Farm Credit of the Virginias, ACA

FIRST QUARTER 2021

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certify that we have reviewed the March 31, 2021 quarterly report of Farm Credit of the Virginias, ACA, that the report has been prepared under the oversight of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors and in accordance with all applicable statutory or regulatory requirements, and that the information contained herein is true, accurate, and complete to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Brad Cornelius
Chief Executive Officer

Justin Weekley
Chief Financial Officer

Donald W. Reese
Chairperson of the Board

May 7, 2021

Farm Credit of the Virginias, ACA

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The Association's principal executives and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, are responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Association's Consolidated Financial Statements. For purposes of this report, "internal control over financial reporting" is defined as a process designed by, or under the supervision of the Association's principal executives and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by its Board of Directors, management and other personnel. This process provides reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting information and the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that: (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Association, (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial information in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and that receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Association, and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Association's assets that could have a material effect on its Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Association's management has completed an assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2021. In making the assessment, management used the framework in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)*, promulgated by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, commonly referred to as the "COSO" criteria.

Based on the assessment performed, the Association's management concluded that as of March 31, 2021, the internal control over financial reporting was effective based upon the COSO criteria. Additionally, based on this assessment, the Association's management determined that there were no material weaknesses in the internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2021.

Brad Cornelius
Chief Executive Officer

Justin Weekley
Chief Financial Officer

May 7, 2021

Farm Credit of the Virginias, ACA

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

(dollars in thousands)

The following commentary reviews the consolidated financial condition and results of operations of Farm Credit of the Virginias, ACA (Association) for the period ended March 31, 2021. These comments should be read in conjunction with the accompanying consolidated financial statements, notes to the consolidated financial statements and the 2020 Annual Report of the Association. The accompanying consolidated financial statements were prepared under the oversight of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.

LOAN PORTFOLIO

The Association provides funds to farmers, rural homeowners and farm-related businesses for financing of short and intermediate-term loans and long-term real estate mortgage loans. The Association's loan portfolio is diversified over a range of agricultural commodities including livestock, timber, poultry and field crops. Farm size varies and many of the borrowers in the region have diversified farming operations. This factor, along with the numerous opportunities for non-farm income in the area, somewhat impacts the level of dependency on a given commodity.

As of March 31, 2021, the gross loan volume of the Association was $1,898,852 compared to $1,869,936 at December 31, 2020. Gross loan volume increased by $28,916 or 1.55 percent when compared to gross loan volume at December 31, 2020. Net loans outstanding at March 31, 2021 were $1,882,499 as compared to $1,853,550 at December 31, 2020. The increase in loan volume was mainly due to an increase in real estate mortgage loans during the first three months of 2021.

There is an inherent risk in the extension of any type of credit. However, portfolio credit quality continues to be maintained at an acceptable level and credit administration remains satisfactory. As of March 31, 2021, nonaccrual loan volume was $24,830 compared to $26,216 at December 31, 2020. This was a decrease of $1,386 as loan repayments, along with transfers to other property owned, and transfers to accrual status occurred during the first quarter of 2021. Nonaccrual loan volume to gross loan volume was 1.31 percent at March 31, 2021.

Other property owned totaled $811 at March 31, 2021, compared to $826 at December 31, 2020.

Association management maintains an allowance for loan losses in an amount considered sufficient to absorb possible losses in the loan portfolio. Factors considered in determining the allowance for loan losses were generally based on historical charge-off experience adjusted for relevant external factors. The allowance for loan losses at March 31, 2021 was $16,353. The allowance for loan losses to gross loan volume was 0.86 percent.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

For the three months ended March 31, 2021

Net income for the three months ended March 31, 2021, totaled $7,716 as compared to $8,586 for the same period in 2020. This was a decrease of $870 or 10.13 percent. The decrease in net income was primarily attributable to the decline in net interest income as discussed below.

Net interest income decreased $264 or 2.04 percent for the three months ended March 31, 2021, as compared to the same period in 2020. This decrease in Net interest income was attributable to the decrease in interest income of $2,213 as compared to the same period of 2020, offset by a decrease in interest expense of $1,949. The decrease in interest income and interest expense as compared to the same period of 2020 are primarily attributable to lower interest rates and compressed margins for the three months ended March 31, 2021, offset by higher loan volume.

Noninterest income for the three months ended March 31, 2021 totaled $3,261 compared to $3,253 for the same period last year, an increase of $8 or 0.25 percent. The increase is partially attributable to an increase in loan fees recorded and higher patronage refunds received from other Farm Credit institutions, offset by a decrease in Insurance Fund refunds as compared to the same period of 2020.

Noninterest expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2021 totaled $8,230 compared to $7,606 for the same period last year. The increase in noninterest expenses was mainly due to increases in insurance fund premiums and salaries and employee benefits.

FUNDING SOURCES

The principal source of funds for the Association is the borrowing relationship established with the Bank through a General Financing Agreement. The General Financing Agreement utilizes the Association's credit and fiscal performance as criteria for establishing a line of credit on which the Association may draw funds. The Bank advances the funds to the Association in the form of notes payable. The notes payable are segmented into variable rate and fixed rate sections. The variable rate note is utilized by the Association to fund variable rate loan advances and operating funds requirements. The fixed rate note is used specifically to fund fixed rate loan advances made by the Association. The total notes payable to the Bank at March 31, 2021 was $1,419,359 as compared to $1,418,871 at December 31, 2020. The increase of $488 primarily attributable to the receipt of prior year bank patronage, current year cash generated from operating activity, offset by patronage payments to stockholders and an increase in loan volume during the first three months of this year.

