SOUTHERN AGCREDIT

Financial Solutions for Agriculture

Stockholders' Quarterly Financial Report

For the Quarter Ended March 31, 2017

REPORT OF MANAGEMENT

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

Joe H. Hayman
President/Chief Executive Officer
May 9, 2017

Kevin Rhodes
Chairman, Board of Directors
May 9, 2017

Phillip D. Morgan, CPA, CGMA, CITP, CISA
Vice President/Chief Financial Officer
May 9, 2017

SOUTHERN AGCREDIT, ACA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The following commentary reviews the financial performance of the Southern AgCredit, ACA (Agricultural Credit Association), referred to as the association, for the quarter ended March 31, 2017. These comments should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements and the December 31, 2016 Annual Report to Stockholders.

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

The consolidated financial statements comprise the operations of the ACA and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. The consolidated financial statements were prepared under the oversight of the association's audit committee.

Significant Events:

In December 2016, the association's board of directors declared a patronage in the amount of $16,329,844 to stockholders, including $8,883,457 to be paid in cash, and $7,446,387 in the form of non-qualified allocated equity on behalf of the individual stockholders and retained by the association. Nonqualified allocated equities are not taxable to the stockholder. The cash patronage was disbursed to the association stockholders in February 2017. The 2016 cash patronage represents a record return of earnings to the stockholders of the association.

The association continues to provide its members with quality financial services. The board of directors and management remain committed to maintaining the financial integrity of the association while offering competitive loan products that meet the financial needs of agricultural producers.

Loan Portfolio:

Total loans outstanding at March 31, 2017, including nonaccrual loans and sales contracts, were $974,106,084 compared to $969,582,924 at December 31, 2016, reflecting an increase of .5 percent. Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans outstanding were 0.3 percent at March 31, 2017, compared to 0.3 percent at December 31, 2016.

The association recorded no recoveries or charge-offs for the quarter ended March 31, 2017, and no recoveries and $21,914 in charge-offs for the same period in 2016. The association's allowance for loan losses was 0.1 percent of total loans outstanding as of March 31, 2017, and December 31, 2016.

Agribusiness Loan Program

The Association utilizes the Mississippi Development Authority's Agribusiness Enterprise Loan Program (ABE) to lower the cost of financing for its borrowers. The ABE loan program is designed to provide a percentage of low-cost state financing that is combined with private financial lending institutions' loan proceeds to encourage loans to the agribusiness industry in the state.

The Association guarantees payment of the borrower's ABE loan to the Mississippi Development Authority (MDA) and, therefore, the amount of ABE loans outstanding and due to MDA is included in "Loans" on the consolidated balance sheet with an offsetting liability at "Guaranteed obligations to government entities." ABE loans totaled $14,634,729 and $13,391,041 as of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively.

Risk Exposure:

High-risk assets include nonaccrual loans, loans that are past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest, formally restructured loans and other property owned. The following table illustrates the association's components and trends of high-risk assets.

	March 31, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	Amount	**%**	Amount	%
Nonaccrual	**$ 2,389,660**	**27.2%**	$ 2,497,465	19.6%
Formally restructured	**301,900**	**3.4%**	303,223	2.4%
Other property owned, net	**6,112,848**	**69.4%**	9,938,321	78.0%
Total	**$ 8,804,408**	**100.0%**	$ 12,739,009	100.0%

The balance of nonaccrual volume as of March 31, 2017 is primarily related to loans to one borrower with a balance of $1,003,339. The loans are secured by real estate and were moved to nonaccrual in the second quarter of 2016. No specific allowance reserve was required.

The balance of other property owned as of March 31, 2017 is primarily related to the foreclosure of a large complex of loans to a group of borrowers originated in 2006, and recognized as nonperforming in the first quarter of 2008. Upon completion of the foreclosure, the association recognized an increase in other property owned related to the value of the acquired collateral from these loans of $11,145,692, and $8,563,039, as received in years 2010 and 2011, respectively. Subsequent decreases in value include property liquidations and market value adjustments.

The decrease in acquired property as of the three months ended March 31, 2017 is due to the sale of real estate which was acquired in the second quarter of 2016.

Investments:

During the first quarter of 2010, the association exchanged $35,192,440 of mortgage loans that previously were covered under a long-term standby commitment to purchase agreement with Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (Farmer Mac) for a Farmer Mac guaranteed agricultural mortgage-backed security. No gain or loss was recognized in the financial statements upon completion of the exchange transaction. The association continues to service the loans included in this transaction. These investments in guaranteed securities, with a remaining balance of $7,178,733, are included in this report's Consolidated Balance Sheet as investments – held-to-maturity.

Results of Operations:

The association had net income of $4,446,055 for the three months ended March 31, 2017, as compared to net income of $4,064,626 for the same period in 2016, reflecting an increase of 9.4. Net interest income was $6,280,003 for the three months ended March 31, 2017, compared to $5,792,829 for the same period in 2016.

	Three months ended:			
	March 31, 2017		March 31, 2016	
	Average Balance	**Interest**	Average Balance	Interest
Loans	**$ 965,943,704**	**$ 10,552,967**	$ 882,307,616	$ 9,291,134
Investments	**9,657,934**	**102,495**	11,431,960	115,379
Total interest-earning assets	**975,601,638**	**10,655,462**	893,739,576	9,406,513
Interest-bearing liabilities	**843,430,428**	**4,375,459**	770,896,577	3,613,684
Impact of capital	**$ 132,171,210**		$ 122,842,999	
Net interest income		**$ 6,280,003**		$ 5,792,829

	2017 Average Yield	2016 Average Yield
Yield on loans	**4.43%**	4.24%
Yield on investments	**4.30%**	4.06%
Total yield on interest-earning assets	**4.43%**	4.23%
Cost of interest-bearing liabilities	**2.10%**	1.89%
Interest rate spread	**2.33%**	2.35%
Net interest income as a percentage of average earning assets	**2.61%**	2.61%

	Three months ended: March 31, 2017 vs. March 31, 2016 Increase (decrease) due to		
	Volume	Rate	Total
Interest income - loans	$ 873,429	$ 388,404	$ 1,261,833
Interest income - investments	(17,756)	4,872	(12,884)
Total interest income	855,673	393,276	1,248,949
Interest expense	337,205	424,570	761,775
Net interest income	$ 518,468	$ (31,294)	$ 487,174

Interest income for the three months ended March 31, 2017, increased by $1,248,949, or 13.3 percent, from the same period of 2016, primarily due to increase in earning assets and a marginal increase in loan yield. Interest expense for the three months ended March 31, 2017, increased by $761,775 or 21.1 percent, from the same period of 2016 due to an increase in interest-bearing liabilities, with a relative increase in rates on interest-bearing liabilities. Average loan volume for the first quarter of 2017 was $965,943,704, compared to $882,307,616 in the first quarter of 2016. The average net interest rate spread on the loan portfolio for the first quarter of 2017 was 2.33 percent, compared to 2.35 percent in the first quarter of 2016.

