ALABAMA FARM CREDIT, ACA

2023
Quarterly Report
First quarter

For the Quarter Ended March 31, 2023

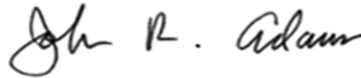
REPORT OF MANAGEMENT

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

Mel Koller, Chief Executive Officer/President
May 9, 2023

Matthew Christjohn, DVM, Chairman, Board of Directors
May 9, 2023

Kedric Karkosh, Chief Financial Officer
May 9, 2023



John R. Adams, Chairman, Audit Committee
May 9, 2023

First Quarter 2023 Financial Report

Table of Contents

Management's Discussion and Analysis……………………………………………………………………………………….4

Consolidated Balance Sheets……………………………………………………………………………...…………..…...9
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income………………………………………………………………..…10
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Members' Equity……………………………………………………………..11

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements………………………………………………………………………13

The following commentary reviews the financial performance of the Alabama Farm Credit, ACA (Agricultural Credit Association), referred to as the Association, for the quarter ended March 31, 2023. These comments should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements and the December 31, 2022 Annual Report to Stockholders.

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

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

Significant Events

In January 2023, the Association approved a patronage distribution to its stockholders. The Association was able to distribute $13,267,835 to its members due to strong earnings during 2022. The distribution was made in March 2023. Also, in January 2023 the Association completed the acquisition of Steve Tate Crop Insurance Agency.

Loan Portfolio

The Association makes and services loans to farmers, ranchers, rural homeowners and certain farm-related businesses. The Association's loan volume consists of long-term farm mortgage loans, production and intermediate term loans, and farm-related business loans. These loans are available to eligible borrowers with competitive fixed, adjustable and indexed-based interest rates with loan maturities ranging up to 30 years. Loans serviced by the Association offer several installment payment cycles, the timing of which usually coincides with seasonal cash-flow capabilities of the borrower.

Total loans outstanding at March 31, 2023, including nonaccrual loans and sales contracts, were $1,085,531,848 compared to $1,059,916,803 at December 31, 2022, reflecting an increase of 2.4%. A summary of credit quality at March 31, 2023, compared to December 31, 2022 is as follows:

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
	-	-
Total loans		
Acceptable	**97.5**	97.5
OAEM	**1.3**	1.3
Substandard/doubtful	**1.2**	1.2
	100.0 %	100.0 %

The Association's largest commodity concentration in its loan portfolio continues to be poultry, which is approximately 32.9 percent or $389,832,660. The industry is presently stable, with market prices for poultry showing some positive signs of increased demand for poultry products. Production in 2023 has remained steady to increasing as markets both in the States and overseas continue to show signs of increased demand for poultry meat supplies. Some integrators are offering new grower contracts in order to meet their market demands, with egg and chick placements in Alabama increasing slightly each week. The Association has 27.6 percent of its poultry portfolio guaranteed, which helps to reduce loss exposure in this commodity. Projections for 2023 could show some isolated limitations due to continued uncertain economic conditions driving commodity price fluctuation. Poultry growers continue to operate with thin margins. The Association continues to experience some isolated concerns in this segment of its portfolio, as evidenced by some due date changes to better match the individual growers' batch sales. Management feels that this loan servicing is due primarily to changes in poultry markets where integrators are adjusting their bird size/placements as the market dictates. Management anticipates these concerns will correct themselves with the increased demand for poultry.

Avian Influenza, or bird flu, continues to be of concern to the Association; however, there were no known Avian Influenza cases in 2022 within the Association's territory, or thus far in 2023. The State Department of Agriculture and Industries, as well as all poultry

integrators, have mandatory strict biosecurity requirements for all farms. The Association also has bio security guidelines for poultry farm inspections during high-risk conditions. The Association will continue to monitor any changes regarding outbreaks and any impact to the loan portfolio on an ongoing basis during the upcoming months.

Agricultural income has been stable to improving over the past few years, with fairly good growing conditions and commodity prices. Weather conditions for 2022 had average moisture over most of the Association's territory. Cow/calf prices are expected to slightly improve or hold steady in 2023, which should also be beneficial to cow-calf operators in the Association's lending territory.

Prices for utilities, gas, electricity and water continue to put downward pressure on the growers' net income. This is somewhat offset by previous and projected increases in grower contracts paid by all the major integrators within the Association's territory. Poultry farm sales for 2023 are projected to remain stable. Feed costs to the integrators remained at a more normal or reasonable level in 2022, due to lower costs for corn and soybeans.

