, 2014	September 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Real estate mortgage	\$ 6,809	\$ 5,937	\$ 148	\$ 339
Production and intermediate-term	2,538	1,768	1,567	728
Lease receivables	136	151	–	–
Total Loans	\$ 9,483	\$ 7,856	\$ 1,715	\$ 1,067
Additional commitments to lend	\$ –	\$ –		

The following table presents information as of period end:

	September 30, 2015
Carrying amount of foreclosed residential real estate properties held as a result of obtaining physical possession	\$ –
Recorded investment of consumer mortgage loans secured by residential real estate for which formal foreclosure proceedings are in process	\$ –

Note 3 — Investments

Investment Securities

The Association's investments consist primarily of Rural America Bonds (RABs), which are private placement securities purchased under the Mission Related Investment program approved by the FCA. In its Conditions of Approval for the program, the FCA 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. As of September 30, 2015, the Association held four ineligible RABs which totaled \$1,244.

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

	September 30, 2015				
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Yield
RABs (a)	\$ 22,388	\$ 673	\$ (201)	\$ 22,860	6.09%

	December 31, 2014				
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Yield
RABs (b)	\$ 29,767	\$ 547	\$ (1)	\$ 30,313	6.03%

- (a) Gross unrealized losses included non-credit related other-than-temporary impairment recognized in AOCI of \$102.
 (b) Gross unrealized losses included non-credit related other-than-temporary impairment recognized in AOCI of \$107.

On October 1, 2014, the Association transferred its available-for-sale investments to a held-to-maturity classification. The following table summarizes the transaction:

AFS Investments Reclassified to HTM	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Unrealized Gains/(Losses) Recognized in OCI
RABs	\$31,818	\$33,007	\$1,189

Because there have been no significant sales of available-for-sale securities for an extended period of time, and current management has the firm intent and ability to hold those securities to maturity, the Association judged that a held-to-maturity classification more closely reflects the way in which it expects to benefit from the cash flows from those assets.

For a debt security transferred into the held-to-maturity category, the use of fair value may create a premium or discount that, under amortized cost accounting, shall be amortized or accreted thereafter as an adjustment of yield. The investments were transferred to held-to-maturity at fair value with an unrealized net gain (premiums and discounts) recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) in the amount of \$1,189. These OCI amounts will be amortized or accreted to interest income ratably over the remaining life of each individual security in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The amortization of an unrealized holding gain or loss reported in OCI will offset or mitigate the effect on

interest income of the amortization of any premium or discount recorded on transfer to held-to-maturity for each security.

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

	September 30, 2015		
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Weighted Average Yield
In one year or less	\$ —	\$ —	—%
After one year through five years	905	913	5.00
After five years through ten years	—	—	—
After ten years	21,483	21,947	6.14
Total	\$ 22,388	\$ 22,860	6.09%

A portion of these investments has 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.

The disposal of one callable investment security occurred during March of 2014 in the amount of \$4,886 resulting in a realized gain of \$96. There were no such disposals or issuances of these investment securities during the nine months ended September 30, 2015.

An investment is considered impaired if its fair value is less than its cost. The following tables show the fair value and gross unrealized losses for investments that were in a continuous unrealized loss position aggregated by investment category at each reporting period. A continuous unrealized loss position for an investment is measured from the date the impairment was first identified.

	September 30, 2015			
	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
RABs	\$ 3,712	\$ (201)	\$ —	\$ —

	December 31, 2014			
	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
RABs	\$ 389	\$ (1)	\$ —	\$ —

The recording of an impairment is predicated on: (1) whether or not management intends to sell the security, (2) whether it is more likely than not that management would be required to sell the security before recovering its costs, and (3) whether management expects to recover the security's entire amortized cost basis (even if there is no intention to sell). If the Association intends to sell the security or it is more likely than not that it would be required to sell the security, the impairment loss equals the full difference between amortized cost and fair value of the security. When the Association does not intend to sell securities in an unrealized loss position and it is not more

likely than not that it would be required to sell the securities, other-than-temporary impairment loss is separated into credit loss and non-credit loss. Credit loss is defined as the shortfall of the present value of the cash flows expected to be collected in relation to the amortized cost basis.

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

The Association uses the present value of cash flows expected to be collected from each debt security to determine the amount of credit loss. This technique requires assumptions related to the underlying collateral, including default rates, amount and timing of prepayments, and loss severity. Assumptions can vary widely from security to security and are influenced by such factors as loan interest rate, geographical location of the borrower, borrower characteristics, and collateral type.

Significant inputs used to estimate the amount of credit loss include, but are not limited to, performance indicators of the underlying assets in the security (including default rates, delinquency rates, and percentage of nonperforming assets),

loan-to-collateral value ratios, third-party guarantees, current levels of subordination, vintage, geographic concentration, and credit ratings. The Association may obtain assumptions for the default rate, prepayment rate, and loss severity rate from an independent third party, or generate the assumptions internally.