CAPITAL RESOURCES

Total members' equity at March 31, 2021 totaled $458,519, an increase of $7,829, as compared to $450,690 at December 31, 2020. The increase in members' equity was primarily attributed to earnings during the first three months of the year.

Farm Credit Administration (FCA) sets minimum regulatory capital requirements for System Banks and associations. Capital adequacy is evaluated using a number of regulatory ratios. 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.

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.

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

Ratio	Minimum Requirement	Capital Conservation Buffer*	Minimum Requirement with Capital Conservation Buffer	Capital Ratios as of March 31, 2021
Risk-adjusted ratios:				
CET1 Capital	4.5%	2.5%	7.0%	22.35%
Tier 1 Capital	6.0%	2.5%	8.5%	22.35%
Total Capital	8.0%	2.5%	10.5%	23.18%
Permanent Capital Ratio	7.0%	0.0%	7.0%	22.60%
Non-risk-adjusted:				
Tier 1 Leverage Ratio	4.0%	1.0%	5.0%	23.14%
UREE Leverage Ratio	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%	23.22%

* *The capital conservation buffers 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.*

IMPACTS OF THE COVID-19 GLOBAL PANDEMIC

COVID-19 Overview

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, and without disruption to operations, the Association transitioned the vast majority of its employees to working remotely in mid-March 2020. The priority was, and continues to be, to ensure the health and safety of employees, while continuing to serve the mission of providing support for rural America and agriculture. The Association continues to have some staff working remotely and continue to allow customer branch visits by appointment only. The Association has developed plans and a corresponding timeline to reopen branches to customers without appointment.

During the first quarter of 2021, significant progress has been made in the fight against COVID-19 with the distribution of vaccines. However, it remains unclear how quickly the vaccines will be distributed nationwide and globally or when the restrictions that were imposed to slow the spread of the pandemic will be lifted entirely. In this regard, the Association will adjust its business continuity plan to maintain the most effective and efficient business operations while safeguarding the health and safety of employees. In addition, the Association continues to work with borrowers to offer appropriate solutions to meet their operating and liquidity needs.

See further discussion of business risks associated with COVID-19 in the Annual Report.

COVID-19 Support Programs

Since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the U.S. government has taken a number of actions to help businesses, individuals, state/local governments, and educational institutions that have been adversely impacted by the economic disruption caused by the pandemic.

On March 11, 2021, Congress passed the $1.9 trillion American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 that provided an additional $1.9 trillion of economic stimulus. Among other provisions is $10.4 billion for agriculture and USDA, including $4 billion and $1 billion for debt forgiveness and outreach/support, respectively, for socially disadvantaged farmers.

The previously enacted Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, which was amended by subsequent legislation, included the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP). The PPP provides support to small businesses to cover payroll and certain other expenses. Loans made under the PPP are fully guaranteed by the Small Business Administration (SBA), whose guarantee is backed by the full faith and credit of the United States.

For a detailed discussion of programs enacted in 2020, see page 9 of the 2020 Annual Report.

REGULATORY MATTERS

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

Future of LIBOR

In 2017, the United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority (UK FCA), which regulates LIBOR, announced its intention to stop persuading or compelling the group of major banks that sustains LIBOR to submit rate quotations after 2021.

On March 5, 2021, ICE Benchmark Administration (IBA) (the entity that is responsible for calculating LIBOR) announced its intention to cease the publication of the one-week and two-month US dollar LIBOR settings immediately following the LIBOR publication on December 31, 2021, and the remaining US dollar LIBOR settings immediately following the LIBOR publication on June 30, 2023. On the same day, the UK FCA announced that the IBA had notified the UK FCA of its intent, among other things, to cease providing certain US dollar LIBOR settings as of June 30, 2023. In its announcement, the UK FCA confirmed that all 35 LIBOR tenors (including with respect to US dollar LIBOR) will be discontinued or declared nonrepresentative as of either: (a) immediately after December 31, 2021 or (b) immediately after June 30, 2023.

The Association has exposure to LIBOR arising from loans made to customers, and Systemwide Debt Securities that are issued by the Funding Corporation on the Bank's and Association's behalf. Alternative reference rates that replace LIBOR may not yield the same or similar economic results over the lives of the financial instruments, which could adversely affect the value of, and return on, instruments held. The LIBOR transition could result in paying higher interest rates on current LIBOR-indexed Systemwide Debt Securities, adversely affect the yield on, and fair value of, loans and investments held that reference LIBOR, and increase the costs of or affect the ability to effectively use derivative instruments to manage interest rate risk. In addition, there could be other ramifications including those that may arise as a result of the need to redeem or terminate such instruments.

The FCA has issued guidelines for System institutions to follow as they prepare for the expected phase-out of LIBOR. The guidelines direct each System institution to develop a LIBOR transition plan designed to provide an orderly roadmap of actions that will reduce LIBOR exposure over time. The FCA identified the following as important considerations in the development of each entity's transition plan:

- a governance structure to manage the transition;
- an assessment of exposures to LIBOR;
- an assessment of the fallback provisions in contracts and the impact of a LIBOR phase-out under those provisions;
- the establishment of strategies for reducing each type of LIBOR exposure;
- an assessment of the operational processes that need to be changed;
- a communication strategy for customers and shareholders;
- the establishment of a process to stay abreast of industry developments and best practices;
- the establishment of a process to ensure a coordinated approach, to the extent possible, across the District; and
- a timeframe and action steps for completing key objectives.