The association's return on average assets for the three months ended March 31, 2017, was 1.77 percent compared to 1.75 percent for the same period in 2016. The association's return on average equity for the three months ended March 31, 2017, was 12.33 percent, compared to 11.85 percent for the same period in 2016.

Liquidity and Funding Sources:

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

	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Note payable to the bank	$ 852,160,508	$ 845,207,678
Accrued interest on note payable	1,534,729	1,463,902
Total	$ 853,695,237	$ 846,671,580

The association operates under a general financing agreement (GFA) with the bank. The current GFA is effective through September 30, 2018. The primary source of liquidity and funding for the association is a direct loan from the bank. The outstanding balance of $852,160,508 as of March 31, 2017, is recorded as a liability on the association's balance sheet. The note carried a weighted average interest rate of 2.07 percent at March 31, 2017. The indebtedness is collateralized by a pledge of substantially all of the association's assets to the bank and is governed by the general financing agreement. The increase in note payable to the bank and related accrued interest payable since December 31, 2016, is due to the association's loan growth. The association's own funds, which represent the amount of the association's loan portfolio funded by the association's equity, were $111,363,093 at March 31, 2017. The maximum amount the association may borrow from the bank as of March 31, 2017, was $966,210,927 as defined by the general financing agreement. The indebtedness continues in effect until the expiration date of the general financing agreement, which is September 30, 2018, unless sooner terminated by the bank upon the occurrence of an event of default, or by the association, in the event of a breach of this agreement by the bank, upon giving the bank 30 calendar days' prior written notice, or in all other circumstances, upon giving the bank 120 days' prior written notice.

Capital Resources:

The association's capital position increased by $4,484,491 at March 31, 2017, compared to December 31, 2016. The association's debt as a percentage of members' equity was 5.91:1 as of March 31, 2017, compared to 6.12:1 as of December 31, 2016. Farm Credit Administration regulations require us to maintain minimums for various regulatory capital ratios. New regulations became effective January 1, 2017, which replaced the previously required core surplus and total surplus ratios with common equity tier 1, tier 1 capital, and total capital risk-based capital ratios. The new regulations also added tier 1 leverage and unallocated retained earnings and equivalents (UREE) ratios. The permanent capital ratio continues to remain in effect, with some modifications to align with the new regulations.

Significant Recent Accounting Pronouncements:

In August 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued guidance entitled "Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments." The guidance addresses specific cash flow issues with the objective of reducing the diversity in the classification of these cash flows. Included in the cash flow issues are debt prepayment or debt extinguishment costs and settlement of zero-coupon debt instruments or other debt instruments with coupon interest rates that are insignificant in relation to the effective interest rate of the borrowing. This guidance becomes effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to impact the Bank's financial condition or its results of operations but could change the classification of certain items in the statement of cash flows.

In June 2016, the FASB issued guidance entitled "Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments." The guidance replaces the current incurred loss impairment methodology with a methodology that reflects expected credit losses and requires consideration of a broader range of reasonable and supportable information to inform credit loss estimates. Credit losses relating to available-for-sale securities would also be recorded through an allowance for credit losses. For public business entities that are not U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission filers this guidance becomes effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2020, with early application permitted. The Association is currently evaluating the impact of adoption on its financial condition and results of operations.

In February 2016, the FASB issued guidance entitled "Leases." The guidance requires the recognition by lessees of lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet for the rights and obligations created by those leases. Leases with lease terms of more than 12 months are impacted by this guidance. This guidance becomes effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018, with early application permitted. The Association is currently evaluating the impact of adoption on its financial condition and results of operations.

In January 2016, the FASB issued guidance entitled "Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Liabilities." This guidance becomes effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to impact the Association's financial condition or its results of operations.

In May 2014, the FASB issued guidance entitled, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers." The guidance governs revenue recognition from contracts with customers and requires an entity to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Financial instruments and other contractual rights within the scope of other guidance issued by the FASB are excluded from the scope of this new revenue recognition guidance. In this regard, a majority of our contracts would be excluded from the scope of this new guidance. In August 2015, the FASB issued an update that defers this guidance by one year, which results in the new revenue standard becoming effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017. The Association is in the process of reviewing contracts to determine the effect, if any, on their financial condition or results of operations.

Regulatory Matters:

On March 10, 2016, the Farm Credit Administration approved a final rule to modify the regulatory capital requirements for System banks and associations. The stated objectives of the proposed rule are as follows:

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

The final rule is effective on January 1, 2017. The association is in compliance with the required minimum capital standards as of March 31, 2017.

Relationship With the Farm Credit Bank of Texas:

The association's financial condition may be impacted by factors that affect the bank. The financial condition and results of operations of the bank may materially affect the stockholder's investment in the association. The Management's Discussion and Analysis and Notes to Financial Statements contained in the 2016 Annual Report of Southern AgCredit, ACA more fully describe the association's relationship with the bank.

