

**AGFIRST FARM CREDIT BANK
& DISTRICT ASSOCIATIONS**

2017
FIRST
QUARTER
REPORT



**FARM
CREDIT**

Lending support to rural America®

FIRST QUARTER 2017

Table of Contents

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting.....	2
Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.....	3
Combined Financial Statements:	
Combined Balance Sheets.....	12
Combined Statements of Income.....	13
Combined Statements of Comprehensive Income	14
Combined Statements of Changes in Shareholders’ Equity	15
Combined Statements of Cash Flows.....	16
Notes to the Combined Financial Statements.....	17

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certify that we have reviewed the March 31, 2017 quarterly report of AgFirst Farm Credit Bank and District Associations, 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.



John S. Langford
Chairman of the Board



Leon T. Amerson
Chief Executive Officer & President



Stephen Gilbert
Chief Financial Officer

May 8, 2017

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

AgFirst Farm Credit Bank's (Bank) and each affiliated District Agricultural Credit Association's (District Association) 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 Bank's and each District Association's respective 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 Bank's and each District 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 respective 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 Bank and each District 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 Bank and each District Association, and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Bank's and each District Association's assets that could have a material effect on its Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Bank's and each District Association's management has completed an assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2017. 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 Bank's and each District Association's management concluded that as of March 31, 2017, the internal control over financial reporting was effective based upon the COSO criteria. Additionally, based on this assessment, the Bank's and each District Association's management determined that there were no material weaknesses in the internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2017.



Leon T. Amerson
Chief Executive Officer & President



Stephen Gilbert
Chief Financial Officer

May 8, 2017

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

The following discussion reviews the combined financial condition and results of operations of AgFirst Farm Credit Bank (AgFirst or Bank) and the District Agricultural Credit Associations (Associations or District Associations), collectively referred to as the District, as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2017. These comments should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements, the Notes to the Combined Financial Statements, and the 2016 Annual Report of AgFirst Farm Credit Bank and District Associations. The accompanying combined financial statements were prepared under the oversight of the Audit Committee of the AgFirst Board of Directors.

As of March 31, 2017, the District included nineteen Associations, all of which were structured as Agricultural Credit Association (ACA) holding companies, with Federal Land Credit Association (FLCA) and Production Credit Association (PCA) subsidiaries. PCAs originate and service short- and intermediate-term loans; FLCAs originate and service long-term real estate mortgage loans; and ACAs originate both long-term and short- and intermediate-term loans.

Key ratios and data reported below, and in the accompanying financial statements, address the financial performance of the District. However, results of operations for the three months may not be indicative of an entire year due to the seasonal nature of a portion of District's business.

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This quarterly report contains forward-looking statements. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve certain risks, uncertainties, and assumptions that are difficult to predict. Words such as "anticipates," "believes," "could," "estimates," "may," "should," "will," or other variations of these terms are intended to identify the forward-looking statements. These statements are based on assumptions and analyses made in light of experience and other historical trends, current conditions, and expected future developments. However, actual results and developments may differ materially from the District's expectations and predictions due to a number of risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond the District's control. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to:

- political (including trade and tax policies), legal, regulatory, financial markets, and economic conditions and developments in the United States and abroad;
- economic fluctuations in the agricultural, rural infrastructure, international, and farm-related business sectors, as well as in the general economy;
- weather-related, disease, and other adverse climatic or biological conditions that periodically occur that impact agricultural productivity and income of District borrowers;
- changes in United States government support of the agricultural industry and the Farm Credit System (System) as a government-sponsored enterprise (GSE), as well as investor and rating agency reactions to events involving the U.S. government, other GSEs and other financial institutions;
- actions taken by the Federal Reserve System in implementing monetary and fiscal policy, as well as other policies and actions of the federal government that impact the financial services industry and the debt markets;
- credit, interest rate and liquidity risk inherent in lending activities; and
- changes in assumptions for determining the allowance for loan losses, other than temporary impairment and fair value measurements.

FINANCIAL CONDITION

Loan Portfolio

The District's aggregate loan portfolio consists primarily of direct loans made by the Associations to eligible borrowers located within their chartered territories. Bank loans to District Associations have been eliminated in the combined District presentation. Diversification of the loan volume by Farm Credit Administration (FCA) loan type is illustrated in the table below.

Loan Portfolio <i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	March 31, 2017		December 31, 2016		March 31, 2016	
Real Estate Mortgage	\$ 13,342,398	48.61%	\$ 13,238,788	48.21%	\$ 12,692,319	48.38%
Production and Intermediate-Term	6,874,076	25.04	7,248,346	26.40	6,634,515	25.29
Rural Residential Real Estate	3,265,321	11.90	3,228,215	11.76	3,102,287	11.83
Processing and Marketing	1,506,036	5.49	1,450,352	5.28	1,694,886	6.46
Loans to Cooperatives	768,402	2.80	625,642	2.28	368,722	1.41
Power and Water/Waste Disposal	587,002	2.14	581,249	2.12	546,972	2.09
Communication	481,661	1.75	473,352	1.72	446,817	1.70
Farm-Related Business	335,813	1.22	321,956	1.17	466,887	1.78
Loans to Other Financing Institutions (OFIs)	123,023	0.45	122,573	0.45	112,632	0.43
International	98,719	0.36	100,860	0.37	83,549	0.32
Other (including Mission Related)	51,590	0.19	53,038	0.19	79,543	0.30
Lease Receivables	13,320	0.05	13,595	0.05	3,618	0.01
Total	\$ 27,447,361	100.00%	\$ 27,457,966	100.00%	\$ 26,232,747	100.00%

Total loans outstanding were \$27.447 billion at March 31, 2017, a decrease of \$10.6 million, or 0.04 percent, compared to total loans outstanding at December 31, 2016 and an increase of \$1.215 billion, or 4.63 percent, since March 31, 2016. District loan demand was flat for the first quarter of 2017. Loan volume since year-end 2016 declined slightly due to the seasonal nature of Association lending activity as borrowers typically pay down loans during the first quarter using proceeds from crop sales. The increase in loan volume compared to March 31, 2016 resulted from positive economic conditions favorably impacting borrowers in economically sensitive segments such as forestry and borrowers dependent on non-farm income. Also, loan demand over the previous twelve months benefitted from capital expansion in the poultry and swine sectors. Future Bank loan demand is difficult to predict; however, moderate growth is expected in 2017.

Credit Quality

Credit quality of the District's loans is shown below:

Classification	Total Loan Portfolio Credit Quality as of:		
	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016	March 31, 2016
Acceptable	94.96%	95.00%	94.64%
OAEM *	2.70%	2.87%	2.96%
Adverse**	2.34%	2.13%	2.40%

* Other Assets Especially Mentioned

** Adverse loans include substandard, doubtful, and loss loans.

Loan portfolio credit quality at March 31, 2017 declined slightly compared to December 31, 2016 and improved from March 31, 2016, as reflected in the table above. Improved housing starts continue to positively impact certain housing-related segments such as forestry and nursery/greenhouse. District real estate values are stable. District credit quality is expected to slightly deteriorate in 2017 given the effect of low prices to borrowers in certain commodity segments.

Nonaccrual Loans

Nonaccrual loans represent all loans for which there is a reasonable doubt as to the collection of principal and/or interest under the contractual terms of the loan. Nonaccrual loans for the combined District at March 31, 2017 were \$238.7 million compared to \$250.6 million at December 31, 2016. The decrease of \$11.9 million resulted primarily from repayments of \$35.5 million and reinstatements to accrual status of \$2.6 million, offset by loan balances transferred to nonaccrual status of \$26.9 million. At March 31, 2017, total nonaccrual loans were primarily classified in the field crops (16.91 percent of the total), forestry (13.20 percent), poultry (10.44 percent), cattle (8.82 percent), dairy (8.49 percent),

and grain (6.97 percent) segments. Nonaccrual loans were 0.87 percent and 0.91 percent of total loans outstanding at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively.

Troubled Debt Restructurings

A troubled debt restructuring (TDR) occurs when a borrower is experiencing financial difficulties and a concession is granted to the borrower that the Bank and District Associations would not otherwise consider. Concessions are granted to borrowers based on either an assessment of the borrower's ability to return to financial viability or a court order. The concessions can be in the form of a modification of terms, rates, or amounts owed. Acceptance of other assets and/or equity as payment may also be considered a concession. The type of alternative financing granted is chosen in order to minimize the loss incurred by the Bank and District Associations. TDRs decreased \$5.4 million since December 31, 2016 and totaled \$192.4 million at March 31, 2017. TDRs at March 31, 2017 were comprised of \$122.0 million of accruing restructured loans and \$70.3 million of nonaccrual restructured loans. Restructured loans were primarily in the forestry (19.42 percent of the total), field crops (13.36 percent), poultry (11.86 percent), cattle (5.27 percent), and dairy (4.97 percent) segments.

Other Property Owned

Other property owned (OPO) consists primarily of assets once pledged as loan collateral that were acquired through foreclosure or deeded to the Bank and District Associations (or a lender group) in satisfaction of secured loans. OPO may be comprised of real estate, equipment, and equity interests in companies or partnerships. OPO decreased \$73 thousand since December 31, 2016 and totaled \$30.2 million at March 31, 2017. The decrease was due to disposals of \$1.5 million and writedowns of \$258 thousand offset by transfers to OPO of \$1.7 million. The largest OPO holding at March 31, 2017 was in the forestry segment and totaled \$7.7 million (25.40 percent of the total).

Allowance for Loan Losses

The District maintains an allowance for loan losses at a level management considers adequate to provide for probable and estimable credit losses within the loan portfolio as of each reported balance sheet date. Although aggregated in the District's combined financial statements, the allowance for loan losses of each District entity is particular to that institution and is not available to absorb losses realized by other District entities.

The allowance for loan losses was \$184.4 million at March 31, 2017, as compared with \$182.6 million at December 31, 2016, which was an increase of \$1.8 million. Activity which increased the allowance during the three months ended March 31, 2017 included provision expense of \$1.6 million and loan recoveries of \$1.5 million. Offsetting these increases were charge-offs of \$1.4 million. Recoveries during the three month period were related primarily to borrowers in the nursery/greenhouse (44.44 percent of the total), poultry (11.82 percent), and forestry (11.67 percent) segments. Charge-offs during the three month period were related primarily to borrowers in the field crops (30.15 percent of the total), nursery/greenhouse (25.71 percent), rural home loan (6.68 percent), and swine (5.03 percent) segments. See *Provision for Loan Losses* section below for additional details regarding loan loss provision expense and reversals. The allowance at March 31, 2017 included specific reserves of \$17.2 million (9.34 percent of the total) and \$167.2 million (90.66 percent) of general reserves. The largest commodity segments included in the allowance at March 31, 2017 were the field crops (12.80 percent of the total), poultry (12.27 percent), forestry (10.78 percent), grain (8.68 percent), and cattle (8.05 percent) segments. The allowance for loan losses was 0.67 percent of total loans outstanding at both March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016. See Note 2, *Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses*, in the Notes to the Combined Financial Statements for further information.

Liquidity and Funding Sources

AgFirst and the District Associations maintain adequate liquidity to satisfy the District's daily cash needs. Along with normal cash flows associated with lending operations, the District has two primary sources of liquidity: the capacity to issue Systemwide Debt Securities through the Federal Farm Credit Banks Funding Corporation; and cash and investments. The Bank also maintains several lines of credit with commercial banks, as well as securities repurchase agreement facilities. Providing liquidity for the District's operations is primarily the responsibility of the Bank.

The U.S. government does not guarantee, directly or indirectly, Systemwide Debt Securities. However, the Farm Credit System, as a GSE, has benefited from broad access to the domestic and global capital markets. This access has provided

the System with a dependable source of competitively priced debt which is critical for supporting the System's mission of providing credit to agriculture and rural America. The implied link between the credit rating of the System and the U.S. government, given the System's status as a GSE and continued concerns regarding the government's borrowing limit and budget imbalances, could pose risk to the System in the future.

AgFirst's primary source of liquidity comes from its ability to issue Systemwide Debt Securities, which are the general unsecured joint and several obligations of the System banks. AgFirst continually raises funds in the debt markets to support its mission, to repay maturing Systemwide Debt Securities, and to meet other obligations.

The System does not have a guaranteed line of credit from the U.S. Treasury or the Federal Reserve. However, the Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation (FCSIC) has an agreement with the Federal Financing Bank (FFB), a federal instrumentality subject to the supervision and direction of the U.S. Treasury, pursuant to which the FFB could advance funds to the FCSIC. Under its existing statutory authority, the FCSIC may use these funds to provide assistance to the System banks in exigent market circumstances which threaten the banks' ability to pay maturing debt obligations. The agreement provides for advances of up to \$10 billion and terminates on September 30, 2017, unless otherwise renewed. The decision whether to seek funds from the FFB is at the discretion of the FCSIC. Each funding obligation of the FFB is subject to various terms and conditions and, as a result, there can be no assurance that funding would be available if needed by AgFirst or the System.

Currently, Moody's Investor Service and Fitch Ratings have assigned long-term debt ratings for the System of Aaa and AAA and short-term debt ratings of P-1 and F1, respectively. These are the highest ratings available from these rating agencies. Standard & Poor's Ratings Services (S&P) maintains the long-term sovereign credit rating of the U.S. government at AA+, which directly corresponds to its AA+ long-term debt rating of the System. These rating agencies base their ratings on many quantitative and qualitative factors, including the System's status as a GSE. Negative changes to the System's credit ratings could reduce earnings by increasing debt funding costs and could also have a material adverse effect on liquidity, the ability to conduct normal business operations, and the Bank's overall financial condition and results of operations. However, AgFirst anticipates continued access to funding necessary to support the District's and Bank's needs.