The Association has established and is in the process of implementing LIBOR transition plans, including implementing fallback language into variable-rate financial instruments which provides the ability to move these instruments to another index if the LIBOR market is no longer viable, and continues to analyze potential risks associated with the LIBOR transition, including, but not limited to, financial, market, accounting, operational, legal, tax, reputational, and compliance risks.

At this time, it is not known when LIBOR will cease to be available or will become unrepresentative, or which benchmark will replace LIBOR. Because the Bank and Associations engage in transactions involving financial instruments that reference LIBOR, these developments could have a material impact on financial results, borrowers, investors, and counterparties.

For example, on April 6, 2021, the New York Governor signed into law the New York State Legislature's Senate Bill 297B/Assembly Bill 164B (the New York LIBOR Legislation). The New York LIBOR Legislation amends the New York General Obligations Law by adding new Article 18-c and mirrors a legislative proposal drafted by the Alternative Reference Rates Committee (the ARRC) aimed at ensuring legal clarity for legacy instruments governed by New York law during the US dollar LIBOR transition. The ARRC is an industry-working group convened by the Federal Reserve Board and the New York Fed to lead the LIBOR transition, which, among other work, has developed industry-specific fallback language that may be used by market participants to address the cessation of US dollar LIBOR. The New York LIBOR Legislation applies to US dollar LIBOR-based contracts, securities, and instruments governed under New York law that (i) do not have any US dollar LIBOR fallback provisions in place, (ii) have US dollar LIBOR fallback provisions that result in replacement rates that are in some way based on US dollar LIBOR, or (iii) have US dollar LIBOR fallback provisions that allow or require one of the parties or an outsider to select a replacement rate for US dollar LIBOR. The New York LIBOR Legislation (a) provides in respect of (i) and (ii) above, upon the occurrence of a "LIBOR Discontinuance Event" and the related "LIBOR Replacement Date" (each as defined in the New York LIBOR Legislation), that the then-current US dollar LIBOR based benchmark, by operation of law, be replaced by a "Recommended Benchmark Replacement" (as defined in the New York LIBOR Legislation) based on the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR), or, (b) in respect of (iii), encourages the replacement of LIBOR with the "Recommended Benchmark Replacement" by providing a safe harbor from legal challenges under New York law.

The New York LIBOR Legislation may apply to certain of the System institutions' LIBOR-based instruments. For example, to the extent there is an absence of controlling federal law or unless otherwise provided under the terms and conditions of a particular issue of Systemwide Debt Securities, the Systemwide Debt Securities are governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York, including the New York General Obligations Law.

At present, there is no specific federal law akin to the New York LIBOR Legislation addressing the US dollar LIBOR transition. However, United States Congress began working on a draft version of federal legislation in October of 2020 that would provide a statutory substitute benchmark rate for contracts that use US dollar LIBOR as a benchmark and that do not have any sufficient fallback clauses in place. While similar to the New York LIBOR Legislation, there are differences in the current draft of the federal legislation, which was discussed at the House of Representative Subcommittee on Investor Protection, Entrepreneurship and Capital Markets on April 15, 2021. These include, perhaps most significantly, that the draft bill specifically provides for the preemption of state law, which would include the New York LIBOR Legislation. At this time, it is uncertain as to whether, when and in what form such federal legislation would be adopted.

RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Please refer to Note 1, *Organization, Significant Accounting Policies, and Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements*, in the Notes to the Financial Statements, and the 2020 Annual Report to Shareholders for recently issued accounting pronouncements. Additional information is provided in the following table.

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

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

NOTE: Shareholder investment in the Association is materially affected by the financial condition and results of operations of AgFirst Farm Credit Bank. Copies of AgFirst's annual and quarterly reports are available upon request free of charge by calling 1-800-845-1745, ext. 2764, or writing Matthew Miller, AgFirst Farm Credit Bank, P.O. Box 1499, Columbia, SC 29202. Information concerning AgFirst Farm Credit Bank can also be obtained at their website, *www.agfirst.com*. Copies of the Association's annual and quarterly reports are also available upon request free of charge by calling 540-886-3435, ext. 5040, or writing Justin Weekley, Farm Credit of the Virginias, ACA, P.O. Box 899, Staunton, VA 24402, or accessing the website, *www.farmcreditofvirginias.com*. The Association prepares a quarterly report within 40 days after the end of each fiscal quarter, except no report need be prepared for the fiscal quarter that coincides with the end of the fiscal year of the institution.

Farm Credit of the Virginias, ACA

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(dollars in thousands)		March 31, 2021		December 31, 2020
		(unaudited)		*(audited)*
Assets				
Cash	**$**	**262**	$	131
Loans		**1,898,852**		1,869,936
Allowance for loan losses		**(16,353)**		(16,386)
Net loans		**1,882,499**		1,853,550
Loans held for sale		**756**		2,644
Accrued interest receivable		**11,067**		8,652
Equity investments in other Farm Credit institutions		**17,963**		17,963
Premises and equipment, net		**12,175**		12,365
Other property owned		**811**		826
Accounts receivable		**2,931**		26,682
Other assets		**2,386**		2,335
Total assets	**$**	**1,930,850**	$	1,925,148
Liabilities				
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	**$**	**1,419,359**	$	1,418,871
Accrued interest payable		**2,928**		3,057
Patronage refunds payable		**1,594**		40,452
Accounts payable		**787**		1,427
Other liabilities		**47,663**		10,651
Total liabilities		**1,472,331**		1,474,458
Commitments and contingencies (Note 8)				
Members' Equity				
Capital stock and participation certificates		**10,643**		10,530
Retained earnings				
Allocated		**92,568**		92,568
Unallocated		**355,348**		347,632
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		**(40)**		(40)
Total members' equity		**458,519**		450,690
Total liabilities and members' equity	**$**	**1,930,850**	$	1,925,148