Timber markets in 2022 remained steady for pine and hardwood pulpwood, and to a lesser extent hardwood saw timber. Indicators for 2023 are for timber prices to remain stable, with industry leaders projecting steady demand for wood products. Westervelt Company has announced a new timber mill in Thomasville, Alabama. The timber industry overall has experienced a resurgence from a strong national economy. This industry continues to closely balance demand and production. Certain hardwood saw timber and pine pulpwood products have led the way for products in demand by the market. Alabama produces a substantial amount of pine for pulpwood products.

Overall land values have seen a slight improvement or remained stable in most areas of the Association's territory based on the current economic climate. The agricultural economy, in general for the area, is expected to remain stable in 2023. The Association's credit quality remained steady at 98.8 percent non adverse loan volume at March 31, 2023.

In July 2017, the United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority, the authority regulating the London Inter-Bank Offered Rate (LIBOR) announced that it will stop persuading or compelling banks to submit rates for the calculation of the LIBOR after 2022. Since this announcement, central banks around the world, including the Federal Reserve, have commissioned working groups with the goal of finding suitable replacements for LIBOR. In the United States, efforts to identify a set of alternative U.S. dollar reference interest rates include proposals by the Alternative Reference Rates Committee (ARRC) of the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Specifically, the ARRC has proposed the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) as the recommended alternative to LIBOR. SOFR is based on a broad segment of the overnight Treasury repurchase market and is a broad measure of the cost of borrowing cash overnight collateralized by Treasury securities.

The Bank established a LIBOR Workgroup, with cross-functional representation from the finance, operations, credit and legal departments. The LIBOR Workgroup coordinates outreach to our Associations and with other Farm Credit System institutions, especially the Funding Corporation. The LIBOR Workgroup has continued implementing its transition plan to an alternative benchmark rate. The Bank has made available alternate variable rate products including term-SOFR and Farm Credit SOFR-Index (FCSI). The Association has made significant progress in moving loans off of LIBOR, primarily to FCSI. This transition will be completed by June 2023.

With a favorable lending package, we are prepared to experience steady growth in the years ahead. We will continue to work with our borrowers as all market segments make corrections with minimal restructuring. We will also continue to work within our policies and procedures to mitigate any risk that may arise. The Association's 2023 goal will be to increase its presence in the agricultural and rural credit market and uphold its position as the premier agricultural lender for the area. The Association intends to maintain the same emphasis on providing sound, constructive, short-, intermediate- and long-term credit to the agricultural and rural sector within its territory.

Risk Exposure

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

	March 31 2023		December 31, 2022	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Nonaccrual loans:				
Total nonperforming loans	**4,031,791**	83.6%	5,806,918	76.5%
Other property owned	**789,558**	16.4%	1,785,058	23.5%
Total nonperforming assets	**$ 4,821,349**	100.0%	$ 7,591,976	100.0%

High-risk assets decreased by $2,770,627, or 36.5 percent, primarily due to the decrease in loans 90 days past due and still accruing interest, a decrease in other property owned, and a decrease in loans formally restructured. Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans outstanding were 0.4 percent at March 31, 2023. Since December 31, 2022, the Association moved 7 loans and 2 borrowers, totaling $758,691 to nonaccrual status due to delinquency and cash flow issues. The Association has not acquired any properties during the three months ending March 31, 2023, however, has disposed of property on 2 borrowers and the partial disposal of a third. At March 31, 2023 the Association held two properties totaling $789,558, which consisted primarily of approximately 65 acres of land. Management continues to be alert to portfolio trends and has attempted to identify and report problem loans as quickly as possible. Management strives to implement proactive steps and allocate resources to work with distressed borrowers to either work through temporary repayment problems or to orderly liquidate collateral to repay the loan when the borrower's operation is no longer viable.

Impaired loans consist of all high-risk assets except other property owned. At March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, loans that were considered impaired were $4,031,791 and $5,806,918 respectively. The Association recorded no charge-offs and no recoveries for the quarter ended March 31, 2023, and no charge-offs and no recoveries for the same period in 2022. The Association's allowance for loan losses was 0.3 percent of total loans outstanding as of March 31, 2023, and December 31, 2022.