Ratings and outlook for AgFirst by Fitch Ratings are AA-/F1+ and stable. Ratings for the Bank by S&P are AA-/A-1+ for long- and short-term issuer credit ratings, a+ for the stand-alone credit profile, and BBB+ for preferred stock. S&P's outlook is stable.

At March 31, 2017, AgFirst had \$28.612 billion in total debt outstanding compared to \$29.408 billion at December 31, 2016. Debt decreased primarily due to lower balances of investment securities and loans as discussed elsewhere in this report.

Cash and cash equivalents, which decreased \$335.9 million from December 31, 2016 to a total of \$518.3 million at March 31, 2017, consist primarily of cash on deposit and money market securities that are short-term in nature (from overnight maturities to maturities that range up to 90 days). Incremental movements in cash balances are due primarily to changes in liquidity needs in relation to upcoming debt maturities between reporting periods.

Investment securities totaled \$7.996 billion, or 22.00 percent of total assets at March 31, 2017, compared to \$8.112 billion, or 22.03 percent, as of December 31, 2016. Investment securities decreased \$115.8 million, or 1.43 percent, compared to December 31, 2016. Management maintains the available-for-sale liquidity investment portfolio size generally proportionate with that of the loan portfolio and within regulatory and policy guidelines.

Investment securities classified as being available-for-sale totaled \$7.411 billion at March 31, 2017. Available-for-sale investments at March 31, 2017 included \$341.7 million in U.S. Treasury securities, \$4.330 billion in U.S. government guaranteed securities, \$2.118 billion in U.S. government agency guaranteed securities, \$58.0 million in privately-issued collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs) that are collateralized by Ginnie Mae and Fannie Mae securities, and \$562.8 million in non-agency asset-backed securities. Since the majority of the portfolio is invested in U.S. government guaranteed and agency securities, the portfolio is highly liquid and potential credit loss exposure is limited.

As of March 31, 2017, AgFirst exceeded all applicable regulatory liquidity requirements. FCA regulations require that the Bank have a liquidity policy that establishes a minimum total "coverage" level of 90 days and that short-term liquidity requirements must be met by certain high quality investments or cash. "Coverage" is defined as the number of days that

maturing debt could be funded with eligible cash, cash equivalents, and available-for-sale investments maintained by the Bank.

The FCA classifies eligible liquidity investments according to four liquidity quality levels with level 1 being the highest. The first 15 days of minimum liquidity coverage are met using only level 1 instruments, which include cash and cash equivalents. Days 16 through 30 of minimum liquidity coverage are met using level 1 and level 2 instruments. Level 2 consists primarily of U.S. government guaranteed securities. Days 31 through 90 are met using level 1, level 2, and level 3 securities. Level 3 consists primarily of U.S. agency investments. The fourth level is a supplemental liquidity buffer in excess of the 90-day minimum liquidity reserve which is set to provide coverage to at least 120 days.

At March 31, 2017, AgFirst met each of the individual level criteria above and had a total of 207 days of maturing debt coverage compared to 201 days at December 31, 2016. The increase resulted from a change in the timing of upcoming debt maturities. Cash provided by the Bank's operating activities is an additional source of liquidity for the Bank that is not reflected in the coverage calculation.

See Note 3, *Investments*, and Note 4, *Debt*, in the Notes to the Combined Financial Statements for further information.

Capital Resources

Total shareholders' equity increased \$108.9 million, or 1.85 percent, from December 31, 2016 to \$5.990 billion at March 31, 2017. This increase is primarily attributed to 2017 unallocated retained earnings from net income of \$137.6 million, partially offset by retained earnings retired of \$23.0 million.

The FCA adopted new regulatory capital requirements for System banks and associations which were effective January 1, 2017. These requirements were adopted to make System regulatory requirements more transparent and to ensure that the System's capital requirements are comparable with the Basel III framework and the standardized approach of federal banking regulatory agencies. All District entities were in compliance with the new regulations as of March 31, 2017. See *Regulatory Matters* section below for further discussion.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Net income for the three months ended March 31, 2017 was \$137.6 million compared to \$128.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016, an increase of \$9.5 million, or 7.43 percent. See below for further discussion of change in net income by major components.

Key Results of Operations Comparisons

	Annualized for the three months ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended December 31, 2016	Annualized for the three months ended March 31, 2016
Return on average assets	1.53%	1.55%	1.47%
Return on average shareholders' equity	9.20%	9.44%	8.81%*
Net interest margin	2.90%	2.96%	2.94%
Operating expense as a percentage of net interest income and noninterest income	47.82%	47.73%	48.91%
Net (charge-offs) recoveries to average loans	0.00%	0.02%	0.01%

* A correction in the calculation of the average daily balance of District shareholders' equity resulted in a change in the return on average shareholders' equity ratio from the previously reported amount of 9.79 percent for the three months ended March 31, 2016.

Compared to year-end 2016, the annualized return on average assets and return on average shareholders' equity ratios for the first quarter of 2017 were negatively impacted by increases in average total assets and average total shareholders' equity. Compared to the first quarter of 2016, these ratios improved due to an increase in net income. The lower net interest margin in 2017 resulted from higher average earning assets and higher debt costs in the 2017 period. For the operating expense as a percentage of net interest income and noninterest income ratio, operating expense consists primarily of noninterest expenses excluding losses (gains) from other property owned. This ratio was negatively impacted by an increase in operating expenses. The increase in income contributed to the improvement in the ratio for the first quarter of 2017 compared to the first quarter of 2016. Net recoveries positively impacted the net (charge-offs) recoveries to average

loans ratio for all periods presented. See *Allowance for Loan Losses*, *Net Interest Income*, *Noninterest Income*, and *Noninterest Expenses* sections for further discussion.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income for the three months ended March 31, 2017 was \$255.0 million compared to \$248.5 million for the same period of 2016, an increase of \$6.5 million, or 2.60 percent. The net interest margin, which is net interest income as a percentage of average earning assets, was 2.90 percent, a decrease of four basis points for the three month period in 2017 compared to the prior year. The increase in net interest income in the three month period resulted primarily from higher average loan balances which more than offset the negative impact of higher rates paid on interest-bearing liabilities.

During the three months ended March 31, 2017, the Bank called debt totaling \$500.0 million compared to \$3.218 billion for the same period in 2016, and was able to lower the cost of funds. Over time, as interest rates change and as assets prepay or reprice, the positive impact on the net interest margin that the Bank has experienced over the last several years from calling debt will continue to diminish.

The effects of changes in volume and interest rates on net interest income for the three months ended March 31, 2017, as compared with the corresponding period in 2016, are presented in the following table. The table distinguishes between the changes in interest income and interest expense related to average outstanding balances and to the levels of average interest rates. Accordingly, the benefit derived from funding earning assets with interest-free funds (principally capital) is reflected solely as a volume increase.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	For the three months ended March 31, 2017 vs. March 31, 2016		
	Increase (decrease) due to changes in:		
	Volume	Rate	Total
Interest Income:			
Loans	\$ 14,565	\$ 1,302	\$ 15,867
Investments & Cash Equivalents	1,550	997	2,547
Total Interest Income	16,115	2,299	18,414
Interest Expense:			
Interest-Bearing Liabilities	3,396	8,552	11,948
Changes in Net Interest Income	\$ 12,719	\$ (6,253)	\$ 6,466

Provision for Loan Losses

AgFirst and the District Associations measure risks inherent in their individual loan portfolios on an ongoing basis and, as necessary, recognize provision for loan loss expense so that appropriate allowances for loan losses are maintained. Provision for loan losses was a net expense of \$1.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017 compared to a net expense of \$1.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016. For the three months ended March 31, 2017, the net provision expense consisted of \$1.7 million of general reserve expense partially offset by \$104 thousand of specific reserve reversals. The largest segments included in the net provision expense for the first quarter of 2017 were field crops (\$1.7 million expense), cattle (\$839 thousand expense), grain (\$423 thousand expense), forestry (\$777 thousand reversal), and corn (\$695 thousand reversal). For the first quarter of 2016, the largest segments included in the net provision expense for the three month period were tree fruits and nuts (\$660 thousand expense), dairy (\$588 thousand expense), field crops (\$521 thousand expense), nursery/greenhouse (\$390 thousand expense), rural home loan (\$290 thousand expense), forestry (\$704 thousand reversal), and cotton (\$531 thousand reversal). See Note 2, *Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses*, in the Notes to the Combined Financial Statements for further information.

Noninterest Income

The following table illustrates the changes in noninterest income:

Change in Noninterest Income <i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	For the three months ended March 31,		
	2017	2016	Increase/ (Decrease)
Loan fees	\$ 8,052	\$ 8,357	\$ (305)
Fees for financially related services	1,705	1,641	64
Building lease income	933	897	36
Net impairment losses on investments	—	(1,730)	1,730
Gains (losses) on investments, net	—	620	(620)
Gains (losses) on called debt	(440)	(7,208)	6,768
Gains (losses) on other transactions	(445)	24	(469)
Other noninterest income	3,049	3,396	(347)
Total noninterest income	\$ 12,854	\$ 5,997	\$ 6,857

Noninterest income increased \$6.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017 compared to the corresponding period in 2016. The increase resulted primarily from lower losses on called debt. Significant line item variances are discussed further below.

Net impairment losses on investments decreased \$1.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017 compared to the corresponding period in the prior year. No impairment losses were recorded for the first quarter of 2017. For the first quarter of 2016, impairment losses of \$1.7 million were recorded on four non-agency CMO securities. These losses reflected increased loss severities associated with foreclosures and bankruptcies for certain non-agency CMO bonds in the portfolio. See further discussion of investments in the Liquidity and Funding Sources section and Note 3, Investments, in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

For the three month period, gains on investments decreased \$620 thousand compared to the same period in 2016. There were no sales of investments during the first quarter of 2017. In March, 2016, the Bank sold agency mortgage-backed securities totaling \$15.0 million which resulted in gains totaling \$620 thousand. These transactions benefitted the Bank by reducing carrying costs and improving liquidity. See discussion of investments in Liquidity and Funding Sources section above and in Note 3, Investments, in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

Debt issuance expense is amortized over the life of the underlying debt security. When debt securities are called prior to maturity, any unamortized issuance cost is expensed. Losses on called debt decreased \$6.8 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2017 compared to the same period in the prior year. Call options were exercised on bonds totaling \$500.0 million for the first three months of 2017 compared to \$3.218 billion for the same period in 2016. Debt is called to take advantage of favorable market interest rate changes. The amount of debt issuance cost expensed is dependent upon both the volume and remaining maturity of the debt when called. Losses on called debt are more than offset by interest expense savings realized as called debt is replaced by new debt issued at a lower rate of interest.

Noninterest Expenses

The following table illustrates the changes in noninterest expenses:

Change in Noninterest Expenses <i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	For the three months ended March 31,		
	2017	2016	Increase/ (Decrease)
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 81,654	\$ 77,816	\$ 3,838
Occupancy and equipment	10,218	10,037	181
Insurance Fund premiums	8,751	9,134	(383)
Other operating expenses	27,455	27,487	(32)
Losses (gains) from other property owned	381	379	2
Total noninterest expenses	\$ 128,459	\$ 124,853	\$ 3,606

Noninterest expenses increased \$3.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017 compared to the corresponding period in 2016 due primarily to a \$3.8 million increase in salaries and employee benefits. This increase resulted mainly from an increase in salaries and incentives due to normal salary administration.

REGULATORY MATTERS

Capital

Effective January 1, 2017, the regulatory capital requirements for System Banks and Associations were modified. The new regulations 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. New regulations replaced existing core surplus and total surplus ratios with common equity tier 1 (CET1), tier 1 capital, and total capital risk-based capital ratios. The new regulations also replaced the existing net collateral ratio with a tier 1 leverage ratio and an unallocated retained earnings equivalents (UREE) leverage ratio. The current permanent capital ratio (PCR) remains in effect.

Risk-adjusted assets have been defined by FCA Regulations as the Balance Sheet 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 effect of increasing risk-adjusted assets (decreasing risk-based regulatory capital ratios) were 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

Calculation of PCR risk-adjusted assets includes the allowance for loan losses as a deduction from risk-adjusted assets. This differs from the other risk-based capital calculations.

The ratios are calculated using three-month average daily balances, in accordance with FCA regulations, as follows:

- The CET1 ratio is the sum of statutory minimum purchased borrower stock, other required borrower stock held for a minimum of 7 years, allocated equities held for a minimum of 7 years or not subject to revolvement, unallocated retained earnings, paid-in capital, less certain regulatory required deductions including the amount of investments in other System institutions, divided by average risk-adjusted assets.
- The tier 1 capital ratio is CET1 capital plus non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock, divided by average risk-adjusted assets.
- The total capital is tier 1 capital plus other required borrower stock held for a minimum of 5 years, subordinated debt and limited-life preferred stock greater than 5 years to maturity at issuance subject to certain limitations, allowance for loan losses and reserve for unfunded commitments under certain limitations less certain investments in other System institutions under the corresponding deduction approach, divided by average risk-adjusted assets.
- The permanent capital ratio is all at-risk borrower stock, any allocated excess stock, unallocated retained earnings, paid-in capital, subordinated debt and preferred stock subject to certain limitations, less certain investments in other System institutions, divided by PCR risk-adjusted assets.
- The tier 1 leverage ratio is tier 1 capital, divided by average assets less regulatory deductions to tier 1 capital.
- The UREE leverage ratio is unallocated retained earnings, paid-in capital, and 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 to tier 1 capital.