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

Farm Credit of the Virginias, ACA

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

(unaudited)

(dollars in thousands)	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2021	2020
Interest Income		
Loans	**$ 21,685**	$ 23,898
Interest Expense		
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	**9,000**	10,949
Net interest income	**12,685**	12,949
Provision for loan losses	**—**	—
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	**12,685**	12,949
Noninterest Income		
Loan fees	**357**	213
Fees for financially related services	**28**	2
Lease income	**17**	4
Patronage refunds from other Farm Credit institutions	**2,609**	2,500
Gains (losses) on sales of rural home loans, net	**206**	175
Gains (losses) on sales of premises and equipment, net	**14**	31
Gains (losses) on other transactions	**33**	(26)
Insurance Fund refunds	**—**	355
Other noninterest income (loss)	**(3)**	(1)
Total noninterest income	**3,261**	3,253
Noninterest Expense		
Salaries and employee benefits	**5,465**	5,291
Occupancy and equipment	**320**	298
Insurance Fund premiums	**560**	269
(Gains) losses on other property owned, net	**136**	12
Other operating expenses	**1,749**	1,736
Total noninterest expense	**8,230**	7,606
Income before income taxes	**7,716**	8,596
Provision for income taxes	**—**	10
Net income	**$ 7,716**	$ 8,586
Other comprehensive income net of tax		
Employee benefit plans adjustments	**—**	1
Comprehensive income	**$ 7,716**	$ 8,587

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

Farm Credit of the Virginias, ACA

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Members' Equity

(unaudited)

(dollars in thousands)	Capital Stock and Participation Certificates	Retained Earnings Allocated	Retained Earnings Unallocated	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Members' Equity
Balance at December 31, 2019	$ 10,270	$ 92,568	$ 333,389	$ (36)	$ 436,191
Comprehensive income			8,586	1	8,587
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net	6				6
Patronage distribution adjustment			5,000		5,000
Balance at March 31, 2020	$ 10,276	$ 92,568	$ 346,975	$ (35)	$ 449,784
Balance at December 31, 2020	**$ 10,530**	**$ 92,568**	**$ 347,632**	**$ (40)**	**$ 450,690**
Comprehensive income			**7,716**		**7,716**
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net	**113**				**113**
Balance at March 31, 2021	**$ 10,643**	**$ 92,568**	**$ 355,348**	**$ (40)**	**$ 458,519**

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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands, except as noted)
(unaudited)

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

Organization
The accompanying financial statements include the accounts of Farm Credit of the Virginias, ACA and its Production Credit Association (PCA) and Federal Land Credit Association (FLCA) subsidiaries (collectively, the Association). A description of the organization and operations, the significant accounting policies followed, and the financial condition and results of operations for the Association as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020, are contained in the 2020 Annual Report to Shareholders. These unaudited interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the latest Annual Report to Shareholders.

Basis of Presentation
In the opinion of management, the accompanying consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments necessary for a fair statement of results for the periods presented. These adjustments are of a normal recurring nature, unless otherwise disclosed.

Certain amounts in the prior period's consolidated financial statements may have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation. Such reclassifications had no effect on the prior period net income or total capital as previously reported.

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

Significant Accounting Policies
The Association's accounting and reporting policies conform with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and practices in the financial services industry. To prepare the financial statements in conformity with GAAP, management must make estimates based on assumptions about future economic and market conditions (for example, unemployment, market liquidity, real estate prices, etc.) that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, income and expenses during the reporting period, and the related disclosures. Although these estimates contemplate current conditions and expectations of change in the future, it is reasonably possible that actual conditions may be different than anticipated, which could materially affect results of operations and financial condition.

Management has made significant estimates in several areas, including loans and allowance for loan losses (Note 2, *Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses*), investment securities and other-than-temporary impairment (Note 3, *Investments*), and financial instruments (Note 6, *Fair Value Measurement*). Actual results could differ from those estimates.

For further details of significant accounting policies, see Note 2, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, from the latest Annual Report.

Accounting Standards Updates (ASUs) Issued During the Period and Applicable to the Association
There were no applicable Updates issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) during the period.

ASUs Pending Effective Date
For a detailed description of the ASUs below, see the latest Annual Report.

Potential effects of ASUs issued in previous periods:

- In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13 Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments. This Update, and subsequent clarifying guidance issued, is intended to improve financial reporting by requiring timelier recording of credit losses on financial instruments. It requires an organization to measure all expected credit losses for financial assets held at the reporting date through the life of the financial instrument. Financial institutions and other organizations will use forward-looking information to estimate their credit losses. Additionally, the ASU amends the accounting for credit losses on available-for-sale debt securities and purchased financial assets with credit deterioration. For public companies that are not SEC filers, it will take effect for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2022, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Evaluation of any possible effects the guidance may have on the statements of financial condition and results of operations is in progress.

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

No recently adopted accounting guidance issued by the FASB had a significant effect on the current period reporting.

- In October 2020, the FASB issued ASU 2020-10 Codification Improvements. The amendments represent changes to clarify the Codification, correct unintended application of guidance, or make minor improvements to the Codification that are not expected to have a significant effect on current accounting practice or create a significant administrative cost to most entities. The Update moves or references several disclosure requirements from Section 45 - Other Presentation Matters to Section 50 - Disclosures. It also includes minor changes to other guidance such as Cash Balance Plans, Unusual or Infrequent Items, Transfers and Servicing, Guarantees, Income Taxes, Foreign Currency, Imputation of Interest, Not For Profits and Real Estate Projects. The amendments had no impact on the statements of financial condition and results of operations.

