Annual Report
2020

Colusa-Glenn Farm Credit


Photo Credit: Steve Beckley

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Michael Doherty
Chairman of the Board

Herb Holzapfel
Vice Chairman of the Board

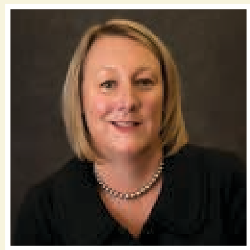
John Amaro
Director

Chris Bonacorsi
Vice Chairman of the Audit Committee

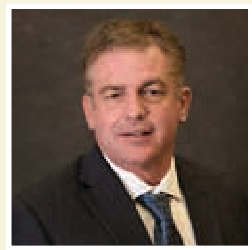
Craig Felix
Director

Francis Hickel
Chairman of the Enterprise Risk Management Committee

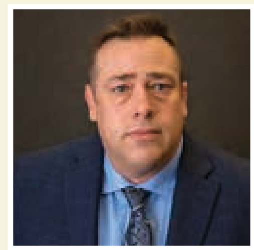
Matt LaGrande
Director



Susan LaGrande
Vice Chairman of the Enterprise Risk Management Committee

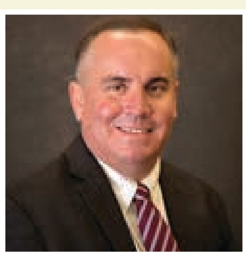


Matt Southam
Director

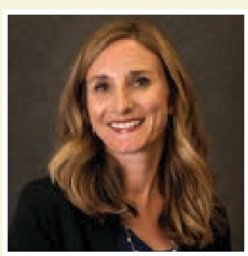


Jeff Sutton
Chairman of the Audit Committee

OFFICERS



Tim Elrod
President and Chief Executive Officer



Rebecca Myers
Chief Administrative Officer and Executive Vice President

Luke Reimers
Chief Credit Officer

Amy Ceballos
Chief Financial Officer

MESSAGE

From the Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer

To say that 2020 was challenging would be an understatement at best. First and foremost, we hope that our Report finds you, as well as your family, friends, and businesses, healthy and sound. Farm Credit Services of Colusa-Glenn, ACA (the "Association"), remains committed to supporting you, your families and businesses, as well as the rural communities we serve, with reliable and consistent credit and financial services, especially as we continue to navigate through the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. As always, we strive to be the leader in our chartered territory, providing quality service at competitive interest rates to our Members.

On behalf of our Management Team and the Board of Directors, we are proud to share our 2020 Annual Report. As you will find in the following pages, we have continued to grow and diversify our loan portfolio, maintain good credit quality, effectively manage operating costs, and remain well capitalized through 2020. Our success is due, in part, to our conservative lending approach, the financial stability and support of our Member-base, proactive loan portfolio and interest rate risk management, and our commitment to providing excellent customer service. As we look to 2021 and the continued challenges we may face, we will continue to pursue opportunities that benefit our Members, expanding the breadth of services offered at the lowest possible cost and continuing to provide a strong patronage payment. In that effort, we are pleased to share that we will be distributing $4.25 million in patronage on 2020 earnings in March 2021.

A major component of our mission is our commitment to providing opportunities to young, beginning and small farmers as well as advancing diversity and inclusion initiatives. Each year, the Association's Board of Directors creates programs and sets goals for community outreach. One example of this outreach is our Youth Loan Program which provides local youths with zero interest loans to finance the purchase of show livestock. Another example is our Young, Beginning and Small (YBS) Accessibility Program which provides relaxed underwriting standards for farmers and ranchers just getting started. The Association also actively supports agricultural organizations and expositions as well as high school agriculture scholarship programs. We feel that our continued support of these programs are critical to the long-term viability of agriculture in the rural communities we serve.

Our 2020 Annual Report reviews the performance and financial condition of Farm Credit Services of Colusa-Glenn, ACA. Please refer to Management's Discussion and Analysis and other sections of this annual report for a complete discussion of financial performance. In the opinion of Management and the Board of Directors, the financial statements included in this report fairly present the financial position and results of operations for Farm Credit Services of Colusa-Glenn, ACA.

We thank you for the continued support of your Association and wish you a prosperous year in 2021!

Michael Doherty
Chairman of the Board

Tim Elrod
President and Chief Executive Officer

March 9, 2021

A TASTE OF COLUSA-GLENN

FARMERS BREWING COMPANY

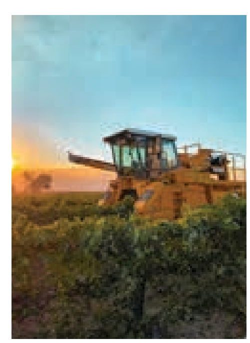
Farmers Brewing Company was founded by Bill and Kristin Weller, both fifth-generation farmers. Located in Princeton, CA, their farm has been in operation since the 1800's and is currently producing rice, almonds, walnuts and wheat. The brewery is 100% family-owned, with many of the grains used in making the craft beer being grown right on the farm. The "Farm to Glass" brewery opened its commercial facility in January of 2020, which includes a taproom for patrons to come enjoy the local brews within the same location they are brewed.

SIERRA NEVADA CHEESE COMPANY

Sierra Nevada Cheese Company is an artisanal creamery located in the former Glenn Milk Producers plant in Willows, CA. The company was established in 1997, by Ben Gregersen and John Dundon, with the focus on sustainably produced milk and traditional manufacturing processes creating deliciously wholesome cultured dairy products. Sierra Nevada sources natural and organic cows' and goats' milk from small family dairies. The locally sourced milk is cultured to perfection creating an extensive line-up of cow and goat's milk cheese, butter, cream cheese, and yogurt. Sierra Nevada's award-winning products can be found at specialty retailers, natural food stores, online at sierranevadacheese.com, and at the creamery's retail shop.

GRINDSTONE WINES

Grindstone Wines is a family-owned "Vine to Glass" business owned by the Doherty Family. The Doherty Family is a multi-generation, diversified family farming operation which is headquartered in Colusa County. The Doherty family began growing wine grapes in 1997, with 25 acres of Syrah. The vineyards have expanded to 150 acres in both Colusa and Yolo Counties. Michael and Amy Doherty expanded the business to include a tasting room which opened in 2020. The tasting room is run by family members and is a venue where drinking locally grown wine and spending time with friends happens almost every weekend.



FARM CREDIT SERVICES OF COLUSA-GLENN, ACA
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460 W. Sycamore Street ◆ Willows, California 95988 ◆ (530) 934-7086 ◆ (530) 934-2349 Fax
www.fcscolusaglenn.com

Report of Management

The consolidated financial statements of Farm Credit Services of Colusa-Glenn, ACA (Association) are prepared by management, who is responsible for their integrity and objectivity, including amounts that must necessarily be based on judgments and estimates. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles appropriate in the circumstances, and in the opinion of management, fairly present the financial condition of the Association. Other financial information included in the 2020 annual report is consistent with that in the financial statements.

To meet its responsibility for reliable financial information, management depends on the Association's accounting and internal control systems, which have been designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that assets are safeguarded and transactions are properly authorized and recorded. To monitor compliance, management engaged Deloitte & Touche LLP to perform audits of the accounting records, review accounting systems and internal controls, and recommend improvements as appropriate. The Association is also examined by the Farm Credit Administration.

The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the Association's system of internal control and financial reporting. The Audit Committee consults regularly with management and reviews the results of the examinations by the various entities named above. The independent auditors have direct access to the Audit Committee.

The undersigned certify the Farm Credit Services of Colusa-Glenn, ACA Annual Report has been reviewed and 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.

Michael Doherty
Chairman of the Board

Tim Elrod
President and Chief Executive Officer

Amy Ceballos
Chief Financial Officer

March 9, 2021

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AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

The Audit Committee (Committee) includes 5 members from the Board of Directors of Farm Credit Services of Colusa-Glenn, ACA (Association). In 2020, 9 Committee meetings were held. The Committee oversees the scope of the Association's internal audit program, the independence of the outside auditors, the adequacy of the Association's system of internal controls and procedures, and the adequacy of management's action with respect to recommendations arising from those auditing activities. The Committee's responsibilities are described more fully in the Internal Control Policy and the Audit Committee Charter. The Committee approved the appointment of PricewaterhouseCoopers, LLP (PwC) as the Association's independent auditors for 2020.

The fees for professional services rendered for the Association by its independent auditor, PwC, during 2020 were $66,000 for audit services, $9,400 for tax services, and $2,000 for non-audit services for new accounting pronouncement review.

The Committee reviewed the non-audit services provided by PwC and concluded these services were not incompatible with maintaining the independent auditor's independence.

Management is responsible for the Association's internal controls and the preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. PwC is responsible for performing an independent audit of the Association's consolidated financial statements in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and to issue a report thereon. The Committee's responsibilities include monitoring and overseeing these processes.

In this context, the Committee reviewed and discussed the Association's Quarterly Reports and the Association's audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 (the "Financial Statements") with management. The Committee also reviews with PwC the matters required to be discussed by Statements on Auditing Standards. Both PwC and the Association's internal auditors directly provide reports on significant matters to the Committee.

Based on the foregoing review and discussions and relying thereon, the Committee recommended that the Board of Directors include the Financial Statements in the Association's Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2020 and for filing with the Farm Credit Administration.

Jeffrey P Sutton

Jeff Sutton, Chairman of the Audit Committee

<u>Audit Committee Members</u>

Chris Bonacorsi
Matt Southam
Matt LaGrande
Craig Felix

March 9, 2021

Five-Year Summary of Selected Consolidated Financial Data

(Dollars in Thousands)

	December 31				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Statement of Condition Data					
Loans	**$ 534,356**	$ 460,232	$ 417,227	$ 390,771	$ 366,610
Less allowance for loan losses	**1,940**	1,701	1,898	1,852	2,237
Net loans	**532,416**	458,531	415,329	388,919	364,373
Investment in CoBank, ACB	**14,793**	11,800	10,337	10,316	10,301
Accrued interest receivable	**5,479**	6,360	5,857	4,947	4,187
Other assets	**12,814**	11,258	5,594	8,771	5,857
Total assets	**$ 565,502**	$ 487,949	$ 437,117	$ 412,953	$ 384,718
Obligations (short term and long term)	**$ 443,043**	$ 372,073	$ 326,985	$ 309,378	$ 287,241
Reserve for unfunded commitments	**321**	266	247	135	95
Total liabilities	**443,364**	372,339	327,232	309,513	287,336
Capital stock	**535**	506	516	534	563
Unallocated retained earnings	**121,603**	115,104	109,369	102,906	96,819
Total shareholders' equity	**122,138**	115,610	109,885	103,440	97,382
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	**$ 565,502**	$ 487,949	$ 437,117	$ 412,953	$ 384,718

	For the Year Ended December 31				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Statement of Income/(Expense) Data					
Net interest income	**$ 14,848**	$ 13,317	$ 11,891	$ 10,224	$ 9,387
Patronage distribution from Farm Credit institutions	**1,953**	1,492	1,551	1,116	1,154
(Provision for credit losses)/Credit loss reversal	**(209)**	292	(73)	387	(816)
Noninterest expense, net	**(5,924)**	(5,529)	(4,833)	(4,338)	(3,343)
Benefit from/(Provision for) income taxes	**81**	(87)	(73)	(302)	(90)
Net income/Comprehensive Income	**$ 10,749**	$ 9,485	$ 8,463	$ 7,087	$ 6,292
Key Financial Ratios					
For the Year					
Return on average assets	**2.07%**	2.15%	2.13%	1.95%	1.78%
Return on average shareholders' equity	**9.07%**	8.37%	7.92%	7.05%	6.67%
Net interest income as a percentage of average earning assets	**3.00%**	3.17%	3.14%	2.94%	2.78%
Net (recoveries)/charge-offs as a percentage of average net loans	**(0.02%)**	(0.03%)	(0.02%)	(0.01%)	0.11%
At Year End					
Shareholders' equity as a percentage of total assets	**21.60%**	23.69%	25.14%	25.05%	25.31%
Debt as a ratio to shareholders' equity	**3.63:1**	3.22:1	2.98:1	2.99:1	2.95:1
Allowance for loan losses as a percentage of loans	**0.36%**	0.37%	0.45%	0.47%	0.61%
Common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital ratio	**18.00%**	19.88%	20.96%	21.30%	N/A
Tier 1 capital ratio	**18.00%**	19.88%	20.96%	21.30%	N/A
Total regulatory capital ratio	**18.40%**	20.27%	21.40%	21.74%	N/A
Tier 1 leverage ratio	**20.65%**	22.54%	23.52%	24.30%	N/A
Unallocated retained earnings and URE equivalents (UREE) leverage ratio	**21.38%**	23.06%	24.09%	24.91%	N/A
Permanent capital ratio	**18.06%**	19.95%	21.29%	21.76%	21.33%
Total surplus ratio	**N/A**	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.19%
Core surplus ratio	**N/A**	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.59%
Net Income Distribution					
Cash patronage distributions paid	**$ 3,750**	$ 2,000	$ 1,000	$ 840	$ -
Cash patronage declared	**$ 4,250**	$ 3,750	$ 2,000	$ 1,000	$ 840

Unaudited

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

The following discussion summarizes the financial position and results of operations of Farm Credit Services of Colusa-Glenn, ACA (Association) for the year ended December 31, 2020. Comparisons with prior years are included. We have emphasized material known trends, commitments, events, or uncertainties that have impacted, or are reasonably likely to impact our financial condition and results of operations. The discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the accompanying consolidated financial statements, footnotes and other sections of this report. The accompanying consolidated financial statements were prepared under the oversight of our Audit Committee. The Management's Discussion and Analysis includes the following sections:

- Business Overview
- Economic Overview
- Loan Portfolio
- Credit Risk Management
- Results of Operations
- Liquidity
- Capital Resources
- Regulatory Matters
- Governance
- Forward-Looking Information
- Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates
- Customer Privacy

Our quarterly reports to shareholders are available approximately 40 days after the calendar quarter end and annual reports are available approximately 75 days after the calendar year end. The reports may be obtained free of charge on our website, www.fcscolusaglenn.com, or upon request. We are located at 2970 Davison Court, Colusa, CA 95932 or may be contacted by calling (530) 458-4978.

BUSINESS OVERVIEW

Farm Credit System Structure and Mission

As of December 31, 2020, we are one of 68 associations in the Farm Credit System (System), which was created by Congress in 1916 and has served agricultural producers for over 100 years. The System mission is to provide sound and dependable credit to American farmers, ranchers, and producers or harvesters of aquatic products and farm-related businesses through a member-owned cooperative system. This is done by making loans and providing financial services. Through its commitment and dedication to agriculture, the System continues to have the largest portfolio of agricultural loans of any lender in the United States. The Farm Credit Administration (FCA) is the System's independent safety and soundness federal regulator and was established to supervise, examine and regulate System institutions.

Our Structure and Focus

As a cooperative, we are owned by the members we serve. Our territory served extends across a diverse agricultural region in the California counties of Colusa and Glenn. We make long-term real estate mortgage loans to farmers, ranchers, rural residents and agribusinesses, and production and intermediate-term loans for agricultural production or operating purposes. Additionally, we provide other related services to our borrowers, such as credit life insurance and advance conditional payment accounts. Our success begins with our extensive agricultural experience and knowledge of the market and is dependent on the level of satisfaction we provide to our borrowers.

As part of the System, we obtain the funding for our lending and operations from a Farm Credit Bank. Our funding bank, CoBank, ACB (CoBank), is a cooperative of which we are a member. CoBank, its related associations, and AgVantis, Inc. (AgVantis) are referred to as the District.

We, along with the borrower's investment in our Association, are materially affected by CoBank's financial condition and results of operations. The CoBank quarterly and annual reports are available free of charge by accessing CoBank's website, www.cobank.com, or may be obtained at no charge by contacting us at 2970 Davison Court, Colusa, CA 95932 or by calling (530) 458-4978. Annual reports are available within 75 days after year end and quarterly reports are available within 40 days after the calendar quarter end.

Unaudited

We purchase technology and other operational services from AgVantis, which is a technology service corporation. A service agreement was signed effective January 1, 2020 and will expire on December 31, 2022. We are a shareholder in AgVantis, along with other AgVantis customers. Farm Credit Foundations, a human resource shared service provider for a number of Farm Credit institutions, provides administration for our payroll and benefits and may provide related human resource offerings.

ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

We have continued to grow and diversify our loan portfolio, maintain good credit quality, effectively manage operating costs, and remain well capitalized through the year ended December 31, 2020. Our success is due, in part, to our conservative lending approach, the financial stability and support of our Member-base, proactive portfolio risk management, and our commitment to providing excellent customer service. There have been challenges that the Association and its members have had to overcome in the past few years including commodity price and interest rate volatility. Commodity prices across the United States have experienced significant volatility over the past five years due to various factors including, but not limited to, the strength of the U.S. dollar and the related decrease in global demand for our exports, trade and tariff issues, deterioration and slowing of global economies, and various other factors specific to the commodity in question. Compounding this volatility, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic continues to weigh on markets. Market pricing remains volatile as a result and we cannot predict the short and long-term impact the pandemic will have on the U.S. and global economies. Our primary concern with these factors is their impact on our members' working capital, overall financial position, and the collateral values supporting our loans. We continue to monitor changes in market conditions impacting the agricultural products we finance to ensure that we continue to provide the best customer service to our members while operating in a safe and sound manner.

The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic could have a material adverse effect on our Association's business, results of operations and financial condition. The COVID-19 pandemic rapidly evolved from a global public health crisis into a global economic crisis. Actions by government authorities to stem the spread of the disease shut down entire sectors of the global economy, forcing millions of people out of work, and precipitated a contraction in economic output. In the United States, the Federal Reserve deployed a full range of emergency monetary stimulus tools to ensure the financial system continued to function. The administration and Congress have also passed aggressive fiscal stimulus measures. As states and cities have re-opened, certain areas of the country have experienced a substantial increase in cases. It remains to be seen how effective these policy responses will be given the unique attributes of the continuing pandemic.

The COVID-19 pandemic has heightened many risks, including credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk, and operational risk. The effectiveness of our mitigation efforts and the extent to which COVID-19 affects our business, results of operations and financial condition may depend on factors beyond our control.

The U.S. government has initiated various programs in support of the COVID-19 economic recovery. In late March 2020, Congress passed the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act. Among other provisions, the CARES Act made funds available for small businesses under the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP), which is a guaranteed loan program administered by the Small Business Administration (SBA). On December 21, 2020, Congress passed the Economic Aid to Hard-Hit Small Businesses, Nonprofits and Venues Act, which, among other provisions, allocated additional funding for PPP loans and allows certain existing PPP borrowers to apply for additional loans or draws on existing loans. Our Association obtained approval from the SBA to participate as a lender in the PPP and successfully processed $5.8 million in PPP loans for borrowers. Congress also provided additional funding for small business disaster loans and direct payments to farmers and ranchers as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic as well as making purchases of agriculture products. The impact of these and other U.S. government support programs and stimulus on the broader agricultural economy and our customers in particular is uncertain at this time.