The following sets forth the regulatory capital ratios for the Bank and District Associations, which were effective January 1, 2017:

Ratio	Regulatory Minimum Requirement	Capital Conservation Buffer	Minimum Requirement, Including Buffer	Bank Capital Ratios as of March 31, 2017	District Association Capital Ratios as of March 31, 2017
Risk-adjusted ratios:					
CET1 Capital*	4.5%	0.625%	5.125%	19.43%	13.02%-35.83%
Tier 1 Capital*	6.0%	0.625%	6.625%	19.87%	13.02%-35.83%
Total Capital*	8.0%	0.625%	8.625%	20.01%	16.95%-36.81%
Permanent Capital Ratio	7.0%	0.0%	7.0%	19.90%	17.25%-36.20%
Non-risk-adjusted:					
Tier 1 Leverage Ratio	4.0%	1.0%	5.0%	7.06%	12.28%-31.87%
UREE Leverage Ratio	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%	6.09%	8.30%-32.54%

* The capital conservation buffers over risk-adjusted ratio minimums have a 3 year phase-in period and will become fully effective January 1, 2020. Risk-adjusted ratio minimums will increase 0.625% each year until fully phased in. There is no phase-in period for the tier 1 leverage ratio.

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

Additional information can be found in the *Regulatory Matters* section of the First Quarter 2017 Report for AgFirst Farm Credit Bank.

Other 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 FCA expects to issue a final regulation in 2017. The stated objectives of the proposed rule are as follows:

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

RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Please refer to Note 1, *Organization, Significant Accounting Policies, and Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements*, in the Notes to the Combined Financial Statements, and the 2016 Annual Report of AgFirst Farm Credit Bank and District Associations for recently issued accounting pronouncements.

NOTE: Shareholder investment in a District Association is materially affected by the financial condition and results of operations of AgFirst Farm Credit Bank. Copies of AgFirst's annual and quarterly reports are available upon request free of charge by calling 1-800-845-1745, ext. 2764, or writing Matthew Miller, Director of Financial Reporting, AgFirst Farm Credit Bank, P.O. Box 1499, Columbia, SC 29202. Combined information concerning AgFirst Farm Credit Bank and District Associations can also be obtained at the Bank's website, www.agfirst.com. AgFirst prepares a quarterly report within 40 days after the end of each fiscal quarter, except that no quarterly report need be prepared for the fiscal quarter that coincides with the end of the fiscal year of the institution.

Combined Balance Sheets

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	March 31, 2017 <i>(unaudited)</i>	December 31, 2016 <i>(audited)</i>
Assets		
Cash	\$ 294,289	\$ 591,491
Cash equivalents	223,961	262,624
Investment securities:		
Available for sale (amortized cost of \$7,412,897 and \$7,488,279, respectively)	7,411,046	7,490,841
Held to maturity (fair value of \$590,039 and \$625,980, respectively)	584,636	620,682
Total investment securities	7,995,682	8,111,523
Loans held for sale	13,574	17,561
Loans	27,447,361	27,457,966
Allowance for loan losses	(184,395)	(182,600)
Net loans	27,262,966	27,275,366
Accrued interest receivable	198,900	205,487
Accounts receivable	47,586	57,102
Investments in other Farm Credit System institutions	36,549	34,610
Premises and equipment, net	194,506	194,283
Other property owned	30,208	30,281
Other assets	48,033	40,791
Total assets	\$ 36,346,254	\$ 36,821,119
Liabilities		
Systemwide bonds payable	\$ 22,321,331	\$ 22,660,317
Systemwide and other notes payable	7,284,366	7,442,928
Accrued interest payable	67,053	59,273
Accounts payable	38,447	257,249
Advanced conditional payments	8,314	4,368
Other liabilities	636,767	515,927
Total liabilities	30,356,278	30,940,062
Commitments and contingencies (Note 8)		
Shareholders' Equity		
Perpetual preferred stock	49,250	49,250
Protected borrower equity	513	513
Capital stock and participation certificates	170,108	174,877
Additional paid-in-capital	82,573	82,573
Retained earnings		
Allocated	1,946,175	1,971,423
Unallocated	4,110,752	3,976,744
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(369,395)	(374,323)
Total shareholders' equity	5,989,976	5,881,057
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 36,346,254	\$ 36,821,119

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

Combined Statements of Income

(unaudited)

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	For the three months ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Interest Income		
Investments	\$ 34,760	\$ 32,213
Loans	313,471	297,604
Total interest income	348,231	329,817
Interest Expense		
Net interest income	254,964	248,498
Provision for (reversal of allowance for) loan losses	1,632	1,293
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	253,332	247,205
Noninterest Income		
Loan fees	8,052	8,357
Fees for financially related services	1,705	1,641
Building lease income	933	897
Total other-than-temporary impairment losses	—	—
Portion of loss recognized in other comprehensive income	—	(1,730)
Net other-than-temporary impairment losses	—	(1,730)
Gains (losses) on investments, net	—	620
Gains (losses) on called debt	(440)	(7,208)
Gains (losses) on other transactions	(445)	24
Other noninterest income	3,049	3,396
Total noninterest income	12,854	5,997
Noninterest Expenses		
Salaries and employee benefits	81,654	77,816
Occupancy and equipment	10,218	10,037
Insurance Fund premiums	8,751	9,134
Other operating expenses	27,455	27,487
Losses (gains) from other property owned	381	379
Total noninterest expenses	128,459	124,853
Income before income taxes	137,727	128,349
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	119	261
Net income	\$ 137,608	\$ 128,088

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

Combined Statements of Comprehensive Income

(unaudited)

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	For the three months ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Net income	\$ 137,608	\$ 128,088
Other comprehensive income net of tax:		
Unrealized gains (losses) on investments:		
Other-than-temporarily impaired	—	(1,037)
Not other-than-temporarily impaired	(4,386)	9,906
Change in value of cash flow hedges	83	19
Employee benefit plans adjustments	9,231	8,750
Other comprehensive income (Note 5)	4,928	17,638
Comprehensive income	\$ 142,536	\$ 145,726

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

Combined Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

(unaudited)

(dollars in thousands)	Perpetual Preferred Stock	Protected Borrower Equity	Capital Stock and Participation Certificates	Additional Paid-in-Capital	Retained Earnings		Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total Shareholders' Equity
					Allocated	Unallocated		
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$ 115,000	\$ 606	\$ 160,456	\$ 63,678	\$ 1,893,930	\$ 3,762,253	\$ (324,863)	\$ 5,671,060
Comprehensive income						128,088	17,638	145,726
Protected borrower equity retired		(4)						(4)
Capital stock/participation certificates issued (retired), net			7,016					7,016
Dividends declared/paid			114			(161)		(47)
Redemption of perpetual preferred stock (Note 5)	(4,000)			1,180				(2,820)
Dividends paid on perpetual preferred stock						(478)		(478)
Cash patronage distribution						(3,000)		(3,000)
Retained earnings retired					(23,467)	89		(23,378)
Patronage distribution adjustment					(2,493)	1,801		(692)
Balance at March 31, 2016	\$ 111,000	\$ 602	\$ 167,586	\$ 64,858	\$ 1,867,970	\$ 3,888,592	\$ (307,225)	\$ 5,793,383
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$ 49,250	\$ 513	\$ 174,877	\$ 82,573	\$ 1,971,423	\$ 3,976,744	\$ (374,323)	\$ 5,881,057
Comprehensive income						137,608	4,928	142,536
Capital stock/participation certificates issued (retired), net			(4,884)					(4,884)
Dividends declared/paid			113			(158)		(45)
Dividends paid on perpetual preferred stock						(258)		(258)
Cash patronage distribution						(3,125)		(3,125)
Retained earnings retired					(23,011)			(23,011)
Patronage distribution adjustment			2		(2,237)	(59)		(2,294)
Balance at March 31, 2017	\$ 49,250	\$ 513	\$ 170,108	\$ 82,573	\$ 1,946,175	\$ 4,110,752	\$ (369,395)	\$ 5,989,976

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

Combined Statements of Cash Flows

(unaudited)

For the three months
ended March 31,

(dollars in thousands)

	2017	2016
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 137,608	\$ 128,088
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation on premises and equipment	4,801	4,921
Amortization of net deferred loan (fees) costs and premium amortization (discount accretion)	(790)	(547)
Premium amortization (discount accretion) on investment securities	3,396	1,429
(Premium amortization) discount accretion on bonds and notes	12,179	6,869
Amortization (accretion) of yield mark resulting from merger	(358)	(1,053)
Provision for (reversal of allowance for) loan losses	1,632	1,293
(Gains) losses on other property owned	146	24
Net impairment losses on investments	—	1,730
(Gains) losses on investments, net	—	(620)
(Gains) losses on called debt	440	7,208
(Gains) losses on other transactions	445	(24)
Net change in loans held for sale	6,978	6,619
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) decrease in accrued interest receivable	6,587	1,176
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	9,516	1,932
Increase (decrease) in accrued interest payable	7,780	34
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(43,996)	(28,708)
Change in other, net	121,542	129,615
Total adjustments	130,298	131,898
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	267,906	259,986
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Investment securities purchased	(591,208)	(580,202)
Proceeds from investment securities sold or matured	699,356	448,107
Net (increase) decrease in loans	7,773	(84,437)
(Increase) decrease in investments in other Farm Credit System institutions	(1,939)	(1,989)
Purchase of premises and equipment, net	(5,060)	(5,127)
Proceeds from sale of premises and equipment, net	367	679
Proceeds from sale of other property owned	1,480	3,368
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	110,769	(219,601)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Bonds and notes issued	4,720,938	8,114,522
Bonds and notes retired	(5,231,000)	(7,409,050)
Net increase (decrease) in advanced conditional payments	3,946	423
Protected borrower equity retired	—	(4)
Capital stock and participation certificates issued/retired, net	(4,884)	7,016
Patronage refunds and dividends paid	(180,271)	(166,137)
Redemption of perpetual preferred stock	—	(2,820)
Dividends paid on perpetual preferred stock	(258)	(478)
Retained earnings retired	(23,011)	(23,378)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(714,540)	520,094
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(335,865)	560,479
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	854,115	718,010
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 518,250	\$ 1,278,489
Supplemental schedule of non-cash activities:		
Financed sales of other property owned	\$ 64	\$ 399
Receipt of property in settlement of loans	1,652	4,828
Change in unrealized gains (losses) on investments, net	(4,386)	8,869
Employee benefit plans adjustments	(9,231)	(8,750)
Non-cash changes related to interest rate hedging activities:		
Increase (decrease) in bonds and notes	\$ (92)	\$ (1,574)
Decrease (increase) in other assets	92	1,574
Supplemental information:		
Interest paid	\$ 73,320	\$ 74,428
Taxes paid, net	45	18

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

Notes to the Combined Financial Statements

(unaudited)

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

Organization

The accompanying combined financial statements include the accounts of AgFirst Farm Credit Bank (AgFirst or Bank) and its related Agricultural Credit Associations (Associations or District Associations), collectively referred to as the AgFirst District (District). A complete description of the organization and operations, the significant accounting policies followed, and the financial condition and results of operations of the District as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016 are contained in the 2016 Annual Report to Shareholders. These unaudited interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the latest Annual Report to Shareholders.

Basis of Presentation

In the opinion of management, the accompanying combined 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 combined financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation. Such reclassifications had no effect on the prior period net income or total capital as previously reported.

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

Significant Accounting Policies

The District'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:

- In March 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-08 *Receivables—Nonrefundable Fees and Other Costs* (Subtopic 310-20): *Premium Amortization on Purchased Callable Debt Securities*. The guidance relates to certain callable debt securities and shortens the amortization period for any premium to the earliest call date. The Update will be effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018 for public business entities. Early adoption is permitted. The District is in the process of evaluating what effects the guidance may have on the statements of financial condition and results of operations.
- In March 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-07 *Compensation—Retirement Benefits* (Topic 715): *Improving the Presentation of Net Periodic Pension Cost and Net Periodic Postretirement Benefit Cost* related to the income statement presentation of the components of net periodic benefit cost for an entity's sponsored defined benefit

pension and other postretirement plans. The amendments will be effective for the District for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017 for public business entities. Early adoption is permitted. The District does not expect these amendments to have a material effect on its financial statements.

- In February 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-06 Plan Accounting: Defined Benefit Pension Plans (Topic 960), Defined Contribution Pension Plans (Topic 962), Health and Welfare Benefit Plans (Topic 965): Employee Benefit Plan Master Trust Reporting (a consensus of the Emerging Issues Task Force) which amended the guidance related to employee benefit plan master trust reporting. The new guidance provides for presentation within the plan's financial statements of its interest in a master trust as a single line item; disclosure of the master trust's investments by general type as well as by the dollar amount of the plan's interest in each type; disclosure of the master trust's other assets and liabilities and the balances related to the plan; and elimination of required disclosures for Section 401(h) accounts that are already provided by the associated defined benefit plan. The amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018. Early adoption is permitted. The District does not expect these amendments to have a material effect on its financial statements.
- In February 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-05 Other Income—Gains and Losses from the Derecognition of Nonfinancial Assets (Subtopic 610-20): Clarifying the Scope of Asset Derecognition Guidance and Accounting for Partial Sales of Nonfinancial Assets. The Update clarifies whether certain transactions are within the scope of the guidance on derecognition and the accounting for partial sales of nonfinancial assets, and defines the term in substance nonfinancial asset. The amendments conform the derecognition guidance on nonfinancial assets with the model for transactions in the new revenue recognition standard. The amendments will be effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017 for public business entities. The District is in the process of evaluating what effects the guidance may have on the statements of financial condition and results of operations.
- In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-04 Intangibles—Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment. The Update simplifies the accounting for goodwill impairment for public business entities and other entities that have goodwill reported in their financial statements and have not elected the private company alternative for the subsequent measurement of goodwill. The amendment removes Step 2 of the goodwill impairment test. Goodwill impairment will now be the amount by which a reporting unit's carrying value exceeds its fair value, not to exceed the carrying amount of goodwill. The effective date and transition requirements for the technical corrections will be effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2020 for public business entities that are not SEC filers. Early adoption is permitted for interim or annual goodwill impairment tests performed on testing dates after January 1, 2017. The District is in the process of evaluating what effects the guidance may have on the statements of financial condition and results of operations.
- In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-03 Accounting Changes and Error Corrections (Topic 250) and Investments—Equity Method and Joint Ventures (Topic 323): Amendments to SEC Paragraphs Pursuant to Staff Announcements at the September 22, 2016 and November 17, 2016 EITF Meetings (SEC Update). The ASU incorporates recent SEC guidance about disclosing, under SEC SAB Topic 11.M, the effect on financial statements of adopting the revenue, leases, and credit losses standards. The Update was effective upon issuance. Application of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on the District'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:

- 2017-01 Business Combinations (Topic 805): Clarifying the Definition of a Business. In January, 2017, the FASB issued this update to provide a more robust framework to use in determining when a set of assets and activities is a business. It supports more consistency in applying the guidance, reduces the costs of application, and makes the definition of a business more operable. For public business entities, the ASU is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those periods. The amendments should be applied prospectively. The District is in the process of evaluating what effects the guidance may have on the statements of financial condition and results of operations.
- 2016-16 Income Taxes (Topic 740) - Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets Other Than Inventory: In October, 2016, the FASB issued this Update that requires an entity to recognize the income tax consequences of an intra-entity transfer

of an asset other than inventory when the transfer occurs. For public business entities, the amendments are effective, on a modified retrospective basis, for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim reporting periods within those annual reporting periods. The District is in the process of evaluating what effects the guidance may have on the statements of financial condition and results of operations.