The Association owns one Rural America Bond that is considered other-than-temporarily impaired. Based on the results of all analyses, the Association has recognized no credit-related other-than-temporary impairment in the Statements of Income for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 or 2014. However, during the third quarter of 2015, a partial accretion to interest income of the credit impairment on this other-than-temporarily impaired bond was recognized in the amount of \$102, reducing the total credit impairment to \$2,655 as of September 30, 2015. Since the Association does not intend to sell this other-than-temporarily impaired debt security and is not more likely than not to be required to sell before recovery, the total other-than temporary impairment is reflected in the Statements of Income with: (1) a net other-than-temporary impairment amount related to estimated credit loss, and (2) an amount relating to all other factors, recognized as a reclassification to or from Other Comprehensive Income.

For all other impaired investments, the Association has not recognized any credit losses as the 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.

The following schedule details the activity related to cumulative credit losses on investments recognized in earnings.

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Amount related to credit loss-beginning balance	\$ 2,757	\$ 3,049	\$ 2,757	\$ 3,049
Additions for initial credit impairments	—	—	—	—
Additions for subsequent credit impairments	—	114	—	114
Reductions for increases in expected cash flows	(102)	—	(102)	—
Reductions for securities sold, settled, or matured	—	—	—	—
Amount related to credit loss-ending balance	2,655	3,163	2,655	3,163
Life to date incurred credit losses	—	—	—	—
Remaining unrealized credit losses	\$ 2,655	\$ 3,163	\$ 2,655	\$ 3,163

Other Investments

In 2006, the Association agreed to become one of several investors in a USDA approved Rural Business Investment Company (RBIC). This investment was made under the USDA's Rural Business Investment Program, which is authorized by the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act (FSRIA). It permits USDA to license RBICs and provide guarantees and grants to promote rural economic development and job opportunities and meet equity capital investment needs of small rural enterprises. FSRIA authorizes FCS institutions to establish and invest in RBICs, provided that such investments are not greater than 5 percent of the capital and surplus of the FCS institution.

Over the years, the Association purchased total equity investments in the RBIC of \$250. There are no outstanding commitments to make additional equity purchases beyond this amount. Beginning in 2013, analyses indicated that decreases in value of the investment had occurred that were other than temporary, due to a series of losses and other factors. As a result, the Association recognized other-than-temporary impairment of \$40 and \$0 for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, which is included in Impairment Losses on Investments in the Statements of Income. As of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the RBIC totaled \$0 and \$40, respectively.

Investments in other Farm Credit Institutions

The Association is required to maintain ownership in AgFirst Farm Credit Bank (AgFirst or the Bank) of Class B and Class C stock as determined by the Bank. The Bank may require additional capital contributions to maintain its capital requirements. The Association owns 3.41 percent of the issued stock of the Bank as of September 30, 2015 net of any reciprocal investment. As of that date, the Bank's assets totaled \$30.0 billion and shareholders' equity totaled \$2.4 billion. The Bank's earnings were \$254 million for the first nine months of 2015. In addition, the Association has an investment of \$613 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 September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Unrealized gains (losses) on Investments				
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 1,210	\$ 987	\$ 1,240	\$ (832)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	—	97	—	2,012
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	(278)	114	(308)	18
Net current period other comprehensive income	(278)	211	(308)	2,030
Balance at end of period	\$ 932	\$ 1,198	\$ 932	\$ 1,198
Employee Benefit Plans:				
Balance at beginning of period	\$ (251)	\$ (167)	\$ (255)	\$ (169)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	—	—	—	—
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	2	2	6	4
Net current period other comprehensive income	2	2	6	4
Balance at end of period	\$ (249)	\$ (165)	\$ (249)	\$ (165)
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income				
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 959	\$ 820	\$ 985	\$ (1,001)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	—	97	—	2,012
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	(276)	116	(302)	22
Net current period other comprehensive income	(276)	213	(302)	2,034
Balance at end of period	\$ 683	\$ 1,033	\$ 683	\$ 1,033

	Reclassifications Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (b)				
	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,		Income Statement Line Item
	2015	2014	2015	2014	
Investment Securities:					
Sales gains & losses	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 96	Gains (losses) on investments, net
Holding gains & losses	—	(114)	—	(114)	Net other-than-temporary impairment
Amortization	278	—	308	—	Interest income on investments
Net amounts reclassified	278	(114)	308	(18)	
Defined Benefit Pension Plans:					
Periodic pension costs	(2)	(2)	(6)	(4)	See Note 7.
Net amounts reclassified	(2)	(2)	(6)	(4)	
Total reclassifications for period	\$ 276	\$ (116)	\$ 302	\$ (22)	

(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.

The following table presents the changes in Level 3 assets and 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, Level 2, or Level 3 during the periods presented. Due to the transfer of the investment securities from available-for-sale to held-to-maturity on October 1, 2014, there were no Level 3 assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis for the three or nine months ended September 30, 2015.