The Agricultural Improvement Act of 2018 (Farm Bill) was signed into law on December 20, 2018. This Farm Bill governs an array of federal farm and food programs, including commodity price support payments, farm credit, conservation programs, research, rural development and foreign and domestic food programs for five years through 2023. The Farm Bill continues to provide support for crop insurance and commodity support programs, strengthen livestock disaster programs, and provides dairy producers with an updated voluntary margin protection program that will provide additional risk management options to dairy operations. The Farm Bill also clarifies the Insurance Corporation's authority, role and procedures for acting as a conservator or receiver of a troubled System institution. The Farm Bill provides a range of statutory options to the Insurance Corporation including, but not limited to, marshalling and liquidating assets, satisfying claims of creditors and using interim devices such as bridge banks. Many provisions of the Farm Bill require the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to develop rules and procedures to fully implement these authorities. The timing for the issuance of those rules is uncertain.

Unaudited

LOAN PORTFOLIO

Total loans outstanding were $534.4 million at December 31, 2020, an increase of $74.2 million, or 16.1%, from loans at December 31, 2019 of $460.2 million, and an increase of $117.2 million, or 28.1%, from loans at December 31, 2018 of $417.2 million. The increase in loans was due to organic growth within our territory and increased participations purchased for diversification. The types of loans outstanding at December 31 are reflected in the following table.

	2020		2019		2018	
(dollars in thousands)	**Volume**	**Percent**	Volume	Percent	Volume	Percent
Real estate mortgage	**$ 302,580**	**56.63%**	$ 264,191	57.40%	$ 244,375	58.57%
Production and intermediate-term	**119,228**	**22.31%**	103,725	22.54%	99,370	23.82%
Agribusiness	**80,839**	**15.13%**	77,189	16.77%	62,256	14.92%
Rural infrastructure	**26,709**	**5.00%**	10,133	2.20%	11,226	2.69%
Agricultural export finance	**5,000**	**0.93%**	4,994	1.09%	–	–
Total	**$ 534,356**	**100.00%**	$ 460,232	100.00%	$ 417,227	100.00%

Real estate mortgage loans outstanding increased 14.5% to $302.6 million, compared with $264.2 million at year-end 2019, primarily due to originating more mortgage loans to new and existing borrowers and increased participations purchased. Long-term mortgage loans are primarily used to purchase, refinance or improve real estate. These loans have maturities ranging from 5 to 40 years. Real estate mortgage loans are also made to rural homeowners. By federal regulation, a real estate mortgage loan must be secured by a first lien and may only be made in an amount up to 85% of the original appraised value of the property, or up to 97% of the appraised value, if the loan is guaranteed by certain state, federal, or other governmental agencies. Under our current underwriting standards, we loan less than the regulatory limit of 85% of the appraised value of the property.

The production and intermediate-term loans increased 14.9% to $119.2 million, compared with 2019 loans of $103.7 million, primarily due to increased originations and participations purchased partially offset by increased repayments net of disbursements. Production loans are used to finance the ongoing operating needs of agricultural producers and generally match the borrower's normal production and marketing cycle, which is typically 12 months. Intermediate-term loans are generally used to finance depreciable capital assets of a farm or ranch. Intermediate-term loans are written for a specific term, 1 to 15 years, with most loans being less than 10 years. Our production and intermediate-term loan portfolio shows some seasonality. Borrowings increase throughout the planting and growing seasons to meet farmers' operating and capital needs. These loans are normally at their lowest levels following the harvest and then increase in the spring and throughout the rest of the year as borrowers fund operating needs.

An increase was also noted in rural infrastructure loan volume, where the entire loan volume was due to loan participations. Additionally, at December 31, 2020, approximately 19.1% of real estate mortgage, 13.1% of production and intermediate-term, 63.3% of agribusiness, and 100% of agricultural export finance outstanding volume were a result of loan participations purchased.

Portfolio Diversification

While we make loans and provide financially related services to qualified borrowers in agricultural and rural sectors and to certain related entities, our loan portfolio is diversified by loan participations purchased and sold, geographic locations served, commodities financed and loan size as illustrated in the following four tables.

We purchase loan participations and lease participations from other System entities to generate additional earnings and diversify risk related to existing commodities financed and our geographic area served. In addition, we sell a portion of certain large loans to other System entities to reduce risk and comply with lending limits we have established.

Our volume of participations purchased and sold as of December 31 follows.

(dollars in thousands)	**2020**	2019	2018
Participations purchased	**$ 156,284**	$ 108,103	$ 96,418
Participations sold	**$ 65,994**	$ 60,444	$ 56,977

We have no loans sold with recourse, retained subordinated participation interests in loans sold, or interests in pools of subordinated participation interests that are held in lieu of retaining a subordinated participation interest in the loans sold.

Unaudited

The geographic distribution of loans by county at December 31 follows. As previously mentioned we purchase loan participations outside our territory, which are included in Other in the following table.

	2020	2019	2018
Colusa County	**48.81%**	55.22%	56.89%
Glenn County	**16.19%**	12.59%	12.90%
Other	**35.00%**	32.19%	30.21%
Total	**100.00%**	100.00%	100.00%

The following table shows the primary agricultural commodities produced by our borrowers based on the Standard Industrial Classification System (SIC) published by the federal government. This system is used to assign commodity or industry categories based on the primary business of the customer. A primary business category is assigned when the commodity or industry accounts for 50% or more of the total value of sales for a business; however, a large percentage of agricultural operations typically includes more than one commodity.

	December 31					
	2020		2019		2018	
SIC Category	**Amount**	**Percent**	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Orchard Crops	**$ 195,375**	**36.56%**	$ 166,108	36.09%	$ 140,335	33.64%
Rice	**131,599**	**24.63%**	121,232	26.34%	122,992	29.48%
Landlords	**42,571**	**7.97%**	44,716	9.72%	41,405	9.92%
Row Crops	**23,051**	**4.31%**	23,143	5.03%	25,688	6.16%
Other	**141,760**	**26.53%**	105,033	22.82%	86,807	20.80%
Total	**$ 534,356**	**100.00%**	$ 460,232	100.00%	$ 417,227	100.00%

Our loan portfolio contains a concentration of orchard crops and rice producers due to the geographic restrictions in our territory. Our concentrations to landlords and in row crops decreased from 2019 due to the increase in participations purchased outside of our territory. The concentration of orchard crops increased marginally from 2019 due to new originations. The repayment ability of our borrowers is closely related to the production and profitability of the commodities they raise. If a loan fails to perform, restructuring and/or other servicing alternatives are influenced by the underlying value of the collateral, which is impacted by industry economics. Our future performance would be negatively impacted by adverse agricultural conditions. The degree of the adverse impact would be correlated to the commodities negatively affected and the magnitude and duration of the adverse agricultural conditions to our borrowers.

In addition to commodity diversification noted in the previous table, further diversification is also achieved from loans to rural residents and part-time farmers, which typically derive most of their earnings from non-agricultural sources. These borrowers are less subject to agricultural cycles and would likely be more affected by weaknesses in the general economy. Of our outstanding loan volume at December 31, 2020, approximately 70% consists of borrowers with income not solely from agricultural sources, a decrease from 72% for 2019, and 75% for 2018.

The loans outstanding at December 31, 2020 for loans $250 thousand or less accounted for 8.4% of loan volume and 57.1% of the number of loans. Credit risk on small loans, in many instances, may be reduced by non-farm income sources. The following table details loans outstanding by dollar size at December 31 for the last three years.

	2020		2019		2018	
(dollars in thousands)	**Amount outstanding**	**Number of loans**	Amount outstanding	Number of loans	Amount outstanding	Number of loans
$1 - $250	**$ 45,019**	**608**	$ 45,089	606	$ 47,375	624
$251 - $500	**58,311**	**166**	56,124	158	57,464	161
$501 - $1,000	**102,815**	**142**	86,425	125	84,208	119
$1,001 - $5,000	**306,117**	**144**	255,406	125	216,155	114
$5,001 - $25,000	**22,094**	**4**	17,188	3	12,025	2
Total	**$ 534,356**	**1,064**	$ 460,232	1,017	$ 417,227	1,020

As of December 31, 2020, approximately 16% of our loans outstanding is attributable to ten borrowers. Due to their size, the loss of any of these loans or the failure of any of these loans to perform would adversely affect the portfolio and our future operating results.

The credit risk of some long-term real estate loans has been reduced by entering into agreements that provide long-term standby commitments by Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (Farmer Mac) to purchase the loans in the

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event of default. There were no loans subject to these Farmer Mac credit enhancements at December 31, 2020, compared with $6.6 million at December 31, 2019 and $6.9 million at December 31, 2018. Included in other operating expenses were fees paid for these Farmer Mac commitments totaling $25 thousand in 2020, $31 thousand in 2019 and $17 thousand in 2018. Under the Farmer Mac long-term standby commitment to purchase agreements, we continue to hold the loans in our portfolio, and we pay commitment fees to Farmer Mac for the right to put a loan designated in these agreements to Farmer Mac at par in the event the loan becomes significantly delinquent (typically four months past due). If the borrower cures the default, we must repurchase the loan and the commitment remains in place. Farmer Mac long-term standby commitments to purchase agreements are further described in Note 3. Other than the contractual obligations arising from these business transactions with Farmer Mac, Farmer Mac is not liable for any debt or obligation of ours and we are not liable for any debt or obligation of Farmer Mac. For more information on Farmer Mac, refer to their website at www.farmermac.com.

Credit guarantees with government agencies of $4.7 million at year-end 2020, $2.9 million at year-end 2019 and $3.7 million at year-end 2018 were outstanding.

Credit Commitments

We may participate in financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk to satisfy the financing needs of our borrowers. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit. The instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit risk in excess of the amount recognized in our consolidated 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. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee by the borrower. We may also participate in standby letters of credit to satisfy the financing needs of our borrowers. These standby letters of credit are irrevocable agreements to guarantee payments of specified financial obligations. The following table summarizes the maturity distribution of unfunded credit commitments on loans at December 31, 2020.

(dollars in thousands)	**Due 1 year or less**	**Due after 1 year through 3 years**	**Due after 3 years through 5 years**	**Due after 5 years**	**Total**
Commitments to extend credit	$ 77,529	$ 80,275	$ 15,386	$ 29,146	$ 202,336
Standby letters of credit	317	28	139	–	484
Total commitments	$ 77,846	$ 80,303	$ 15,525	$ 29,146	$ 202,820

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 Consolidated Statement of Condition until funded or drawn upon. The credit risk associated with issuing commitments is substantially the same as that involved in extending loans to borrowers and we apply the same credit policies to these commitments. The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary upon extension of credit, is based on our credit evaluation of the borrower. We consider potential losses related to unfunded commitments, and a reserve for unfunded commitments is included in the liabilities section of the Consolidated Statement of Condition. The related provision for the reserve for unfunded commitments is included as part of the provision for credit losses on the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

High Risk Assets

Nonperforming loan volume is comprised of nonaccrual loans, restructured loans, and loans 90 days past due still accruing interest and are referred to as impaired loans. High risk assets consist of impaired loans and other property owned. Comparative information regarding high risk assets in the portfolio, including accrued interest, follows:

(dollars in thousands)	**2020**	2019	2018
Nonaccrual loans:			
Production and intermediate-term	**$ –**	$ 1	$ 1
Total nonaccrual loans	**–**	1	1
Total high risk assets	**$ –**	$ 1	$ 1
Nonaccrual loans to total loans	**–**	<0.01%	<0.01%
High risk assets to total loans	**–**	<0.01%	<0.01%
High risk assets to total members' equity	**–**	<0.01%	<0.01%

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We had no loans classified as restructured, no loans 90 days past due still accruing interest and no other property owned for the years presented.

Total high risk assets decreased $1 thousand, or 100%, to none at December 31, 2020 compared with year-end 2019. The reduction in high risk assets was due to the payoff of one nonaccrual loan and overall improved credit quality in our portfolio. Nonaccrual loans represent all loans where there is a reasonable doubt as to collection of all principal and/or interest. The following table provides additional information on nonaccrual loans as of December 31 for the last three fiscal years.

(dollars in thousands)	**2020**	2019	2018
Nonaccrual loans current as to principal and interest	**$ –**	$ 1	$ 1

For the years presented, we had no cash basis nonaccrual loans and no restructured loans in nonaccrual status.

High risk asset volume is anticipated to increase in the future as we continue to monitor loans that are showing signs of credit quality deterioration and potential impact from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Credit Quality

We review the credit quality of the loan portfolio on an on-going basis as part of our risk management practices. Each loan is classified according to the Uniform Classification System (UCS), which is used by all System institutions. Following are the classification definitions.

- 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 as substandard assets. However, doubtful assets have additional weaknesses in existing facts that make collection in full highly questionable.
- Loss – Assets are not considered collectible.

The following table presents statistics based on UCS related to the credit quality of the loan portfolio, including accrued interest at December 31 for the last three fiscal years.

	2020	2019	2018
Acceptable	**97.20%**	96.83%	97.72%
OAEM	**2.50%**	2.44%	0.84%
Substandard	**0.30%**	0.73%	1.44%
Total	**100.00%**	100.00%	100.00%

During 2020, overall credit quality improved. Loans classified as Acceptable and OAEM were 99.70% at December 31, 2020, 99.27% at December 31, 2019 and 98.56% at December 31, 2018. We had no loans classified as Doubtful or Loss for any of the three years presented. The financial position of most agricultural producers strengthened during the past decade, and most of our borrowers have maintained generally strong financial positions. As such, our credit quality is anticipated to remain sound in the near term. However, agriculture remains a cyclical business that is heavily influenced by production, operating costs and commodity prices. Each of these can be significantly impacted by uncontrollable events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic. If less favorable economic conditions continue, it will likely lead to weakening in the loan portfolio. We had no loan delinquencies (accruing loans 30 days or more past due) as a percentage of accruing loans as of December 31, 2020 and at December 31, 2019, compared with 0.03% at December 31, 2018.

Allowance for Loan Losses

We maintain an allowance for loan losses at a level consistent with the probable and estimable losses inherent in the loan portfolio identified by management. The allowance for loan losses at each period end was considered to be adequate to absorb probable losses existing in the loan portfolio. Because the allowance for loan losses considers factors such as current agricultural and economic conditions, loan loss experience, portfolio quality and loan portfolio composition, there will be a direct impact to the allowance for loan losses and our income statement when there is a change in any of those factors. The following table provides relevant information regarding the allowance for loan losses as of December 31 for the last three fiscal years.

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(dollars in thousands)	2020	2019	2018
Balance at beginning of year	**$ 1,701**	$ 1,898	$ 1,852
Charge-offs:			
Production and intermediate-term	**–**	18	–
Recoveries:			
Production and intermediate-term	**85**	132	85
Net recoveries	**(85)**	(114)	(85)
Provision for loan losses/(Loan loss reversal)	**154**	(311)	(39)
Balance at December 31	**$ 1,940**	$ 1,701	$ 1,898
Net recoveries to average net loans	**(0.02%)**	(0.03%)	(0.02%)

The following table presents the allowance for loan losses by loan type as of December 31 for the last three fiscal years.

(dollars in thousands)	2020	2019	2018
Real estate mortgage	**$ 312**	$ 416	$ 465
Production and intermediate-term	**1,141**	732	1,175
Agribusiness	**411**	511	225
Rural infrastructure	**70**	40	33
Agricultural export finance	**6**	2	–
Total	**$ 1,940**	$ 1,701	$ 1,898

The allowance for loan losses increased $239 thousand from December 31, 2019, to $1.9 million at December 31, 2020. The increase in allowance for loan losses was primarily due to the provision for loan losses totaling $154 thousand that was recorded due to increased loan volume and increased stress within our portfolio to ensure that reserves reflect all probable losses. Net recoveries of $85 thousand were recorded during 2020, which included recoveries for two rice loans and one real estate lessor loan within our production and intermediate-term portfolio. Overall, charge-off activity remains low relative to the size of our loan portfolio. During 2019, our allowance for loan losses decreased $197 thousand from 2018 primarily due to the loan loss reversals totaling $311 thousand that were recorded due to decreased risk exposure within our portfolio, partially offset by increased loan volume. Comparative allowance for loan losses coverage as a percentage of loans and certain other credit quality indicators as of December 31 are presented in the following table.

	2020	2019	2018
Allowance as a percentage of:			
Loans	**0.36%**	0.37%	0.45%
Total impaired loans	**–**	170,100.00%	189,800.00%
Nonaccrual loans	**–**	170,100.00%	189,800.00%

We maintain a separate reserve for unfunded commitments, which is included in Liabilities on our Consolidated Statement of Condition. The related provision for the reserve for unfunded commitments is included as part of the provision for credit losses on the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, along with the provision for loan losses.

A summary of changes in the reserve for unfunded commitments follows.

(dollars in thousands)	2020	2019	2018
Balance at beginning of year	**$ 266**	$ 247	$ 135
Provision for reserve for unfunded commitments	**55**	19	112
Total	**$ 321**	$ 266	$ 247

The increase in provision for unfunded commitments in 2020 is due to increased available commitments from 2019.

Young, Beginning and Small Farmers and Ranchers Program

As part of the Farm Credit System, we are committed to providing sound and dependable credit and related services to young, beginning and small (YBS) farmers and ranchers. Our mission with respect to our YBS Program is to be the leading lender in our territory, now and in the future. We will make available financing and related financing programs to all eligible young, beginning, and small farmer/operators, plus develop loan and loan related programs and

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services specifically targeting the young, beginning, and small sector in our chartered territory. Following are FCA regulatory definitions for YBS farmers and ranchers.

- Young Farmer: A farmer, rancher, or producer or harvester of aquatic products who was age 35 or younger as of the date the loan was originally made.
- Beginning Farmer: A farmer, rancher, or producer or harvester of aquatic products who had 10 years or less farming or ranching experience as of the date the loan was originally made.
- Small Farmer: A farmer, rancher, or producer or harvester of aquatic products who normally generated less than $250 thousand in annual gross sales of agricultural or aquatic products at the date the loan was originally made.

The following table outlines our percentage of YBS loans as a percentage of the number of loans in our loan portfolio while the USDA column represents the percent of farmers and ranchers classified as YBS within our territory per the 2017 USDA Agricultural Census, which is the most current data available. Due to FCA regulatory definitions, a farmer/rancher may be included in multiple categories as they would be included in each category in which the definition was met.

		December 31		
	USDA	**2020**	2019	2018
Young	13.51%	**13.51%**	15.61%	16.86%
Beginning	26.04%	**18.60%**	20.13%	21.80%
Small	65.18%	**19.68%**	22.25%	24.13%

Our percentages are based on the number of loans in our portfolio, while the USDA percentages are based on the number of farmers and ranchers. While this definition difference does exist, the information is the best comparative information available.

We establish annual marketing goals to increase market share of loans to YBS farmers and ranchers. Our goals are as follows:

- Offer related services either directly or in coordination with others that are responsive to the needs of YBS farmers and ranchers in our territory;
- Take full advantage of opportunities for coordinating credit and services offered with other System institutions in the territory and other governmental and private sources of credit who offer credit and services to those who qualify as YBS farmers and ranchers in our territory; and
- Implement effective outreach programs to attract YBS farmers and ranchers.