- 2016-13 Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments: In June, 2016, the FASB issued this Update to improve financial reporting by requiring timelier recording of credit losses on financial instruments. It requires an organization to measure all expected credit losses for financial assets held at the reporting date. Financial institutions and other organizations will use forward-looking information to better estimate their credit losses. Additionally, the ASU amends the accounting for credit losses on available-for-sale debt securities and purchased financial assets with credit deterioration. For public companies that are not SEC filers, it will take effect for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early application will be permitted for all organizations for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2018. The District is in the process of evaluating what effects the guidance may have on the statements of financial condition and results of operations.
- 2016-07 Investments—Equity Method and Joint Ventures (Topic 323): Simplifying the Transition to the Equity Method of Accounting. In March, 2016, the FASB issued this Update to simplify the accounting for equity method investments. The amendments eliminate the requirement that an entity retroactively adopt the equity method of accounting if an investment qualifies for use of the equity method as a result of an increase in the level of ownership or degree of influence. The amendments require that the equity method investor add the cost of acquiring the additional interest in the investee to the current basis of the investor's previously held interest and adopt the equity method of accounting as of the date the investment becomes qualified for equity method accounting. The guidance is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2016. Earlier application is permitted. The amendments should be applied prospectively upon their effective date to increases in the level of ownership interest or degree of influence that result in the adoption of the equity method. The District is in the process of evaluating what effects the guidance may have on the statements of financial condition and results of operations.
- 2016-02 Leases (Topic 842): In February, 2016, the FASB issued this Update which requires organizations that lease assets to recognize on the balance sheet the assets and liabilities for the rights and obligations created by those leases. Leases will be classified as either finance leases or operating leases. This distinction will be relevant for the pattern of expense recognition in the income statement. The amendments will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years for public business entities. Early adoption is permitted. The District is in the process of evaluating what effects the guidance may have on the statements of financial condition and results of operations.
- 2016-01 Financial Instruments – Overall (Subtopic 825-10) Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities: In January, 2016, the FASB issued this Update which is intended to improve the recognition and measurement of financial instruments. The new guidance makes targeted improvements to existing GAAP. The ASU will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years for public business entities. The District is in the process of evaluating what effects the guidance may have on the statements of financial condition and results of operations.
- 2014-09 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): In May 2014, the FASB issued this guidance to change the recognition of revenue from contracts with customers. The core principle of the new guidance is that an entity should recognize revenue to reflect the transfer of goods and services to customers in an amount equal to the consideration the entity receives or expects to receive. This guidance also includes expanded disclosure requirements that result in an entity providing users of financial statements with comprehensive information about the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from the entity's contracts with customers. Based on input received from stakeholders, the FASB has issued several additional Updates that generally provide clarifying guidance where there was the potential for diversity in practice, or address the cost and complexity of applying Topic 606. The guidance and all related updates will be effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017 for public business entities. Early application is not permitted. The amendments are to be applied retrospectively. The District has identified ancillary revenues that will be affected by this Update. However, because financial instruments are not within the scope of the guidance, it is expected that adoption will not have a material impact on the District's financial condition or results of operations, but may result in additional disclosures.

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:

- 2016-18 Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Restricted Cash. In November, 2016, the FASB issued this Update to clarify that amounts generally described as restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents should be included with cash and cash equivalents when reconciling the beginning-of-period and end-of-period total amounts shown on the statement of cash flows. The amendments are effective for public business entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted using a retrospective transition method to each period presented. The District elected retrospective early adoption of this guidance. The criteria of the standard were not significantly different from the District's policy in place at adoption. Application of the guidance had no impact on the District's Statements of Cash Flows.
- 2016-17 Consolidation (Topic 810) - Interests Held through Related Parties That Are under Common Control: In October, 2016, the FASB issued this Update to amend the consolidation guidance on how a reporting entity that is the single decision maker of a variable interest entity (VIE) should treat indirect interests in the entity held through related parties that are under common control with the reporting entity when determining whether it is the primary beneficiary of that VIE. The amendments are effective for public business entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Application of the guidance had no impact on the District's financial statements.
- 2016-15 Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230) - Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments (a consensus of the Emerging Issues Task Force): In August, 2016, the FASB issued this Update to eliminate diversity in practice in how certain cash receipts and cash payments are presented and classified in the statement of cash flows. The Update addresses eight specific cash flow issues with the objective of reducing existing diversity in practice. The amendments are effective for public business entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted, including adoption in an interim period. An entity that elects early adoption must adopt all of the amendments in the same period. The amendments are to be applied using a retrospective transition method to each period presented. The District elected retrospective early adoption of this guidance. The criteria of the standard were not significantly different from the District's policy in place at adoption. Application of the guidance had no impact on the District's Statements of Cash Flows.
- In March, 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-06 Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815): Contingent Put and Call Options in Debt Instruments to clarify the requirements for assessing whether contingent call (put) options that can accelerate the payment of principal on debt instruments are clearly and closely related to their debt hosts. The Update requires the assessment to be done solely in accordance with the four-step decision sequence. The amendments were effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The amendments were applied on a modified retrospective basis to existing debt instruments at the beginning of the fiscal year. The criteria of the standard were not significantly different from the District's policy in place at adoption. Application of the guidance had no impact on the District's financial statements.
- In March, 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-05 Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815): Effect of Derivative Contract Novations on Existing Hedge Accounting Relationships. The term novation refers to replacing one counterparty to a derivative instrument with a new counterparty. The amendments clarify that a change in the counterparty to a derivative instrument that has been designated as the hedging instrument under Topic 815, does not, in and of itself, require dedesignation of that hedging relationship provided that all other hedge accounting criteria continue to be met. The amendments were effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The amendments were applied on a prospective basis. The criteria of the standard were not significantly different from the District's policy in place at adoption. Application of the guidance had no impact on the District's financial statements.

Note 2 — Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses

The District maintains an allowance for loan losses at a level considered adequate by management to provide for probable and estimable losses inherent in the loan portfolio as of the report date. The allowance for loan losses is increased through provisions for loan losses and loan recoveries and is decreased through loan charge-offs and allowance reversals. A review of individual loans in each respective portfolio is performed periodically to determine the appropriateness of risk ratings and to ensure loss exposure to the District 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 District manages credit risk associated with lending activities through an assessment of the credit risk profile of an individual obligor. The Bank and each Association sets its own underwriting standards and lending policies that provide direction to loan officers and are approved by the boards of directors.

A summary of loans outstanding at period end follows:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Real estate mortgage	\$ 13,342,398	\$ 13,238,788
Production and intermediate-term	6,874,076	7,248,346
Loans to cooperatives	768,402	625,642
Processing and marketing	1,506,036	1,450,352
Farm-related business	335,813	321,956
Communication	481,661	473,352
Power and water/waste disposal	587,002	581,249
Rural residential real estate	3,265,321	3,228,215
International	98,719	100,860
Lease receivables	13,320	13,595
Loans to other financing institutions (OFIs)	123,023	122,573
Other (including Mission Related)	51,590	53,038
Total Loans	<u>\$ 27,447,361</u>	<u>\$ 27,457,966</u>

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

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	March 31, 2017					
	Within Farm Credit System		Outside Farm Credit System		Total	
	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold
Real estate mortgage	\$ 330,669	\$ 104,516	\$ 44,469	\$ 12,010	\$ 375,138	\$ 116,526
Production and intermediate-term	851,698	300,347	241,613	8,728	1,093,311	309,075
Loans to cooperatives	766,229	—	3,265	—	769,494	—
Processing and marketing	533,911	434,069	843,555	25	1,377,466	434,094
Farm-related business	26,718	10,793	35,083	1,537	61,801	12,330
Communication	483,072	—	—	—	483,072	—
Power and water/waste disposal	570,054	—	18,628	—	588,682	—
Rural residential real estate	—	—	1,874	—	1,874	—
International	98,919	—	—	—	98,919	—
Lease receivables	4,399	—	—	—	4,399	—
Other (including Mission Related)	—	—	23,964	—	23,964	—
Total	<u>\$ 3,665,669</u>	<u>\$ 849,725</u>	<u>\$ 1,212,451</u>	<u>\$ 22,300</u>	<u>\$ 4,878,120</u>	<u>\$ 872,025</u>

	December 31, 2016					
	Within Farm Credit System		Outside Farm Credit System		Total	
	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>						
Real estate mortgage	\$ 313,993	\$ 124,552	\$ 48,661	\$ 13,113	\$ 362,654	\$ 137,665
Production and intermediate-term	870,125	328,955	172,737	9,089	1,042,862	338,044
Loans to cooperatives	623,055	—	3,341	—	626,396	—
Processing and marketing	508,105	417,347	846,021	—	1,354,126	417,347
Farm-related business	26,847	4,215	33,593	26	60,440	4,241
Communication	474,676	—	—	—	474,676	—
Power and water/waste disposal	577,194	—	5,733	—	582,927	—
Rural residential real estate	—	—	2,003	—	2,003	—
International	—	—	23,911	—	23,911	—
Lease receivables	4,020	—	—	—	4,020	—
Other (including Mission Related)	101,069	—	1,010	—	102,079	—
Total	\$ 3,499,084	\$ 875,069	\$ 1,137,010	\$ 22,228	\$ 4,636,094	\$ 897,297

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

	March 31, 2017			
	Due less than 1 year	Due 1 through 5 years	Due after 5 years	Total
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>				
Real estate mortgage	\$ 383,788	\$ 2,515,633	\$ 10,442,977	\$ 13,342,398
Production and intermediate-term	1,929,981	3,294,658	1,649,437	6,874,076
Loans to cooperatives	32,482	416,883	319,037	768,402
Processing and marketing	142,819	875,569	487,648	1,506,036
Farm-related business	60,766	137,306	137,741	335,813
Communication	5,605	380,438	95,618	481,661
Power and water/waste disposal	6,169	194,322	386,511	587,002
Rural residential real estate	90,882	57,811	3,116,628	3,265,321
International	—	72,387	26,332	98,719
Lease receivables	583	9,062	3,675	13,320
Loans to OFIs	5,903	117,120	—	123,023
Other (including Mission Related)	748	5,287	45,555	51,590
Total Loans	\$ 2,659,726	\$ 8,076,476	\$ 16,711,159	\$ 27,447,361
Percentage	9.69%	29.43%	60.88%	100.00%

The recorded investment in a 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.