Counterparty risk is continually monitored by management of the Association. The Association's primary counterparty risk comes from poultry integrators with which its borrowers are associated and participation loans. The Association has participation loans with other Farm Credit Associations and Farm Credit banks. Additionally, because the Association has approximately 32.9 percent of its portfolio concentrated in poultry, it mitigates inherent risks in the poultry markets and the integrators by heavy utilization of government guarantees. Also, the Association's lending territory has multiple integrators, which would minimize the risk of counterparty failure or lack of performance. Management analyzes the financial position and performance of these integrators by regularly gathering updated financials and other reports that are made available to the public.

Except for the relationship between installment due date and seasonal cash-flow capabilities of the borrower, the Association is not affected by any seasonal characteristics. The factors affecting the operations of the Association are the same factors that would affect any agricultural real estate lender.

To help mitigate and diversify credit risk, the Association has employed practices including credit guarantees and engaging in loan participations. At March 31, 2023, the Association had approximately $116,813,362, or 10.8 percent, of its portfolio that had guarantees with the Farm Service Agency (FSA) or the Small Business Administration (SBA).

Results of Operations

The Association had net income of $4,710,883 for the three months ended March 31, 2023, as compared to net income of $4,039,222 for the same period in 2022, reflecting an increase of 16.6%. Net interest income was $6,900,182 for the three months ended March 31, 2023, compared to $6,423,467 for the same period in 2022.

	Three Months Ended			
	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Average Balance	**Interest**	Average Balance	Interest
Loans	**$ 1,075,077,167**	**$ 14,071,793**	$ 1,038,483,445	$ 10,762,487
Interest-bearing liabilities	**954,762,832**	**7,171,611**	921,989,436	4,339,020
Impact of capital	**$ 120,314,335**		$ 116,494,009	
Net interest income		**$ 6,900,182**		$ 6,423,467

	2023 Average Yield	2022 Average Yield
Yield on loans	**5.31%**	4.20%
Cost of interest-bearing liabilities	**3.05%**	1.91%
Interest rate spread	**2.26%**	2.29%
Net interest income as a percentage of average earning assets	**2.60%**	2.51%

	Three months ended:		
	March 31, 2023 vs. March 31, 2022		
	Increase (decrease) due to		
	Volume	Rate	Total
Interest income - loans	$ 379,241	$ 2,930,065	$ 3,309,306
Interest expense	154,236	2,678,355	2,832,591
Net interest income	$ 225,005	$ 251,710	$ 476,715

Interest income for the three months ended March 31, 2023, increased by $476,715, or 7.4%, from the same period of 2022, primarily due to increases in yields on earning assets and an increase in average loan volume. The average loan volume for the first quarter of 2023 was $1,075,077,167, compared to $1,038,483,445 in the first quarter of 2022. The average net interest rate spread on the loan portfolio for the first quarter of 2023 was 2.3%, compared to 2.3% in the first quarter of 2022.

The Association's return on average assets for the three months ended March 31, 2023, was 1.7% compared to 1.5% for the same period in 2022. The Association's return on average equity for the three months ended March 31, 20223, was 13.2%, compared to 11.6% for the same period in
2022.

Liquidity and Funding Sources

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

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Note payable to the bank	$ 968,456,475	$ 936,446,822
Accrued interest on note payable	2,502,415	2,321,681
Total	$ 970,958,890	$ 938,768,503

The Association operates under a general financing agreement (GFA) with the bank. The current GFA is effective through September 30, 2023. The primary source of liquidity and funding for the Association is a direct loan from the bank. The outstanding balance of $968,456,475 as of March 31, 2023, is recorded as a liability on the Association's balance sheet. The note carried a weighted average interest rate of 1.85 percent at March 31, 2023. The indebtedness is collateralized by a pledge of substantially all of the Association's assets to the bank and is governed by the general financing agreement. The increase in note payable to the bank and related accrued interest payable since December 31, 2022, is due to the Association's increase in the Association's loan portfolio as a result of increased loan demand and an increase in capital market loans. The Association's own funds, which represent the amount of the Association's loan portfolio funded by the Association's equity, were $121,181,412 at March 31, 2023. The maximum amount the Association may borrow from the bank as of March 31, 2023, was $1,089,177,123 as defined by the general financing agreement. The indebtedness continues in effect until the expiration date of the general financing agreement, which is September 30, 2023, unless sooner terminated by the bank upon the occurrence of an event of default, or by the Association, in the event of a breach of this agreement by the bank, upon giving the bank 30 calendar days' prior written notice, or in all other circumstances, upon giving the bank 120 days' prior written notice.