A major component of supporting our rural community is advancing YBS farmers and ensuring that there are opportunities for young people to get involved in agriculture early in life. In addition to our donations to the Colusa County Fair and Glenn County Fair, we support various agriculture education programs for our local youths, namely Future Farmers of America (FFA) and 4-H. FFA makes a positive difference in the lives of students by developing their potential for premier leadership, personal growth and career success through agricultural education. Similar to FFA, 4-H is the nation's largest positive youth development and youth mentoring organization, empowering six million young people throughout the U.S., 4-H provides life changing programs that are research backed and available through 4-H clubs, camps, afterschool and school enrichment programs. Our close contact with agricultural departments at local schools enables us to support and participate in these programs. In addition to program support, we provide direct interest-free financing to local youths participating in local livestock projects.

Quarterly reports are provided to our Board of Directors detailing the number, volume and credit quality of our YBS customers. We have developed quantitative targets to monitor our progress.

- Loan volume and loan number goals for YBS farmers and ranchers in our territory;
- Percentage goals representative of the demographics of YBS farmers and ranchers in our territory;
- Percentage goals for loans made to new borrowers qualifying as YBS farmers and ranchers in our territory; and
- Goals for capital committed to loans made to YBS farmers and ranchers in our territory.

	2021		2022		2023		2024	
	Number	Volume	Number	Volume	Number	Volume	Number	Volume
Young	15%	10%	15%	10%	15%	10%	15%	10%
Beginning	15%	10%	15%	10%	15%	10%	15%	10%
Small	15%	5%	15%	5%	15%	5%	15%	5%

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	2020 Goal		2020 Actual		2020 Results	
	Number	Volume	Number	Volume	Number	Volume
Young	15%	10%	14%	9%	No	No
Beginning	20%	13%	19%	12%	No	No
Small	22%	6%	20%	7%	No	Yes

We did not meet most of our YBS goals in 2020 due to greater than expected increases in total outstanding loan volume, primarily due to growth within our capital markets portfolio to diversify risk. Participations have provided more diversity, but they have also diluted our YBS percentages since they make up a larger portion of the total portfolio. In our experience, participation loans generally do not meet YBS criteria. To ensure that credit and services offered to our YBS farmers and ranchers are provided in a safe and sound manner and within our risk-bearing capacity, we utilize customized loan underwriting standards and loan guarantee programs. Additionally, we are actively involved in developing and sponsoring educational opportunities, leadership training, business financial training and insurance services for YBS farmers and ranchers.

CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT

Credit risk arises from the potential failure of a borrower to meet repayment obligations that result in a financial loss to the lender. Credit risk exists in our loan portfolio and also in our unfunded loan commitments and standby letters of credit. Credit risk is actively managed on an individual and portfolio basis through application of sound lending and underwriting standards, policies and procedures.

Underwriting standards are utilized to determine an applicant's operational, financial, and managerial resources available for repaying debt within the terms of the note and loan agreement. Underwriting standards include among other things, an evaluation of:

- character – borrower integrity and credit history;
- capacity – repayment capacity of the borrower based on cash flows from operations or other sources of income;
- collateral – to protect the lender in the event of default and also serve as a secondary source of loan repayment;
- capital – ability of the operation to survive unanticipated risks; and
- conditions – intended use of the loan funds, terms, restrictions, etc.

Processes for information gathering, balance sheet and income statement verification, loan analysis, credit approvals, disbursements of proceeds and subsequent loan servicing actions are established and followed. Underwriting standards vary by industry and are updated periodically to reflect market and industry conditions.

By regulation, we cannot have loan commitments to one borrower for more than 15% of our lending and lease limit base. The lending and lease limit base is defined as permanent capital with any applicable adjustments related to preferred stock and any investment held in connection with the sale of loan participation interest. Additionally, we set our own lending limits to manage loan concentration risk. Lending limits have been established for individual loan size, commodity type, special lending programs and geographic concentrations. We have adopted an internal hold limit of 80% of the legal lending limit, which resets on the first day of each quarter.

We have established a Staff Loan Committee to control the loan approval process. Our most experienced and knowledgeable credit staff serve as members of the Staff Loan Committee.

The majority of our lending is first mortgage real estate loans, which must be secured by a first lien on real estate. Production and intermediate-term lending accounts for most of the remaining volume and is typically secured by livestock, crops and equipment. Collateral evaluations are completed in compliance with FCA and Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practices requirements. All property is appraised at market value. All collateral evaluations must be performed by a qualified appraiser. Certain appraisals must be performed by individuals with a state certification or license.

We use a two-dimensional risk rating model (Model) based on the Farm Credit System's Combined System Risk Rating Guidance. The Model estimates each loan's probability of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD). PD estimates the probability that a borrower will experience a default within twelve months from the date of determination. LGD provides an estimation of the anticipated loss with respect to a specific financial obligation of a borrower assuming a default has occurred or will occur within the next twelve months. The Model uses objective and subjective criteria to identify inherent strengths, weaknesses, and risks in each loan. PDs and LGDs are utilized in loan and portfolio management processes and are utilized for the allowance for loan losses estimate and calculation of the reserve for unfunded commitments.

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The Model's 14-point probability of default scale provides for nine acceptable categories, one OAEM category, two substandard categories, one doubtful category and one loss category; each carrying a distinct percentage of default probability. The Model's LGD scale provides 6 categories, A through F, that have the following anticipated principal loss and range of economic loss expectations:

- A 0% anticipated principal loss; 0% to 5% range of economic loss
- B 0% to 3% anticipated principal loss; >5% to 15% range of economic loss
- C > 3% to 7% anticipated principal loss; >15% to 20% range of economic loss
- D > 7% to 15% anticipated principal loss; >20% to 25% range of economic loss
- E > 15% to 40% anticipated principal loss; >25% to 50% range of economic loss
- F above 40% anticipated loss; above 50% range of economic loss

Management provides for additional reserves within the calculation for the allowance for loan losses determined to have increased credit risk, namely our rice, orchard crops, landlord, ethanol, and unsecured participations purchased portfolios. Utilizing the Model's 14 point PD and LGD scales, we apply stress assumptions to determine the level of reserves required to mitigate credit losses.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Earnings Summary

In 2020, we recorded net income of $10.7 million, compared with $9.5 million in 2019, and $8.5 million in 2018. The increase in 2020 was primarily due to increased net interest income of $1.5 million, increased noninterest income of $594 thousand and increased benefit from income taxes of $168 thousand, offset by increased provision for credit losses of $501 thousand and increased noninterest expense of $528 thousand. The increase in 2019 was primarily due to an increase in net interest income of $1.4 million and a decrease in the provision for credit losses of $365 thousand, offset by an increase in noninterest expense of $684 thousand.

The following table presents the changes in the significant components of net income from the previous year.

(dollars in thousands)	**2020 vs. 2019**	2019 vs. 2018
Net income, prior year	**$ 9,485**	$ 8,463
Increase/(Decrease) from changes in:		
Interest income	**(2,679)**	3,040
Interest expense	**4,210**	(1,614)
Net interest income	**1,531**	1,426
Provision for credit losses	**(501)**	365
Noninterest income	**594**	(71)
Noninterest expense	**(528)**	(684)
Provision for income tax	**168**	(14)
Total increase in net income	**1,264**	1,022
Net income, current year	**$ 10,749**	$ 9,485

Return on average assets decreased to 2.07% from 2.15% in 2019, and return on average shareholders' equity increased to 9.07% from 8.37% in 2019, primarily as a result of increased net earnings disproportionate to the increase in average assets and average shareholders' equity. Net income increased 13.3% compared to an increase of 17.9% in average assets and 4.6% in average shareholders' equity.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income for 2020 was $14.8 million compared with $13.3 million for 2019 and $11.9 million for 2018. Net interest income is our principal source of earnings and is impacted by interest earning asset volume, yields on assets and cost of debt. The increase in net interest income was due to increased loan volume, partially offset by a decrease in net interest margin, which was 3.00% in 2020 compared to 3.17% in 2019. The following table provides an analysis of the individual components of the change in net interest income during 2020 and 2019.

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(dollars in thousands)	**2020 vs. 2019**	2019 vs. 2018
Net interest income, prior year	**$ 13,317**	$ 11,891
Increase/(Decrease) in net interest income from changes in:		
Interest rates earned and paid	**(559)**	307
Volume of interest-bearing assets and liabilities	**2,079**	1,167
Interest income on nonaccrual loans	**11**	(48)
Increase in net interest income	**1,531**	1,426
Net interest income, current year	**$ 14,848**	$ 13,317

The following table illustrates net interest margin and the average interest rates on loans and debt cost and interest rate spread.

	For the Year Ended December 31		
	2020	2019	2018
Net interest margin	**3.00%**	3.17%	3.14%
Interest rate on:			
Average loan volume	**3.85%**	5.16%	4.92%
Average debt	**1.05%**	2.59%	2.35%
Interest rate spread	**2.80%**	2.57%	2.57%

The increase in interest rate spread resulted from a 131 basis point decrease in interest rates on average loan volume and a 154 basis point decrease in interest rates on average debt. The decrease in net interest margin was due to lower earnings on our own capital, partially offset by an increase in interest rate spread.

Provision for Credit Losses/(Credit Loss Reversals)

We monitor our loan portfolio and unfunded commitments on a regular basis to determine if any increase through provision for credit losses or decrease through a credit loss reversal in our allowance for loan losses or reserve for unfunded commitments is warranted based on our assessment of the probable and estimable losses inherent in our loan portfolio and unfunded commitments. We recorded net provision for credit losses of $209 thousand in 2020, compared with net credit loss reversals of $292 thousand in 2019 and net provision for credit losses of $73 thousand in 2018. The provision for loan losses of $154 thousand recorded during 2020 was primarily due to increased loan volume and increased stress within our portfolio to ensure that reserves reflect all probable losses. The provision for reserve for unfunded commitments of $55 thousand was recorded during 2020 due to increased available commitments. The loan loss reversals of $311 thousand recorded during 2019 and $39 thousand recorded during 2018 were primarily due to recoveries and decreased risk exposure on certain loans, partially offset by increased estimated losses for increased loan volume. The provision for reserve for unfunded commitments of $19 thousand recorded during 2019 and $112 thousand recorded during 2018 was due to increased available commitments.

Noninterest Income

During 2020, we recorded noninterest income of $2.3 million, compared with $1.7 million in 2019 and $1.8 million in 2018. Patronage distributions from CoBank are our primary source of noninterest income. Patronage is accrued in the year earned and then received from CoBank in the following year. CoBank patronage is distributed in cash and stock. The total patronage from CoBank is comprised of two sources: patronage based on our borrowing balance (direct note patronage) and patronage based on loans we originate and then sell a portion to them as a participant (sold volume patronage). Patronage earned from CoBank was $1.9 million in 2020 which includes additional patronage distribution from CoBank of $325 thousand due to CoBank's strong capital levels and financial results. Patronage earned from CoBank was $1.4 million in 2019, and $1.5 million in 2018 which included a special cash patronage distribution of $166 thousand relating to tax reform changes.

During August 2017, CoBank management announced changes to their capital plans and patronage programs for eligible customer-owners designed to address a number of market place challenges. The changes were intended to strengthen CoBank's long-term capacity to serve customers' borrowing needs, enhance CoBank's ability to capitalize future customer growth, and ensure equitability among different customer segments. The plan included a reduction to our patronage income in 2018 of 5 basis points on participation loans with CoBank. Additionally, the changes include a reduction in patronage related to our direct note with CoBank for all other loans of 5 basis points in 2019 and a further reduction of 4 basis points in 2020. During 2020, we received 95 basis points on participation loans and 36 basis points on our direct note with CoBank for all other loans. In 2019, we received 95 basis points on participation loans and 40 basis points on our direct note with CoBank for all other loans. In 2018, we received 95 basis points on participation loans and 45 basis points on our direct note with CoBank for all other loans. These basis points are

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before any special patronage distributed by CoBank. In addition, CoBank has indicated our patronage income related to our direct note with CoBank will be 39 basis points in 2021, 36 basis points in 2022 and 33 basis points in 2023.

In 2020, we recorded a cash patronage of $9 thousand from Farm Credit Foundations, the organization that provides our payroll and human resource services, which will be paid in the following year. This compares with $8 thousand recorded in 2019 and $6 thousand in 2018. The Association also recorded patronage income from other Farm Credit institutions related to participations of $62 thousand in 2020. Patronage from these entities and CoBank is included in patronage distribution from Farm Credit institutions on the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

We received a refund of $82 thousand during 2020, $78 thousand during 2019, and $183 thousand during 2018 from Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation (FCSIC). The FCSIC refund is our portion of excess funds above the secure base amount in the FCSIC Allocated Insurance Reserve Accounts.

We received mineral income of $3 thousand during 2020, which is distributed to us quarterly by CoBank. Mineral income remained constant at $3 thousand in 2019 and 2018.

Noninterest income also includes financially related services income and other noninterest income. Other noninterest income was $274 thousand, an increase of $131 thousand, from 2019, primarily due to $98 thousand of SBA fee income and $23 thousand increase in rental income. Other noninterest income in 2019 was $143 thousand, an increase of $91 thousand from 2018, primarily due to increased loan fees on participations purchased.

Noninterest Expense

Noninterest expense for 2020 increased $528 thousand, or 9.2%, to $6.3 million compared with 2019 and $1.2 million, or 23.9% compared with 2018. Noninterest expense for each of the three years ended December 31 is summarized as follows:

				Percent of Change	
(dollars in thousands)	**2020**	2019	2018	**2020/2019**	2019/2018
Salaries & employee benefits	**$ 3,368**	$ 2,997	$ 2,877	**12.38%**	4.17%
Occupancy & equipment	**531**	318	229	**66.98%**	38.86%
Purchased services	**950**	936	911	**1.50%**	2.74%
Supervisory & examination costs	**192**	181	165	**6.08%**	9.70%
Data processing services	**1,032**	965	794	**6.94%**	21.54%
Other noninterest (income)/expense	**(115)**	63	(112)	**(282.54%)**	156.25%
Total operating expense	**5,958**	5,460	4,864	**9.12%**	12.25%
Farm Credit Insurance Fund premium	**333**	249	215	**33.73%**	15.81%
Prepayment expense	**–**	54	–	**(100.00%)**	100.00%
Total noninterest expense	**$ 6,291**	$ 5,763	$ 5,079	**9.16%**	13.47%

For the year ended December 31, 2020, total operating expense increased $498 thousand, or 9.1%, compared with the year ended December 31, 2019, primarily due to increased salaries and benefits and occupancy and equipment expenses, partially offset by a decrease in other noninterest expense. Salaries and employee benefits expense increased $371 thousand from 2019 to 2020 and $120 thousand from 2018 to 2019 due to merit increases, coupled with additional staffing. Occupancy and equipment increased $213 thousand due to increased utility costs, real estate taxes and depreciation for our new offices. Our Colusa branch office relocated in January 2020 followed by our Willows branch office in September 2020. The expense increased $89 thousand from 2018 to 2019 largely due to increased rent expense for our Colusa branch office and additional costs related to a new office building for our Willows branch. Data processing services expense increased $67 thousand from 2019 to 2020 and $171 thousand from 2018 to 2019 primarily due to increased fees charged by AgVantis, our service provider, which is partially driven by increased loan volume. Other noninterest expense decreased $178 thousand from 2019 to 2020 primarily due to decreased director, training, and travel expenses resulting from travel restrictions in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and an increase in our standard loan origination costs, driven by increased originations. Other noninterest expense increased from 2018 to 2019 due to a decrease in our deferred loan origination costs. Insurance Fund premium increased $84 thousand from 2019 to 2020 and $34 thousand from 2018 to 2019 due to an increase in average loan volume. In 2019, the Association incurred a $54 thousand prepayment fee related to a conversion on a participation purchased.

Benefit from income taxes/Provision for income taxes

We recorded $81 thousand in benefit from income taxes during 2020, compared with provision for income taxes of $87 thousand in 2019 and $73 thousand in 2018. The decrease in 2020 was primarily due to a decrease in our deferred tax liability driven primarily by the increase in our allowance for loan losses. The increase in 2019 was primarily due to an increase in the deferred tax liability driven primarily by the change in accrued CoBank patronage,

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partially offset by increased patronage deduction. We operate as a Subchapter T cooperative for tax purposes and thus may deduct from taxable income certain amounts that are distributed from net earnings to borrowers. See Note 2 for additional details.

LIQUIDITY

Liquidity is necessary to meet our financial obligations. Liquidity is needed to pay our note with CoBank, fund loans and other commitments, and fund business operations in a cost-effective manner. Our liquidity policy is intended to manage short-term cash flow, maximize debt reduction and liquidate nonearning assets. Our direct loan with CoBank, cash on hand and borrower loan repayments provide adequate liquidity to fund our on-going operations and other commitments.

Funding Sources

Our primary source of liquidity is the ability to obtain funds for our operations through a borrowing relationship with CoBank. Our note payable to CoBank is collateralized by a pledge to CoBank of substantially all of our assets. Substantially all cash received is applied to the note payable and all cash disbursements are drawn on the note payable. The indebtedness is governed by a General Financing Agreement (GFA) with CoBank, which matures on December 31, 2022. The annual average principal balance of the note payable to CoBank was $366.3 million in 2020, $292.6 million in 2019 and $255.9 million in 2018.

We plan to continue to fund lending operations through the utilization of our funding arrangement with CoBank, retained earnings from current and prior years and from borrower stock investments. CoBank's primary source of funds is the ability to issue Systemwide Debt Securities to investors through the Federal Farm Credit Bank Funding Corporation. This access has traditionally provided a dependable source of competitively priced debt that is critical for supporting our mission of providing credit to agriculture and rural America. Although financial markets experienced significant volatility in the last few years, we were able to obtain sufficient funding to meet the needs of our customers.

Interest Rate Risk

The interest rate risk inherent in our loan portfolio is substantially mitigated through our funding relationship with CoBank which allows for loans to be match-funded. Borrowings from CoBank match the pricing, maturity, and option characteristics of our loans to borrowers. CoBank manages interest rate risk through the direct loan pricing and its asset/liability management processes. Although CoBank incurs and manages the primary sources of interest rate risk, we may still be exposed to interest rate risk through the impact of interest rate changes on earnings generated from our loanable funds. To stabilize earnings from loanable funds, we have committed excess loanable funds with CoBank at a fixed rate for a specified term as a part of CoBank's Association Equity Positioning Program (AEPP). This enables us to reduce our overall cost of funds with CoBank without significantly increasing our overall interest rate risk position.

Funds Management

We offer variable, fixed, adjustable prime-based and London Inter-Bank Offered Rate (LIBOR) based rate loans to borrowers. Our Board of Directors determines the interest rate charged based on the following factors: 1) the interest rate charged by CoBank; 2) our existing rates and spreads; 3) the competitive rate environment; and 4) our profitability objectives.