- In January 2020, the FASB issued ASU 2020-01 Investments—Equity Securities (Topic 321), Investments—Equity Method and Joint Ventures (Topic 323), and Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815): Clarifying the Interactions between Topic 321, Topic 323, and Topic 815. The amendments clarify certain interactions between the guidance on accounting for certain equity securities under Topic 321, the guidance on accounting for investments under the equity method in Topic 323, and the guidance in Topic 815. The Update could change how an entity accounts for an equity security under the measurement alternative or a forward contract or purchased option to purchase securities that, upon settlement of the forward contract or exercise of the purchased option, would be accounted for under the equity method of accounting or the fair value option in accordance with Topic 825, Financial Instruments. The amendments are intended to improve current GAAP by reducing diversity in practice and increasing comparability of the accounting for these interactions. For public business entities, the amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Adoption of this guidance had no effect on the statements of financial condition and results of operations.

- In December 2019, the FASB issued ASU 2019-12 Income Taxes (Topic 740): Simplifying the Accounting for Income Taxes. The amendments simplify the accounting for income taxes by removing the following exceptions:
  - Exception to the incremental approach for intraperiod tax allocation when there is a loss from continuing operations and income or a gain from other items (for example, discontinued operations or other comprehensive income),
  - Exception to the requirement to recognize a deferred tax liability for equity method investments when a foreign subsidiary becomes an equity method investment,
  - Exception to the ability not to recognize a deferred tax liability for a foreign subsidiary when a foreign equity method investment becomes a subsidiary, and
  - Exception to the general methodology for calculating income taxes in an interim period when a year-to-date loss exceeds the anticipated loss for the year.

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

  For public business entities, the amendments in this Update are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2020. Adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on the statements of financial condition and results of operations.

Note 2 — Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses

The Association maintains an allowance for loan losses at a level considered adequate by management to provide for probable and estimable losses inherent in the loan portfolio as of the report date. The allowance for loan losses is increased through provisions for loan losses and loan recoveries and is decreased through loan charge-offs and allowance reversals. A review of individual loans in each respective portfolio is performed periodically to determine the appropriateness of risk ratings and to ensure loss exposure to the Association has been identified. See Note 3, *Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses*, from the latest Annual Report for further discussion.

Credit risk arises from the potential inability of an obligor to meet its repayment obligation. The Association manages credit risk associated with lending activities through an assessment of the credit risk profile of an individual obligor. The Association sets its own underwriting standards and lending policies that provide direction to loan officers and are approved by the board of directors.

A summary of loans outstanding at period end follows:

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Real estate mortgage	$ 1,477,548	$ 1,438,603
Production and intermediate-term	302,075	311,889
Processing and marketing	37,580	39,151
Farm-related business	14,550	15,077
Communication	7,025	7,033
Rural residential real estate	60,074	58,183
Total loans	$ 1,898,852	$ 1,869,936

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

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

	March 31, 2021							
	Within AgFirst District		Within Farm Credit System		Outside Farm Credit System		Total	
	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold
Real estate mortgage	$ 13,633	$ 3,416	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 13,633	$ 3,416
Production and intermediate-term	16,142	4,244	252	–	–	–	16,394	4,244
Processing and marketing	9,162	–	–	–	–	–	9,162	–
Communication	7,026	–	–	–	–	–	7,026	–
Total	$ 45,963	$ 7,660	$ 252	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 46,215	$ 7,660

	December 31, 2020							
	Within AgFirst District		Within Farm Credit System		Outside Farm Credit System		Total	
	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold
Real estate mortgage	$ 11,343	$ 3,475	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 11,343	$ 3,475
Production and intermediate-term	15,479	5,279	278	–	–	–	15,757	5,279
Processing and marketing	8,436	–	–	–	–	–	8,436	–
Communication	7,044	–	–	–	–	–	7,044	–
Total	$ 42,302	$ 8,754	$ 278	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 42,580	$ 8,754

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

The following table shows the recorded investment of loans, classified under the FCA Uniform Loan Classification System, as a percentage of the recorded investment of total loans by loan type as of:

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Real estate mortgage:		
Acceptable	95.12%	94.51%
OAEM	2.35	2.97
Substandard/doubtful/loss	2.53	2.52
	100.00%	100.00%
Production and intermediate-term:		
Acceptable	90.58%	89.80%
OAEM	4.94	5.95
Substandard/doubtful/loss	4.48	4.25
	100.00%	100.00%
Processing and marketing:		
Acceptable	57.15%	57.59%
OAEM	12.95	13.94
Substandard/doubtful/loss	29.90	28.47
	100.00%	100.00%

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Farm-related business:		
Acceptable	90.40%	92.61%
OAEM	8.28	5.98
Substandard/doubtful/loss	1.32	1.41
	100.00%	100.00%
Communication:		
Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%
OAEM	–	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–
	100.00%	100.00%
Rural residential real estate:		
Acceptable	96.75%	96.63%
OAEM	1.83	1.97
Substandard/doubtful/loss	1.42	1.40
	100.00%	100.00%
Total loans:		
Acceptable	93.68%	93.02%
OAEM	3.00	3.68
Substandard/doubtful/loss	3.32	3.30
	100.00%	100.00%