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:

	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016		March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Real estate mortgage:			Power and water/waste disposal:		
Acceptable	94.84%	94.95%	Acceptable	92.57%	91.98%
OAEM	2.53	2.53	OAEM	7.04	8.02
Substandard/doubtful/loss	2.63	2.52	Substandard/doubtful/loss	0.39	—
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>		<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
Production and intermediate-term:			Rural residential real estate:		
Acceptable	91.56%	92.31%	Acceptable	99.15%	99.15%
OAEM	4.95	4.82	OAEM	0.42	0.44
Substandard/doubtful/loss	3.49	2.87	Substandard/doubtful/loss	0.43	0.41
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>		<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
Loans to cooperatives:			International:		
Acceptable	98.52%	98.43%	Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%
OAEM	—	1.39	OAEM	—	—
Substandard/doubtful/loss	1.48	0.18	Substandard/doubtful/loss	—	—
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>		<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
Processing and marketing:			Lease receivables:		
Acceptable	99.57%	98.24%	Acceptable	98.55%	98.50%
OAEM	0.09	1.39	OAEM	0.89	0.89
Substandard/doubtful/loss	0.34	0.37	Substandard/doubtful/loss	0.56	0.61
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>		<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
Farm-related business:			Loans to OFIs:		
Acceptable	93.16%	91.89%	Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%
OAEM	1.28	0.84	OAEM	—	—
Substandard/doubtful/loss	5.56	7.27	Substandard/doubtful/loss	—	—
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>		<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
Communication:			Other (including Mission Related):		
Acceptable	100.00%	97.95%	Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%
OAEM	—	2.05	OAEM	—	—
Substandard/doubtful/loss	—	—	Substandard/doubtful/loss	—	—
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>		<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
			Total Loans:		
			Acceptable	94.96%	95.00%
			OAEM	2.70	2.87
			Substandard/doubtful/loss	2.34	2.13
				<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

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

	March 31, 2017					
(dollars in thousands)	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	\$ 45,095	\$ 55,308	\$ 100,403	\$ 13,352,981	\$ 13,453,384	\$ 659
Production and intermediate-term	44,816	52,136	96,952	6,834,604	6,931,556	637
Loans to cooperatives	—	—	—	769,916	769,916	—
Processing and marketing	38	5,205	5,243	1,504,078	1,509,321	138
Farm-related business	425	429	854	336,982	337,836	—
Communication	—	—	—	481,790	481,790	—
Power and water/waste disposal	—	—	—	589,694	589,694	—
Rural residential real estate	33,461	4,509	37,970	3,235,888	3,273,858	239
International	—	—	—	99,238	99,238	—
Lease receivables	—	—	—	13,352	13,352	—
Loans to OFIs	—	—	—	123,227	123,227	—
Other (including Mission Related)	—	437	437	51,774	52,211	—
Total	\$ 123,835	\$ 118,024	\$ 241,859	\$ 27,393,524	\$ 27,635,383	\$ 1,673

December 31, 2016

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	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	\$ 49,883	\$ 50,006	\$ 99,889	\$ 13,250,044	\$ 13,349,933	\$ 113
Production and intermediate-term	39,914	49,172	89,086	7,223,079	7,312,165	-
Loans to cooperatives	-	-	-	626,605	626,605	-
Processing and marketing	213	5,388	5,601	1,448,885	1,454,486	-
Farm-related business	866	429	1,295	322,323	323,618	-
Communication	-	-	-	473,579	473,579	-
Power and water/waste disposal	-	-	-	583,793	583,793	-
Rural residential real estate	46,018	5,280	51,298	3,185,697	3,236,995	-
International	-	-	-	101,844	101,844	-
Lease receivables	-	-	-	13,626	13,626	-
Loans to OFIs	-	-	-	122,772	122,772	-
Other (including Mission Related)	103	-	103	53,604	53,707	-
Total	<u>\$ 136,997</u>	<u>\$ 110,275</u>	<u>\$ 247,272</u>	<u>\$ 27,405,851</u>	<u>\$ 27,653,123</u>	<u>\$ 113</u>

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

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Nonaccrual loans:		
Real estate mortgage	\$ 123,444	\$ 125,359
Production and intermediate-term	95,649	105,026
Processing and marketing	5,145	5,389
Farm-related business	4,246	4,335
Rural residential real estate	10,091	10,390
Lease receivables	75	83
Total	<u>\$ 238,650</u>	<u>\$ 250,582</u>
Accruing restructured loans:		
Real estate mortgage	\$ 58,804	\$ 59,943
Production and intermediate-term	49,578	52,488
Farm-related business	1,540	1,596
Rural residential real estate	2,798	2,920
Other (including Mission Related)	9,320	9,050
Total	<u>\$ 122,040</u>	<u>\$ 125,997</u>
Accruing loans 90 days or more past due:		
Real estate mortgage	\$ 659	\$ 113
Production and intermediate-term	637	-
Processing and marketing	138	-
Rural residential real estate	239	-
Total	<u>\$ 1,673</u>	<u>\$ 113</u>
Total nonperforming loans	\$ 362,363	\$ 376,692
Other property owned	30,208	30,281
Total nonperforming assets	<u>\$ 392,571</u>	<u>\$ 406,973</u>
Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans	0.87%	0.91%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of total loans and other property owned	1.43%	1.48%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of capital	6.55%	6.92%

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.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Impaired nonaccrual loans:		
Current as to principal and interest	\$ 101,428	\$ 106,037
Past due	137,222	144,545
Total	<u>\$ 238,650</u>	<u>\$ 250,582</u>
Impaired accrual loans:		
Restructured	\$ 122,040	\$ 125,997
90 days or more past due	1,673	113
Total	<u>\$ 123,713</u>	<u>\$ 126,110</u>
Total impaired loans	<u>\$ 362,363</u>	<u>\$ 376,692</u>
Additional commitments to lend	<u>\$ 2,703</u>	<u>\$ 663</u>

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

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	March 31, 2017			Quarter Ended March 31, 2017	
Impaired Loans	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized on Impaired Loans
With a related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 22,609	\$ 25,843	\$ 5,369	\$ 22,068	\$ 295
Production and intermediate-term	40,049	43,846	10,613	39,791	542
Processing and marketing	-	-	-	-	-
Farm-related business	3,453	4,279	183	3,433	47
Rural residential real estate	2,493	2,676	447	1,985	27
Lease receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Other (including Mission Related)	9,186	9,632	605	9,470	63
Total	<u>\$ 77,790</u>	<u>\$ 86,276</u>	<u>\$ 17,217</u>	<u>\$ 76,747</u>	<u>\$ 974</u>
With no related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 160,298	\$ 195,330	\$ -	\$ 160,662	\$ 2,237
Production and intermediate-term	105,815	152,845	-	108,406	2,239
Processing and marketing	5,283	5,528	-	5,131	76
Farm-related business	2,333	3,270	-	2,320	32
Rural residential real estate	10,635	12,029	-	11,591	161
Lease receivables	75	272	-	73	1
Other (including Mission Related)	134	137	-	-	66
Total	<u>\$ 284,573</u>	<u>\$ 369,411</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 288,183</u>	<u>\$ 4,812</u>
Total:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 182,907	\$ 221,173	\$ 5,369	\$ 182,730	\$ 2,532
Production and intermediate-term	145,864	196,691	10,613	148,197	2,781
Processing and marketing	5,283	5,528	-	5,131	76
Farm-related business	5,786	7,549	183	5,753	79
Rural residential real estate	13,128	14,705	447	13,576	188
Lease receivables	75	272	-	73	1
Other (including Mission Related)	9,320	9,769	605	9,470	129
Total	<u>\$ 362,363</u>	<u>\$ 455,687</u>	<u>\$ 17,217</u>	<u>\$ 364,930</u>	<u>\$ 5,786</u>

AgFirst Farm Credit Bank and District Associations

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2016			Year Ended December 31, 2016	
Impaired Loans	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized on Impaired Loans
With a related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 25,136	\$ 28,746	\$ 5,636	\$ 31,749	\$ 1,260
Production and intermediate-term	40,892	45,734	10,326	47,033	2,132
Processing and marketing	—	—	—	1,105	—
Farm-related business	3,480	4,242	154	3,744	190
Rural residential real estate	2,282	2,392	437	1,775	90
Lease receivables	—	—	—	—	—
Other (including Mission Related)	9,050	9,005	605	9,274	245
Total	\$ 80,840	\$ 90,119	\$ 17,158	\$ 94,680	\$ 3,917
With no related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 160,279	\$ 195,427	\$ —	\$ 158,324	\$ 8,381
Production and intermediate-term	116,622	162,400	—	106,808	7,730
Processing and marketing	5,389	5,583	—	2,352	295
Farm-related business	2,451	3,818	—	2,490	122
Rural residential real estate	11,028	12,470	—	9,991	438
Lease receivables	83	136	—	22	4
Other (including Mission Related)	—	820	—	450	245
Total	\$ 295,852	\$ 380,654	\$ —	\$ 280,437	\$ 17,215
Total:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 185,415	\$ 224,173	\$ 5,636	\$ 190,073	\$ 9,641
Production and intermediate-term	157,514	208,134	10,326	153,841	9,862
Processing and marketing	5,389	5,583	—	3,457	295
Farm-related business	5,931	8,060	154	6,234	312
Rural residential real estate	13,310	14,862	437	11,766	528
Lease receivables	83	136	—	22	4
Other (including Mission Related)	9,050	9,825	605	9,724	490
Total	\$ 376,692	\$ 470,773	\$ 17,158	\$ 375,117	\$ 21,132

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

(dollars in thousands)	Real Estate Mortgage	Production and Intermediate-term	Agribusiness*	Communication	Power and Water/Waste Disposal	Rural Residential Real Estate	International	Lease Receivables	Other Loans**	Total
Activity related to allowance for credit losses:										
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$ 77,629	\$ 81,548	\$ 10,342	\$ 2,987	\$ 3,040	\$ 6,008	\$ 186	\$ 38	\$ 822	\$ 182,600
Charge-offs	(95)	(1,188)	(2)	—	—	(91)	—	—	—	(1,376)
Recoveries	941	433	109	—	—	42	—	7	7	1,539
Provision for loan losses	83	341	1,018	153	(241)	201	(16)	7	86	1,632
Loan type reclassifications	48	138	—	—	—	—	—	38	(224)	—
Balance at March 31, 2017	\$ 78,606	\$ 81,272	\$ 11,467	\$ 3,140	\$ 2,799	\$ 6,160	\$ 170	\$ 90	\$ 691	\$ 184,395
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$ 79,176	\$ 80,611	\$ 8,087	\$ 2,449	\$ 1,933	\$ 5,268	\$ 106	\$ 41	\$ 946	\$ 178,617
Charge-offs	(339)	(1,299)	—	—	—	(253)	—	—	—	(1,891)
Recoveries	786	1,132	319	—	—	94	—	—	5	2,336
Provision for loan losses	(168)	(1,146)	1,473	686	138	316	20	(17)	(9)	1,293
Loan type reclassifications	—	(15)	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balance at March 31, 2016	\$ 79,455	\$ 79,283	\$ 9,894	\$ 3,135	\$ 2,071	\$ 5,425	\$ 126	\$ 24	\$ 942	\$ 180,355
Allowance on loans evaluated for impairment:										
Individually	\$ 5,369	\$ 10,613	\$ 183	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 447	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 605	\$ 17,217
Collectively	73,237	70,659	11,284	3,140	2,799	5,713	170	90	86	167,178
PCI***	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balance at March 31, 2017	\$ 78,606	\$ 81,272	\$ 11,467	\$ 3,140	\$ 2,799	\$ 6,160	\$ 170	\$ 90	\$ 691	\$ 184,395
Individually	\$ 5,636	\$ 10,326	\$ 154	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 437	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 605	\$ 17,158
Collectively	71,993	71,222	10,188	2,987	3,040	5,571	186	38	217	165,442
PCI***	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$ 77,629	\$ 81,548	\$ 10,342	\$ 2,987	\$ 3,040	\$ 6,008	\$ 186	\$ 38	\$ 822	\$ 182,600
Recorded investment in loans evaluated for impairment:										
Individually	\$ 301,246	\$ 138,845	\$ 10,249	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,516,738	\$ —	\$ 286	\$ 9,251	\$ 1,976,615
Collectively	13,150,288	6,792,711	2,606,824	481,790	589,694	1,757,081	99,238	13,066	166,187	25,656,879
PCI***	1,850	—	—	—	—	39	—	—	—	1,889
Balance at March 31, 2017	\$ 13,453,384	\$ 6,931,556	\$ 2,617,073	\$ 481,790	\$ 589,694	\$ 3,273,858	\$ 99,238	\$ 13,352	\$ 175,438	\$ 27,635,383
Individually	\$ 291,064	\$ 150,529	\$ 12,733	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,652,900	\$ —	\$ 305	\$ 9,050	\$ 2,116,581
Collectively	13,056,781	7,161,636	2,391,976	473,579	583,793	1,584,054	101,844	13,321	167,429	25,534,413
PCI***	2,088	—	—	—	—	41	—	—	—	2,129
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$ 13,349,933	\$ 7,312,165	\$ 2,404,709	\$ 473,579	\$ 583,793	\$ 3,236,995	\$ 101,844	\$ 13,626	\$ 176,479	\$ 27,653,123

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

** Includes Mission Related Loans and Loans to OFIs.

*** Purchased credit impaired loans.

A restructuring of a debt constitutes a troubled debt restructuring (TDR) if the creditor for economic or legal reasons related to the debtor's financial difficulties grants a concession to the debtor that it would not otherwise consider. 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. The tables do not include any purchased credit impaired (PCI) loans.

(dollars in thousands)	Three months ended March 31, 2017				
Outstanding Recorded Investment	Interest Concessions	Principal Concessions	Other Concessions	Total	Charge-offs
Pre-modification					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 535	\$ 2,645	\$ —	\$ 3,180	
Production and intermediate-term	1,099	6,649	—	7,748	
Rural residential real estate	231	—	—	231	
Total	\$ 1,865	\$ 9,294	\$ —	\$ 11,159	
Post-modification					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 535	\$ 2,515	\$ —	\$ 3,050	\$ —
Production and intermediate-term	1,235	6,448	—	7,683	(392)
Rural residential real estate	265	—	—	265	—
Total	\$ 2,035	\$ 8,963	\$ —	\$ 10,998	\$ (392)

(dollars in thousands)

Outstanding Recorded Investment	Three months ended March 31, 2016					Charge-offs
	Interest Concessions	Principal Concessions	Other Concessions	Total		
Pre-modification						
Real estate mortgage	\$ 1,869	\$ 4,474	\$ –	\$ 6,343		
Production and intermediate-term	393	7,279	–	7,672		
Rural residential real estate	–	103	–	103		
Total	\$ 2,262	\$ 11,856	\$ –	\$ 14,118		
Post-modification						
Real estate mortgage	\$ 1,786	\$ 4,491	\$ –	\$ 6,277	\$ –	
Production and intermediate-term	378	7,272	–	7,650	–	
Rural residential real estate	–	103	–	103	–	
Total	\$ 2,164	\$ 11,866	\$ –	\$ 14,030	\$ –	

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.

The following table presents outstanding recorded investment for TDRs that occurred during the previous twelve months and for which there was a subsequent payment default during the period. Payment default is defined as a payment that was thirty days or more past due.