In 2017, the United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority, announced its intention to stop persuading or compelling the group of major banks that sustains LIBOR to submit rate quotations after 2021. As a result, it is uncertain whether LIBOR will continue to be quoted after 2021. We continue to analyze potential risks associated with the LIBOR transition, including financial, operational, legal, tax, reputational and compliance risks. At this time we are unable to predict whether or when LIBOR will cease to be available or if Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) or any other alternative reference rate will become the benchmark to replace LIBOR. Because we engage in transactions involving financial instruments that reference LIBOR, these developments could have a material impact on the Association and our borrowers. Management has documented a LIBOR transition plan to address the phase out of LIBOR rates in the future, including any updates to processes and loan servicing technology.

CAPITAL RESOURCES

Capital supports asset growth and provides protection for unexpected credit and operating losses. Capital is also needed for investments in new products and services. We believe a sound capital position is critical to our long-term financial success due to the volatility and cycles in agriculture. Over the past several years, we have been able to build capital primarily through net income retained after patronage. Shareholders' equity at December 31, 2020 totaled $122.1 million, compared with $115.6 million at December 31, 2019 and $109.9 million at December 31, 2018.

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The increase of $6.5 million in shareholders' equity reflects net income and net stock issuances, partially offset by declared patronage distributions. Our capital position is reflected in the following ratio comparisons.

	2020	2019	2018
Debt to shareholders' equity	**3.63:1**	3.22:1	2.98:1
Shareholders' equity as a percent of net loans	**22.94%**	25.21%	26.46%
Shareholders' equity as a percent of total assets	**21.60%**	23.69%	25.14%

Debt to shareholders' equity increased and shareholders' equity as a percent of net loans and of total assets decreased from 2019 primarily due to loan volume outpacing capital growth.

Retained Earnings

Our retained earnings increased $6.5 million to $121.6 million at December 31, 2020 from $115.1 million at December 31, 2019 and increased $12.2 million from $109.4 million at December 31, 2018. The increase in 2020 was a result of net income of $10.7 million, partially offset by $4.3 million of patronage distributions declared.

Patronage Program

We have a Patronage Program that allows us to distribute our available net earnings to our shareholders. This program provides for the application of net earnings in the manner described in our Bylaws. In addition to determining the amount and method of patronage to be distributed, the Bylaws address increasing surplus to meet capital adequacy standards established by Regulations; increasing surplus to a level necessary to support competitive pricing at targeted earnings levels; and increasing surplus for reasonable reserves. Patronage distributions are based on business done with us during the year. We paid cash patronage of $3.8 million in 2020, $2.0 million in 2019 and $1.0 million in 2018. During 2020, we declared patronage distributions of $4.3 million to be paid in March 2021.

Stock

Our total stock and participation certificates increased $29 thousand to $535 thousand at December 31, 2020, from $506 thousand at December 31, 2019 and increased $19 thousand from $516 thousand at December 31, 2018. The increase during 2020 was due to $57 thousand of stock issuances, partially offset by $28 thousand of stock retirements. We require a stock investment for each borrower. We have a Borrower Level Stock Program which allows stock to be assigned to each borrower instead of each loan. This reduces the stock requirements for borrowers with multiple loans. The current stock requirement for each borrower is the lesser of one thousand dollars or 2.00% of the collective total balance of each borrower's loan(s). Prior to 2014, the stock investment was the lesser of one thousand dollars or 2.00% of the amount of the loan. Loan level stock was retired in the amounts of $1 thousand in 2020, $3 thousand in 2019 and $42 thousand in 2018 as a result of implementation of this program.

Capital Plan and Regulatory Requirements

Our Board of Directors establishes a formal capital adequacy plan that addresses capital goals in relation to risks. The capital adequacy plan assesses the capital level necessary for financial viability and to provide for growth. Our plan is updated annually and approved by our Board of Directors. FCA regulations require the plan consider the following factors in determining optimal capital levels, including:

- Regulatory capital requirements;
- Asset quality;
- Needs of our customer base; and
- Other risk-oriented activities, such as funding and interest rate risks, contingent and off-balance sheet liabilities and other conditions warranting additional capital.

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As shown in the following table, at December 31, 2020, our capital and leverage ratios exceeded regulatory minimums. If these capital standards are not met, the FCA can impose restrictions, including limiting our ability to pay patronage distributions, retire equities and pay preferred stock dividends.

	2020	2019	2018	2017	Minimum Requirement with Buffer
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital ratio	**18.00%**	19.88%	20.96%	21.30%	7.00%
Tier 1 Capital ratio	**18.00%**	19.88%	20.96%	21.30%	8.50%
Total Capital ratio	**18.40%**	20.27%	21.40%	21.74%	10.50%
Tier 1 Leverage ratio	**20.65%**	22.54%	23.52%	24.30%	5.00%
Unallocated Retained Earnings and URE Equivalents (UREE) Leverage	**21.38%**	23.06%	24.09%	24.91%	1.50%
Permanent capital ratio	**18.06%**	19.95%	21.29%	21.76%	7.00%

The minimum ratios established were not meant to be adopted as the optimum capital level, so we have established goals in excess of the regulatory minimum. As of December 31, 2020, we did not meet our goals due to greater than anticipated loan growth. We feel the current capital position and composition are in line with the Association's long-term capital objectives. Our capital goals will continue to exceed regulatory requirements due to our approach to maintaining adequate capital in case of future, unplanned and adverse changes in the Association.

The table below presents the capital ratios prior to the new capital regulations implemented in 2017. As displayed, we exceeded the minimum regulatory capital requirements in effect at December 31, 2016.

	2016	Regulatory Minimum
Permanent capital ratio	21.33%	7.00%
Total surplus ratio	21.19%	7.00%
Core surplus ratio	20.59%	3.50%

Refer to Note 7, Shareholders' Equity, in this report for additional information on our capital and related requirements and restrictions.

Building Projects

On June 30, 2016, we sold our Colusa branch office and related land parcels in exchange for a cash payment as well as land, which was used for construction of our new Colusa branch office. The building was completed in January 2020 and the lease for the prior office building expired on February 29, 2020. The funding source for the new building was from capital.

REGULATORY MATTERS

As of December 31, 2020, we had no enforcement actions in effect and FCA took no enforcement actions on us during the year.

GOVERNANCE

Board of Directors

We are governed by a ten-member board that provides direction and oversees our management. Of these directors, eight are elected by the shareholders and two are appointed by the elected directors. Our Board of Directors represents the interests of our shareholders. The Board of Directors meets regularly to perform the following functions, among others:

- selects, evaluates and compensates the chief executive officer;
- approves the strategic plan, capital plan, financial plan and the annual operating budget;
- oversees the lending operations;
- directs management on significant issues; and
- oversees the financial reporting process, communications with shareholders and our legal and regulatory compliance.

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Director Independence

All directors must exercise sound judgment in deciding matters in our interest. All our directors are independent from the perspective that none of our management or staff serves as Board members. However, we are a financial services cooperative, and the Farm Credit Act and FCA Regulations require our elected directors to have a loan relationship with us.

The elected directors, as borrowers, have a vested interest in ensuring our Association remains strong and successful. However, our borrowing relationship could be viewed as having the potential to compromise the independence of an elected director. For this reason, the Board has established independence criteria to ensure that a loan relationship does not compromise the independence of our Board. Annually, in conjunction with our independence analysis and reporting on our loans to directors, each director provides financial information and any other documentation and/or assertions needed for the Board to determine the independence of each Board member.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee reports to the Board of Directors. The Audit Committee is composed of five members of the Board of Directors. During 2020, nine meetings were held. The Audit Committee responsibilities generally include, but are not limited to:

- oversight of the financial reporting risk and the accuracy of the quarterly and annual shareholder reports;
- the oversight of the system of internal controls related to the preparation of quarterly and annual shareholder reports;
- the review and assessment of the impact of accounting and auditing developments on the consolidated financial statements;
- the establishment and maintenance of procedures for the receipt, retention and treatment of confidential and anonymous submission of concerns regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters; and
- oversight of the Association's internal audit program, the independence of the outside auditors, the adequacy of the Association's system of internal controls and procedures, and the adequacy of management's action with respect to recommendations arising from those auditing activities.

Compensation Committee

The Compensation Committee is responsible for the oversight of employee and director compensation. The Compensation Committee is composed of three Board of Directors. The Committee annually reviews, evaluates and approves the compensation policies, programs and plans for senior officers and employees including benefits programs.

Enterprise Risk Management Committee

The Enterprise Risk Management Committee reports to the Board of Directors and is composed of five members of the Board of Directors. The Enterprise Risk Management Committee responsibilities generally include, but are not limited to:

- oversight of the Association's Enterprise Risk Management Program (ERM Program); including the division of specific responsibilities within the ERM Program among other committees of the Board;
- oversight of the work of the Staff Enterprise Risk Committee;
- ensure that Association management has identified and assessed all material risks that the Association faces and has established a risk management infrastructure capable of monitoring and addressing those risks;
- ensure that the ERM Program includes processes and reporting that will prepare the Association to reasonably anticipate and effectively respond to material adverse events – both short-term and long-term;
- ensure that the ERM Program is utilized to effectively manage risk and plan strategically to enhance the Association's long-term sustainability;
- in conjunction with the full Board, approve the Association's ERM Program; and
- ensure that the Association maintains an effective Stress Testing Program to evaluate risk exposures associated with major business segments and operational activities.

Other Governance

The Board has monitored the requirements of public companies under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. While we are not subject to the requirements of this law, we are striving to implement steps to strengthen governance and financial reporting. We strive to maintain strong governance and financial reporting through the following actions:

- a system for the receipt and treatment of whistleblower complaints;

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- a code of ethics for our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Administrative Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Credit Officer;
- open lines of communication between the independent auditors, management, and the Audit Committee;
- "plain English" disclosures;
- officer certification of accuracy and completeness of the consolidated financial statements; and
- information disclosure through our website.

Code of Ethics

Our directors and employees are responsible for maintaining the highest of standards in conducting our business. In that regard, we established a Code of Ethics for the Board of Directors and a Code of Ethics for the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Administrative Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Credit Officer, and other senior financial professionals who are involved, directly or indirectly, with the preparation of our financial statements and the maintenance of financial records supporting the financial statements. These Codes of Ethics supplement our Standards of Conduct Policies for Directors and Employees. Annually, each employee and director files a written and signed disclosure statement as required under the Standards of Conduct Policies. Likewise, all employees certify compliance with our Code of Ethics on an annual basis.

Whistleblower Program

We maintain a program for employee complaints related to accounting, financial reporting, internal accounting controls, or auditing matters. This program allows employees to submit confidential, anonymous concerns regarding accounting, financial reporting, internal accounting controls, fraud or auditing matters without the fear of reprisal, retaliation or adverse action being taken against any employee who, in good faith, reports or assists in the investigation of a violation or suspected violation, or who makes an inquiry about the appropriateness of an anticipated or actual course of action.

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

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

- political, legal, regulatory and economic conditions and developments in the United States and abroad;
- economic fluctuations in the agricultural, rural utility, international, and farm-related business sectors;
- weather, disease, including the continued coronavirus pandemic, and other adverse climatic or biological conditions that periodically occur that impact agricultural productivity and income;
- changes in United States government support of the agricultural industry and/or the Farm Credit System; and
- actions taken by the Federal Reserve System in implementing monetary policy.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

Our consolidated financial statements are based on accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our significant accounting policies are critical to the understanding of our results of operations and financial position because some accounting policies require us to make complex or subjective judgments and estimates that may affect the value of certain assets or liabilities. We consider these policies critical because we have to make judgments about matters that are inherently uncertain. For a complete discussion of significant accounting policies, see Note 2 of the accompanying consolidated financial statements. The development and selection of critical accounting policies, and the related disclosures, have been reviewed by our Audit Committee. A summary of critical policies relating to the determination of the allowance for loan losses follows.

Allowance for Loan Losses/Reserve for Unfunded Commitments

The allowance for loan losses is our best estimate of the amount of probable loan losses existing in and inherent in our loan portfolio as of the balance sheet date. The allowance for loan losses is increased through provisions for loan losses and loan recoveries and is decreased through loan loss reversals and loan charge-offs. Additionally, we provide line of credit financing to our customers. We have established a reserve for unfunded commitments to cover probable losses. This reserve is reported as a liability in our consolidated balance sheet. The reserve for unfunded commitments is increased through provision for the reserve for unfunded commitments and is decreased through

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reversals of the reserve for unfunded commitments. Provision for loan losses and provision for reserve for unfunded commitments are referred to as a provision for credit losses on the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income. We determine the allowance for loan losses and the reserve for unfunded commitments based on a regular evaluation of the loan and commitment portfolios, which generally considers recent historical charge-off experience adjusted for relevant factors.

Loans are evaluated based on the borrower's overall financial condition, resources, and payment record; the prospects for support from any financially responsible guarantor; and, if appropriate, the estimated net realizable value of any collateral. The allowance for loan losses attributable to these loans is established by a process that estimates the probable loss inherent in the loans, taking into account various historical factors, internal risk ratings, regulatory oversight, and geographic, industry and other factors.

Changes in the factors we consider in the evaluation of losses in the loan portfolio could occur for various credit related reasons and could result in a change in the allowance for loan losses, which would have a direct impact on the provision for loan losses and results of operations. See Notes 2 and 3 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements for detailed information regarding the allowance for loan losses.

CUSTOMER PRIVACY

FCA regulations require that borrower information be held in confidence by Farm Credit institutions, their directors, officers and employees. FCA regulations and our Standards of Conduct Policies specifically restrict Farm Credit institution directors and employees from disclosing information not normally contained in published reports or press releases about the institution or its borrowers or members. These regulations also provide Farm Credit institutions clear guidelines for protecting their borrowers' nonpublic information.

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Report of Independent Auditors

To the Board of Directors of Farm Credit Services of Colusa-Glenn, ACA

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Farm Credit Services of Colusa-Glenn, ACA and its subsidiaries (the Association), which comprise the consolidated statements of condition as of December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, of changes in shareholders' equity, and of cash flows for the years then ended.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the Association's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Association's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Farm Credit Services of Colusa-Glenn, ACA and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

March 9, 2021

Consolidated Statement of Condition

(Dollars in Thousands)

	December 31		
	2020	2019	2018
ASSETS			
Loans	**$ 534,356**	$ 460,232	$ 417,227
Less allowance for loan losses	**1,940**	1,701	1,898
Net loans	**532,416**	458,531	415,329
Cash	**2,505**	3,070	2,702
Accrued interest receivable	**5,479**	6,360	5,857
Investment in CoBank, ACB	**14,793**	11,800	10,337
Premises and equipment, net	**7,147**	5,759	526
Other assets	**3,162**	2,429	2,366
Total assets	**$ 565,502**	$ 487,949	$ 437,117
LIABILITIES			
Note payable to CoBank, ACB	**$ 412,797**	$ 344,250	$ 296,154
Advance conditional payments	**21,979**	16,774	21,773
Accrued interest (receivable)/payable	**(193)**	232	304
Patronage distributions payable	**4,250**	3,750	2,000
Accrued benefits liability	**98**	100	101
Deferred tax liability	**193**	282	142
Unfunded disbursements	**2,432**	536	900
Reserve for unfunded commitments	**321**	266	247
Other liabilities	**1,487**	6,149	5,611
Total liabilities	**443,364**	372,339	327,232
Commitments and Contingencies (See Note 13)			
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Capital stock and participation certificates	**535**	506	516
Unallocated retained earnings	**121,603**	115,104	109,369
Total shareholders' equity	**122,138**	115,610	109,885
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	**$ 565,502**	$ 487,949	$ 437,117

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

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

(Dollars in Thousands)

	For the Year Ended December 31		
	2020	2019	2018
INTEREST INCOME			
Loans	**$ 19,002**	$ 21,681	$ 18,641
Total interest income	**19,002**	21,681	18,641
INTEREST EXPENSE			
Note payable to CoBank, ACB	**3,938**	7,755	6,329
Other	**216**	609	421
Total interest expense	**4,154**	8,364	6,750
Net interest income	**14,848**	13,317	11,891
Provision for credit losses/(Credit loss reversal)	**209**	(292)	73
Net interest income after provision for credit losses/credit loss reversal	**14,639**	13,609	11,818
NONINTEREST INCOME			
Financially related services income	**8**	10	8
Patronage distribution from Farm Credit institutions	**1,953**	1,492	1,551
Farm Credit Insurance Fund distribution	**82**	78	183
Mineral income	**3**	3	3
Other noninterest income	**274**	143	52
Total noninterest income	**2,320**	1,726	1,797
NONINTEREST EXPENSE			
Salaries and employee benefits	**3,368**	2,997	2,877
Occupancy and equipment	**531**	318	229
Purchased services	**950**	936	911
Farm Credit Insurance Fund premium	**333**	249	215
Supervisory and examination costs	**192**	181	165
Prepayment expense	**-**	54	-
Data processing services	**1,032**	965	794
Other noninterest (income)/expense	**(115)**	63	(112)
Total noninterest expense	**6,291**	5,763	5,079
Income before income taxes	**10,668**	9,572	8,536
(Benefit from)/Provision for income taxes	**(81)**	87	73
Net income/Comprehensive Income	**$ 10,749**	$ 9,485	$ 8,463

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

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Capital Stock and Participation Certificates	Unallocated Retained Earnings	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ 534	$ 102,906	$ 103,440
Net Income/Comprehensive income		8,463	8,463
Capital stock and participation certificates issued	60		60
Capital stock and participation certificates retired	(78)		(78)
Patronage Distributions: Cash		(2,000)	(2,000)
Balance at December 31, 2018	516	109,369	109,885
Net Income/Comprehensive income		9,485	9,485
Capital stock and participation certificates issued	50		50
Capital stock and participation certificates retired	(60)		(60)
Patronage distributions: Cash		(3,750)	(3,750)
Balance at December 31, 2019	506	115,104	115,610
Net Income/Comprehensive income		10,749	10,749
Capital stock and participation certificates issued	57		57
Capital stock and participation certificates retired	(28)		(28)
Patronage distributions: Cash		(4,250)	(4,250)
Balance at December 31, 2020	**$ 535**	**$ 121,603**	**$ 122,138**

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

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

(Dollars in Thousands)

	For the Year Ended December 31		
	2020	2019	2018
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net income	**$ 10,749**	$ 9,485	$ 8,463
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation	**283**	45	34
Provision for credit losses/(Credit loss reversal)	**209**	(292)	73
Patronage stock from CoBank, ACB	**(60)**	(55)	(41)
(Gains)/Losses on sales of premises and equipment	**(13)**	2	4
Change in assets and liabilities:			
Decrease/(Increase) in accrued interest receivable	**881**	(503)	(910)
Increase in other assets	**(673)**	(8)	(520)
Increase/(Decrease) in unfunded disbursements	**1,896**	(364)	18
Decrease in accrued interest payable	**(425)**	(72)	(201)
Decrease in accrued benefits liability	**(2)**	(1)	(3)
(Decrease)/Increase in deferred tax liability	**(89)**	140	(80)
(Decrease)/Increase in other liabilities	**(4,662)**	538	(1,074)
Total adjustments	**(2,655)**	(570)	(2,700)
Net cash provided by operating activities	**8,094**	8,915	5,763
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Increase in loans, net	**(74,039)**	(42,891)	(26,371)
Increase in investment in CoBank, ACB	**(2,993)**	(1,463)	(21)
Expenditures for premises and equipment	**(1,683)**	(5,284)	(23)
Proceeds from sales of premises and equipment	**25**	4	-
Net cash used in investing activities	**(78,690)**	(49,634)	(26,415)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Net draw on note payable to CoBank, ACB	**68,547**	48,096	19,564
Increase/(Decrease) in advance conditional payments	**5,205**	(4,999)	(1,617)
Capital stock and participation certificates retired	**(28)**	(60)	(78)
Capital stock and participation certificates issued	**57**	50	60
Cash patronage distributions paid	**(3,750)**	(2,000)	(1,000)
Net cash provided by financing activities	**70,031**	41,087	16,929
Net (decrease)/increase in cash	**(565)**	368	(3,723)
Cash at beginning of year	**3,070**	2,702	6,425
Cash at end of year	**$ 2,505**	$ 3,070	$ 2,702
SUPPLEMENTAL CASH INFORMATION:			
Cash paid during the year for:			
Interest	**$ 4,579**	$ 8,436	$ 6,951
Income taxes	**$ -**	$ 88	$ 147
SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF NON-CASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Patronage stock from CoBank, ACB	**$ 60**	$ 55	$ 41
Net recoveries	**$ (85)**	$ (114)	$ (85)
Patronage distributions payable	**$ 4,250**	$ 3,750	$ 2,000

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

Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1 – Organization and Operations

A. Organization: Farm Credit Services of Colusa-Glenn, ACA and its subsidiaries, Farm Credit Services of Colusa-Glenn, FLCA, (Federal Land Credit Association (FLCA)) and Farm Credit Services of Colusa-Glenn, PCA, (Production Credit Association (PCA)) (collectively called “the Association”) are member-owned cooperatives which provide credit and credit-related services to or for the benefit of eligible borrowers/shareholders for qualified agricultural purposes in the counties of Colusa and Glenn in the state of California.