The Texas Farm Credit District's (district) annual and quarterly stockholder reports, as well as those of the bank, are available free of charge, upon request. These reports can be obtained by writing to Farm Credit Bank of Texas, The Ag Agency, P.O. Box 202590, Austin, Texas 78720, or by calling (512) 483-9204. Copies of the district's quarterly and annual stockholder reports also can be requested by e-mail at *fcb@farmcreditbank.com*. The annual and quarterly stockholder reports for the bank and the district are also available on its website at *www.farmcreditbank.com.*

The association's quarterly stockholder reports are also available free of charge, upon request. These reports can be obtained by writing to Southern AgCredit, ACA, 402 West Parkway Place, Ridgeland, MS 39157 or calling 601-499-2820. The annual and quarterly stockholder reports for the association are also available on its website at *www.southernagcredit.com.* Copies of the association's quarterly stockholder reports can also be requested by e-mailing *dlsouthernagcreditadmin@farmcreditbank.com.*

SOUTHERN AGCREDIT, ACA

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

	March 31, 2017 (unaudited)	December 31, 2016
ASSETS		
Cash	$ 12,066	$ 36,051
Investments	7,178,733	10,290,580
Loans	974,106,084	969,582,924
Less: allowance for loan losses	785,908	752,957
Net loans	973,320,176	968,829,967
Accrued interest receivable		
Loans	7,636,314	7,567,006
Investments	61,371	157,061
Investment in and receivable from the Farm Credit Bank of Texas:		
Capital stock	16,028,085	16,028,085
Other	1,547,001	2,326,702
Other property owned, net	6,112,848	9,938,321
Premises and equipment, net	5,374,458	5,288,105
Other assets	5,054,014	822,241
Total assets	$ 1,022,325,067	$ 1,021,284,119
LIABILITIES		
Note payable to the Farm Credit Bank of Texas	$ 852,160,508	$ 845,207,678
Guaranteed obligations to government entities	14,634,729	13,391,041
Advance conditional payments	67,391	101,229
Accrued interest payable	1,534,170	1,463,902
Drafts outstanding	1,171,296	1,190,827
Dividends payable	-	8,883,457
Other liabilities	4,883,963	7,657,466
Total liabilities	874,452,057	877,895,600
MEMBERS' EQUITY		
Capital stock and participation certificates	4,157,655	4,107,855
Additional paid-in capital	10,238,891	10,238,891
Unallocated retained earnings	133,627,970	129,181,915
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(151,506)	(140,142)
Total members' equity	147,873,010	143,388,519
Total liabilities and members' equity	$ 1,022,325,067	$ 1,021,284,119

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

SOUTHERN AGCREDIT, ACA

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(unaudited)

	Quarter & Year Ended March 31, 2017	2016
INTEREST INCOME		
Loans	**$ 10,552,967**	$ 9,291,134
Investments	**102,495**	115,379
Total interest income	**10,655,462**	9,406,513
INTEREST EXPENSE		
Note payable to the Farm Credit Bank of Texas	**4,374,553**	3,612,710
Advance conditional payments	**906**	974
Total interest expense	**4,375,459**	3,613,684
Net interest income	**6,280,003**	5,792,829
PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES	**61,475**	43,945
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	**6,218,528**	5,748,884
NONINTEREST INCOME		
Income from the Farm Credit Bank of Texas:		
Patronage income	**793,791**	716,305
Loan fees	**50,834**	66,029
Financially related services income	**178**	2,521
Gain (loss) on other property owned, net	**83,371**	(41,765)
Other noninterest income	**70,522**	53,867
Total noninterest income	**998,696**	796,957
NONINTEREST EXPENSES		
Salaries and employee benefits	**1,373,800**	1,299,663
Occupancy and equipment	**173,867**	149,810
Insurance Fund premiums	**269,852**	263,368
Other noninterest expense	**953,650**	768,374
Total noninterest expenses	**2,771,169**	2,481,215
Income before income taxes	**4,446,055**	4,064,626
NET INCOME	**4,446,055**	4,064,626
Other comprehensive income:		
Change in postretirement benefit plans	**(11,364)**	(11,364)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	**(11,364)**	(11,364)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**$ 4,434,691**	$ 4,053,262

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

SOUTHERN AGCREDIT, ACA

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN MEMBERS' EQUITY
(unaudited)

	Capital Stock/ Participation Certificates	Additional Paid-in-Capital	Retained Earnings Unallocated	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Members' Equity
Balance at December 31, 2015	$ 3,812,005	$ 10,238,891	$ 121,927,664	$ (137,721)	$ 135,840,839
Comprehensive income	-	-	4,064,626	(11,364)	4,053,262
Capital stock/participation certificates and allocated retained earnings issued	186,885	-	-	-	186,885
Capital stock/participation certificates and allocated retained earnings retired	(123,620)	-	-	-	(123,620)
Balance at March 31, 2016	$ 3,875,270	$ 10,238,891	$ 125,992,290	$ (149,085)	$ 139,957,366
Balance at December 31, 2016	$ 4,107,855	$ 10,238,891	$ 129,181,915	$ (140,142)	$ 143,388,519
Comprehensive income	-	-	4,446,055	(11,364)	4,434,691
Capital stock/participation certificates and allocated retained earnings issued	169,480	-	-	-	169,480
Capital stock/participation certificates and allocated retained earnings retired	(119,680)	-	-	-	(119,680)
Balance at March 31, 2017	**$ 4,157,655**	**$ 10,238,891**	**$ 133,627,970**	**$ (151,506)**	**$ 147,873,010**

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

NOTE 1 — ORGANIZATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

The Southern AgCredit, ACA (Agricultural Credit Association), referred to as the association, is a member-owned cooperative that provides credit and credit-related services to or for the benefit of eligible borrowers/stockholders for qualified agricultural purposes. The association serves the counties of Adams, Amite, Carroll, Claiborne, Clarke, Copiah, Covington, Forrest, Franklin, George, Greene, Grenada, Hancock, Harrison, Hinds, Holmes, Humphreys, Issaquena, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Jefferson Davis, Jones, Kemper, Lamar, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Leake, Leflore, Lincoln, Madison, Marion, Montgomery, Neshoba, Newton, Pearl River, Perry, Pike, Rankin, Scott, Sharkey, Simpson, Smith, Stone, Walthall, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Wilkinson and Yazoo in the state of Mississippi, as well as the parishes of Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Claiborne, DeSoto, Jackson, Lincoln, Ouachita (west of Ouachita River), Red River, Union and Webster in the state of Louisiana. The association is a lending institution of the Farm Credit System (the System), which was established by Acts of Congress to meet the needs of American agriculture.