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

	March 31, 2021				
	30 Through 89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Not Past Due or Less Than 30 Days Past Due	Total Loans
Real estate mortgage	$ 6,265	$ 5,437	$ 11,702	$ 1,474,101	$ 1,485,803
Production and intermediate-term	2,007	4,784	6,791	297,723	304,514
Processing and marketing	–	331	331	37,329	37,660
Farm-related business	143	142	285	14,314	14,599
Communication	–	–	–	7,025	7,025
Rural residential real estate	218	77	295	60,023	60,318
Total	$ 8,633	$ 10,771	$ 19,404	$ 1,890,515	$ 1,909,919

	December 31, 2020				
	30 Through 89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Not Past Due or Less Than 30 Days Past Due	Total Loans
Real estate mortgage	$ 8,878	$ 4,520	$ 13,398	$ 1,431,280	$ 1,444,678
Production and intermediate-term	2,032	5,761	7,793	306,337	314,130
Processing and marketing	346	–	346	38,877	39,223
Farm-related business	152	27	179	14,986	15,165
Communication	–	–	–	7,033	7,033
Rural residential real estate	750	107	857	57,502	58,359
Total	$ 12,158	$ 10,415	$ 22,573	$ 1,856,015	$ 1,878,588

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

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Nonaccrual loans:		
Real estate mortgage	$ 15,174	$ 15,263
Production and intermediate-term	8,728	10,169
Processing and marketing	331	347
Farm-related business	140	156
Rural residential real estate	457	281
Total	$ 24,830	$ 26,216
Accruing restructured loans:		
Real estate mortgage	$ 3,562	$ 2,727
Production and intermediate-term	1,180	1,159
Processing and marketing	10,084	10,228
Farm-related business	45	48
Rural residential real estate	26	27
Total	$ 14,897	$ 14,189
Accruing loans 90 days or more past due:		
Total	$ –	$ –
Performing impaired loans:		
Real estate mortgage	$ 1,167	$ 923
Production and intermediate-term	80	116
Total	$ 1,247	$ 1,039
Total nonperforming loans	$ 40,974	$ 41,444
Other property owned	811	826
Total nonperforming assets	$ 41,785	$ 42,270
Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans	1.31%	1.40%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of total loans and other property owned	2.20%	2.26%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of capital	9.11%	9.38%

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.

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Impaired nonaccrual loans:		
Current as to principal and interest	$ 11,191	$ 12,375
Past due	13,639	13,841
Total	$ 24,830	$ 26,216
Impaired accrual loans:		
Performing	$ 1,247	$ 1,039
Restructured	14,897	14,189
90 days or more past due	–	–
Total	$ 16,144	$ 15,228
Total impaired loans	$ 40,974	$ 41,444
Additional commitments to lend	$ 837	$ 1,005

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

	March 31, 2021			Three Months Ended March 31, 2021	
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	$ 2,565	$ 2,653	$ 36	$ 2,623	$ 49
Production and intermediate-term	3,483	4,493	1,568	3,561	67
Processing and marketing	–	–	–	–	–
Farm-related business	72	67	27	73	1
Rural residential real estate	86	85	33	88	2
Total	$ 6,206	$ 7,298	$ 1,664	$ 6,345	$ 119
With no related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	$ 17,338	$ 20,181	$ –	$ 17,727	$ 334
Production and intermediate-term	6,505	10,697	–	6,652	125
Processing and marketing	10,415	10,417	–	10,649	200
Farm-related business	113	220	–	116	3
Rural residential real estate	397	507	–	406	7
Total	$ 34,768	$ 42,022	$ –	$ 35,550	$ 669
Total impaired loans:					
Real estate mortgage	$ 19,903	$ 22,834	$ 36	$ 20,350	$ 383
Production and intermediate-term	9,988	15,190	1,568	10,213	192
Processing and marketing	10,415	10,417	–	10,649	200
Farm-related business	185	287	27	189	4
Rural residential real estate	483	592	33	494	9
Total	$ 40,974	$ 49,320	$ 1,664	$ 41,895	$ 788

	December 31, 2020			Year Ended December 31, 2020	
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	$ 2,137	$ 2,246	$ 37	$ 2,031	$ 93
Production and intermediate-term	3,774	4,741	1,418	3,586	164
Processing and marketing	–	–	–	–	–
Farm-related business	74	69	27	71	3
Rural residential real estate	81	82	45	77	4
Total	$ 6,066	$ 7,138	$ 1,527	$ 5,765	$ 264
With no related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	$ 16,776	$ 19,835	$ –	$ 15,944	$ 731
Production and intermediate-term	7,670	11,886	–	7,290	335
Processing and marketing	10,575	10,583	–	10,050	461
Farm-related business	130	233	–	123	6
Rural residential real estate	227	334	–	216	9
Total	$ 35,378	$ 42,871	$ –	$ 33,623	$ 1,542
Total impaired loans:					
Real estate mortgage	$ 18,913	$ 22,081	$ 37	$ 17,975	$ 824
Production and intermediate-term	11,444	16,627	1,418	10,876	499
Processing and marketing	10,575	10,583	–	10,050	461
Farm-related business	204	302	27	194	9
Rural residential real estate	308	416	45	293	13
Total	$ 41,444	$ 50,009	$ 1,527	$ 39,388	$ 1,806