Defaulted troubled debt restructurings:	Three months ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Real estate mortgage	\$ 859	\$ 115
Production and intermediate-term	1,223	331
Rural residential real estate	442	–
Total	\$ 2,524	\$ 446

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:

(dollars in thousands)	Total TDRs		Nonaccrual TDRs	
	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Real estate mortgage	\$ 92,137	\$ 95,557	\$ 33,333	\$ 35,614
Production and intermediate-term	81,793	84,126	32,215	31,638
Farm-related business	4,212	4,355	2,672	2,759
Rural residential real estate	4,909	4,703	2,111	1,783
Other (including Mission Related)	9,320	9,050	–	–
Total Loans	\$ 192,371	\$ 197,791	\$ 70,331	\$ 71,794
Additional commitments to lend	\$ 2,351	\$ 321		

The following table presents foreclosure information as of period end:

	March 31, 2017
Carrying amount of foreclosed residential real estate properties held as a result of obtaining physical possession	\$ 2,158
Recorded investment of consumer mortgage loans secured by residential real estate for which formal foreclosure proceedings are in process	\$ 1,603

PCI Loans

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

In connection with past mergers, certain Associations purchased impaired loans that are not accounted for as debt securities. The carrying amounts of those loans included in the balance sheet amounts of loans receivable at March 31, 2017, were as follows.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	
Real estate mortgage	\$ 1,850
Rural residential real estate	39
Total Loans	<u>\$ 1,889</u>

At both March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, there was no allowance for loan losses related to these loans. During the three months ended March 31, 2017, provision for loan losses on these loans was an expense reversal of \$24 thousand compared with an expense reversal of \$77 thousand for the three months ended March 31, 2016. See above for a summary of changes in the total allowance for loan losses for the period ended March 31, 2017. There were no loans acquired for 2017 or 2016 for which it was probable at acquisition that all contractually required payments would not be collected.

Certain loans that are within the scope of purchased impaired loan guidance are accounted for using a cash basis method of income recognition because the acquiring Associations could not reasonably estimate cash flows expected to be collected. Substantially all of the loans acquired were real estate collateral dependent loans. At the time of purchase, the real estate markets were very unpredictable, making estimation of the amount and timing of a sale of loan collateral in essentially the same condition as received upon foreclosure indeterminate. As such, the acquiring Associations did not have the information necessary to reasonably estimate cash flows expected to be collected to compute their yield.

Note 3 — Investments

Investment Securities

District investments consist primarily of mortgage-backed securities (MBSs) collateralized by U.S. government or U.S. agency guaranteed residential and commercial mortgages. They are held to maintain a liquidity reserve, manage short-term surplus funds, and manage interest rate risk. These securities meet the applicable FCA regulatory guidelines related to government agency guaranteed investments.

Included in the available-for-sale investments are collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs) and asset-backed securities (ABSs). These securities must meet the applicable FCA regulatory guidelines, which require them to be high quality, senior class, and rated in the top category (AAA/Aaa) by Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations (NRSROs) at the time of purchase. To achieve these ratings, the securities may have a guarantee of timely payment of principal and interest, credit enhancements achieved through over-collateralization or other means, priority of payments for senior classes over junior classes, or bond insurance. All of the non-agency securities owned have one or more credit enhancement features.

The FCA considers a non-agency security ineligible if it falls below AAA/Aaa credit rating criteria and requires Farm Credit System (System) institutions to provide notification to the FCA when a security becomes ineligible. In August, 2016, the Bank disposed of its non-agency CMO and ABS securities not rated in the top category by at least one of the NRSROs.

Held-to-maturity investments consist of Mission Related Investments acquired primarily under the Rural Housing Mortgage-Backed Securities (RHMS) and Rural America Bond (RAB) pilot programs. RHMS must be fully guaranteed by a government agency or government sponsored enterprise. RABs are private placement securities which generally have some form of credit enhancement.

Held-to-maturity securities also include ABSs issued through the Small Business Administration and guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the United States government. They are held for managing short-term surplus funds and reducing interest rate risk. These securities meet the applicable FCA regulatory guidelines related to government agency guaranteed investments.

In its Conditions of Approval for the program, the FCA considers an RAB ineligible if its investment rating, based on the internal 14-point risk rating scale used to also grade loans, falls below 9. The FCA requires System institutions to provide notification when a security becomes ineligible. At March 31, 2017, the District held two RABs whose credit quality had deteriorated beyond the program limits.

Effective December 31, 2014, the FCA ended the pilot programs approved after 2004 as part of the Investment in Rural America initiative. Each institution participating in such programs may continue to hold its investment through the maturity dates for the investments, provided the institution continues to meet all approval conditions. The FCA can consider future participation in these programs on a case-by-case basis.

An agreement with a commercial bank requires AgFirst to maintain \$50 million as a compensating balance. The Bank holds \$42.4 million in U.S. Treasury securities for that purpose. The remainder of the compensating balance is held in cash in a demand deposit account. These securities are excluded when calculating the amount of eligible liquidity investments.

The District did not sell any investments during the first three months of 2017. During the first three months of 2016, proceeds from sales of investments were \$16.0 million and realized gains were \$620 thousand.

Available-for-sale

During the quarter ended March 31, 2017, the Bank modified the presentation of certain investment securities in order to better describe the security classification. The reclassified securities are collateralized by Ginnie Mae (GNMA) and Fannie Mae (FNMA) securities, but were securitized and sold as private placement securities by non-government entities. The Bank has reclassified these securities as privately-issued agency collateralized CMOs from previously reported U.S. government guaranteed and U.S. government agency guaranteed securities.

A summary of the amortized cost and fair value of debt securities held as available-for-sale investments follows:

	March 31, 2017				
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Yield
U.S. Govt. Treasury Securities	\$ 341,933	\$ 4	\$ (287)	\$ 341,650	0.68%
U.S. Govt. Guaranteed	4,315,187	38,228	(23,166)	4,330,249	1.79
U.S. Govt. Agency Guaranteed	2,132,309	10,512	(24,543)	2,118,278	1.56
Agency Collateralized CMOs	59,709	-	(1,681)	58,028	1.14
ABSs	563,759	244	(1,162)	562,841	1.30
Total	<u>\$ 7,412,897</u>	<u>\$ 48,988</u>	<u>\$ (50,839)</u>	<u>\$ 7,411,046</u>	<u>1.63%</u>

	December 31, 2016				
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Yield
U.S. Govt. Treasury Securities	\$ 342,171	\$ 12	\$ (235)	\$ 341,948	0.56%
U.S. Govt. Guaranteed (a)	4,255,293	41,462	(22,469)	4,274,286	1.61
U.S. Govt. Agency Guaranteed (a)	2,265,945	10,763	(26,085)	2,250,623	1.37
ABSs	624,870	\$ 163	\$ (1,049)	\$ 623,984	1.20
Total	<u>\$ 7,488,279</u>	<u>\$ 52,400</u>	<u>\$ (49,838)</u>	<u>\$ 7,490,841</u>	<u>1.46%</u>

(a) Includes privately-issued agency collateralized CMOs with a fair value totaling \$62.4 million.

Held-to-maturity

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

March 31, 2017					
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Yield
U.S. Govt. Agency Guaranteed	\$ 444,326	\$ 9,703	\$ (8,965)	\$ 445,064	3.29%
ABSs	21,929	337	(88)	22,178	2.11
RABs and Other (a)	118,381	5,847	(1,431)	122,797	5.93
Total	<u>\$ 584,636</u>	<u>\$ 15,887</u>	<u>\$ (10,484)</u>	<u>\$ 590,039</u>	<u>3.78%</u>

December 31, 2016					
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Yield
U.S. Govt. Agency Guaranteed	\$ 462,888	\$ 10,553	\$ (8,505)	\$ 464,936	2.98%
ABSs	23,521	366	(94)	23,793	1.90
RABs and Other (b)	134,273	5,537	(2,559)	137,251	5.87
Total	<u>\$ 620,682</u>	<u>\$ 16,456</u>	<u>\$ (11,158)</u>	<u>\$ 625,980</u>	<u>3.56%</u>

(b) Gross unrealized losses included non-credit related other-than-temporary impairment included in AOCI of \$95 thousand for RABs and Other.

(c) Gross unrealized losses included non-credit related other-than-temporary impairment included in AOCI of \$95 thousand for RABs and Other.

A summary of the contractual maturity, estimated fair value and amortized cost of investment securities at March 31, 2017 follows:

Available-for-sale

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Due in 1 year or less		Due after 1 year through 5 years		Due after 5 years through 10 years		Due after 10 years		Total	
	Amount	Weighted Average Yield	Amount	Weighted Average Yield	Amount	Weighted Average Yield	Amount	Weighted Average Yield	Amount	Weighted Average Yield
U.S. Govt. Treasury Securities	\$ 314,373	0.66 %	\$ 27,277	0.94 %	\$ —	— %	\$ —	— %	\$ 341,650	0.68 %
U.S. Govt. Guaranteed	—	—	—	—	95,927	1.52	4,234,322	1.79	4,330,249	1.79
U.S. Govt. Agency Guaranteed	8,277	0.96	168,212	1.61	114,747	1.73	1,827,042	1.55	2,118,278	1.56
ABSs	—	—	—	—	—	—	58,028	1.14	58,028	1.14
ABSS Collateralized CMOs	—	—	498,390	1.23	64,451	1.78	—	—	562,841	1.30
Total fair value	<u>\$ 322,650</u>	<u>0.66 %</u>	<u>\$ 693,879</u>	<u>1.31 %</u>	<u>\$ 275,125</u>	<u>1.67 %</u>	<u>\$ 6,119,392</u>	<u>1.71 %</u>	<u>\$ 7,411,046</u>	<u>1.63 %</u>
Total amortized cost	<u>\$ 322,750</u>		<u>\$ 694,651</u>		<u>\$ 274,784</u>		<u>\$ 6,120,712</u>		<u>\$ 7,412,897</u>	

Held-to-maturity

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Due in 1 year or less		Due after 1 year through 5 years		Due after 5 years through 10 years		Due after 10 years		Total	
	Amount	Weighted Average Yield	Amount	Weighted Average Yield	Amount	Weighted Average Yield	Amount	Weighted Average Yield	Amount	Weighted Average Yield
U.S. Govt. Agency Guaranteed	\$ —	— %	\$ 87	4.40 %	\$ —	— %	\$ 444,239	3.29 %	\$ 444,326	3.29 %
ABSs	673	2.10	12,141	2.22	5,924	2.23	3,191	1.49	21,929	2.11
RABs and Other	6,138	5.42	20,571	6.29	19,498	5.97	72,174	5.86	118,381	5.93
Total amortized cost	<u>\$ 6,811</u>	<u>5.09 %</u>	<u>\$ 32,799</u>	<u>4.78 %</u>	<u>\$ 25,422</u>	<u>5.10 %</u>	<u>\$ 519,604</u>	<u>3.64 %</u>	<u>\$ 584,636</u>	<u>3.78 %</u>
Total fair value	<u>\$ 7,684</u>		<u>\$ 32,707</u>		<u>\$ 26,448</u>		<u>\$ 523,200</u>		<u>\$ 590,039</u>	

A substantial portion of these investments has contractual maturities in excess of ten years. However, expected maturities for these types of securities will differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to prepay obligations with or without prepayment penalties.

An investment is considered impaired if its fair value is less than its cost. This also applies to those securities other-than-temporarily impaired for which a credit loss has been recognized but noncredit-related losses continue to remain unrealized. The following tables show the fair value and gross unrealized losses for all investments that have been 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.

	March 31, 2017					
	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>						
U.S. Govt. Treasury Securities	\$ 291,870	\$ (287)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 291,870	\$ (287)
U.S. Govt. Guaranteed	2,099,870	(20,050)	375,030	(3,116)	2,474,900	(23,166)
U.S. Govt. Agency Guaranteed	1,202,093	(26,166)	618,672	(7,342)	1,820,765	(33,508)
Agency Collateralized CMOs	—	—	58,028	(1,681)	58,028	(1,681)
ABSs	390,127	(1,168)	3,163	(82)	393,290	(1,250)
RABs and Other	12,751	(489)	11,485	(942)	24,236	(1,431)
Total	\$ 3,996,711	\$ (48,160)	\$ 1,066,378	\$ (13,163)	\$ 5,063,089	\$ (61,323)

	December 31, 2016					
	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>						
U.S. Govt. Treasury Securities	\$ 142,097	\$ (235)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 142,097	\$ (235)
U.S. Govt. Guaranteed	2,069,868	(18,855)	446,237	(3,614)	2,516,105	(22,469)
U.S. Govt. Agency Guaranteed	1,273,491	(26,423)	694,614	(8,167)	1,968,105	(34,590)
ABSs	376,376	(1,055)	3,451	(88)	379,827	(1,143)
RABs and Other	14,565	(665)	18,119	(1,894)	32,684	(2,559)
Total	\$ 3,876,397	\$ (47,233)	\$ 1,162,421	\$ (13,763)	\$ 5,038,818	\$ (60,996)

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 District intends to sell the security or it is more likely than not that it would be required to sell the security, the impairment loss recognized equals the full difference between amortized cost and fair value of the security. When the District 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 noncredit 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 District performs periodic credit reviews, including other-than-temporary impairment (OTTI) 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 creditworthiness of bond insurers, and (7) volatility of the fair value changes.

The District 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 District obtains assumptions for the default rate, prepayment rate, and loss severity rate from an independent third party.

Based on the credit reviews discussed above, none of the securities currently in the District's portfolio were determined to be other-than-temporarily impaired.

When the District does not intend to sell other-than-temporarily impaired debt securities and is not more likely than not to be required to sell before recovery, the total OTTI 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 (OCI).

For the three months ended March 31, 2017, net unrealized gains of \$4.4 million were recognized in OCI on available-for-sale investments that are not other-than-temporarily impaired.