The accompanying unaudited financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. (GAAP) for interim financial information. Accordingly, they do not include all of the disclosures required by GAAP for annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016, as contained in the 2016 Annual Report to Stockholders.

In the opinion of management, the accompanying consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of the interim financial condition and results of operations and conform with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), except for the inclusion of a statement of cash flows. GAAP require a business enterprise that provides a set of financial statements reporting both financial position and results of operations to also provide a statement of cash flows for each period for which results of operations are provided. In regulations issued by FCA, associations have the option to exclude statements of cash flows in interim financial statements. Therefore, the association has elected not to include a statement of cash flows in these consolidated financial statements. These interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016, as contained in the 2016 Annual Report to Stockholders. The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The results of operations for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year ending December 31, 2017. Descriptions of the significant accounting policies are included in the 2016 Annual Report to Stockholders. In the opinion of management, these policies and the presentation of the interim financial condition and results of operations conform with GAAP and prevailing practices within the banking industry.

In August 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued guidance entitled "Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments." The guidance addresses specific cash flow issues with the objective of reducing the diversity in the classification of these cash flows. Included in the cash flow issues are debt prepayment or debt extinguishment costs and settlement of zero-coupon debt instruments or other debt instruments with coupon interest rates that are insignificant in relation to the effective interest rate of the borrowing. This guidance becomes effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to impact the association or the Bank's financial condition or their results of operations but could change the classification of certain items in the statement of cash flows.

In June 2016, FASB issued guidance entitled "Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments." The guidance replaces the current incurred loss impairment methodology with a methodology that reflects expected credit losses and requires consideration of a broader range of reasonable and supportable information to inform credit loss estimates. Credit losses relating to available-for-sale securities would also be recorded through an allowance for credit losses. For public business entities that are not U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission filers this guidance becomes effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2020, with early application permitted. The Association is currently evaluating the impact of adoption on its financial condition and results of operations.

In February 2016, the FASB issued guidance entitled "Leases." The guidance requires the recognition by lessees of lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet for the rights and obligations created by those leases. Leases with lease terms of more than 12 months are impacted by this guidance. This guidance becomes effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018, with early application permitted. The Association is currently evaluating the impact of adoption on its financial condition and results of operations.

In January 2016, the FASB issued guidance entitled "Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Liabilities." This guidance affects, among other things, the presentation and disclosure requirements for financial instruments. For public entities, the guidance eliminates the requirement to disclose the methods and significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value of financial instruments carried at amortized cost. This guidance becomes effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to impact the Association's financial condition or its results of operations.

In May 2014, the FASB issued guidance entitled, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers." The guidance governs revenue recognition from contracts with customers and requires an entity to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Financial instruments and other contractual rights within the scope of other guidance issued by the FASB are excluded from the scope of this new revenue recognition guidance. In this regard, a majority of our contracts would be excluded from the scope of this new guidance. In August 2015, the FASB issued an update that defers this guidance by one year, which results in the new revenue standard becoming effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017. The Association is in the process of reviewing contracts to determine the effect, if any, on their financial condition or results of operations.

The consolidated financial statements comprise the operations of the ACA and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires the use of management's estimates. The results for the quarter ended March 31, 2017, are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the year ended December 31, 2017. Certain amounts in the prior period's financial statements have been reclassified to conform to current financial statement presentation.

NOTE 2 — INVESTMENTS:

Effective in the first quarter of 2010, $35,192,440 of agricultural mortgage loans previously covered under a long-term standby commitment to purchase agreement with the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (Farmer Mac) were securitized. No gain or loss was recognized in the financial statements upon completion of the securitization. Terms of the agreement call for a guarantee fee of 20-50 basis points to be paid to Farmer Mac, and for the association to receive a 30-basis-point fee for servicing the underlying loans.

The following is a summary of Farmer Mac agricultural mortgage-backed securities:

	March 31, 2017				
	Amortized Cost	**Gross Unrealized Gains**	**Gross Unrealized Losses**	**Fair Value**	**Weighted Average Yield**
Agricultural mortgage-backed securities	**$7,178,733**	**$ -**	**$120,914**	**$7,057,819**	**4.10 %**

	December 31, 2016				
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Weighted Average Yield
Agricultural mortgage-backed securities	$ 10,290,580	$ -	$ 129,945	$10,160,635	4.12 %

NOTE 3 — LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES:

A summary of loans follows:

Loan Type	**March 31, 2017 Amount**	December 31, 2016 Amount
Production agriculture:		
Real estate mortgage	**$ 860,316,106**	$ 849,553,534
Production and intermediate term	**62,618,390**	66,893,453
Agribusiness:		
Loans to cooperatives	**4,096,294**	3,175,763
Processing and marketing	**25,858,270**	26,543,441
Farm-related business	**932,743**	970,000
Communication	**4,474,037**	4,526,909
Energy	**13,085,197**	13,125,356
Water and waste water	**-**	166,891
Rural residential real estate	**2,725,047**	4,627,577
Total	**$ 974,106,084**	$ 969,582,924

The association purchases or sells participation interests with other parties in order to diversify risk, manage loan volume and comply with Farm Credit Administration regulations. The following table presents information regarding the balances of participations purchased and sold at March 31, 2017:

	Other Farm Credit Institutions		Non-Farm Credit Institutions		Total	
	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold
Real estate mortgage	$ 4,513,777	$ 32,894,630	$ 395,533	$ -	$ 4,909,311	$ 32,894,630
Production and intermediate term	5,303,803	12,722,346	77,510	-	5,381,313	12,722,346
Agribusiness	30,220,251	-	-	-	30,220,251	-
Communication	4,474,037	-	-	-	4,474,037	-
Energy	13,085,197	-	-	-	13,085,197	-
Total	$ 57,597,066	$ 45,616,976	$ 473,043	$ -	$ 58,070,108	$ 45,616,976

The Association also utilizes the Mississippi Development Authority's Agribusiness Enterprise Loan Program (ABE), which is designed to provide a percentage of low-cost state financing combined with private financial lending institutions' loan proceeds to encourage loans to the agribusiness industry in the state. ABE loans totaled $14,634,729 and $13,391,041 as of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively.