Capital Resources

The Association's capital position increased by $3,830,619 at March 31, 2023, compared to December 31, 2022. The Association's debt as a percentage of members' equity was 6.7:1 as of March 31, 2023, compared to 6.7:1 as of December 31, 2022.

Farm Credit Administration regulations require us to maintain minimums for various regulatory capital ratios. New regulations became effective January 1, 2017, which replaced the previously required core surplus and total surplus ratios with common equity tier 1, tier 1 capital, and total capital risk-based capital ratios. The new regulations also added tier 1 leverage and unallocated retained earnings

and equivalents (UREE) ratios. The permanent capital ratio continues to remain in effect, with some modifications to align with the new regulations. As of March 31, 2023, the Association exceeded all regulatory capital requirements.

Significant Recent Accounting Pronouncements:

In March 2022, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued an update entitled “Financial Instruments - Credit Losses: Troubled Debt Restructurings and Vintage Disclosures.” The guidance eliminates the accounting guidance for troubled debt restructurings (TDRs) by creditors while enhancing disclosure requirements for certain loan refinancings and restructurings when a borrower is experiencing financial difficulty. The creditor will have to apply the guidance to determine whether a modification results in a new loan or a continuation of an existing loan. In addition to the TDR guidance, the update requires public business entities to disclose current period gross write offs by year of origination for financing receivables and net investments in leases within the scope of the credit losses standard. These amendments were effective for the entity upon adoption of the measurement of credit losses on financial instruments standard on January 1, 2023.

The entity adopted the FASB guidance entitled “Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments” on January 1, 2023. This guidance established a single allowance framework for all financial assets measured at amortized cost and certain off-balance sheet credit exposures. The guidance requires management to consider in its estimate of allowance for credit losses (ACL) relevant historical events, current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the collectability of the assets. Prior to the adoption, the allowance for loan losses represented management’s estimate of the probable credit losses inherent in its loan portfolio and certain unfunded commitments. In addition, the guidance amends existing impairment guidance for held-to-maturity and available-for-sale investments to incorporate an allowance, which will allow for the reversal of credit impairments in the event that the credit of an issuer improves. The adoption of this guidance was not material to the allowance for credit losses and retained earnings.

Relationship With the Farm Credit Bank of Texas

The Association’s financial condition may be impacted by factors that affect the bank. The financial condition and results of operations of the bank may materially affect the stockholder’s investment in the Association. The Management’s Discussion and Analysis and Notes to Financial Statements contained in the 2022 Annual Report of Association New Model more fully describe the Association’s relationship with the bank.

Conditions in the Texas District

The Bank has continued to fulfill its mission to support agriculture and rural communities by providing access to reliable and consistent credit in the midst of above normal macroeconomic volatility driven by factors such as persistently high inflation, a rapidly increasing interest rate environment, and financial market stress that led to the failure of two U.S. regional banks in March 2023. Regulators, governmental agencies, and other banks have since taken action to prevent further contagion from occurring. The Bank is closely monitoring the situation but does not anticipate any direct impacts resulting from these bank failures.

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers increased by 5.0% for the 12-month period ending March 2023, down from 6.5% in December, and 8.5% for the same period in 2022. A four-decade high of 9.1% was reached in June 2022, but the rate of inflation has been receding month-over-month since that time. As of May 3, 2023, the range of the Federal funds target rate was 5.00 – 5.25%, including the latest 25 basis point increase that became effective on May 3, 2023. At the meeting on May 3, 2023, the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) signaled it could now pause rate hikes if inflation continues to ease as expected.

On March 30, the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) released its third estimate of real gross domestic product (GDP) for the fourth quarter of 2022. After two consecutive quarters of negative growth during the first half of 2022, the U.S. economy expanded at annualized rates of 3.2% and 2.6%, respectively, in the third and fourth quarters of 2022. The International Monetary Fund’s World Economic Outlook Update released in April 2023 stated that U.S. real GDP growth is estimated to be 1.6% in 2023 and 1.1% in 2024. Additionally, the BEA released fourth quarter 2022 annualized real GDP growth rates for the Texas District on March 31. Growth rates ranged from a low of 1.5% in Mississippi to a high of 7.0% in Texas. Texas led the nation in real GDP growth during the fourth quarter.