The Association is a lending institution of the Farm Credit System (System), a nationwide system of cooperatively owned banks and associations, which was established by Acts of Congress to meet the credit needs of American agriculture and is subject to the provisions of the Farm Credit Act of 1971, as amended (the Farm Credit Act). At December 31, 2020, the System was comprised of three Farm Credit Banks and one Agricultural Credit Bank (System Banks), and 68 associations.

CoBank, ACB (funding bank or the “Bank”), its related associations and AgVantis, Inc. (AgVantis) are collectively referred to as the District. CoBank provides the funding to associations within the District and is responsible for supervising certain activities of the District Associations. AgVantis, which is owned by the entities it serves, provides technology and other operational services to certain associations and to CoBank. As of December 31, 2020, the CoBank District consists of CoBank, 21 Agricultural Credit Associations (ACA), which each have two wholly owned subsidiaries, (a FLCA and a PCA) and AgVantis.

ACA parent companies provide financing and related services through their FLCA and PCA subsidiaries. Generally, the FLCA makes secured long-term agricultural real estate and the PCA makes short- and intermediate-term loans for agricultural production or operating purposes.

The Farm Credit Administration (FCA) is delegated authority by Congress to regulate the System Banks and Associations. The FCA examines the activities of System institutions to ensure their compliance with the Farm Credit Act, FCA regulations and safe and sound banking practices.

The Farm Credit Act established the Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation (Insurance Corporation) to administer the Farm Credit Insurance Fund (Insurance Fund). The Insurance Fund is required to be used (1) to ensure the timely payment of principal and interest on Systemwide debt obligations (Insured Debt), (2) to ensure the retirement of protected stock at par or stated value, and (3) for other specified purposes. The Insurance Fund is also available for discretionary use by the Insurance Corporation to provide assistance to certain troubled System institutions and to cover the operating expenses of the Insurance Corporation. Each System Bank has been required to pay premiums, which may be passed on to the Association, into the Insurance Fund based on its annual average adjusted outstanding insured debt until the monies in the Insurance Fund reach the “secure base amount,” which is defined in the Farm Credit Act as 2.0% of the aggregate Insured obligations (adjusted to reflect the reduced risk on loans or investments guaranteed by federal or state governments) or such other percentage of the aggregate obligations as the Insurance Corporation, in its sole discretion, determines to be actuarially sound. When the amount in the Insurance Fund exceeds the secure base amount, the Insurance Corporation is required to reduce premiums, as necessary to maintain the Insurance Fund at the 2.0% level. As required by the Farm Credit Act, as amended, the Insurance Corporation may return excess funds above the secure base amount to System institutions.

B. Operations: The Farm Credit Act sets forth the types of authorized lending activity, persons eligible to borrow, and financial services which can be offered by the Association. The Association is authorized to provide, either directly or in participation with other lenders, credit, credit commitments and related services to eligible borrowers. Eligible borrowers include farmers, ranchers, producers or harvesters of aquatic products, their cooperatives, rural residents and farm-related businesses.

The Association also serves as an intermediary in offering credit life insurance and advance conditional payment accounts.

The Association’s financial condition may be impacted by factors affecting CoBank. The CoBank Annual Report is available free of charge on CoBank’s website, www.cobank.com; or may be obtained at no charge by contacting the Association at 2970 Davison Court, Colusa, CA 95932 or by calling (530) 458-4978. Upon request, Association shareholders will be provided with a copy of the CoBank Annual Report. The CoBank Annual Report discusses the material aspects of CoBank’s and District’s financial condition, changes in financial condition, and results of operations. In addition, the CoBank Annual Report identifies favorable and unfavorable trends, significant events, uncertainties and the impact of activities of the Insurance Corporation.

In addition, the Farm Credit Council acts as a full-service federated trade association, which represents the System before Congress, the Executive Branch and others, and provides support services to System institutions on a fee basis.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation and Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements (the "financial statements") of the Association have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Farm Credit Services of Colusa-Glenn, PCA and Farm Credit Services of Colusa-Glenn, FLCA and reflect the investments in and allocated earnings of the service organizations in which the Association has partial ownership interests. Inter-company transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.
The accounting and reporting policies of the Association conform to GAAP and prevailing practices within the banking industry.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant change in the near term relate to the determination of the allowance for loan losses.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

Adopted Guidance

In March 2020, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act), which provides relief from certain requirements under GAAP, was signed into law. Section 4013 of the CARES Act gives entities temporary relief from the accounting and disclosure requirements for troubled debt restructurings (TDRs) and if certain criteria are met these loan modifications may not need to be classified as TDRs. In response to the CARES Act, the FCA issued guidance allowing for temporary relief from accounting and disclosure requirements for TDRs. The Association adopted this relief for qualifying loan modifications. This TDR guidance applied to modifications made beginning March 1, 2020 and terminated on December 31, 2020.

In December 2019, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued guidance entitled "Simplifying the Accounting for Income Taxes." This guidance eliminates certain intra period tax allocations, foreign deferred tax recognition and interim period tax calculations. In addition, the guidance simplifies disclosure regarding capital and franchise taxes, the allocation of goodwill in business combinations, subsidiary financial statements and other disclosures. The new guidance is intended to eliminate and/or simplify certain aspects of income tax accounting that are complex or that require significant judgment in application or presentation. The guidance becomes effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021. Early adoption of the guidance is permitted and the Association adopted this guidance on January 1, 2020. The adoption of this guidance did not materially impact the Association's financial condition or results of operations; nor did the guidance impact the presentation of taxes for prior periods in the 2020 year-end financial statements.

In August 2018, the FASB issued guidance entitled "Customer's Accounting for Implementation Costs Incurred in a Cloud Computing Arrangement That Is a Service Cost." The guidance aligns the requirements for capitalizing implementation costs incurred in a hosting arrangement that is a service contract with the requirements for capitalizing implementation costs incurred to develop or obtain internal-use software (and hosting arrangements that include an internal-use software license). The accounting for the service element of a hosting arrangement that is a service contract is not affected by this guidance. This guidance became effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2019. The guidance also requires an entity (customer) to expense the capitalized implementation costs of a hosting arrangement that is a service contract over the term of the hosting arrangement. It further specifies where to present expense and payments in the financial statements. The guidance was applied on a prospective basis. The adoption of this guidance did not materially impact the Association's financial condition or its results of operations.

In August 2018, the FASB issued guidance entitled "Disclosure Framework — Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurement." The guidance modifies the requirements on fair value measurements by removing, modifying or adding to the disclosures. This guidance became effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2019. The adoption of this guidance did not impact the Association's financial condition or its results of operations, but did impact the fair value measurements disclosures.

Guidance Pending Adoption

In March 2020, the FASB issued guidance entitled "Facilitation of the Effects of Reference Rate Reform on Financial Reporting." The guidance provides optional expedients and exceptions for applying GAAP to contracts and other transactions affected by reference rate reform. The guidance simplifies the accounting evaluation of contract modifications that replace a reference rate affected by reference rate reform and contemporaneous modifications of other contracts related to the replacement of the reference rate. The optional amendments are effective as of March 12, 2020, through December 31, 2022. The Association is evaluating the impact of adoption on its financial condition and results of operations.

In June 2016, the FASB issued guidance entitled "Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments." The guidance replaces the current incurred loss impairment methodology with a methodology that reflects expected credit losses and requires consideration of a broader range of reasonable and supportable information to inform credit loss estimates. Credit losses relating to available-for-sale securities would also be recorded through an allowance for credit losses. For public business entities that are not U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission filers this guidance was to become effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2020, with early application permitted. In November 2019, the FASB issued an update that amends the mandatory effective date for this guidance for certain institutions. The change resulted from a change in the effective date philosophy that extends and simplifies the adoption by staggering the dates between large public entities and other entities. As a result of the change, the new credit loss standard, for those institutions qualifying for the delay, becomes effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2022, with early adoption permitted. The Association qualifies for the delay in the adoption date. The Association continues to evaluate the impact of adoption on the Association's financial condition and its results of operations.

Summary of the Association's Significant Accounting Policies

A. Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses: Long-term real estate mortgage loans generally have original maturities ranging from five to 40 years. Substantially all short- and intermediate-term loans made for agricultural production or operating purposes have maturities of fifteen years or less. Loans are carried at their principal amount outstanding adjusted for charge-offs and deferred loan fees or costs. Interest on loans is accrued and credited to interest income based upon the daily principal amount outstanding. Loan origination fees and direct loan origination costs are capitalized and the net fee or cost is amortized over the life of the related loan as an adjustment to yield.

   Impaired loans are loans for which it is probable that not all principal and interest will be collected according to the contractual terms of the loan and are generally considered substandard or doubtful, which is in accordance with the loan rating model, as described below. Impaired loans include nonaccrual loans, restructured loans and loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest. A loan is considered contractually past due when any principal repayment or interest payment required by the loan contract is not received on or before the due date. A loan shall remain contractually past due until it is formally restructured or until the entire amount past due, including principal, accrued interest, and penalty interest incurred is collected or otherwise discharged in full.

   Loans are generally placed in nonaccrual status when principal or interest is delinquent for 90 days or more (unless adequately collateralized and in the process of collection) or when circumstances indicate that collection of principal and/or interest is in doubt. Additionally, all loans over 180 days past due are placed in nonaccrual status. When a loan is placed in nonaccrual status, accrued interest deemed uncollectible is reversed (if accrued in the current year) and/or included in the recorded nonaccrual balance (if accrued in prior years). Loans are charged-off at the time they are determined to be uncollectible.

   A restructured loan constitutes a troubled debt restructuring if for economic or legal reasons related to the debtor's financial difficulties the Association grants a concession to the debtor that it would not otherwise consider. A concession is generally granted in order to minimize the Association's economic loss and avoid foreclosure. Concessions vary by program and are borrower-specific and may include interest rate reductions, term extensions, payment deferrals or the acceptance of additional collateral in lieu of payments. In limited circumstances, principal may be forgiven. A loan restructured in a troubled debt restructuring is an impaired loan. Certain loan modifications that resulted from circumstances related to COVID-19 are eligible under the FCA issued guidance and the Association is not required to report them as a TDR.

   When loans are in nonaccrual status, loan payments are generally applied against the recorded nonaccrual balance. A nonaccrual loan may, at times, be maintained on a cash basis. As a cash basis nonaccrual loan, the recognition of interest income from cash payments received is allowed when the collectability of the recorded investment in the loan is no longer in doubt and the loan does not have a remaining unrecovered charge-off associated with it. Nonaccrual loans may be returned to accrual status when all contractual principal and interest is current, the borrower has demonstrated payment performance, there are no unrecovered prior charge-offs and collection of future payments is no longer in doubt. If previously unrecognized interest income exists at the time the loan is transferred to accrual status, cash received at the time of or subsequent to the transfer is first recorded as interest income until such time as the recorded balance equals the contractual indebtedness of the borrower.

On September 10, 2020, the FCA issued a final rule on criteria to reinstate nonaccrual loans that clarifies the factors that System institutions should consider when categorizing high risk loans and placing them in nonaccrual status. The rule also revised the criteria by which loans are reinstated to accrual status, and it revised the application of the criteria to certain loans in nonaccrual status to distinguish between the types of risk that cause loans to be placed in nonaccrual status. The application of this rule did not impact the classification of any of our recorded nonaccrual balances at December 31, 2020.

The Association purchases loan and lease participations from other System entities to generate additional earnings and diversify risk. Additionally, the Association sells a portion of certain large loans to other System entities to reduce risk and comply with established lending limits. Loans are sold and the sale terms comply with requirements under Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 860 “Transfers and Servicing.”

The Association uses a two-dimensional loan rating model based on internally generated combined System risk rating guidance that incorporates a 14-point risk-rating scale to identify and track the probability of borrower default and a separate scale addressing loss given default over a period of time. Probability of default is the probability that a borrower will experience a default within 12 months from the date of the determination of the risk rating. A default is considered to have occurred if the lender believes the borrower will not be able to pay its obligation in full or the borrower is past due more than 90 days. We adjust the PD factors in the combined System risk rating guidance to account for our loss emergence period. The loss given default is management’s estimate as to the anticipated economic loss on a specific loan assuming default has occurred or is expected to occur within the next 12 months.

Each of the probability of default categories carries a distinct percentage of default probability. The 14-point risk rating scale provides for granularity of the probability of default, especially in the acceptable ratings. There are nine acceptable categories that range from a borrower of the highest quality to a borrower of minimally acceptable quality. The probability of default between 1 and 9 is very narrow and would reflect almost no default to a minimal default percentage. The probability of default grows more rapidly as a loan moves from a “9” to other assets especially mentioned and grows significantly as a loan moves to a substandard (viable) level. A substandard (non-viable) rating indicates that the probability of default is almost certain.

The credit risk rating methodology is a key component of the Association’s allowance for loan losses evaluation, and is generally incorporated into its loan underwriting standards. The allowance for loan losses is maintained at a level considered adequate by management to provide for probable and estimable losses inherent in the loan portfolio. The allowance is increased through provision for loan losses and loan recoveries and is decreased through loan loss reversals and loan charge-offs. The allowance is based on a periodic evaluation of the loan portfolio by management in which numerous factors are considered, including economic conditions, environmental conditions, loan portfolio composition, collateral value, portfolio quality, current production conditions and prior loan loss experience. The allowance for loan losses encompasses various judgments, evaluations and appraisals with respect to the loans and their underlying collateral that, by their nature, contain elements of uncertainty, imprecision and variability. Changes in the agricultural economy and environment and their impact on borrower repayment capacity will cause various judgments, evaluations and appraisals to change over time. Management considers the following macro-economic factors in determining and supporting the level of allowance for loan losses: the concentration of lending in agriculture, combined with uncertainties associated with farmland values, commodity prices, exports, government assistance programs, regional economic effects and weather-related influences.

The allowance for loan losses includes components for loans individually evaluated for impairment and loans collectively evaluated for impairment. Generally, for loans individually evaluated, the allowance for loan losses represents the difference between the recorded investment in the loan and the present value of the cash flows expected to be collected discounted at the loan’s effective interest rate, or at the fair value of the collateral, if the loan is collateral dependent. For those loans collectively evaluated for impairment, the allowance for loan losses is determined using the risk-rating model as previously discussed.

B. Cash: Cash, as included in the consolidated financial statements, represents cash on hand and on deposit at financial institutions. At times, cash deposits may be in excess of federally insured limits.

C. Investment in CoBank: The Association's required investment in CoBank is in the form of Class A Stock. The minimum required investment is 4.00 percent of the prior year's average direct loan volume. The investment in CoBank is comprised of patronage based stock and purchased stock. The requirement for capitalizing patronage-based participation loans sold to CoBank is 8.00 percent of the prior ten-year average of such participations sold to CoBank.

D. Premises and Equipment: Land is carried at cost. Premises and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Estimated useful life for buildings is 39 years, 15 years for land improvements and ranges from 5 to 10 years for furniture, equipment and automobiles. Gains and losses on dispositions are reflected in current operating results. Maintenance and repairs are expensed and improvements above certain thresholds are capitalized.

E. Other Assets and Other Liabilities: Other assets are comprised primarily of accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, and investment in Farm Credit institutions other than CoBank. Significant components of other liabilities primarily include accounts payable and employee benefits.

F. Advance Conditional Payments: The Association is authorized under the Farm Credit Act to accept advance payments from borrowers. To the extent the borrower's access to such advance payments is restricted, the advance conditional payments are netted against the borrower's related loan balance. Unrestricted advance conditional payments are included in liabilities. Restricted advance conditional payments are primarily associated with mortgage loans, while unrestricted are primarily related to production and intermediate-term loans and insurance proceeds on mortgage loans. Advance conditional payments are not insured. Interest is paid by the Association on advance conditional payments.

G. Employee Benefit Plans: Substantially all employees of the Association participate in the Eleventh District Defined Benefit Retirement Plan (Pension) and/or the Farm Credit Foundations Defined Contribution/401(k) Plan (401 (k)). The Defined Benefit Plan is a noncontributory plan. Benefits are based on compensation and years of service. The Association recognizes its proportional share of expense and contributes its proportional share of funding. The Defined Benefit Plan was closed to employees hired after December 31, 1997.

   The 401 (k) Plan has two components. Employees who do not participate in the Pension Plan may receive benefits through the Employer Contribution portion of the Defined Contribution Plan. In this plan, the Association provides a monthly contribution based on a defined percentage of the employee's salary. Employees may also participate in a Salary Deferral Plan governed by Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. The Association matches a certain percentage of employee contributions. Employees hired on or after January 1, 1998 are eligible to participate only in the Defined Contribution Plan and Salary Deferral Plan. All defined contribution costs are expensed in the same period that participants earn employer contributions.

   The Association also provides certain health and life insurance benefits to eligible current and retired employees through the Farm Credit Foundations Retiree Medical and Retiree Life Plans. Substantially all employees may become eligible for those benefits if they reach normal retirement age while working for the Association. The anticipated costs of these benefits are accrued during the period of the employee's active service. The authoritative accounting guidance requires the accrual of the expected cost of providing postretirement benefits during the years that the employee renders service necessary to become eligible for these benefits.