	RABs							
	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,					
	2015	2014	2015	2014				
Balance at beginning of period	\$	–	\$	33,297	\$	–	\$	41,286
Total gains or (losses) realized/unrealized:								
Included in earnings		–	(114)		–		(18)	
Included in other comprehensive income (loss)		–	211		–		2,030	
Purchases		–	–		–		–	
Sales		–	–		–		(4,886)	
Issuances		–	–		–		–	
Settlements		–	(310)		–		(5,328)	
Transfers in and/or out of level 3		–	–		–		–	
Balance at end of period	\$	–	\$	33,084	\$	–	\$	33,084

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

	At or For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015					
	Total Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value	Fair Value Effects On Earnings
Recurring Measurements						
Assets:						
Assets held in Trust funds	\$ 507	\$ 507	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 507	
Recurring Assets	\$ 507	\$ 507	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 507	
Liabilities:						
Recurring Liabilities	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	
Nonrecurring Measurements						
Assets:						
Impaired loans	\$ 16,224	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 16,224	\$ 16,224	\$ (396)
Other property owned	1,975	–	–	2,172	2,172	179
Other investments	–	–	–	–	–	(40)
Nonrecurring Assets	\$ 18,199	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 18,396	\$ 18,396	\$ (257)
Other Financial Instruments						
Assets:						
Cash	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 2	
Investment securities, held-to-maturity	22,388	–	–	22,860	22,860	
Loans	357,994	–	–	356,735	356,735	
Other Financial Assets	\$ 380,384	\$ 2	\$ –	\$ 379,595	\$ 379,597	
Liabilities:						
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	\$ 333,755	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 333,343	\$ 333,343	
Other Financial Liabilities	\$ 333,755	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 333,343	\$ 333,343	

At or For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

	Total Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value	Fair Value Effects On Earnings
Recurring Measurements						
Assets:						
Assets held in Trust funds	\$ 532	\$ 532	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 532	
Recurring Assets	\$ 532	\$ 532	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 532	
Liabilities:						
Recurring Liabilities	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	
Nonrecurring Measurements						
Assets:						
Impaired loans	\$ 10,944	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 10,944	\$ 10,944	\$ (2)
Other property owned	3,807	–	–	4,149	4,149	(1,591)
Other investments	40	–	–	40	40	(30)
Nonrecurring Assets	\$ 14,791	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 15,133	\$ 15,133	\$ (1,623)
Other Financial Instruments						
Assets:						
Cash	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 2	
Investment securities, held-to-maturity	29,767	–	–	30,313	30,313	
Loans	325,097	–	–	323,977	323,977	
Other Financial Assets	\$ 354,866	\$ 2	\$ –	\$ 354,290	\$ 354,292	
Liabilities:						
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	\$ 309,286	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 307,802	\$ 307,802	
Other Financial Liabilities	\$ 309,286	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 307,802	\$ 307,802	

Sensitivity to Changes in Significant Unobservable Inputs

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

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

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

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

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

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

Inputs to Valuation Techniques

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

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

Quantitative Information about Recurring and Nonrecurring Level 3 Fair Value Measurements

	Fair Value	Valuation Technique(s)	Unobservable Input	Range
Impaired loans and other property owned	\$ 18,396	Appraisal	Income and expense Comparable sales Replacement cost Comparability adjustments	* * * *
Other Investments-RBIC	\$ —	Third party evaluation	Income, expense, capital	Not applicable

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

Information about Other Financial Instrument Fair Value Measurements

	Valuation Technique(s)	Input
Cash	Carrying Value	Par/Principal and appropriate interest yield
Loans	Discounted cash flow	Prepayment forecasts Probability of default Loss severity
Investment securities, held-to-maturity	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 September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Pension	\$ 344	\$ 358	\$ 1,031	\$ 1,075
401(k)	57	39	171	111
Other postretirement benefits	79	47	238	141
Total	\$ 480	\$ 444	\$ 1,440	\$ 1,327

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

	Actual YTD Through 9/30/15	Projected Contributions For Remainder of 2015	Projected Total Contributions 2015
Pension	\$ 38	\$ 1,383	\$ 1,421
Other postretirement benefits	144	50	194
Total	\$ 182	\$ 1,433	\$ 1,615

Contributions in the above table include allocated estimates of funding for multi-employer plans in which the Association participates. These amounts may change when a total funding amount and allocation is determined by the respective Plan's Sponsor Committee. Also, market conditions could impact discount rates and return on plan assets which could change contributions necessary before the next plan measurement date of December 31, 2015.

Further details regarding employee benefit plans are contained in the 2014 Annual Report to Shareholders, including a discussion of benefit plan changes related to the termination of the AgFirst Farm Credit Cash Balance Retirement Plan.

Note 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 that, except as described below, there were none requiring disclosure through November 6, 2015, which was the date the financial statements were issued.

Extensive flooding in early October in South Carolina is not expected to have a material impact on the Association's financial condition or results of operations at this time. The impact is still being assessed; however, crop insurance and guarantees mitigate potential borrower losses.

On October 19, 2015, AgFirst's Board of Directors declared a special patronage distribution to be paid on January 1, 2016. The Association will receive approximately \$2,506 which will be recorded in October 2015 as patronage refunds from other Farm Credit institutions.