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics indicated that the U.S. unemployment rate increased month-over-month from 3.4% in January to 3.6% in February 2023. Despite the slight increase, the unemployment rate remained below the prior year level and historical averages. The February 2023 state unemployment rates in the Texas District ranged from a low of 2.5% in Alabama to a high of

4.0% in Texas. Although unemployment rates increased in three of five Texas District states month-over-month during February and from December 2022, employment conditions remained strong.

The West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil futures price (front-month) decreased to an average of about $76 per barrel during the first quarter of 2023 from $83 per barrel in the prior quarter and about $95 per barrel during the same period a year ago. In the March 2023 edition of the Short-Term Energy Outlook, the U.S. Energy Information Administration estimated that the monthly average WTI spot price would be about $77 per barrel in 2023 and nearly $72 per barrel in 2024. However, production cuts announced by major oil-exporting countries in early April are likely to contribute to higher global oil prices relative to earlier estimates.

On March 31, 2023, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) released its 2023 Prospective Plantings report. Corn planted area was estimated at 92.0 million acres in 2023, up nearly 4.0% from last year. Corn planted acreage is expected to be up or unchanged in 40 of the 48 estimating states. Soybean planted area for 2023 was estimated at 87.5 million acres, up slightly from last year. All wheat planted area is estimated at 49.9 million acres, up about 9.1% from 2022. All cotton planted area was estimated at 11.3 million acres, down about 18.2% from last year. These estimates are derived via a survey of farmers' intentions and are subject to change throughout the season.

USDA indicated in its March 2023 World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE) report that farmers are likely to receive higher prices for corn (+10.0%), soybeans (+7.5%), and wheat (+18.0%) in the 2022/23 marketing year compared to the previous season. However, cotton producers are projected to receive lower prices (-9.2%) as exports and domestic use are expected to decline. Additionally, the average price received by farmers for all milk is projected to decrease by about 20.0% year-over-year in 2023, after rising nearly 38.0% in 2022. USDA projects that average steer prices (5-Area, Direct) will continue rising year-over-year by about 12.2% in 2023, while broilers and barrows and gilts prices are projected to decline by about 7.3% and 9.6%, respectively. Random length lumber futures prices declined by more than 60.0% year-over-year as of March 2023, as interest rates have continued to rise and the possibility of a recession remains elevated.

At least two significant climate-related events impacted the Texas District during the first quarter of 2023. A winter storm brought freezing rain and sleet to Texas during late January and early February. The storm resulted in power outages for more than 300,000 customers, damage to vegetation and dangerous travel conditions. Additionally, powerful thunderstorms swept through Mississippi and Alabama on the evening of March 24, 2023, producing multiple tornadoes. The National Weather Service indicated that there were 20 reports of tornadoes across the two states on March 24. Although these storms caused significant damage in some local areas, none are anticipated to have a material impact on the Bank's or Texas District's loan portfolios.

During 2023, agricultural producers and processors may be negatively impacted by several factors, including volatile commodity prices, high input costs, export market disruptions, geopolitical challenges, and adverse weather conditions. The Bank's loan portfolio is well-supported by industry diversification and conservative advance rates. Additionally, a high percentage of the Bank's borrowers primarily rely on non-farm sources of income to repay their loans.

The annual and quarterly stockholder reports of the bank are available free of charge, upon request. These reports can be obtained by writing to Farm Credit Bank of Texas, Corporate Communications, P.O. Box 202590, Austin, Texas 78720, or by calling (512) 483-9204. The annual and quarterly stockholder reports for the bank are also available on its website at *www.farmcreditbank.com.*

The Association's quarterly stockholder reports are also available free of charge, upon request. These reports can be obtained by writing to Alabama Farm Credit, ACA, P.O. Box 639, Cullman, Alabama 35056 or calling (256) 737-7128. The annual and quarterly stockholder reports for the Association are also available on its website at *www.alabamafarmcredit.com.* Copies of the Association's quarterly stockholder reports can also be requested by e-mailing *Kedric.Karkosh@alabamafarmcredit.com.*