H. Patronage Distribution from CoBank: Patronage distributions from CoBank are accrued by the Association in the year earned and are included in Other Assets on the Consolidated Statement of Condition.

I. Income Taxes: As previously described, the ACA holding company conducts its business activities through two wholly owned subsidiaries. Long-term mortgage lending activities are operated through a wholly owned FLCA subsidiary which is exempt from federal and state income tax. Short- and intermediate-term lending activities are operated through a wholly owned PCA subsidiary. Operating expenses are allocated to each subsidiary based on estimated relative service. All significant transactions between the subsidiaries and the parent company have been eliminated in consolidation. The ACA, along with the PCA subsidiary, is subject to income taxes. The Association accounts for income taxes under the liability method. Accordingly, deferred taxes are recognized for estimated taxes ultimately payable or recoverable based on federal, state or local laws.

   The Association elected to operate as a cooperative that qualifies for tax treatment under Subchapter T of the Internal Revenue Code. Accordingly, under specified conditions, the Association can exclude from taxable income amounts distributed as qualified patronage refunds in the form of cash, stock or allocated retained earnings. Provisions for income taxes are made only on those earnings that will not be distributed as qualified patronage distributions. Deferred taxes are recorded on the tax effect of all temporary differences based on the assumption that such temporary differences are retained by the Association 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 (over 50 percent probability), based on management's estimate, the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The consideration of valuation allowances involves various estimates and assumptions as to future taxable earnings, including the effects of the Association's expected patronage program, which reduces taxable earnings.

Deferred income taxes have not been recorded by the Association on stock patronage distributions received from the Bank prior to January 1, 1993, the adoption date of accounting guidance on income taxes. Association management's intent is to permanently invest these and other undistributed earnings in CoBank, or if converted to cash, to pass through any such earnings to Association borrowers through qualified patronage allocations.

The Association has provided deferred income taxes on amounts allocated to the Association which relate to the Bank's post-1992 earnings.

For California tax purposes, the Association can exclude from taxable income all patronage sourced income. Therefore, the provision for state income taxes is made only on non-patronage sourced earnings.

J. Fair Value Measurement: Accounting guidance defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. It describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1 — Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the reporting entity has the ability to access at the measurement date. Level 1 assets include assets held in trust funds which relate to the Association's deferred compensation plan and supplemental retirement plan. The trust funds include investments that are actively traded and have quoted net asset values that are observable in the marketplace.

Level 2 — Observable inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly. Level 2 inputs include the following: (a) quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; (b) quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active so that they are traded less frequently than exchange-traded instruments, the prices are not current or principal market information is not released publicly; (c) inputs other than quoted prices that are observable such as interest rates and yield curves, prepayment speeds, credit risks and default rates; and, (d) inputs derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.

Level 3 — Unobservable inputs are those that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the determination of the fair value of the assets or liabilities. These unobservable inputs reflect the reporting entity's own assumptions about factors that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. Level 3 assets and liabilities include financial instruments whose values are determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques, as well as instruments for which the determination of fair value requires significant management judgment or estimation. Level 3 assets include other property owned.

The fair value disclosures are presented in Note 14.

K. Off-balance-sheet credit exposures: Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to customers, generally having fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses that may require payment of a fee. Commercial letters of credit are conditional commitments issued to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. These letters of credit are issued to facilitate commerce and typically result in the commitment being funded when the underlying transaction is consummated between the customer and third party. The credit risk associated with commitments to extend credit and commercial letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved with extending loans to customers and is subject to normal credit policies. Collateral may be obtained based on management's assessment of the customer's creditworthiness.

NOTE 3 – LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

A summary of loans follows.

	December 31		
(dollars in thousands)	**2020**	2019	2018
Real estate mortgage	**$ 302,580**	$ 264,191	$ 244,375
Production and intermediate-term	**119,228**	103,725	99,370
Agribusiness	**80,839**	77,189	62,256
Rural infrastructure	**26,709**	10,133	11,226
Agricultural export finance	**5,000**	4,994	–
Total loans	**$ 534,356**	$ 460,232	$ 417,227

The Association purchases or sells loan and lease participations with other parties in order to diversify risk, manage loan volume and comply with FCA regulations. The following table presents information regarding participations purchased and sold as of December 31, 2020.

	Other Farm Credit Institutions	
(dollars in thousands)	Purchased	Sold
Real estate mortgage	$ 57,779	$ 42,514
Production and intermediate-term	15,602	11,502
Agribusiness	51,194	11,978
Rural infrastructure	26,709	–
Agricultural export finance	5,000	–
Total	$156,284	$ 65,994

A substantial portion of the Association's loans are collateralized. The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary upon extension of credit, is based on management's credit evaluation of the borrower. Collateral held varies, but typically includes farmland and income-producing property, such as crops and livestock, as well as receivables. Long-term real estate loans are secured by first liens on the underlying real property. Federal regulations state that long-term real estate loans are not to exceed 85 percent (97 percent if guaranteed or enhanced by a government agency) of the property's appraised value. However, a decline in a property's market value subsequent to loan origination or advances, or other actions necessary to protect the financial interest of the Association in the collateral, may result in loan to value ratios in excess of the regulatory maximum.

The Association obtained credit enhancements by entering into Standby Commitment to Purchase Agreements (Agreements) with Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (Farmer Mac). There were no loans that were covered with these enhancements at December 31, 2020, compared with principal balances outstanding of $6.6 million at December 31, 2019 and $6.9 million at December 31, 2018. Under the Agreements, Farmer Mac agrees to purchase loans from the Association in the event of default (typically four months past due), subject to certain conditions, thereby mitigating the risk of loss from covered loans. In return, the Association pays Farmer Mac commitment fees based on the outstanding balance of loans covered by the Agreements. Such fees, totaling $25 thousand for 2020, $31 thousand for 2019 and $17 thousand for 2018 are reflected in noninterest expense.

In addition to Farmer Mac, credit enhancements with federal government agencies of $4.7 million at year-end 2020, $2.9 million at year-end 2019 and $3.7 million at year-end 2018 were outstanding. Farm Service Agency (FSA) guarantees 90 percent of potential losses on guaranteed loans. During 2020, the Association also had loans guaranteed by the Small Business Administration (SBA), which guarantees 100 percent of potential losses on guaranteed loans.

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.

- Loss – assets are considered uncollectible.

The following table shows loans and related accrued interest classified under the FCA Uniform Loan Classification system as a percentage of total loans and related accrued interest receivable by loan type as of December 31.

	2020	2019	2018
Real estate mortgage			
Acceptable	**98.79%**	98.87%	97.42%
OAEM	**0.76%**	0.36%	0.79%
Substandard	**0.45%**	0.77%	1.79%
Total	**100.00%**	100.00%	100.00%
Production and intermediate-term			
Acceptable	**92.39%**	97.60%	96.85%
OAEM	**7.41%**	1.10%	1.52%
Substandard	**0.20%**	1.30%	1.63%
Total	**100.00%**	100.00%	100.00%
Agribusiness			
Acceptable	**97.23%**	90.63%	99.88%
OAEM	**2.77%**	9.37%	0.12%
Total	**100.00%**	100.00%	100.00%
Rural infrastructure			
Acceptable	**100.00%**	80.31%	100.00%
OAEM	**–**	19.69%	–
Total	**100.00%**	100.00%	100.00%
Agricultural export finance			
Acceptable	**100.00%**	100.00%	–
Total	**100.00%**	100.00%	–
Total Loans			
Acceptable	**97.20%**	96.83%	97.72%
OAEM	**2.50%**	2.44%	0.84%
Substandard	**0.30%**	0.73%	1.44%
Total	**100.00%**	100.00%	100.00%

Impaired loans are loans for which it is probable that all principal and interest will not be collected according to the contractual terms. The following presents information relating to impaired loans including accrued interest.

	December 31		
(dollars in thousands)	**2020**	2019	2018
Nonaccrual loans:			
Current as to principal and interest	**$ –**	$ 1	$ 1
Total nonaccrual loans	**–**	1	1
Total impaired loans	**$ –**	$ 1	$ 1

The Association had no loans classified as accruing restructured or accruing loans 90 days or more past due for the years presented.

There were no material commitments to lend additional funds to debtors whose loans were classified impaired for the years presented.

High risk assets consist of impaired loans and other property owned. The following table presents these in a more detailed manner than the previous table. These nonperforming assets (including related accrued interest) are as follows:

	December 31		
(dollars in thousands)	**2020**	2019	2018
Nonaccrual loans			
Production and intermediate-term	**$ –**	$ 1	$ 1
Total nonaccrual loans	**–**	1	1
Total high risk assets	**$ –**	$ 1	$ 1

The Association had no other property owned for the years presented.

Additional impaired loan information is as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Recorded Investment at 12/31/20	Unpaid Principal Balance*	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized
Impaired loans with no related allowance for credit losses:				
Real estate mortgage	$ –	$ –	$ 24	$ –
Production and intermediate-term	–	1,202	–	12
Total	$ –	$ 1,202	$ 24	$ 12

(dollars in thousands)	Recorded Investment at 12/31/19	Unpaid Principal Balance*	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized
Impaired loans with no related allowance for credit losses:				
Production and intermediate-term	$ 1	$ 1,268	$ 80	$ 4
Total	$ 1	$ 1,268	$ 80	$ 4

(dollars in thousands)	Recorded Investment at 12/31/18	Unpaid Principal Balance*	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized
Impaired loans with no related allowance for credit losses:				
Real estate mortgage	$ –	$ –	$ 362	$ 39
Production and intermediate-term	1	1,423	92	9
Total	$ 1	$ 1,423	$ 454	$ 48

* Unpaid principal balance represents the recorded principal balance of the loan.

The Association had no impaired loans with a related allowance for any of the years presented.

Interest income is recognized and cash payments are applied on nonaccrual impaired loans as described in Note 2. The following table presents interest income recognized on impaired loans.

	For the Year Ended December 31		
(dollars in thousands)	**2020**	2019	2018
Interest income recognized on:			
Nonaccrual loans	**$ 12**	$ –	$ 48
Accrual loans 90 days or more past due	**–**	4	–
Interest income recognized on impaired loans	**$ 12**	$ 4	$ 48

Interest income on nonaccrual and accruing restructured loans that would have been recognized under the original terms of the loans follows.

	For the Year Ended December 31		
(dollars in thousands)	**2020**	2019	2018
Interest income which would have been recognized under the original loan terms	**$ 70**	$ 102	$ 169
Less: interest income recognized	**12**	–	48
Interest income not recognized	**$ 58**	$ 102	$ 121

The following table provides an age analysis of past due loans (including accrued interest).

	December 31, 2020					
(dollars in thousands)	30-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Not Past Due or less than 30 days Past Due	Recorded Investment in Loans Outstanding	Recorded Investment >90 Days and Accruing
Real estate mortgage	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 306,906	$ 306,906	$ –
Production and intermediate-term	–	–	–	119,957	119,957	–
Agribusiness	–	–	–	81,224	81,224	–
Rural infrastructure	–	–	–	26,738	26,738	–
Agricultural export finance	–	–	–	5,010	5,010	–
Total	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 539,835	$ 539,835	$ –

	December 31, 2019					
(dollars in thousands)	30-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Not Past Due or less than 30 days Past Due	Recorded Investment in Loans Outstanding	Recorded Investment >90 Days and Accruing
Real estate mortgage	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 269,180	$ 269,180	$ –
Production and intermediate-term	–	–	–	104,548	104,548	–
Agribusiness	–	–	–	77,710	77,710	–
Rural infrastructure	–	–	–	10,138	10,138	–
Agricultural export finance	–	–	–	5,016	5,016	–
Total	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 466,592	$ 466,592	$ –

	December 31, 2018					
(dollars in thousands)	30-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Not Past Due or less than 30 days Past Due	Recorded Investment in Loans Outstanding	Recorded Investment >90 Days and Accruing
Real estate mortgage	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 248,968	$ 248,968	$ –
Production and intermediate-term	120	–	120	100,107	100,227	–
Agribusiness	–	–	–	62,649	62,649	–
Rural infrastructure	–	–	–	11,240	11,240	–
Total	$ 120	$ –	$ 120	$ 422,964	$ 423,084	$ –

Note: The recorded investment in the loan 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 loan receivable.

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 Association had no TDRs for the periods presented.

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

(dollars in thousands)	Balance at December 31, 2019	Charge-offs	Recoveries	Provision for Loan Losses/ (Loan Loss Reversals)	Balance at December 31, 2020
Real estate mortgage	$ 416	$ –	$ –	$ (104)	$ 312
Production and intermediate-term	732	–	85	324	1,141
Agribusiness	511	–	–	(100)	411
Rural infrastructure	40	–	–	30	70
Agricultural export finance	2	–	–	4	6
Total	$ 1,701	$ –	$ 85	$ 154	$ 1,940

(dollars in thousands)	Balance at December 31, 2018	Charge-offs	Recoveries	Provision for Loan Losses/ (Loan Loss Reversals)	Balance at December 31, 2019
Real estate mortgage	$ 465	$ –	$ –	$ (49)	$ 416
Production and intermediate-term	1,175	18	132	(557)	732
Agribusiness	225	–	–	286	511
Rural infrastructure	33	–	–	7	40
Agricultural export finance	–	–	–	2	2
Total	$ 1,898	$ 18	$ 132	$ (311)	$ 1,701

(dollars in thousands)	Balance at December 31, 2017	Charge-offs	Recoveries	Provision for Loan Losses/ (Loan Loss Reversals)	Balance at December 31, 2018
Real estate mortgage	$ 497	$ –	$ –	$ (32)	$ 465
Production and intermediate-term	1,172	–	85	(82)	1,175
Agribusiness	141	–	–	84	225
Rural Infrastructure	42	–	–	(9)	33
Total	$ 1,852	$ –	$ 85	$ (39)	$ 1,898

The Association maintains a separate reserve for unfunded commitments, which is included in Liabilities on our Consolidated Statement of Condition. The related provision for the reserve for unfunded commitments is included as part of the provision for credit losses on the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, along with the provision for loan losses.

A summary of changes in the reserve for unfunded commitments follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31		
(dollars in thousands)	**2020**	2019	2018
Balance at beginning of period	**$ 266**	$ 247	$ 135
Provision for reserve for unfunded commitments	**55**	19	112
Total	**$ 321**	$ 266	$ 247

Additional information on the allowance for loan losses follows.

	Allowance for Loan Losses Ending Balance at December 31, 2020		Recorded Investments in Loans Outstanding Ending Balance at December 31, 2020	
(dollars in thousands)	Individually evaluated for impairment	Collectively evaluated for impairment	Individually evaluated for impairment	Collectively evaluated for impairment
Real estate mortgage	$ –	$ 312	$ –	$ 306,906
Production and intermediate-term	–	1,141	–	119,957
Agribusiness	–	411	–	81,224
Rural infrastructure	–	70	–	26,738
Agricultural export finance	–	6	–	5,010
Total	$ –	$ 1,940	$ –	$ 539,835

	Allowance for Loan Losses Ending Balance at December 31, 2019		Recorded Investments in Loans Outstanding Ending Balance at December 31, 2019	
(dollars in thousands)	Individually evaluated for impairment	Collectively evaluated for impairment	Individually evaluated for impairment	Collectively evaluated for impairment
Real estate mortgage	$ –	$ 416	$ –	$ 269,180
Production and intermediate-term	–	732	1	104,547
Agribusiness	–	511	–	77,710
Rural infrastructure	–	40	–	10,138
Agricultural export finance	–	2	–	5,016
Total	$ –	$ 1,701	$ 1	$ 466,591

	Allowance for Loan Losses Ending Balance at December 31, 2018		Recorded Investments in Loans Outstanding Ending Balance at December 31, 2018	
(dollars in thousands)	Individually evaluated for impairment	Collectively evaluated for impairment	Individually evaluated for impairment	Collectively evaluated for impairment
Real estate mortgage	$ –	$ 465	$ –	$ 248,968
Production and intermediate-term	–	1,175	1	100,226
Agribusiness	–	225	–	62,649
Rural infrastructure	–	33	–	11,240
Total	$ –	$ 1,898	$ 1	$ 423,083

NOTE 4 – INVESTMENT IN COBANK

At December 31, 2020, the Association’s investment in CoBank is in the form of Class A stock with a par value of $100.00 per share. The Association is required to own stock in CoBank to capitalize its direct loan balance and participation loans sold to CoBank. The current requirement for capitalizing its direct loan from CoBank is 4.00 percent of the Association’s prior year average direct loan balance. The current requirement for capitalizing patronage-based participation loans sold to CoBank is 8.00 percent of the Association’s prior ten-year average balance of such participations sold to CoBank. Under the current CoBank capital plan, patronage from CoBank related to these participations sold is paid 75 percent cash and 25 percent Class A stock on participations for agricultural cooperatives and communications customers and 80 percent cash and 20 percent Class A stock on participations for electric distribution and generation cooperatives and rural water customers. The capital plan is evaluated annually by CoBank’s board of directors and management and is subject to change.

CoBank may require the holders of its equities to subscribe for such additional capital as may be needed to meet its capital requirements for its joint and several liability under the Farm Credit Act and regulations. In making such a capital call, CoBank shall take into account the financial condition of each such holder and such other considerations, as it deems appropriate.

The Association owned 0.38 percent of the outstanding common stock of CoBank at December 31, 2020, compared with 0.33 percent at December 31, 2019 and 0.30 percent at December 31, 2018.

NOTE 5 – PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

Premises and equipment consisted of the following.

	December 31		
(dollars in thousands)	**2020**	2019	2018
Land	**$ 552**	$ 552	$ 409
Buildings and improvements	**6,372**	957	147
Furniture, equipment, and automobiles	**775**	350	343
Construction in progress	**–**	4,315	15
	7,699	6,174	914
Less: accumulated depreciation	**552**	415	388
Total	**$ 7,147**	$ 5,759	$ 526

NOTE 6 – NOTE PAYABLE TO COBANK

The Association's indebtedness to CoBank represents borrowings by the Association to fund its loan portfolio. This indebtedness is collateralized by a pledge of substantially all of the Association's assets and is governed by a General Financing Agreement (GFA). According to the agreement, the aggregate outstanding amount of principal and accrued interest shall not at any time exceed the line of credit. The GFA is subject to periodic renewals in the normal course of business. The GFA will mature on December 31, 2022. The Association was in compliance with the terms and conditions of the GFA as of December 31, 2020. Substantially all borrower loans are match-funded with CoBank**.** Payments and disbursements are made on the note payable to CoBank on the same basis the Association collects payments from and disburses on borrower loans. The interest rate may periodically be adjusted by CoBank based on the terms and conditions of the borrowing.