The association is authorized under the Farm Credit Act to accept "advance conditional payments" (ACPs) from borrowers. To the extent the borrower's access to such ACPs is restricted and the legal right of setoff exists, the ACPs are netted against the borrower's related loan balance. Unrestricted advance conditional payments are included in other liabilities. ACPs are not insured, and interest is generally paid by the association on such balances. Balances of ACPs were $67,391 and $101,229 at March 31, 2017, and December 31, 2016, respectively.

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

	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Nonaccrual loans:		
Real estate mortgage	**$ 2,363,657**	$ 2,497,465
Production and intermediate term	**26,003**	-
Total nonaccrual loans	**2,389,660**	2,497,465
Accruing restructured loans:		
Real estate mortgage	**222,399**	224,064
Production and intermediate term	**79,501**	79,159
Total accruing restructured loans	**301,900**	303,223
Total nonperforming loans	**2,691,560**	2,800,688
Other property owned	**6,112,848**	9,938,321
Total nonperforming assets	**$ 8,804,408**	$ 12,739,009

One credit quality indicator utilized by the association is the Farm Credit Administration Uniform Loan Classification System that categorizes loans into five categories. The categories are defined as follows:

- Acceptable – assets are expected to be fully collectible and represent the highest quality;
- Other assets especially mentioned (OAEM) – assets are currently collectible but exhibit some potential weakness;
- Substandard – assets exhibit some serious weakness in repayment capacity, equity and/or collateral pledged on the loan;
- Doubtful – assets exhibit similar weaknesses to substandard assets; however, doubtful assets have additional weaknesses in existing factors, conditions and values that make collection in full highly questionable; and
- Loss – assets are considered uncollectible.

The following table shows loans and related accrued interest as a percentage of total loans and related accrued interest receivable by loan type as of:

	March 31, 2017		December 31, 2016	
Real estate mortgage				
Acceptable	**98.67**	%	98.70	%
OAEM	**0.92**		0.88	
Substandard/doubtful	**0.41**		0.42	
	100.00		100.00	
Production and intermediate term				
Acceptable	**97.54**		97.48	
OAEM	**2.29**		2.40	
Substandard/doubtful	**0.17**		0.12	
	100.00		100.00	
Loans to cooperatives				
Acceptable	**100.00**		100.00	
OAEM	**-**		-	
Substandard/doubtful	-		-	
	100.00		100.00	
Processing and marketing				
Acceptable	**100.00**		100.00	
OAEM	**-**		-	
Substandard/doubtful	-		-	
	100.00		100.00	
Farm-related business				
Acceptable	**97.40**		96.64	
OAEM	**2.60**		3.36	
Substandard/doubtful	-		-	
	100.00		100.00	
Communication				
Acceptable	**100.00**		100.00	
OAEM	**-**		-	
Substandard/doubtful	-		-	
	100.00		100.00	
Energy				
Acceptable	**100.00**		100.00	
OAEM	**-**		-	
Substandard/doubtful	**-**		-	
	100.00		100.00	
Water/waste water				
Acceptable	**100.00**		100.00	
OAEM	**-**		-	
Substandard/doubtful	-		-	
	100.00		100.00	
Rural residential real estate				
Acceptable	**100.00**		100.00	
OAEM	**-**		-	
Substandard/doubtful	**-**		-	
	100.00		100.00	
Total loans				
Acceptable	**98.67**		98.68	
OAEM	**0.96**		0.94	
Substandard/doubtful	**0.37**		0.38	
	100.00	%	100.00	%

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

March 31, 2017	**30-89 Days Past Due**	**90 Days or More Past Due**	**Total Past Due**	**Not Past Due or Less Than 30 Days Past Due**	**Total Loans**
Real estate mortgage	**$ 3,035,524**	**$ 595,711**	**$ 3,631,235**	**$ 863,431,784**	**$ 867,063,019**
Production and intermediate term	**49,658**	**-**	**49,658**	**63,260,165**	**63,309,823**
Loans to cooperatives	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,098,361**	**4,098,361**
Processing and marketing	**-**	**-**	**-**	**25,868,716**	**25,868,716**
Farm-related business	**-**	**-**	**-**	**936,257**	**936,257**
Communication	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,474,429**	**4,474,429**
Energy	**-**	**-**	**-**	**13,258,647**	**13,258,647**
Water and waste water	**-**	**-**	**-**	**32**	**32**
Rural residential real estate	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,733,114**	**2,733,114**
Total	**$ 3,085,182**	**$ 595,711**	**$ 3,680,893**	**$ 978,061,505**	**$ 981,742,398**

December 31, 2016	30-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Not Past Due or Less Than 30 Days Past Due	Total Loans
Real estate mortgage	$ 2,918,392	$ 105,956	$ 3,024,348	$ 853,220,076	$ 856,244,424
Production and intermediate term	1,478,420	-	1,478,420	66,081,855	67,560,275
Loans to cooperatives	-	-	-	3,176,621	3,176,621
Processing and marketing	-	-	-	26,554,374	26,554,374
Farm-related business	32,708	-	32,708	941,319	974,027
Communication	-	-	-	4,527,647	4,527,647
Energy	-	-	-	13,303,478	13,303,478
Water and waste water	-	-	-	167,283	167,283
Rural residential real estate	-	-	-	4,639,199	4,639,199
Total	$ 4,429,520	$ 105,956	$ 4,535,476	$ 972,611,852	$ 977,147,328

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

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

As of March 31, 2017, the total recorded investment of troubled debt restructured loans was $506,371, including $204,471 classified as nonaccrual and $301,900 classified as accrual, with specific allowance for loan losses of $0. There was no commitments to lend funds to borrowers whose loan terms have been modified in a troubled debt restructurings as of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

The following tables present additional information regarding troubled debt restructurings, which includes both accrual and nonaccrual loans with troubled debt restructuring designation, that occurred during the three months ended March 31, 2017. The premodification outstanding recorded investment represents the recorded investment of the loans as of the quarter end prior to the restructuring. The postmodification outstanding recorded investment represents the recorded investment of the loans as of the quarter end the restructuring occurred. Loans formally restructured prior to January 1, 2017, were $303,224.