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

	Real Estate Mortgage	Production and Intermediate-term	Agribusiness*	Communication	Rural Residential Real Estate	Total
Activity related to the allowance for credit losses:						
Balance at December 31, 2020	$ 6,664	$ 8,869	$ 444	$ 60	$ 349	$ 16,386
Charge-offs	–	(95)	–	–	–	(95)
Recoveries	12	46	3	–	1	62
Provision for loan losses	(260)	271	25	(3)	(33)	–
Balance at March 31, 2021	$ 6,416	$ 9,091	$ 472	$ 57	$ 317	$ 16,353
Balance at December 31, 2019	$ 6,172	$ 9,189	$ 277	$ 23	$ 373	$ 16,034
Charge-offs	–	–	–	–	(19)	(19)
Recoveries	11	64	–	–	1	76
Provision for loan losses	(120)	11	104	–	5	–
Balance at March 31, 2020	$ 6,063	$ 9,264	$ 381	$ 23	$ 360	$ 16,091
Allowance on loans evaluated for impairment:						
Individually	$ 36	$ 1,568	$ 27	$ –	$ 33	$ 1,664
Collectively	6,380	7,523	445	57	284	14,689
Balance at March 31, 2021	$ 6,416	$ 9,091	$ 472	$ 57	$ 317	$ 16,353
Individually	$ 37	$ 1,418	$ 27	$ –	$ 45	$ 1,527
Collectively	6,627	7,451	417	60	304	14,859
Balance at December 31, 2020	$ 6,664	$ 8,869	$ 444	$ 60	$ 349	$ 16,386
Recorded investment in loans evaluated for impairment:						
Individually	$ 19,903	$ 9,988	$ 10,600	$ –	$ 483	$ 40,974
Collectively	1,465,900	294,526	41,659	7,025	59,835	1,868,945
Balance at March 31, 2021	$ 1,485,803	$ 304,514	$ 52,259	$ 7,025	$ 60,318	$ 1,909,919
Individually	$ 18,913	$ 11,444	$ 10,779	$ –	$ 308	$ 41,444
Collectively	1,425,765	302,686	43,609	7,033	58,051	1,837,144
Balance at December 31, 2020	$ 1,444,678	$ 314,130	$ 54,388	$ 7,033	$ 58,359	$ 1,878,588

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

A restructuring of a debt constitutes a troubled debt restructuring (TDR) if the creditor for economic or legal reasons related to the debtor's financial difficulties grants a concession to the debtor that it would not otherwise consider. The following tables present additional information about pre-modification and post-modification outstanding recorded investment and the effects of the modifications that occurred during the periods presented.

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2021				
Outstanding Recorded Investment	**Interest Concessions**	**Principal Concessions**	**Other Concessions**	**Total**	**Charge-offs**
Pre-modification:					
Real estate mortgage	$ –	$ 1,113	$ –	$ 1,113	
Production and intermediate-term	–	127	–	127	
Processing and marketing	–	11,200	–	11,200	
Total	$ –	$ 12,440	$ –	$ 12,440	
Post-modification:					
Real estate mortgage	$ –	$ 1,124	$ –	$ 1,124	$ –
Production and intermediate-term	–	127	–	127	–
Processing and marketing	–	11,200	–	11,200	–
Total	$ –	$ 12,451	$ –	$ 12,451	$ –

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2020				
Outstanding Recorded Investment	**Interest Concessions**	**Principal Concessions**	**Other Concessions**	**Total**	**Charge-offs**
Pre-modification:					
Processing and marketing	$ –	$ 11,200	$ –	$ 11,200	
Total	$ –	$ 11,200	$ –	$ 11,200	
Post-modification:					
Processing and marketing	$ –	$ 11,200	$ –	$ 11,200	$ –
Total	$ –	$ 11,200	$ –	$ 11,200	$ –

Interest concessions may include interest forgiveness and interest deferment. Principal concessions may include principal forgiveness, principal deferment, and maturity extension. Other concessions may include additional compensation received which might be in the form of cash or other assets.

There were 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.

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

	Total TDRs		Nonaccrual TDRs	
	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Real estate mortgage	$ 7,155	$ 6,260	$ 3,593	$ 3,533
Production and intermediate-term	4,909	5,517	3,729	4,358
Processing and marketing	10,415	10,574	331	346
Farm-related business	45	48	–	–
Rural residential real estate	26	27	–	–
Total loans	$ 22,550	$ 22,426	$ 7,653	$ 8,237
Additional commitments to lend	$ 835	$ 1,003		

Note 3 — Investments

Equity Investments in Other Farm Credit System Institutions

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

Associations are required to maintain ownership in AgFirst (AgFirst or the Bank) in the form of Class B or Class C stock as determined by the Bank. The Bank may require additional capital contributions to maintain its capital requirements. The Association owned 6.35 percent of the issued stock of the Bank as of March 31, 2021 net of any reciprocal investment. As of that date, the Bank's assets totaled $36.0 billion and shareholders' equity totaled $2.5 billion. The Bank's earnings were $124 million for the first three months of 2021. In addition, the Association held $854 in investments related to other Farm Credit institutions.

Note 4 — Debt

Notes Payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank

The Association's indebtedness to the Bank represents borrowings by the Association to fund its earning assets. This indebtedness is collateralized by a pledge of substantially all of the Association's assets. The contractual terms of the revolving line of credit are contained in the General Financing Agreement (GFA). The GFA also defines Association performance criteria for borrowing from the Bank, which includes borrowing base margin, earnings and capital covenants, among others. On January 15, 2021, the Bank approved a waiver of the Association's events of default under the GFA.