	December 31		
(dollars in thousands)	**2020**	2019	2018
Line of credit	**$ 450,000**	$ 410,000	$ 328,000
Outstanding principal and accrued interest balance	**$ 412,599**	$ 344,444	$ 296,407
Average outstanding principal balance under the line of credit	**$ 366,306**	$ 292,601	$ 255,887
Weighted average interest rate	**1.08%**	2.65%	2.47%

Under the Farm Credit Act, the Association is obligated to borrow only from CoBank, unless CoBank gives approval to borrow elsewhere. Other than the funding relationship with the Bank, and our advanced conditional payments, the Association has no other uninsured or insured debt. See Note 2 for additional information. CoBank, consistent with FCA regulations, has established limitations on the Association's ability to borrow funds based on specified factors or formulas relating primarily to credit quality and financial condition. At December 31, 2020, the Association's notes payable was within the specified limitations.

The Association has the opportunity to commit loanable funds with CoBank under a variety of programs at either fixed or variable rates for specified timeframes. Participants in the program receive a credit on the committed loanable funds balance classified as a reduction of interest expense. These committed funds are netted against the note payable to the Bank. The average committed funds as of December 31 are as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	**2020**	2019	2018
Average committed funds	**$ 128,746**	$ 128,748	$ 124,603
Average rates	**1.47%**	2.47%	1.96%

Note 7 – Shareholders' Equity

Descriptions of the Association's capitalization, protection mechanisms, regulatory capitalization requirements and restrictions, and equities are provided below.

A. Capital Stock and Participation Certificates

In accordance with the Farm Credit Act, each borrower is required to invest in the Association as a condition of borrowing. The borrower normally acquires ownership of the stock or participation certificates at the time the loan is made, but usually does not make a cash investment. Generally, the aggregate par value of the stock is added to the principal amount of the related loan obligation. The Association has a first lien on the stock or participation certificates owned by its borrowers. Retirement of such equities will generally be at the lower of par or book value, and repayment of a loan does not automatically result in retirement of the corresponding stock or participation certificates. Our bylaws generally permit stock and participation certificates to be retired at the discretion of the Board of Directors and in compliance with our capitalization plans, provided prescribed capital standards have been met. At December 31, 2020, we exceeded the prescribed standards. We do not anticipate any significant changes in capital that would affect the normal retirement of stock or participation certificates.

Capitalization bylaws allow stock requirements to range from the lesser of one thousand dollars or 2.00 percent of the amount of the loan to 10.00 percent of the loan. The Board of Directors has the authority to change the minimum required stock level of a shareholder as long as the change is within this range. Currently, the Association has a stock requirement of the lesser of one thousand dollars or 2.00 percent of the amount of the borrower's combined loan volume.

B. Regulatory Capitalization Requirements and Restrictions

The Farm Credit Administration sets minimum regulatory capital requirements for Banks and Associations. Effective January 1, 2017, regulatory capital surplus requirements for Banks and Associations were adopted. These requirements replaced the core surplus and total surplus requirements with Common Equity Tier 1, Tier 1 Capital and Total Capital risk-based capital ratio requirements. The requirements also replaced the existing net collateral ratio for System Banks with a Tier 1 Leverage ratio and an Unallocated Retained Earnings (URE) and URE Equivalents Leverage ratio that are applicable to both the Banks and Associations. The Permanent Capital Ratio continues to remain in effect; however, the risk-adjusted assets are calculated differently than in the past.

The following sets forth the regulatory capital ratio requirements and ratios at December 31.

Ratio	Primary Components of Numerator	Denominator	2020	2019	2018	Minimum with Buffer*	Minimum Requirement
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) Capital	Unallocated retained earnings (URE), common cooperative equities (qualifying capital stock and allocated equity)[1]	Risk-adjusted assets	18.00%	19.88%	20.96%	7.0%	4.5%
Tier 1 Capital	CET1 Capital, noncumulative perpetual preferred stock	Risk-adjusted assets	18.00%	19.88%	20.96%	8.5%	6.0%
Total Capital	Tier 1 Capital, allowance for loan losses[2], common cooperative equities[3], and term preferred stock and subordinated debt[4]	Risk-adjusted assets	18.40%	20.27%	21.40%	10.5%	8.0%
Tier 1 Leverage**	Tier 1 Capital	Total assets	20.65%	22.54%	23.52%	5.0%	4.0%
Unallocated Retained Earnings and URE Equivalents (UREE) Leverage	URE and URE Equivalents	Total assets	21.38%	23.06%	24.09%	–	1.5%
Permanent Capital	Retained earnings, common stock, non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock and subordinated debt, subject to certain limits	Risk-adjusted assets	18.06%	19.95%	21.29%	–	7.0%

* The capital requirements have a three-year phase-in of the capital conservation buffer applied to the risk-adjusted capital ratios. There is no phase-in of the leverage buffer. Amounts shown reflect the full capital conservation buffer.
** Must include the regulatory minimum requirement for the URE and UREE Leverage ratio.
1 Equities outstanding 7 or more years
2 Capped at 1.25% of risk-adjusted assets
3 Outstanding 5 or more years, but less than 7 years
4 Outstanding 5 or more years

If the capital ratios fall below the total 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 Board of Directors has established, adopted and will maintain a formal written Capital Adequacy Plan to ensure the Association maintains compliance with capital adequacy regulations. The objectives in the plan are:

- Maintain Association capital at a level sufficient to meet all regulatory and System requirements;
- Provide protection against risk inherent in the Association's operation;
- Provide protection against unknown or unexpected risk;
- Provide sufficient capital for future asset growth;
- Allow the Association to operate profitably over the long-term;
- Maintain a competitive market positon; and,
- Increase Association surplus, thereby reducing reliance on borrower stock for capitalization needs.

Additionally, the Capital Adequacy Plan includes the capital targets necessary to achieve the Association's capital adequacy goals, as well as the minimum regulatory capital requirements.

An FCA regulation empowers it to direct a transfer of funds or equities by one or more System institutions to another System institution under specified circumstances. This regulation has not been utilized to date. The Association has not been called upon to initiate any transfers and is not aware of any proposed action under this regulation.

C. Description of Equities

Each owner of class C capital stock is entitled to a single vote. Other classes of borrower equities do not provide voting rights to their owners. Voting stock may not be transferred to another person unless such person is eligible to hold voting stock. Transfers of stock are only allowed as long as the Association meets the regulatory minimum capital requirements. Refer to the Management's Discussion and Analysis (MDA) Capital Resources discussion for further information.

At December 31, 2020, the Association had the following classes of equity outstanding, all at a par value of $5.00 per share/unit:

Class	Number of Shares	Voting	Protected
C-common stock	98,954	Yes	No
F-Participation certificates	7,952	No	No

The Association has the authority to issue other classes of stock, no shares of which are outstanding. The voting rights, duties and liabilities of such classes of stock are similar to the classes of stock discussed above.

Losses that result in impairment of capital stock and participation certificates will be allocated to the classes of equity described above on a pro-rata basis. Upon liquidation of the Association, any assets remaining after the settlement of all liabilities will be distributed first to redeem the par value of protected equities and then to redeem the par value of unprotected equities. Any assets remaining after such distribution will be shared, pro-rata, by all stock and certificate holders of record immediately before the liquidation distribution.

The changes in the number of shares of capital stock outstanding during 2020 are summarized in the following table.

Shares in whole numbers	Capital
Shares outstanding at December 31, 2019	101,161
Issuances	11,415
Retirements	(5,670)
Shares outstanding at December 31, 2020	106,906

D. Patronage

The Association has a Patronage Program that allows us to distribute our available net earnings to our shareholders. This program provides for the application of net earnings in the manner described in our Bylaws. In addition to determining the amount and method of patronage to be distributed, the Bylaws address increasing surplus to meet capital adequacy standards established by Regulations; increasing surplus to a level necessary to support competitive pricing at targeted earnings levels; and increasing surplus for reasonable reserves. Patronage distributions are based on business done with us during the year. The Association made a cash patronage distribution of $3.8 million in 2020, $2.0 million in 2019 and $1.0 million in 2018. In 2020, the Association declared a cash patronage distribution of $4.3 million to be paid in 2021.

At each year end, the Board of Directors evaluates whether to retain the Association's net income to strengthen its capital position or to distribute a portion of the net income to customers by declaring a qualified/cash patronage refund. For 2020, the Association allocated 39.94 percent of its patronage-sourced net income to its patrons.

NOTE 8 – PATRONAGE DISTRIBUTION FROM FARM CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

Patronage income recognized from Farm Credit institutions to the Association follows.

(dollars in thousands)	**2020**	2019	2018
CoBank	**$ 1,882**	$ 1,420	$ 1,482
Farm Credit Foundations	**9**	8	6
Other	**62**	64	63
Total	**$ 1,953**	$ 1,492	$ 1,551

Patronage distributed from CoBank was in cash and stock. The amount earned in 2020 was accrued and will be paid by CoBank in March 2021. During 2020, the Association received additional patronage distribution from CoBank of $325 thousand due to CoBank's strong capital levels and financial results. The amount earned and accrued in 2019 and 2018 was paid by CoBank in March of the following year. In 2018, the Association received a special cash patronage distribution from CoBank of $166 thousand relating to tax reform changes.

Patronage distributed by Farm Credit Foundations was accrued at the end of the year and will be paid in March 2021. Farm Credit Foundations, a human resource service provider for a number of Farm Credit institutions, provides our payroll and human resource services.

Patronage distributions are also received from other Farm Credit institutions that the Association has sold loan participations to.

NOTE 9 – INCOME TAXES

The provision for/(benefit) from income taxes follows.

	Year Ended December 31		
(dollars in thousands)	**2020**	2019	2018
Current:			
Federal	**$ 5**	$ (55)	$ 151
State	**2**	2	2
Deferred:			
Federal	**(88)**	140	(80)
(Benefit from)/Provision for income taxes	**$ (81)**	$ 87	$ 73

The provision for/(benefit from) income tax differs from the amount of income tax determined by applying the applicable U.S. statutory federal income tax rate to pretax income as follows.

	Year Ended December 31		
(dollars in thousands)	**2020**	2019	2018
Federal tax at statutory rate	**$ 2,240**	$ 2,010	$ 1,793
State tax, net	**1**	1	1
Effect of non-taxable FLCA subsidiary	**(2,120)**	(1,707)	(1,602)
Patronage refunds to borrowers	**(202)**	(217)	(115)
Other	**–**	–	(4)
(Benefit from)/Provision for income taxes	**$ (81)**	$ 87	$ 73

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are comprised of the following.

(dollars in thousands)	December 31 **2020**	2019	2018
Deferred income tax assets:			
Allowance for loan losses	**$ 305**	$ 209	$ 296
Interest on nonaccrual loans	**207**	194	180
Gross deferred tax assets	**512**	403	476
Deferred income tax liabilities:			
FCB stock patronage	**(618)**	(618)	(618)
Bank patronage allocations	**(87)**	(67)	–
Gross deferred tax liability	**(705)**	(685)	(618)
Net deferred tax liability	**$ (193)**	$ (282)	$ (142)

The calculation of deferred tax assets and liabilities involves various management estimates and assumptions as to future taxable earnings, including the amount of non-patronage income and patronage income retained. The expected future tax rates are based upon enacted tax laws.

The Association has no uncertain tax positions as of December 31, 2020, 2019 or 2018. The Association recognizes interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax positions as an adjustment to income tax expense. The tax years that remain open for federal and major state income tax jurisdictions are 2017 and forward.

NOTE 10 – EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

Certain employees participate in the Eleventh Retirement Plan, a multi-employer defined benefit retirement plan. The Department of Labor has determined the plan to be a governmental plan; therefore, the plan is not subject to the provisions of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (ERISA). As the plan is not subject to ERISA, the plan's benefits are not insured by the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation. Accordingly, the amount of accumulated benefits that participants would receive in the event of the plan's termination is contingent on the sufficiency of the plan's net assets to provide benefits at that time. This Plan is noncontributory and covers eligible employees. The assets, liabilities, and costs of the plan are not segregated by participating entities. As such, plan assets are available for any of the participating employers' retirees at any point in time. Additionally, if a participating employer stops contributing to the plan, the unfunded obligations of the plan may be borne by the remaining participating employers. Further, if the Association chooses to stop participating in the plan, the Association may be required to pay an amount based on the underfunded status of the plan, referred to as a withdrawal liability. Because of the multi-employer nature of the plan, any individual employer is not able to unilaterally change the provisions of the plan. If an employee moves to another employer within the same plan, the employee benefits under the plan transfer. Benefits are based on salary and years of service. There is no collective bargaining agreement in place as part of this plan.

The defined benefit pension plan reflects an unfunded liability totaling $46.7 million at December 31, 2020. The pension benefits funding status reflects the net of the fair value of the plan assets and the projected benefit obligation at the date of these consolidated financial statements. The projected benefit obligation is the actuarial present value of all benefits attributed by the pension benefit formula to employee service rendered prior to the measurement date based on assumed future compensation levels. The projected benefit obligation of the plan was $318.4 million at December 31, 2020, $299.3 million at December 31, 2019 and $253.9 million at December 31, 2018. The fair value of the plan assets was $271.7 million at December 31, 2020, $228.4 million at December 31, 2019 and $192.0 million at December 31, 2018. The amount of the pension benefits funding status is subject to many variables including performance of plan assets and interest rate levels. Therefore, changes in assumptions could significantly affect these estimates.

Costs are determined for each individual employer based on costs directly related to its current employees as well as an allocation of the remaining costs based proportionately on the estimated projected liability of the employer under this plan. The Association recognizes its proportional share of expense and contributes a proportional share of funding. Total plan expense for participating employers was $1.3 million in 2020, $3.6 million in 2019 and $1.9 million in 2018. The Association's allocated share included in salaries and employee benefits was income of $6 thousand in 2020, expense of $31 thousand in 2019, and income of $15 thousand in 2018. Participating employers contributed $23.0 million in 2020, $16.0 million in 2019 and $16.0 million in 2018 to the plan. The Association's allocated share of these pension contributions was $304 thousand in 2020, $140 thousand in 2019 and none in 2018. While the plan is a governmental plan and is not subject to minimum funding requirements, the employers contribute amounts necessary on an actuarial basis to provide the plan with sufficient assets to meet the benefits to be paid to participants. The amount of the total employer contributions expected to be paid into the pension plans during 2021 is $23.0 million. The Association's allocated share of these pension contributions is expected to be $288 thousand. The amount ultimately to be contributed and the amount ultimately recognized as expense, as well as the timing of those contributions and expenses, are subject to many variables including performance of plan assets and interest rate levels. These variables could result in actual contributions and expenses being greater than or less than anticipated.

Postretirement benefits other than pensions are also provided through the Farm Credit Foundations Retiree Medical and Retiree Life Plans to eligible current and retired employees of the Association. Benefits provided are determined on a graduated scale, based on years of service. The anticipated costs of these benefits are accrued during the period of the employee's active service. Postretirement benefits expense (primarily health care benefits and life insurance) included in salaries and employee benefits was $2 thousand in 2020, $2 thousand in 2019 and $1 thousand in 2018. The Association made cash contributions of $4 thousand in 2020, $4 thousand in 2019 and $4 thousand in 2018.

The Association also participates in the Farm Credit Foundations Defined Contribution/401(k) Plan. The Contribution Plan has two components. Employees who do not participate in the Pension Plan may receive benefits through the Employer Contribution portion of the Contribution Plan. In this plan, the Association provides a monthly contribution based on a defined patronage of the employee's salary. Employees may also participate in a Salary Deferral Plan governed by Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. The Association matches a certain percentage of employee contributions. Employer contributions to the Contribution Plan were $201 thousand in 2020, $176 thousand in 2019 and $170 thousand in 2018.

NOTE 11 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In the ordinary course of business, the Association enters into loan transactions with officers and directors of the Association, their immediate families and other organizations with which such persons may be associated. Such loans are subject to special approval requirements contained in the FCA regulations and are made on the same terms, including interest rates, amortization schedules and collateral, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with unrelated borrowers.

The Association has a policy that loans to directors and senior officers must be maintained at an Acceptable or OAEM credit classification. If the loan falls below the OAEM credit classification, corrective action must be taken and the loan brought back to either Acceptable or OAEM within a year. If not, the director or senior officer must resign from the Board of Directors or employment.

Loan information to related parties for the years ended December 31 is shown below.

(dollars in thousands)	**2020**	2019	2018
Beginning balance	**$ 81,541**	$ 82,018	$ 65,696
New loans	**80,580**	49,969	44,731
Repayments	**(78,792)**	(53,619)	(46,029)
Reclassifications*	**335**	3,173	17,620
Ending balance	**$ 83,664**	$ 81,541	$ 82,018

* Represents loans that were once considered related party, but are no longer considered related party, or loans that were not related party that subsequently became related party loans.

In the opinion of management, none of the loans outstanding to officers and directors at December 31, 2020 involved more than a normal risk of collectability.

The Association also has business relationships with certain other System entities. The Association paid $994 thousand in 2020, $940 thousand in 2019 and $769 thousand in 2018 to AgVantis for technology services. One Association officer serves as an AgVantis' director. The Association paid $109 thousand in 2020, $102 thousand in 2019 and $89 thousand in 2018 to Foundations for human resource services and $14 thousand in 2020, none in 2019 and $14 thousand in 2018 to CoBank for operational services.

NOTE 12 – REGULATORY ENFORCEMENT MATTERS

As of December 31, 2020, there were no enforcement actions in effect for the Association and FCA took no enforcement on the Association during the year.

NOTE 13 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Association has various commitments outstanding and contingent liabilities. With regard to contingent liabilities, there are no actions pending against the Association in which claims for monetary damages are asserted.

The Association may participate in financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk to satisfy the financing needs of its borrowers and to manage their exposure to interest-rate risk. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit. The instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit risk in excess of the amount recognized in the consolidated 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. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee by the borrower. At December 31, 2020, $202.3 million of commitments to extend 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 Consolidated Statement of Condition until funded or drawn upon. The credit risk associated with issuing commitments 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 these commitments, 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.

The Association also participates in standby letters of credits to satisfy the financing needs of its borrowers. These letters of credit are irrevocable agreements to guarantee payments of specified financial obligations. At December 31, 2020, $484 thousand of standby letters of credit were outstanding with a nominal fair value. Outstanding standby letters of credit have expiration dates ranging from 2021 to 2024. The maximum potential amount of future payments the Association is required to make under the guarantees is $484 thousand. Payment/performance risk of the standby letters of credit guarantee is assessed using the same internal customer credit ratings that we use to manage credit risk in our loan portfolio.

NOTE 14 – FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Accounting guidance defines fair value 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. The fair value measurement is not an indication of liquidity. See Note 2 for additional information.

Assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis at December 31 for each of the fair value hierarchy values are summarized as follows:

	Fair Value Measurement Using			Total Fair
(dollars in thousands)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Value
Assets held in nonqualified benefits trusts				
2020	**$ 2**	**$ –**	**$ –**	**$ 2**
2019	$ 1	$ –	$ –	$ 1
2018	$ 1	$ –	$ –	$ 1

The Association has no liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis for the periods presented.

The Association has no assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis for any of the periods presented. During the three years presented, the Association recorded no transfers in or out of Level 3 and to purchases or issuances.