For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2017	Premodification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Postmodification Outstanding Recorded Investment
Troubled debt restructurings:		
Real estate mortgage	$ 210,939	$ 204,471
Production and intermediate term	-	-
Total	$ 210,939	$ 204,471

For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2016	Premodification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Postmodification Outstanding Recorded Investment
Troubled debt restructurings:		
Real estate mortgage	$ -	$ -
Production and intermediate term	22,581	22,581
Total	$ 22,581	$ 22,581

In restructurings where principal is forgiven, the amount of the forgiveness is immediately charged off. In restructurings where accrued interest is forgiven, the interest is reversed (if current year interest) or charged off (if prior year interest). Charge-offs recorded at the modification date were $0 for the quarter ending March 31, 2017.

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

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

	Loans Modified as TDRs		TDRs in Nonaccrual Status	
	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Real estate mortgage	$ 426,870	$ 224,064	$ -	$ -
Production and intermediate term	79,501	79,160	-	-
Total	$ 506,371	$ 303,224	$ -	$ -

Additional impaired loan information is as follows:

	March 31, 2017			December 31, 2016		
	Recorded Investment	**Unpaid Principal Balance[a]**	**Related Allowance**	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance[a]	Related Allowance
Impaired loans with a related allowance for credit losses:						
Real estate mortgage	**$ 123,805**	**$ 123,805**	**$ 31,005**	$ 125,769	$ 125,769	$ 31,005
Total	**$ 123,805**	**$ 123,805**	**$ 31,005**	$ 125,769	$ 125,769	$ 31,005
Impaired loans with no related allowance for credit losses:						
Real estate mortgage	**$2,462,251**	**$ 2,462,653**	**$ -**	$ 2,595,760	$2,612,663	$ -
Production and intermediate term	**105,504**	**105,205**	**-**	79,160	79,036	-
Total	**$2,567,755**	**$ 2,567,858**	**$ -**	$ 2,674,920	$2,691,699	$ -
Total impaired loans:						
Real estate mortgage	**$2,586,056**	**$ 2,586,458**	**$ 31,005**	$ 2,721,529	$2,738,432	$ 31,005
Production and intermediate term	**105,504**	**105,205**	**-**	79,160	79,036	-
Total	**$2,691,560**	**$ 2,691,663**	**$ 31,005**	$ 2,800,689	$2,817,468	$ 31,005

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

	March 31, 2017		March 31, 2016	
	Average Impaired Loans	**Interest Income Recognized**	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized
Impaired loans with a related allowance for credit losses:				
Real estate mortgage	**$ 124,951**	**$ -**	$2,732,836	$ -
Production and intermediate term	**-**	**-**	84,759	-
Total	**$ 124,951**	**$ -**	$2,817,595	$ -
Impaired loans with no related allowance for credit losses:				
Real estate mortgage	**$2,468,903**	**$ 3,284**	$2,276,967	$ 3,345
Production and intermediate term	**96,125**	**-**	69,763	2,856
Total	**$2,565,028**	**$ 3,284**	$2,346,730	$ 6,201
Total impaired loans:				
Real estate mortgage	**$2,593,854**	**$ 3,284**	$5,009,803	$ 3,345
Production and intermediate term	**96,125**	**-**	154,522	2,856
Total	**$2,689,979**	**$ 3,284**	$5,164,325	$ 6,201

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

	Real Estate Mortgage	Production and Intermediate Term	Agribusiness	Communications	Energy and Water/Waste Water	Rural Residential Real Estate	Total
Allowance for Credit Losses:							
Balance at December 31, 2016	$ 621,167	$ 69,216	$ 24,537	$ 21,864	$ 12,278	$ 3,895	$ 752,957
Charge-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for loan losses	40,760	18,114	4,668	(8,942)	8,655	(1,780)	61,475
Other	(50)	(18,711)	(4,858)	441	(5,386)	40	(28,524)
Balance at March 31, 2017	$ 661,877	$ 68,619	$ 24,347	$ 13,363	$ 15,547	$ 2,155	$ 785,908
Ending Balance:							
Individually evaluated for impairment	$ 31,005	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 31,005
Collectively evaluated for impairment	630,872	68,619	24,347	13,363	15,547	2,155	754,903
Balance at March 31, 2017	$ 661,877	$ 68,619	$ 24,347	$ 13,363	$ 15,547	$ 2,155	$ 785,908
Balance at December 31, 2015	$ 931,817	$ 79,542	$ 19,524	$ 22,551	$ 8,251	$ 6,998	$ 1,068,683
Charge-offs	(21,914)	-	-	-	-	-	(21,914)
Recoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for loan losses	42,724	(1,521)	1,782	(256)	935	280	43,944
Adjustment due to merger	-	(1,543)	1,472	94	136	-	159
Balance at March 31, 2016	$ 952,627	$ 76,478	$ 22,778	$ 22,389	$ 9,322	$ 7,278	$ 1,090,872
Ending Balance:							
Individually evaluated for impairment	$ 31,005	$ 18,728	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 49,733
Collectively evaluated for impairment	921,622	57,750	22,778	22,389	9,322	7,278	1,041,139
Balance at March 31, 2016	$ 952,627	$ 76,478	$ 22,778	$ 22,389	$ 9,322	$ 7,278	$ 1,090,872

	Real Estate Mortgage	Production and Intermediate Term	Agribusiness	Communications	Energy and Water/Waste Water	Rural Residential Real Estate	Total
Recorded Investments in Loans Outstanding:							
Ending Balance at March 31, 2017	$867,063,019	$ 63,309,823	$ 30,903,334	$ 4,474,429	$ 13,258,679	$2,733,114	$981,742,398
Individually evaluated for impairment	$ 2,586,056	$ 105,164	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 2,691,220
Collectively evaluated for impairment	$864,476,963	$ 63,204,659	$ 30,903,334	$ 4,474,429	$ 13,258,679	$2,733,114	$979,051,178
Ending Balance at March 31, 2016	$790,402,985	$ 62,998,416	$ 32,267,485	$ 4,804,655	$ 1,829,572	$9,040,637	$901,343,750
Individually evaluated for impairment	$ 5,261,889	$ 147,978	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 5,409,867
Collectively evaluated for impairment	$785,141,096	$ 62,850,438	$ 32,267,485	$ 4,804,655	$ 1,829,572	$9,040,637	$895,933,883

NOTE 4 — CAPITAL:

The association's board of directors has established a Capital Adequacy Plan (Plan) that includes the capital targets that are necessary to achieve the institution's capital adequacy goals as well as the minimum permanent capital standards. The Plan monitors projected dividends, equity retirements and other actions that may decrease the association's permanent capital. In addition to factors that must be considered in meeting the minimum standards, the board of directors also monitors the following factors: capability of management; quality of operating policies, procedures and internal controls; quality and quantity of earnings; asset quality and the adequacy of the allowance for losses to absorb potential loss within the loan and lease portfolios; sufficiency of liquid funds; needs of an institution's customer base; and any other risk-oriented activities, such as funding and interest rate risk, potential obligations under joint and several liability, contingent and off-balance-sheet liabilities or other conditions warranting additional capital. At least quarterly, management reviews the association's goals and objectives with the board.