Note 5 — Members' Equity

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (AOCI)

	Changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income by Component *(a)*	
	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2021	2020
Employee Benefit Plans:		
Balance at beginning of period	$ (40)	$ (36)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	–	–
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	–	1
Net current period other comprehensive income	–	1
Balance at end of period	$ (40)	$ (35)

	Three Months Ended March 31,		
	2021	2020	Income Statement Line Item
Defined Benefit Pension Plans:			
Periodic pension costs	$ –	$ (1)	See Note 7.
Net amounts reclassified	$ –	$ (1)	

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

Note 6 — Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is defined as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

Accounting guidance establishes a hierarchy for disclosure of fair value measurements to maximize the use of observable inputs, that is, inputs that reflect the assumptions market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability based on market data obtained from sources independent of the reporting entity. The hierarchy is based upon the transparency of inputs to the valuation of an asset or liability as of the measurement date. A financial instrument's categorization within the hierarchy tiers is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

The classifications within the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

Level 1 inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 inputs include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets; quoted prices in markets that are not active; and inputs that are observable, or can be corroborated, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3 inputs are unobservable and supported by little or no market activity. Valuation is determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques, and could include significant management judgment or estimation. Level 3 assets and liabilities also could include instruments whose price has been adjusted based on dealer quoted pricing that is different than the third-party valuation or internal model pricing.

For a complete discussion of the inputs and other assumptions considered in assigning various assets and liabilities to the fair value hierarchy levels, see the latest Annual Report to Shareholders.

There were no Level 3 assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis for the periods presented. The Association had no transfers of assets or liabilities into or out of Level 1 or Level 2 during the periods presented.

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

	March 31, 2021				
	Total Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value
Recurring Measurements					
Assets:					
Assets held in trust funds	$ 1,514	$ 1,514	$ –	$ –	$ 1,514
Recurring Assets	$ 1,514	$ 1,514	$ –	$ –	$ 1,514
Liabilities:					
Recurring Liabilities	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –
Nonrecurring Measurements					
Assets:					
Impaired loans	$ 4,542	$ –	$ –	$ 4,542	$ 4,542
Other property owned	811	–	–	839	839
Nonrecurring Assets	$ 5,353	$ –	$ –	$ 5,381	$ 5,381
Other Financial Instruments					
Assets:					
Cash	$ 262	$ 262	$ –	$ –	$ 262
Loans	1,878,713	–	–	1,869,314	1,869,314
Other Financial Assets	$ 1,878,975	$ 262	$ –	$ 1,869,314	$ 1,869,576
Liabilities:					
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	$ 1,419,359	$ –	$ –	$ 1,416,583	$ 1,416,583
Other Financial Liabilities	$ 1,419,359	$ –	$ –	$ 1,416,583	$ 1,416,583

	December 31, 2020									
		Total Carrying Amount		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total Fair Value
Recurring Measurements										
Assets:										
Assets held in trust funds	$	1,766	$	1,766	$	–	$	–	$	1,766
Recurring Assets	$	1,766	$	1,766	$	–	$	–	$	1,766
Liabilities:										
Recurring Liabilities	$	–	$	–	$	–	$	–	$	–
Nonrecurring Measurements										
Assets:										
Impaired loans	$	4,539	$	–	$	–	$	4,539	$	4,539
Other property owned		826		–		–		911		911
Nonrecurring Assets	$	5,365	$	–	$	–	$	5,450	$	5,450
Other Financial Instruments										
Assets:										
Cash	$	131	$	131	$	–	$	–	$	131
Loans		1,851,655		–		–		1,873,227		1,873,227
Other Financial Assets	$	1,851,786	$	131	$	–	$	1,873,227	$	1,873,358
Liabilities:										
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	$	1,418,871	$	–	$	–	$	1,439,084	$	1,439,084
Other Financial Liabilities	$	1,418,871	$	–	$	–	$	1,439,084	$	1,439,084

Uncertainty in Measurements of Fair Value

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

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

Inputs to Valuation Techniques

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

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

Quantitative Information about Recurring and Nonrecurring Level 3 Fair Value Measurements

		Fair Value	Valuation Technique(s)	Unobservable Input	Range
Impaired loans and other property owned	$	5,381	Appraisal	Income and expense	*
				Comparable sales	*
				Replacement cost	*
				Comparability adjustments	*

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

Information about Other Financial Instrument Fair Value Measurements

	Valuation Technique(s)	Input
Cash	Carrying value	Par/principal and appropriate interest yield
Loans	Discounted cash flow	Prepayment forecasts Probability of default Loss severity
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	Discounted cash flow	Prepayment forecasts Probability of default Loss severity

Note 7 — Employee Benefit Plans

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

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2021	2020
Pension	$ 826	$ 663
401(k)	457	389
Other postretirement benefits	112	126
Total	$ 1,395	$ 1,178

Expenses in the above table are computed using allocated estimates of funding for multi-employer plans in which the Association participates. These amounts may change when a total funding amount and allocation is determined by the respective Plan's Sponsor Committee. Also, market conditions could impact discount rates and return on plan assets which could change contributions necessary before the next plan measurement date of December 31, 2021.

Further details regarding employee benefit plans are contained in the 2020 Annual Report to Shareholders.

Note 8 — Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

From time to time, legal actions are pending against the Association in which claims for money damages are asserted. On at least a quarterly basis, the Association assesses its liabilities and contingencies in connection with outstanding legal proceedings utilizing the latest information available. While the outcome of legal proceedings is inherently uncertain, on the basis of information presently available, management, after consultation with legal counsel, is of the opinion that the ultimate liability, if any, from these actions, would not be material in relation to the financial position of the Association. Because it is remote that the Association will incur a loss or the loss is not estimable, no liability has been recorded for any claims that may be pending.

Note 9 — Subsequent Events

The Association evaluated subsequent events and determined there were none requiring disclosure through May 7, 2021, which was the date the financial statements were issued.