The following schedule details the activity related to cumulative credit losses on investments recognized in earnings for which a portion of an other-than-temporary impairment was recognized in OCI:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	For the three months ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Amount related to credit loss-beginning balance	\$ 2,024	\$ 59,226
Additions for initial credit impairments	—	—
Additions for subsequent credit impairments	—	1,730
Reductions for increases in expected cash flows	—	(679)
Reductions for securities sold/settled/matured	—	—
Amount related to credit loss-ending balance	2,024	60,277
Life to date incurred credit losses	—	(21,458)
Remaining unrealized credit losses	\$ 2,024	\$ 38,819

For all other impaired investments, the District has not recognized any credit losses as the impairments are deemed temporary and result from non-credit related factors. The District has the ability and intent to hold these 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. Substantially all of these investments were in U.S. government agency securities and the District expects these securities would not be settled at a price less than their amortized cost.

Note 4 — Debt

Bonds and Notes

AgFirst, unlike commercial banks and other depository institutions, obtains funds for its lending operations primarily from the sale of Systemwide Debt Securities issued jointly by the System banks through the Funding Corporation. Certain conditions must be met before AgFirst can participate in the issuance of Systemwide Debt Securities. As one condition of participation, AgFirst is required by the Farm Credit Act and FCA regulations to maintain specified eligible assets at least equal in value to the total amount of debt obligations outstanding for which it is primarily liable. This requirement does not provide holders of Systemwide Debt Securities with a security interest in any assets of the banks.

In accordance with FCA regulations, each issuance of Systemwide Debt Securities ranks equally with other unsecured Systemwide Debt Securities. Systemwide Debt Securities are not issued under an indenture and no trustee is provided with respect to these securities. Systemwide Debt Securities are not subject to acceleration prior to maturity upon the occurrence of any default or similar event.

The System may issue the following types of Systemwide Debt Securities:

- Federal Farm Credit Banks Consolidated Systemwide Bonds,
- Federal Farm Credit Banks Consolidated Systemwide Discount Notes,
- Federal Farm Credit Banks Consolidated Systemwide Master Notes,
- Federal Farm Credit Banks Global Debt Securities, and
- Federal Farm Credit Banks Consolidated Systemwide Medium-Term Notes.

Additional information regarding Systemwide Debt Securities can be found in their respective offering circulars.

The following table provides a summary of AgFirst's participation in outstanding Systemwide Debt Securities by maturity. Weighted average interest rates include the effect of related derivative financial instruments. The table does not include \$994.1 million of intra-system obligations.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	March 31, 2017					
	Bonds		Discount Notes		Total	
	Amortized Cost	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Amortized Cost	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Amortized Cost	Weighted Average Interest Rate
Maturities						
One year or less	\$ 6,435,927	1.00%	\$ 6,290,287	0.75%	\$ 12,726,214	0.88%
Greater than one year to two years	5,508,859	1.05	—	—	5,508,859	1.05
Greater than two years to three years	2,775,075	1.28	—	—	2,775,075	1.28
Greater than three years to four years	1,890,398	1.52	—	—	1,890,398	1.52
Greater than four years to five years	1,393,803	1.81	—	—	1,393,803	1.81
Greater than five years	4,317,269	2.36	—	—	4,317,269	2.36
Total	\$ 22,321,331	1.40%	\$ 6,290,287	0.75%	\$ 28,611,618	1.26%

Discount notes are issued with maturities ranging from 1 to 365 days. The average maturity of discount notes at March 31, 2017 was 137 days.

Note 5 — Shareholders' Equity

Perpetual Preferred Stock

Payment of dividends or redemption price on issued Preferred Stock may be restricted if the Bank fails to satisfy applicable minimum capital adequacy, surplus, and collateral requirements.

During 2016, the Bank repurchased through privately negotiated transactions, and subsequently cancelled, Class B Perpetual Non-Cumulative Fixed-to-Floating Rate Subordinated Preferred Stock with a par value totaling \$65.8 million. The effect of the repurchases on shareholders' equity was to reduce preferred stock outstanding by \$65.8 million and to increase additional paid-in capital by \$18.9 million.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

The following presents activity related to AOCI for the periods presented below:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income by Component (a)			
	For the three months ended March 31,			
	2017		2016	
Investment Securities:				
Balance at beginning of period	\$	3,013	\$	65,906
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications		(4,413)		7,768
Amounts reclassified from AOCI		27		1,101
Net current period OCI		(4,386)		8,869
Balance at end of period	\$	(1,373)	\$	74,775
Cash Flow Hedges:				
Balance at beginning of period	\$	(838)	\$	(957)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications		(12)		-
Amounts reclassified from AOCI		95		19
Net current period OCI		83		19
Balance at end of period	\$	(755)	\$	(938)
Employee Benefit Plans:				
Balance at beginning of period	\$	(376,498)	\$	(389,812)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications		1,051		-
Amounts reclassified from AOCI		8,180		8,750
Net current period OCI		9,231		8,750
Balance at end of period	\$	(367,267)	\$	(381,062)
Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income:				
Balance at beginning of period	\$	(374,323)	\$	(324,863)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications		(3,374)		7,768
Amounts reclassified from AOCI		8,302		9,870
Net current period OCI		4,928		17,638
Balance at end of period	\$	(369,395)	\$	(307,225)

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Reclassifications Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (b)			Income Statement Line Item	
	For the three months ended March 31,				
	2017	2016			
Investment Securities:					
Sales gains & losses	\$	-	\$	620	Gains (losses) on investments, net
Holding gains & losses		-		(1,730)	Net other-than-temporary impairment
Amortization		(27)		9	Interest income on investments
Net amounts reclassified		(27)		(1,101)	
Cash Flow Hedges:					
Interest income		(83)		(19)	See Note 10.
Gains (losses) on other transactions		(12)		-	See Note 10.
Net amounts reclassified		(95)		(19)	
Employee Benefit Plans:					
Periodic pension costs		(8,180)		(8,750)	See Note 7.
Net amounts reclassified		(8,180)		(8,750)	
Total reclassifications for period	\$	(8,302)	\$	(9,870)	

(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 1 assets and liabilities could include investment securities and derivative contracts that are traded in an active exchange market, in addition to certain U.S. Treasury securities that are highly-liquid and are actively traded in over-the-counter 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 2 assets and liabilities could include investment securities that are traded in active, non-exchange markets and derivative contracts that are traded in active, over-the-counter markets.

Level 3 inputs are unobservable and supported by little or no market activity. Level 3 assets and liabilities could include investments and derivative contracts whose value is determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques, and other instruments for which the determination of fair value requires significant management judgment or estimation. Level 3 assets and liabilities could also include investments and derivative contracts 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 most recent Annual Report to Shareholders.

On December 31, 2016, agency collateralized CMOs with a fair value of \$27.6 million were transferred into Level 3 to reflect a change in valuation technique. The modeling technique previously used to value them was no longer available, the bonds were nearing end of life, and third-party valuation services generally would not provide prices for them. The Bank began employing a valuation technique based on multiple factors including information obtained from broker-dealers using Level 3 inputs.

As disclosed in Note 3, *Investments*, the Bank's Level 3 investment securities, which were previously reported as U.S. government guaranteed and U.S. government agency guaranteed securities, were reclassified to privately-issued agency collateralized CMOs. The following table presents the changes in Level 3 assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis for the periods presented. Except as described above, the District had no transfers of assets or liabilities measured on a recurring basis into or out of Level 1 or Level 2 during the reporting period.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Agency Collateralized CMOs
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$ 27,582
Gains or (losses) included in earnings	—
Gains or (losses) included in OCI	59
Purchases	—
Settlements	(2,065)
Transfers in and/or out of Level 3	—
Balance at March 31, 2017	<u>\$ 25,576</u>

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 Three Months Ended March 31, 2017						
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Total Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value	Fair Value Effects On Earnings
<u>Recurring Measurements</u>						
Assets:						
Investments available-for-sale:						
U.S. Govt. Treasury Securities	\$ 341,650	\$ —	\$ 341,650	\$ —	\$ 341,650	
U.S. Govt. Guaranteed	4,330,249	—	4,330,249	—	4,330,249	
U.S. Govt. Agency Guaranteed	2,118,278	—	2,118,278	—	2,118,278	
Agency Collateralized CMOs	58,028	—	32,452	25,576	58,028	
ABSs	562,841	—	562,841	—	562,841	
Total investments available-for-sale	7,411,046	—	7,385,470	25,576	7,411,046	
Federal funds sold, securities purchased under resale agreements, and other Interest rate swaps and other derivative instruments	223,961	—	223,961	—	223,961	
Assets held in trust funds	27,782	27,782	—	—	27,782	
Recurring Assets	<u>\$ 7,662,789</u>	<u>\$ 27,782</u>	<u>\$ 7,609,431</u>	<u>\$ 25,576</u>	<u>\$ 7,662,789</u>	
Liabilities:						
Interest rate swaps and other derivative instruments	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	
Collateral liabilities	—	—	—	—	—	
Recurring Liabilities	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	
<u>Nonrecurring Measurements</u>						
Assets:						
Impaired loans	\$ 345,146	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 345,146	\$ 345,146	\$ 104
Other property owned	30,208	—	—	33,181	33,181	(146)
Nonrecurring Assets	<u>\$ 375,354</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 378,327</u>	<u>\$ 378,327</u>	<u>\$ (42)</u>
<u>Other Financial Instruments</u>						
Assets:						
Cash	\$ 294,289	\$ 294,289	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 294,289	
Investments held to maturity	584,636	—	467,242	122,797	590,039	
Loans	26,931,394	—	—	26,767,388	26,767,388	
Other Financial Assets	<u>\$ 27,810,319</u>	<u>\$ 294,289</u>	<u>\$ 467,242</u>	<u>\$ 26,890,185</u>	<u>\$ 27,651,716</u>	
Liabilities:						
Systemwide debt securities	\$ 29,605,697	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 29,517,984	\$ 29,517,984	
Other Financial Liabilities	<u>\$ 29,605,697</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 29,517,984</u>	<u>\$ 29,517,984</u>	

At or for the Year Ended December 31, 2016

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Total Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value	Fair Value Effects On Earnings
Recurring Measurements						
Assets:						
Investments available-for-sale:						
U.S. Govt. Treasury Securities	\$ 341,948	\$ —	\$ 341,948	\$ —	\$ 341,948	
U.S. Govt. Guaranteed	4,274,286	—	4,249,239	25,047	4,274,286	
U.S. Govt. Agency Guaranteed	2,250,623	—	2,248,088	2,535	2,250,623	
ABSs	623,984	—	623,984	—	623,984	
Total investments available-for-sale	7,490,841	—	7,463,259	27,582	7,490,841	
Federal funds sold, securities purchased under resale agreements, and other	262,624	—	262,624	—	262,624	
Interest rate swaps and other derivative instruments	92	—	92	—	92	
Assets held in trust funds	24,435	24,435	—	—	24,435	
Recurring Assets	\$ 7,777,992	\$ 24,435	\$ 7,725,975	\$ 27,582	\$ 7,777,992	
Liabilities:						
Interest rate swaps and other derivative instruments	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	
Collateral liabilities	—	—	—	—	—	
Recurring Liabilities	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	
Nonrecurring Measurements						
Assets:						
Impaired loans	\$ 359,534	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 359,534	\$ 359,534	\$ 8,827
Other property owned	30,281	—	—	33,283	33,283	432
Nonrecurring Assets	\$ 389,815	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 392,817	\$ 392,817	\$ 9,259
Other Financial Instruments						
Assets:						
Cash	\$ 591,491	\$ 591,491	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 591,491	
Investments held to maturity	620,682	—	488,729	137,251	625,980	
Loans	26,933,393	—	—	26,746,647	26,746,647	
Other Financial Assets	\$ 28,145,566	\$ 591,491	\$ 488,729	\$ 26,883,898	\$ 27,964,118	
Liabilities:						
Systemwide debt securities	\$ 30,103,245	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 29,980,436	\$ 29,980,436	
Other Financial Liabilities	\$ 30,103,245	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 29,980,436	\$ 29,980,436	

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.

Derivative Instruments

Level 3 derivative instruments consist of forward contracts that represent a hedge of an unrecognized firm commitment to purchase agency securities at a future date. The value of the forward is the difference between the fair value of the security at inception of the forward and the measurement date. Significant inputs for these valuations would be discount rate and volatility. These Level 3 derivatives would decrease (increase) in value based upon an increase (decrease) in the discount rate.

Generally, for derivative instruments which are subject to changes in the value of the underlying referenced instrument, change in the assumption used for default rate is accompanied by 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 prepayment rates.

Unobservable inputs for discount rate and volatility do not increase or decrease based on movements in other significant unobservable inputs for these Level 3 instruments.

Inputs to Valuation Techniques

Management determines the District's valuation policies and procedures. Internal valuation processes are calibrated annually by an independent consultant. Fair value measurements are analyzed on a periodic basis. Documentation is obtained for third party information, such as pricing, and periodically evaluated alongside internal information and pricing.