Regulatory Capitalization Requirements

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

Select Capital Ratios

	Regulatory Minimums	Conservation Buffer *	Total	As of March 31, 2017
Risk-adjusted:				
Common equity tier 1 ratio	4.5%	2.5% *	7.0%	13.6%
Tier 1 capital ratio	6.0%	2.5% *	8.5%	13.6%
Total capital ratio	8.0%	2.5% *	10.5%	13.7%
Permanent capital ratio	7.0%	0.0%	7.0%	13.6%
Non-risk-adjusted:				
Tier 1 leverage ratio	4.0%	1.0%	5.0%	12.9%
UREE leverage ratio	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%	9.7%

*The 2.5% capital conservation buffer for the risk-adjusted ratios will be phased in over a three year period ending on December 31, 2019.

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

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

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

- Common equity tier 1 ratio is statutory minimum purchased borrower stock, other required borrower stock held for a minimum of 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 allocated investments in other System institutions, and the amount of purchased investments in other System institutions under the corresponding deduction approach, divided by average risk-adjusted assets.

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

- Total capital is tier 1 capital plus other required borrower stock held for a minimum of 5 years, allocated equities 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 and reserve for credit losses under certain limitations less certain investments in other System institutions under the corresponding deduction approach, divided by average risk-adjusted assets.

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

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

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

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

	A Common equity tier 1 ratio	B Tier 1 capital ratio	C Total capital ratio	D Permanent capital ratio
Numerator:				
Unallocated retained earnings	$ 77,112,979	$ 77,112,979	$ 77,112,979	$ 77,112,979
Paid-in capital	10,238,891	10,238,891	10,238,891	10,238,891
Common Cooperative Equities:				
Statutory minimum purchased borrower stock	4,122,194	4,122,194	4,122,194	4,122,194
Other required member purchased stock held <5 years				
Other required member purchased stock held ≥ 5 years but < 7 years				
Other required member purchased stock held ≥7 years				
Allocated equities:				
Allocated equities held <5 years				
Allocated equities held ≥5 years but < 7 years				
Allocated equities held ≥7	41,663,021	41,663,021	41,663,021	41,663,021
Nonqualified allocated equities not subject to retirement	11,915,002	11,915,002	11,915,002	11,915,002
Non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock		-	-	-
Other preferred stock subject to certain limitations				
Subordinated debt subject to certain limitation				
Allowance for loan losses and reserve for credit losses subject to certain limitations			789,972	
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:				
Amount of allocated investments in other System institutions	2,148,363	2,148,363	2,148,363	2,148,363
Amount of purchased investments in other System institutions held ≥ 7 years	13,884,722	13,884,722	13,884,722	13,884,722
Other regulatory required deductions	-	-	-	-
Total Numerator:	$ 129,019,002	$ 129,019,002	$ 129,808,974	$ 129,019,002
Denominator:				
Risk-adjusted assets excluding allowance	$ 967,248,956	$ 967,248,956	$ 967,248,956	$ 967,248,956
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:				
Regulatory deductions included in total capital	16,033,085	16,033,085	16,033,085	16,033,085
Allowance for loan losses	-	-	-	761,800
Total Denominator:	$ 951,215,871	$ 951,215,871	$ 951,215,871	$ 950,454,071

	A Tier 1 leverage ratio	B UREE leverage ratio
Numerator:		
Unallocated retained earnings	77,112,979	77,112,979
Paid-in capital	10,238,891	10,238,891
Common Cooperative Equities:		
Statutory minimum purchased borrower stock	4,122,194	-
Other required member purchased stock held <5 years		
Other required member purchased stock held ≥ 5 years but < 7 years		
Other required member purchased stock held ≥7 years		
Allocated equities:		
Allocated equities held ≥7	41,663,021	-
Nonqualified allocated equities not subject to retirement	11,915,002	11,915,002
Non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock	-	
Other preferred stock subject to certain limitations		
Subordinated debt subject to certain limitation		
Allowance for loan losses and reserve for credit losses subject to certain limitations		
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:		
Amount of allocated investments in other System institutions	(16,033,085)	(2,148,363)
Other regulatory required deductions	-	-
Denominator:		
Total Assets	1,016,991,715	1,016,991,715
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:		
Regulatory deductions included in tier 1 capital	(16,033,085)	(16,033,085)

The association's accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) relates entirely to its nonpension other postretirement benefits. Amortization of prior service (credits) cost and of actuarial (gain) loss are reflected in “Salaries and employee benefits” in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income. The following table summarizes the changes in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) for the three months ended March 31:

	2017	2016
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) at January 1	**$(140,142)**	$(137,721)
Amortization of prior service (credit) costs included in salaries and employee benefits	**(11,364)**	(11,364)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	**(11,364)**	(11,364)
Accumulated other comprehensive income at March 31	**$ (151,506)**	$ (149,085)

NOTE 5 — INCOME TAXES:

Southern AgCredit, ACA conducts its business activities through two wholly-owned subsidiaries. Long-term mortgage lending activities are conducted through a wholly-owned FLCA subsidiary which is exempt from federal and state income tax. Short- and intermediate-term lending activities are conducted through a wholly-owned PCA subsidiary. The PCA subsidiary and the ACA holding company are subject to income tax. Southern AgCredit, ACA operates as a cooperative that qualifies for tax treatment under Subchapter T of the Internal Revenue Code. Accordingly, under specified conditions, Southern AgCredit, ACA can exclude from taxable income amounts distributed as qualified patronage dividends in the form of cash, stock or allocated retained earnings. Provisions for income taxes are made only on those taxable earnings that will not be distributed as qualified patronage dividends. Deferred taxes are recorded at the tax effect of all temporary differences based on the assumption that such temporary differences are retained by the institution and will therefore impact future tax payments. A valuation allowance is provided against deferred tax assets to the extent that it is more likely than not (more than 50 percent probability), based on management's estimate, that they will not be realized. For the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, net income for tax purposes was $0.