ALABAMA FARM CREDIT, ACA

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	March 31, 2023 (unaudited)	December 31, 2022
ASSETS		
Cash	**$ 31,501**	$ 17,895
Investments	**-**	-
Loans	**1,085,531,848**	1,059,916,803
Less: allowance for loan losses	**3,123,912**	2,819,499
Net loans	**1,082,407,936**	1,057,097,304
Accrued interest receivable	**8,731,722**	9,130,585
Investment in and receivable from the Farm Credit Bank of Texas:		
Capital stock	**18,202,435**	18,202,435
Other	**904,011**	928,736
Deferred taxes, net	**-**	-
Other property owned, net	**789,558**	1,785,058
Premises and equipment, net	**14,107,515**	13,788,739
Other assets	**4,597,824**	1,183,770
Total assets	**$ 1,129,772,502**	$ 1,102,134,522
LIABILITIES		
Note payable to the Farm Credit Bank of Texas	**$ 968,456,475**	$ 936,446,822
Advance conditional payments	**605,967**	179,020
Accrued interest payable	**2,502,407**	2,321,681
Drafts outstanding	**82,020**	77,132
Dividends payable	**(88,023)**	13,185,614
Patronage distributions payable	**-**	-
Deferred taxes, net		
Other liabilities	**11,207,624**	6,748,839
Total liabilities	**982,766,470**	958,959,108
MEMBERS' EQUITY		
Capital stock and participation certificates	**3,510,465**	3,498,465
Preferred stock issued	**-**	
Additional paid-in capital	**-**	-
Allocated retained earnings	**-**	-
Unallocated retained earnings	**143,210,147**	139,388,864
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	**285,420**	288,084
Total members' equity	**147,006,032**	143,175,413
Total liabilities and members' equity	**$ 1,129,772,502**	$ 1,102,134,521

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

ALABAMA FARM CREDIT, ACA

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(unaudited)

	Quarter Ended March 31, 2023	Quarter Ended March 31, 2022
INTEREST INCOME		
Loans	$ 14,071,793	$ 10,762,487
Investments	-	-
Other	-	-
Total interest income	14,071,793	10,762,487
INTEREST EXPENSE		
Note payable to the Farm Credit Bank of Texas	7,162,083	4,339,020
Advance conditional payments	9,528	-
Total interest expense	7,171,611	4,339,020
Net interest income	6,900,182	6,423,467
PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES	(305,073)	85,000
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	7,205,255	6,338,467
NONINTEREST INCOME		
Income from the Farm Credit Bank of Texas:		
Patronage income	1,919,476	1,728,756
Loan fees	200,082	263,610
Refunds from Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation		
Financially related services income	1,785	2,301
Gain (loss) on other property owned, net	321,119	(6,838)
Gain (loss) on sale of premises and equipment, net	8,742	-
Other noninterest income	87,564	141,434
NONINTEREST EXPENSES		
Salaries and employee benefits	2,586,042	2,640,484
Directors' expense	99,918	111,376
Purchased services	485,272	273,149
Travel	219,576	164,874
Occupancy and equipment	370,117	329,328
Communications	95,894	101,389
Advertising	208,797	95,298
Public and member relations	259,804	182,982
Supervisory and exam expense	91,229	86,500
Insurance Fund premiums	381,754	303,282
Merger-implementation and restructuring costs	-	-
Other components of net periodic postretirement benefit cost		
Other noninterest expense	234,737	139,846
Total noninterest expenses	5,033,140	4,428,508
Income before income taxes	4,710,883	4,039,222
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	-	-
NET INCOME	4,710,883	4,039,222
Other comprehensive income:		
Change in postretirement benefit plans	(2,664)	(2,172)
Income tax expense related to items of other comprehensive income		
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	(2,664)	(2,172)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	$ 4,708,219	$ 4,037,050

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

ALABAMA FARM CREDIT, ACA

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN MEMBERS' EQUITY

(unaudited)