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

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Fair Value	Valuation Technique(s)	Unobservable Input	Range
Investments available-for-sale	\$ 25,576	Vendor priced	Price adjustment	-1.000
Impaired loans and other property owned	\$ 378,327	Appraisal	Income and expense Comparable sales Replacement cost Comparability adjustments	* * * *

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

Information about Recurring and Nonrecurring Level 2 Fair Value Measurements

	Valuation Technique(s)	Input
Investments available-for-sale	Discounted cash flow	Constant prepayment rate Probability of default Loss severity
	Quoted prices Vendor priced	Price for similar security **
Federal funds sold, securities purchased under resale agreements and other	Carrying value	Par/principal and appropriate interest yield
Interest rate swaps	Discounted cash flow	Annualized volatility Counterparty credit risk Own credit risk

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

Information about Other Financial Instrument Fair Value Measurements

	Valuation Technique(s)	Input
Loans	Discounted cash flow	Prepayment forecasts Probability of default Loss severity
Cash and cash equivalents	Carrying value	Par/principal and appropriate interest yield
RABs and other	Discounted cash flow	Risk adjusted spread Prepayment rates Probability of default Loss severity
Assets held in trust funds	Quoted prices	Price for identical security
Bonds and notes	Discounted cash flow	Benchmark yield curve Derived yield spread Own credit risk
Cash collateral	Carrying value	Par/principal and appropriate interest yield

Note 7 — Employee Benefit Plans

Following are retirement and other postretirement benefit expenses for the District:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	For the three months ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Pension	\$ 12,347	\$ 12,077
401k	3,531	3,227
Other postretirement benefits	3,222	3,286
Total	<u>\$ 19,100</u>	<u>\$ 18,590</u>

Following are retirement and other postretirement benefit contributions for the District. Projections are based upon actuarially determined amounts as of the most recent measurement date of December 31, 2016.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Actual YTD Through 3/31/17	Projected Contributions for Remainder of 2017	Projected Total Contributions 2017
Pensions	\$ 319	\$ 40,590	\$ 40,909
Other postretirement benefits	1,904	5,504	7,408
Total	<u>\$ 2,223</u>	<u>\$ 46,094</u>	<u>\$ 48,317</u>

Contributions in the above table include allocated estimates of funding for multi-employer plans in which the District participates. These amounts may change when a total funding amount and allocation is determined by the respective Plans' Sponsor Committees. 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, 2017.

Further details regarding employee benefit plans are contained in the most recent Annual Report to Shareholders. As of March 31, 2017, the AgFirst Farm Credit Cash Balance Retirement Plan has been terminated and all vested benefits have been distributed to participants.

Note 8 — Commitments and Contingencies

Under the Farm Credit Act of 1971, each System bank is primarily liable for its portion of Systemwide bond and discount note obligations. Additionally, the four banks are jointly and severally liable for the bonds and notes of the other System banks under the terms of the Joint and Several Liability Allocation Agreement. Published in the Federal Register, the agreement prescribes the payment mechanisms to be employed in the event one of the banks is unable to meet its debt obligations.

In the event a bank is unable to timely pay principal or interest on an insured debt obligation for which the bank is primarily liable, the Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation (FCSIC) must expend amounts in the Insurance Fund to the extent available to ensure the timely payment of principal and interest on the insured debt obligation. The provisions of the Farm Credit Act providing for joint and several liability of the banks on the obligation cannot be invoked until the amounts in the Insurance Fund have been exhausted. However, because of other mandatory and discretionary uses of the Insurance Fund, there is no assurance that there will be sufficient funds to pay the principal or interest on the insured debt obligation.

Once joint and several liability provisions are initiated, the FCA is required to make “calls” to satisfy the liability first on all non-defaulting banks in the proportion that each non-defaulting bank’s available collateral (collateral in excess of collateralized obligations) bears to the aggregate available collateral of all non-defaulting banks. If these calls do not satisfy the liability, then a further call would be made in proportion to each non-defaulting bank’s remaining assets. Upon making a call on non-defaulting banks with respect to a Systemwide Debt Security issued on behalf of a defaulting bank, the FCA is required to appoint FCSIC as the receiver for the defaulting bank. The receiver would be required to expeditiously liquidate assets of the bank.

AgFirst did not anticipate making any payments on behalf of its co-obligors under the Joint and Several Liability Allocation Agreement for any of the periods presented. The total amount outstanding and the carrying amount of the Bank’s liability under the agreement are as follows:

<i>(dollars in billions)</i>		3/31/17		12/31/16
Total System bonds and notes	\$	258.905	\$	257.782
AgFirst bonds and notes	\$	28.612	\$	29.408

From time to time, legal actions are pending against the District in which claims for money damages are asserted. On at least a quarterly basis, the District 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 and legal counsel are of the opinion that the ultimate liability, if any, from these actions, would not be material in relation to the financial position of the District. Because it is not probable that the District will incur a loss or the loss is not estimable, no liability has been recorded for any claims that may be pending.

Note 9 — Additional Financial Information

Offsetting of Financial and Derivative Assets

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	March 31, 2017					
	Gross Amounts of Recognized Assets	Gross Amounts Offset in the Balance Sheets	Net Amounts of Assets Presented in the Balance Sheets	Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Balance Sheets		
				Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral Received	Net Amount
Derivatives	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Reverse repurchase and similar arrangements	223,961	—	223,961	(223,961)	—	—
Total	\$ 223,961	\$ —	\$ 223,961	\$ (223,961)	\$ —	\$ —

(dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2016					
	Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Balance Sheets					Net Amount
	Gross Amounts of Recognized Assets	Gross Amounts Offset in the Balance Sheets	Net Amounts of Assets Presented in the Balance Sheets	Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral Received	
Derivatives	\$ 92	\$ -	\$ 92	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 92
Reverse repurchase and similar arrangements	262,624	-	262,624	(262,624)	-	-
Total	\$ 262,716	\$ -	\$ 262,716	\$ (262,624)	\$ -	\$ 92

There were no liabilities subject to master netting arrangements or similar agreements during the reporting periods.

A description of the rights of setoff associated with recognized derivative assets and liabilities subject to enforceable master netting arrangements is located in Note 10, *Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedging Activities*.

The reverse repurchase agreements are accounted for as collateralized lending.

Bank Only Financial Data

Condensed financial information of the Bank follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Balance Sheets	
	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
	(unaudited)	(audited)
Cash, cash equivalents and investment securities	\$ 8,419,495	\$ 8,843,943
Loans		
To District Associations	14,875,442	15,480,715
To others	7,474,149	7,433,967
Total loans	22,349,591	22,914,682
Allowance for loan losses	(15,400)	(14,783)
Net loans	22,334,191	22,899,899
Other assets	293,002	313,755
Total assets	\$ 31,046,688	\$ 32,057,597
Bonds and notes	\$ 28,611,618	\$ 29,408,483
Other liabilities	130,285	423,866
Total liabilities	28,741,903	29,832,349
Perpetual preferred stock	49,250	49,250
Capital stock and participation certificates	303,025	301,905
Additional paid-in-capital	58,883	58,883
Retained earnings	1,900,218	1,817,563
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(6,591)	(2,353)
Total shareholders' equity	2,304,785	2,225,248
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 31,046,688	\$ 32,057,597

(dollars in thousands)	Statements of Income	
	For the three months ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
	(unaudited)	
Interest income	\$ 200,788	\$ 188,311
Interest expense	90,093	79,668
Net interest income	110,695	108,643
Provision for loan losses	609	920
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	110,086	107,723
Noninterest expense, net	27,161	36,092
Net income	\$ 82,925	\$ 71,631

Note 10 — Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedging Activities

One of the District’s goals is to minimize interest rate sensitivity by managing the repricing characteristics of assets and liabilities so that the net interest margin is not adversely affected by movements in interest rates. The District maintains an overall interest rate risk management strategy that may incorporate the use of derivative instruments to achieve that goal. Currently, the primary derivative type used by the District is interest rate swaps, which convert fixed interest rate debt to a lower floating interest rate than was achievable from issuing floating rate debt with identical repricing characteristics. They may allow the District to lower funding costs, diversify sources of funding, or alter interest rate exposures arising from mismatches between assets and liabilities. Under these arrangements, the District agrees with other parties to exchange, at specified intervals, payment streams calculated on a specified notional principal amount, with at least one stream based on a specified floating rate index.

The District may also purchase interest rate derivatives, such as caps, in order to reduce the impact of rising interest rates on its floating-rate debt, and floors, in order to reduce the impact of falling interest rates on its floating-rate assets. In addition, the District may also fix a price to be paid in the future which qualifies as a derivative forward contract.

As a result of interest rate fluctuations, interest income and interest expense related to hedged variable-rate assets and liabilities, respectively, will increase or decrease. Another result of interest rate fluctuations is that hedged fixed-rate assets and liabilities will appreciate or depreciate in market value. The effects of any earnings variability or unrealized changes in market value are expected to be substantially offset by the District’s gains or losses on the derivative instruments that are linked to these hedged assets and liabilities. The District considers its strategic use of derivatives to be a prudent method of managing interest rate sensitivity, as it prevents earnings from being exposed to undue risk posed by changes in interest rates.

The primary types of derivative instruments used and the amount of activity for the periods presented is summarized in the following table:

Notional Amounts (dollars in millions)	For the Three Months Ended March 31,			
	2017		2016	
	Receive- Fixed Swaps	Forward Contracts	Receive- Fixed Swaps	Forward Contracts
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 50	\$ 1	\$ 150	\$ –
Additions	–	2	–	–
Maturities/amortization	(50)	(2)	–	–
Terminations	–	–	–	–
Balance at end of period	\$ –	\$ 1	\$ 150	\$ –

By using derivative instruments, the District exposes itself to credit and market risk. If a counterparty fails to fulfill its performance obligations under a derivative contract, the District’s credit risk will equal the fair value gain in the derivative. Generally, when the fair value of a derivative contract is positive, this indicates that the counterparty owes the District, thus creating a repayment risk for the District. When the fair value of the derivative contract is negative, the District owes the counterparty and, therefore, assumes no repayment risk.

To minimize the risk of credit losses, the District transacts with counterparties that have an investment grade credit rating from a major rating agency and also monitors the credit standing of, and levels of exposure to, individual counterparties. The District typically enters into master agreements that contain netting provisions. These provisions allow the District to require the net settlement of covered contracts with the same counterparty in the event of default by the counterparty on one or more contracts.

Counterparty exposure related to derivatives at:

(dollars in millions)	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Estimated Gross Credit Risk	\$–	\$0.1
Percent of Notional	%–	0.18%
Cash Collateral Held (on balance sheet)	\$–	\$–
Securities Collateral Held (off balance sheet)	\$–	\$–
Cash Collateral Posted (off balance sheet)	\$–	\$–
Securities Collateral Posted (on balance sheet)	\$–	\$–

The District's derivative activities, which are performed by the Bank, are monitored by the Asset-Liability Management Committee (ALCO) as part of its oversight of the District's asset/liability and treasury functions. The Bank's ALCO is responsible for approving hedging strategies that are developed within parameters established by the Bank's Board of Directors through the analysis of data derived from financial simulation models and other internal and industry sources. The resulting hedging strategies are then incorporated into the overall interest rate risk-management strategies.

Fair Value Hedges

For derivative instruments designated as fair value hedges, the gains or losses on the derivative, as well as the offsetting loss or gain on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk, are recognized in current earnings. The District includes the gain or loss on the hedged items in the same line item (interest expense) as the offsetting loss or gain on the related interest rate swaps. For the three months ended March 31, 2017, there was no loss on interest rate swaps recognized in interest expense, and there was no gain on the Systemwide Debt Securities. The amount of the loss on interest rate swaps recognized in interest expense for the three months ended March 31, 2016 was \$1.6 million, while the amount of the gain on the Systemwide Debt Securities was \$1.6 million. Gains and losses on each derivative representing either hedge ineffectiveness or hedge components excluded from the assessment of effectiveness are recognized in current earnings.

Cash Flow Hedges

From time to time, the District may acquire when-issued securities, generally government agency guaranteed bonds. The when-issued transactions are contracts to purchase securities that will not be delivered until 30 or more days in the future. These purchase commitments are considered derivatives (cash flow hedges) in the form of forward contracts. Any differences in market value of the contracted securities, between the purchase and reporting or settlement date, represent the value of the forward contracts. These amounts are included in OCI, and Other Liabilities or Other Assets as appropriate, as firm commitments in the District's Balance Sheet for each period end. As of the periods presented, the District had not committed to purchase any when-issued bonds.

For derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as a cash flow hedge, such as the District's forward contracts, the effective portion of the gain or loss on the derivative is reported as a component of other comprehensive income and reclassified into earnings in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. Gains and losses on the derivative representing either hedge ineffectiveness or hedge components excluded from the assessment of effectiveness are recognized in current earnings.

Fair Values of Derivative Instruments

The following tables represent the fair value of derivative instruments designated as hedging instruments for the periods presented:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Balance Sheet Classification – Assets	3/31/17 Fair Value	Balance Sheet Classification – Liabilities	3/31/17 Fair Value
Receive-fixed swaps	Other Assets	\$ –	Other Liabilities	\$ –
Forward contracts	Other Assets	–	Other Liabilities	–
Total		\$ –		\$ –

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Balance Sheet Classification – Assets	12/31/16 Fair Value	Balance Sheet Classification – Liabilities	12/31/16 Fair Value
Receive-fixed swaps	Other Assets	\$ 92	Other Liabilities	\$ –
Forward contracts	Other Assets	–	Other Liabilities	–
Total		\$ 92		\$ –

The following table sets forth the amount of net gain (loss) on derivatives recognized in earnings and, for cash flow hedges, the amount of net gain (loss) recognized in AOCI for the periods presented. See Note 5, *Shareholders' Equity*.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Location of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in, or Reclassified from AOCI into, Income	Amount of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in, or Reclassified from AOCI into, Income *		Amount of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative (Ineffective Portion and Amount Excluded from Effectiveness Testing)		Amount of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in OCI on Derivative (Effective Portion)	
		2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Fair Value Hedges:							
Receive-fixed swaps	Noninterest income	\$ -	\$ -				
Cash Flow Hedges:							
Firm Commitments	Interest Income	\$ (83)	\$ (19)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Forward Contracts	Gains (Losses) on Other Transactions	(12)	-	-	-	(12)	-

* Represents total gain or loss for fair value hedges and effective portion for cash flow hedges.

Note 11 — Subsequent Events

The District evaluated subsequent events and determined there were none requiring disclosure through May 8, 2017, which was the date the financial statements were issued.