NOTE 6 — FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS:

FASB guidance defines fair value as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability. See Note 2 to the 2016 Annual Report to Stockholders for a more complete description.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis are summarized below:

March 31, 2017	**Fair Value Measurement Using**			**Total Fair**
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Value**
Assets held in nonqualified benefit trusts	**$ 206,422**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 206,422**

December 31, 2016	Fair Value Measurement Using			Total Fair
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Value
Assets held in nonqualified benefit trusts	$ 204,010	$ -	$ -	$ 204,010

*Accounting guidance requires that the fair value measurement for investments be broken out by the different types of investments held.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis for each of the fair value hierarchy values are summarized below:

March 31, 2017	**Fair Value Measurement Using**			**Total Fair**
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Value**
Assets:				
Loans*	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 92,801**	**$ 92,801**
Other property owned	**-**	**-**	**6,112,848**	**6,112,848**

December 31, 2016	Fair Value Measurement Using			Total Fair
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Value
Assets:				
Loans*	$ -	$ -	$ 94,764	$ 94,764
Other property owned	-	-	9,938,321	9,938,321

*Represents the fair value of certain loans that were evaluated for impairment under authoritative guidance "Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan." The fair value was based upon the underlying collateral since these were collateral-dependent loans for which real estate is the collateral.

Sensitivity to Changes in Significant Unobservable Inputs

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

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

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

Information About Other Financial Instrument Fair Value Measurements

	Valuation Technique(s)	Input
Cash	Carrying value	Par/principal and appropriate interest yield
Mission-related and other investment held-to-maturity	Discounted cash flow	Prepayment rates Probability of default Loss severity
Loans	Discounted cash flow	Prepayment rates Probability of default Loss severity
Note payable to the bank	Discounted cash flow	Benchmark yield curves Derived yield spread Own credit risk
Guaranteed obligations to government entities	Discounted cash flow	Prepayment rates Probability of default Loss severity

Valuation Techniques

As more fully discussed in Note 2 to the 2016 Annual Report to Stockholders, authoritative guidance establishes a fair value hierarchy, which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The following represent a brief summary of the valuation techniques used for the association's assets and liabilities. For a more complete description, see Notes to the 2016 Annual Report to Stockholders.

Investment Securities

Where quoted prices are available in an active market, available-for-sale securities are classified as Level 1. If quoted prices are not available in an active market, the fair value of securities is estimated using quoted prices for similar securities received from pricing services, pricing models that utilize observable inputs or discounted cash flows. Generally, these securities are classified as Level 2. This would include U.S. Treasury and certain mortgage-backed securities. Where there is limited activity or less transparency around inputs to the valuation, the securities are classified as Level 3. Securities classified within Level 3 include asset-backed securities and certain mortgage-backed securities, including private label-FHA/VA securities and those issued by Farmer Mac.

Assets Held in Nonqualified Benefits Trusts

Assets held in trust funds related to deferred compensation and supplemental retirement plans are classified within Level 1. The trust funds include investments that are actively traded and have quoted net asset values that are observable in the marketplace.

Standby Letters of Credit

The fair value of letters of credit approximate the fees currently charged for similar agreements or the estimated cost to terminate or otherwise settle similar obligations.

Loans Evaluated for Impairment

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

Other Property Owned

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

Cash

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

Loans

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

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

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

Commitments to Extend Credit

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

NOTE 7 — EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS:

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

	Other Benefits	
	2017	2016
Service cost	**$ 8,492**	$ 9,504
Interest cost	**38,368**	39,078
Amortization of prior service (credits) costs	**(11,364)**	(11,364)
Net periodic benefit cost	**$ 35,496**	$ 37,218

The association's liability for the unfunded accumulated obligation for these benefits at March 31, 2017, was $3,406,437 and is included in "Other Liabilities" in the balance sheet.

The structure of the district's defined benefit pension plan is characterized as multiemployer since the assets, liabilities and cost of the plan are not segregated or separately accounted for by participating employers (bank and associations). The association recognizes its amortized annual contributions to the plan as an expense. The association previously disclosed in its financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016, that it expected to contribute $191,558 to the district's defined benefit pension plan in 2017. As of

March 31, 2017, $90,319 of contributions have been made. The association presently does not anticipates additional contributions to fund the defined benefit pension plan in 2017.

NOTE 8 — COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES:

The association may participate in financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk to satisfy the financing needs of its borrowers in the form of commitments to extend credit and commercial letters of credit. These financial instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit risk in excess of the amount recognized in the financial statements. Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a borrower as long as there is not a violation of any condition established in the contract. Commercial letters of credit are agreements to pay a beneficiary under conditions specified in the letter of credit. Commitments and letters of credit generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. At March 31, 2017, $69,636,448 of commitments and $402,017 of commercial letters of credit were outstanding.

Since many of these commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total commitments do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. However, these credit-related financial instruments have off-balance-sheet credit risk because their amounts are not reflected on the balance sheet until funded or drawn upon. The credit risk associated with issuing commitments and letters of credit is substantially the same as that involved in extending loans to borrowers, and management applies the same credit policies to these commitments. Upon fully funding a commitment, the credit risk amounts are equal to the contract amounts, assuming that borrowers fail completely to meet their obligations and the collateral or other security is of no value. The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary upon extension of credit, is based on management's credit evaluation of the borrower

NOTE 9 — SUBSEQUENT EVENTS:

The association has evaluated subsequent events through May 9, 2017, which is the date the financial statements were issued. There are no other significant events requiring disclosure as of May 9, 2017.