	Capital Stock/ Participation Certificates	Retained Earnings Unallocated	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Members' Equity
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 3,439,780	$ 134,179,380	$ 857	$ 137,620,017
Net income	-	4,039,225	-	4,039,225
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(2,172)	(2,172)
Comprehensive income	-	4,039,225	(2,172)	4,037,053
Capital stock/participation certificates and allocated retained earnings issued	163,990	-	-	163,990
Capital stock/participation certificates and allocated retained earnings retired	(143,545)	-	-	(143,545)
Capital stock/participation certificates and allocated retained earnings	-	(54,686)	-	(54,686)
Balance at March 31, 2022	$ 3,460,225	$ 138,163,919	$ (1,315)	$ 141,622,829
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 3,498,465	$ 139,388,864	$ 288,084	$ 143,175,413
Net income	-	4,652,549	-	4,652,549
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(2,664)	(2,664)
Comprehensive income	-	4,652,549	(2,664)	4,649,885
Capital stock/participation certificates and allocated retained earnings issued	74,305	-	-	74,305
Capital stock/participation certificates and allocated retained earnings retired	(62,305)	-	-	(62,305)
Cash	-	(831,266)	-	(831,266)
Balance at March 31, 2023	**$ 3,510,465**	**$ 143,210,147**	**$ 285,420**	**$ 147,006,032**

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

Unaudited (dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts and as otherwise noted)

NOTE 1 — ORGANIZATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

The Association New Model (Agricultural Credit Association), referred to as the Association, is a member-owned cooperative that provides credit and credit-related services to or for the benefit of eligible borrowers/stockholders for qualified agricultural purposes. The Association serves the counties of Blount, Calhoun, Cherokee, Clay, Cleburne, Colbert, Cullman, DeKalb, Etowah, Fayette, Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson, Lamar, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Morgan, Randolph, Shelby, St. Clair, Talladega, Walker and Winston in the state of Alabama. The Association is a lending institution of the Farm Credit System (the System), which was established by Acts of Congress to meet the needs of American agriculture.

The accompanying unaudited financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. (GAAP) for interim financial information. Accordingly, they do not include all of the disclosures required by GAAP for annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, as contained in the 2022 Annual Report to Stockholders.

In the opinion of management, the accompanying consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of the interim financial condition and results of operations and conform with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), except for the inclusion of a statement of cash flows. GAAP require a business enterprise that provides a set of financial statements reporting both financial position and results of operations to also provide a statement of cash flows for each period for which results of operations are provided. In regulations issued by FCA, Associations have the option to exclude statements of cash flows in interim financial statements. Therefore, the Association has elected not to include a statement of cash flows in these consolidated financial statements. These interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, as contained in the 2022 Annual Report to Stockholders. The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The results of operations for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year ending December 31, 2022. Descriptions of the significant accounting policies are included in the 2022 Annual Report to Stockholders. In the opinion of management, these policies and the presentation of the interim financial condition and results of operations conform with GAAP and prevailing practices within the banking industry.

In March 2022, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued an update entitled, “Financial Instruments - Credit Losses: Troubled Debt Restructurings and Vintage Disclosures.” The guidance eliminates the accounting guidance for troubled debt restructurings (TDRs) by creditors while enhancing disclosure requirements for certain loan refinancing and restructurings when a borrower is experiencing financial difficulty. The creditor will have to apply the guidance to determine whether a modification results in a new loan or a continuation of an existing loan. The Association had no modifications to report during the quarter ending at March 31, 2023. In addition to the TDR guidance, the update requires public business entities to disclose current period gross write-offs by year of origination for financing receivables and net investments in leases within the scope of the credit losses standard. These amendments will be effective for the Association at the time of adoption of the measurement of credit losses on financial instruments standard on January 1, 2023.

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 single allowance framework for financial assets carried at amortized cost, which reflects management’s estimate of expected credit losses and requires consideration of a broader range of reasonable and supportable information to inform credit loss estimates. Credit losses relating to held-to maturity securities and depending on the situation 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 including this, entity, this guidance becomes effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2023. We continue to test and refine our current expected loss models.

The entity intends to estimate losses over a two-year forecast period using a range of macroeconomic variables and then revert to the entity’s historical loss experience over an extended period of time. The impact of adoption of the standard is expected to be immaterial to the entity’s financial condition. This estimate will ultimately depend on the nature of the loan portfolio, final validation of models and methodologies, management’s judgments, including macroeconomic conditions and related forecasts at the adoption date of January 1, 2023. The entity continues to evaluate the impact of adoption on its financial condition and results of operations.

The entity does not expect its held-to-maturity or available-for-sale securities to be materially impacted by the adoption of this standard as a majority of the portfolio consists of U.S. Treasury and U.S. agency securities that inherently have an immaterial risk of loss.