Valuation Techniques

As more fully discussed in Note 2, accounting 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. Fair values of financial instruments represent the estimated amount to be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer or extinguish a liability in active markets among willing participants at the reporting date. Due to the uncertainty of expected cash flows resulting from financial instruments, the use of different assumptions and valuation methodologies could significantly affect the estimated fair value amounts. Accordingly, the estimated fair values may not be indicative of the amounts for which the financial instruments could be exchanged in a current or future market transaction. The following presents a brief summary of the valuation techniques used by the Association for assets and liabilities subject to fair value measurement.

Assets Held in Non-Qualified 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.

Loans

For impaired loans measured on a non-recurring basis, the fair value is based upon the underlying collateral since the loans are collateral-dependent loans for which real estate is the collateral. The fair value measurement process uses independent appraisals and other market-based information, but in many cases it also requires significant input based on management's knowledge of and judgment about current market conditions, specific issues relating to the collateral and other matters. 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.

NOTE 15 – QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

Quarterly results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019, and 2018, follow.

	2020				
(dollars in thousands)	**First**	**Second**	**Third**	**Fourth**	**Total**
Net interest income	**$ 3,373**	**$ 3,783**	**$ 3,893**	**$ 3,799**	**$ 14,848**
Provision for credit losses/(Credit loss reversal)	**168**	**391**	**(96)**	**(254)**	**209**
Noninterest expense, net	**944**	**1,025**	**1,051**	**870**	**3,890**
Net income	**$ 2,261**	**$ 2,367**	**$ 2,938**	**$ 3,183**	**$ 10,749**

	2019				
(dollars in thousands)	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total
Net interest income	$ 3,156	$ 3,228	$ 3,420	$ 3,513	$ 13,317
(Credit loss reversal)/Provision for credit losses	(178)	(52)	139	(201)	(292)
Noninterest expense, net	991	990	1,053	1,090	4,124
Net income	$ 2,343	$ 2,290	$ 2,228	$ 2,624	$ 9,485

	2018				
(dollars in thousands)	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total
Net interest income	$ 2,677	$ 2,741	$ 3,120	$ 3,353	$ 11,891
(Credit loss reversal)/Provision for credit losses	(217)	231	33	26	73
Noninterest expense, net	735	866	741	1,013	3,355
Net income	$ 2,159	$ 1,644	$ 2,346	$ 2,314	$ 8,463

NOTE 16 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Association has evaluated subsequent events through March 9, 2021 which is the date the financial statements were issued, and no material subsequent events were identified.

Disclosure Information Required By Farm Credit Administration Regulations

(Amounts in Whole Dollars)

Description of Business

The description of the territory served, persons eligible to borrow, types of lending activities engaged in and financial services offered, and related Farm Credit organizations required to be disclosed in this section is incorporated herein by reference from Note 1 to the financial statements, "Organization and Operations", included in this annual report to shareholders.

The description of significant developments that had or could have a material impact on earnings or interest rates to borrowers, acquisitions or dispositions of material assets, material changes in the manner of conduct of the business, seasonal characteristics, and concentrations of assets, if any, required to be disclosed in this section is incorporated herein by reference from “Management's Discussion and Analysis” included in this annual report to shareholders.

Description of Property

The following sets forth certain information regarding properties of the Association:

Location	Description
2970 Davison Court Colusa, California	Owned Office Building
310 Sixth Street & 605 Jay Street Colusa, California	Leased Office Building*
201-B North Tehama Street Willows, California	Jointly Owned Office Building**
450/460 West Sycamore Street & 108/116 South Lassen Street Willows, California	Owned Office Building

* Lease terminated February 29, 2020
** Willows, California (50%) with Golden State Farm Credit, ACA

Legal Proceedings and Enforcement actions

Information required to be disclosed in this section is incorporated herein by reference from Note 12 to the financial statements, “Regulatory Enforcement Matters,” and Note 13 to the financial statements, “Commitments and Contingencies,” included in this annual report to shareholders.

Description of Capital Structure

Information required to be disclosed in this section is incorporated herein by reference from Note 7 to the financial statements, "Shareholders’ Equity," included in this annual report to shareholders.

Description of Liabilities

The description of debt outstanding required to be disclosed in this section is incorporated herein by reference from Note 6 to the financial statements, "Note Payable to CoBank," included in this annual report to shareholders.

The description of contingent liabilities and obligations required to be disclosed in this section is incorporated herein by reference from Note 13 to the financial statements, “Commitments and Contingencies” included in this annual report to shareholders.

Unaudited

Selected Financial Data

The selected financial data for the five years ended December 31, 2020, required to be disclosed in this section is incorporated herein by reference from the "Five-Year Summary of Selected Consolidated Financial Data" included in this annual report to shareholders.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

"Management's Discussion and Analysis," which appears within this annual report to shareholders and is required to be disclosed in this section, is incorporated herein by reference.

Directors and Senior Officers

Farm Credit Administration (FCA) regulations require the disclosure of directors' business experience for the last five years, other entities on whose board the director serves, compensation received as an Association director, and certain other information.

The following represents these disclosures for the directors of the Farm Credit Services of Colusa-Glenn, ACA:

Directors

Michael F. Doherty, Chairman
Term of Office: 2020 - 2023
Committees: Enterprise Risk Management, Compensation (Chairman)
Board or Officer Experience: Colusa County Farm Supply (Director); Glenn County Farm Supply (Director); Colusa County Fair Board (President and Director); Arbuckle-College City Fire Protection District (Chairman and Commissioner); Colusa County Fair Foundation (Director); Cortina Hulling & Shelling (Chairman and Director); Dunnigan Hills Hulling & Shelling (Chairman and Director); Grindstone Winery, LLC (Director); Cook Place Partners, LLC (Director); Chamisal Creek Ranch (Director).

Mr. Doherty has been involved in farming for the past five years.

Herbert Holzapfel, Vice Chairman
Term of Office: 2019 - 2022
Committees: Enterprise Risk Management, Compensation (Vice Chairman)
Board or Officer Experience: Farm Credit Council (Director and Chairman of the PAC Committee).

Mr. Holzapfel has been involved in farming and ranching for the past five years.

John Amaro, Director
Term of Office: 2018 - 2021
Committees: Enterprise Risk Management, Compensation
Board or Officer Experience: Farmers' Rice Cooperative (Director); Tehama Colusa Canal Authority (Director); Glenn Colusa Irrigation District (Director).

Mr. Amaro has been involved in farming for the past five years and an owner in an auto parts store (sold in 2017).

Chris Bonacorsi, CPA, Outside Appointed Director
Term of Office: 2018 - 2021
Committees: Audit (Vice Chairman)
Board or Officer Experience: Current Director K-Coe Isom.

Mr. Bonacorsi has been employed as a Certified Public Accountant for K-Coe Isom for the past five years.

Craig Felix, Director
Term of Office: 2020 - 2023
Committees: Audit
Board or Officer Experience: Serves on no other Board of Directors.

Mr. Felix has been involved in farming for the past five years.

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Francis Hickel, Director
Term of Office: 2020 - 2023
Committees: Enterprise Risk Management (Chairman)
Board or Officer Experience: Colusa Rice Company (Owner, Board Member & CFO); Colusa Basin Drainage District (Director); Zumwalt Mutual Water District (Director); Colusa Rotary Committee (Member).

Mr. Hickel has been involved in farming, custom farming services and property management for the past five years.

Matt LaGrande, Director
Term of Office: 2019 - 2022
Committees: Audit
Board or Officer Experience: Colusa Groundwater Commission (Member); Dunnigan Hills Hulling & Shelling (Director); Cortina Hilling & Shelling (Director).

Mr. LaGrande has been involved in farming and ranching for the past five years.

Susan LaGrande, Director
Term of Office: 2018 - 2021
Committees: Enterprise Risk Management (Vice Chairman)
Board or Officer Experience: Serves on no other Board of Directors.

Ms. LaGrande has been involved in farming for the past four years, served as the Deputy Director for Legislation, California Department of Fish and Wildlife for ten years and currently serves as Senior Policy Advisor for Smith Policy Groups.

Matt Southam, Director
Term of office: 2018 - 2021
Committees: Audit
Board or Officer Experience: Omega Walnut, Inc. (Director); Central Valley Rice Cooperative (Vice Chairman and Director); Maxwell Irrigation District (Chairman and Director).

Mr. Southam has been involved in farming for the past five years.

Jeff Sutton, Outside Appointed Director
Term of Office: 2020 – 2023
Committees: Audit (Chairman)
Board or Officer Experience: Ridgetop Rice Dryer Advisory Committee (Member); Sites Joint Power Authority Board (Director); Family Farm Alliance Advisory (Director).

Mr. Sutton has been employed as an Attorney/General Manager for Tehama Colusa Canal Authority for the past five years.

Brett Perry, Director
Term of Office: 2017 - 2020 (Term expired April 2020)
Committees: Audit
Board or Officer Experience: De Pue Warehouse, Inc. (Director); California Heritage Mills (Director); Sacramento Valley Museum Board (Treasurer/Director); Maxwell FFA Ag Advisory Board, Enviro-Pro (Director).

Mr. Perry has been involved in farming and ranching for the past five years. Mr. Perry’s term expired in 2020.

Unaudited

Senior Officers

FCA regulations also require the following disclosure of the business experience for the last five years for each senior officer:

Timothy Elrod
Mr. Elrod has served as President and Chief Executive Officer since March 2019. Mr. Elrod served as Chief Operating Officer from November 2014 through April 2019. Mr. Elrod served as Chief Financial Officer from May 2016 through September 2017. Mr. Elrod began his employment with the Association in May 2014. Mr. Elrod is a graduate of St. Mary's College of California.

Rebecca Myers
Mrs. Myers has served as Executive Vice President for the Association since August 2014, and began her employment with the Association in November 2000. In March 2019, Mrs. Myers assumed the position of Chief Administrative Officer. Mrs. Myers is a graduate of California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo.

Lucas Reimers
Mr. Reimers joined the Association as Chief Credit Officer in January 2017. Mr. Reimers has extensive experience in commercial banking, as well as in the Farm Credit System. Mr. Reimers was formerly with Wells Fargo Bank Middle Market Banking. Mr. Reimers obtained his undergraduate degree from St. Mary's College of California and his master's degree from California State University, Chico.

Amy Ceballos, CPA
Mrs. Ceballos has served as Chief Financial Officer for the Association since October 2017, and began her employment with the Association in September 2016. Mrs. Ceballos is a CPA and spent seven years with K-Coe Isom, a regional accounting firm, prior to joining the Association. Mrs. Ceballos is a graduate of California State University, Chico.

Compensation of Directors and Senior Officers

Directors are compensated for their services based on the following daily honoraria:

	Rate
Board Meetings	
Board Chair	$ 750
Regular Member	$ 500
Audit and ERM Committee Meetings	
Audit Chair and ERM Chair	$ 750
Regular Member	$ 500
Meetings Less Than One Hour or Additional Training in Conjunction with a Board Meeting	
Board Chair, Audit Chair, and ERM Chair	$ 350
Regular Member	$ 250
Full Day of Training or Out of Town Meeting	
Board Chair, Audit Chair, and ERM Chair	$ 1,000
Regular Member	$ 750

Directors are also reimbursed for mileage, as well as documented business expenses while serving in an official capacity. The total compensation paid to directors for 2020, as outlined above was $92,900. The Audit Committee and Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) meetings are typically held in conjunction with regular board meetings, so no additional compensation was paid to the directors for those meetings. There were two Compensation Committee meetings in which compensation was paid to directors.

Unaudited

Additional information for each director is provided below:

Name	Number of Days Served at Board Meetings	Number of Days Served at Other Official Activities	Board Meetings and Other Official Duties Compensation	Compensation Committee	Total Compensation Paid During 2020
Michael F. Doherty	13	12	$ 17,400	$ 700	$ 18,100
Herbert R. Holzapfel	13	8	6,750	500	7,250
John Amaro	9	3	4,500	500	5,000
Chris Bonacorsi	13	2	6,750	–	6,750
Craig Felix	8	2	4,500	–	4,500
Francis Hickel	13	10	13,250	–	13,250
Matthew LaGrande	12	1	6,000	–	6,000
Susan LaGrande	13	5	9,000	–	9,000
Matthew Southam	12	5	8,500	–	8,500
Jeff Sutton	13	6	12,800	–	12,800
Brett Perry	4	–	1,750	–	1,750
Total Compensation			$ 91,200	$ 1,700	$ 92,900

The Association has adopted a policy concerning travel, subsistence and other related expenses as they apply to directors and senior officers. A copy of this policy is available to shareholders upon request. Reimbursement for travel, subsistence and related expenses for all directors as a group amounted to $11,873 in 2020, $37,829 in 2019 and $25,796 in 2018. The total compensation and reimbursement for travel paid to directors for 2020, as described above, amounted to $104,773.

Required senior officer compensation information is included in the Association's Annual Meeting Information Statement (AMIS) mailed to all shareholders. The AMIS is available for public inspection at the Association office. Disclosure of information on the total compensation paid during the last fiscal year to any senior officer, or to any other officer included, is available and will be disclosed to shareholders upon request.

Transactions with Senior Officers and Directors

The Association's policies on loans to and transactions with its senior officers and directors, required to be disclosed in this section, are incorporated herein by reference from Note 11 to the financial statements, "Related Party Transactions," included in this annual report to shareholders.

No loans to directors or senior officers, their immediate families, and affiliated organizations involved more than a normal risk of collectability during 2020.

Involvement of Directors and Officers in certain legal proceedings

There were no matters which came to the attention of management or the Board of Directors regarding involvement of current directors or senior officers in specified legal proceedings which are required to be disclosed in this section.

Relationship with Independent Auditors

There were no changes in independent auditors since the prior annual report to shareholders and there were no material disagreements with our independent auditors on any matter of accounting principles or financial statement disclosure during this period.

Borrower Privacy

Your privacy is important to us. We want you to know that we hold your financial and other personal information in strict confidence. Since 1972, Farm Credit Administration regulations have forbidden the directors and employees of Farm Credit institutions from disclosing personal borrower information to others without your consent. We do not sell or trade our customers' personal information to marketing companies or information brokers.

Unaudited

FCA rules allow us to disclose customer information to others only in these situations:

- We may give it to another Farm Credit institution that you do business with.
- We can be a credit reference for you with other lenders and provide information to a credit bureau or other consumer reporting agency.
- We can provide information in certain types of legal or law enforcement proceedings.
- We may provide information to auditors for the purpose of confirming loan balances and terms.
- FCA and other third-party examiners may review loan files during regular examinations of our association.
- If one of our employees applies to become a licensed real estate appraiser, we may give copies of real estate appraisal reports to the State agency that licenses appraisers when required. We will first remove as much personal information from the appraisal report as possible.

As a member/owner of this institution, your privacy and the security of your personal information are vital to our continued ability to serve your ongoing credit needs.

Financial Statements

The financial statements, together with the report thereon of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP dated March 9, 2021 and "Management's Discussion and Analysis," appearing as part of this annual report to shareholders, are incorporated herein by reference.

Relationship with CoBank, ACB (CoBank)

The Association's statutory obligation to borrow from CoBank is discussed in Note 6. CoBank's ability to access the capital of the Association is discussed in Note 7. CoBank's role in mitigating the Association's exposure to interest rate risk is described in the Liquidity and Funding Sources section of "Management's Discussion & Analysis."

Credit and Services to Young, Beginning and Small Farmers, Ranchers and Producers or Harvesters of Aquatic Products

The Association's information required to be disclosed in this section is incorporated herein by reference from the "Young, Beginning and Small Farmers and Ranchers Program" section of the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," included in this annual report to shareholders.

CoBank Annual and Quarterly Reports to Shareholders

The stockholder's investment in the Association is materially affected by the financial condition and the results of operation of CoBank. Upon request, Association shareholders will be provided with a copy of the CoBank Annual and Quarterly Reports, which includes the combined financial statements of CoBank and its related Associations, and AgVantis. The CoBank Annual Report discusses the material aspects of CoBank's financial condition, changes in financial condition, and results of operations. In addition, the CoBank's Annual Report identifies favorable and unfavorable trends, significant events, uncertainties and the impact of activities of the Insurance Corporation.

CoBank District reports are available free of charge by accessing CoBank's website, www.cobank.com, or may be obtained at no charge by contacting us at 2970 Davison Court, Colusa, CA 95932 or calling (530) 458-4978. Annual reports are available within 75 days after year end and quarterly reports are available within 40 days after the calendar quarter end.

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Michael Doherty
Chairman of the Board
Williams-Arbuckle-Grimes

Herb Holzapfel
Vice Chairman of the Board
Willows-Bayliss-Artois

John Amaro
Director
Willows-Bayliss-Artois

Chris Bonacorsi
Vice Chairman of the Audit Committee
Appointed Director

Craig Felix
Director
Maxwell-Delevan-Princeton

Francis Hickel
Chairman of the Enterprise Risk Management Committee
Colusa

Matt LaGrande
Director
Williams-Arbuckle-Grimes

Susan LaGrande
Vice Chairman of the Enterprise Risk Management Committee
Colusa

Matt Southam
Director
Maxwell-Delevan-Princeton

Jeff Sutton
Chairman of the Audit Committee
Appointed Director

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

REGULAR MEMBERS

Jared Gross
Colusa

Thomas B. Gordon, Sr.
Maxwell-Delevan-Princeton

Colt Ornbaun
Williams-Arbuckle-Grimes

Barry Morrell
Willows-Bayliss-Artois

ALTERNATE MEMBERS

Brandon Ottenwalter
Colusa

Kane Lausten
Maxwell-Delevan-Princeton

Darrin Eden
Willows-Bayliss-Artois

Photo Credit: Maureen LaGrande

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Tim Elrod
President and Chief Executive Officer

Rebecca Myers
Chief Administrative Officer and Executive Vice President

Luke Reimers
Chief Credit Officer

Amy Ceballos
Chief Financial Officer

Karen Cabral
Executive Operations Manager

Anthony Gonzales
Information Security Officer

COLUSA STAFF

Julie Blacklock
Loan Officer

Jennifer Bowen
Vice President of Capital Markets

Jes Contreras
Credit Analyst

Brooke Endres
Credit Analyst

Colton Harris
Loan Officer

Katrina Hartman
Accounting Specialist

Aaron Kimerer
Marketing Consultant

Nita Lang
Senior Loan Documentation Specialist

Brian Mecham
Loan Officer

Krystle Mendivil
Accounting Manager

Tara Ortiz
Administrative Specialist

Jillian Pearson
Credit Analyst

Taylor Perry
Credit Analyst

Destiny Twitchell
Accounting Specialist

Sue Wells
Accounting Specialist

Vincent Wurm
Vice President of Lending

WILLOWS STAFF

Brad Eidman
Senior Loan Officer

Sandra Martin
Operations Specialist

Bailee Nelson
Credit Analyst

Stacy Pearson
Vice President of Credit

Photo Credit: Maureen LaGrande

FARM CREDIT SERVICES OF COLUSA-GLENN, ACA

www.fcscolusaglenn.com