The consolidated financial statements comprise the operations of the ACA and its wholly owned subsidiaries. The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires the use of management's estimates. The results for the quarter ended March 31, 2023, are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the year ended December 31, 2023. Certain amounts in the prior period's financial statements have been reclassified to conform to current financial statement presentation.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

The institution adopted the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) guidance entitled "Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments" and other subsequently issued accounting standards updates related to credit losses on January 1, 2023. This guidance replaced the current incurred loss impairment methodology with a single allowance framework for financial assets carried at amortized cost and certain off-balance sheet credit exposures. This guidance requires management to consider in its estimate of the allowance for credit losses (ACL) relevant historical events, current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the collectability of the assets. In addition, the guidance amends existing impairment guidance for held-to-maturity and available-for-sale investments to incorporate an allowance for credit losses related to these securities, which will allow for the reversal of credit impairments in the event that the credit of an issuer improves.

Also adopted effective January 1, 2023, was the updated guidance entitled "Financial Instruments – Credit Losses: Troubled Debt Restructurings and Vintage Disclosure." This guidance requires the creditor to determine whether a modification results in a new loan or a continuation of an existing loan, among other disclosures specific to modifications with borrowers that are experiencing financial difficulties. The update eliminated the accounting guidance for troubled debt restructurings by creditors. The update also requires disclosure of current period gross write-offs by year of origination for financing receivables and net investments in leases.

The following table presents the impact to the allowance for credit losses and retained earnings upon adoption of this guidance on January 1, 2023:

(in millions)	December 31, 2022	CECL adoption impact	January 1, 2023
Assets:			
Allowance for credit losses on loans	2,819,499.45	369,040.44	3,188,539.89
Liabilities:			
Allowance for credit losses on unfunded commitments	80,489.48	220,861.51	301,350.99
Retained earnings:			
Unallocated retained earnings, net of tax	2,899,988.93	589,901.95	3,489,890.88

Loans and Allowance for Credit Losses

Loans are generally carried at their principal amount outstanding adjusted for charge-offs, deferred loan fees or costs, and valuation adjustments relating to hedging activities. Loan origination fees and direct loan origination costs are netted and capitalized. The net fee or cost is amortized over the average life of the related loan as an adjustment to interest income. Loan prepayment fees are reported in interest income. Interest on loans is accrued and credited to interest income based on the daily principal amount outstanding.

Nonaccrual Loans

Nonaccrual loans are loans for which there is reasonable doubt that all principal and interest will not be collected according to the original contractual terms and are generally considered substandard or doubtful, which is in accordance with the loan rating model, as described below. A loan is considered contractually past due when any principal repayment or interest payment required by the loan instrument is not received on or before the due date. A loan shall remain contractually past due until it is modified or until the entire amount past due, including principal, accrued interest, and penalty interest incurred as the result of past due status, is collected or otherwise discharged in full.

Consistent with prior practice, loans are generally placed in nonaccrual status when principal or interest is delinquent for 90 days (unless adequately secured and in the process of collection), circumstances indicate that collection of principal and interest is in doubt or legal action, including foreclosure or other forms of collateral conveyance, has been initiated to collect the outstanding principal and interest. At the time a loan is placed in nonaccrual status, accrued interest that is considered uncollectible is reversed (if accrued in the current year) or charged against the allowance for loan losses (if accrued in prior years). Loans are charged-off at the time they are determined to be uncollectible.

When loans are in nonaccrual status, interest payments received in cash are generally recognized as interest income if the collectability of the loan principal is fully expected and certain other criteria are met. Otherwise, payments received on nonaccrual loans are applied against the recorded investment in the loan asset. Nonaccrual loans are returned to accrual status if all contractual principal and interest is current, the borrower is fully expected to fulfill the contractual repayments terms and after remaining current as to principal and interest for a sustained period or have a recent repayment pattern demonstrating future repayment capacity to make on-time payments. 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 should first be recorded as interest income until such time as the recorded balance equals the contractual indebtedness of the borrower.

Accrued interest receivable

The entity elected to continue classifying accrued interest on loans and investment securities in accrued interest receivable and not as part of loans or investments on the Condensed Statement of Condition. The Bank also elected to not estimate an allowance on interest receivable balances because the nonaccrual policies in place provide for the accrual of interest to cease on a timely basis when all contractual amounts are not expected.

Loan Modifications to Borrowers Experiencing Financial Difficulty

Loan modifications may be granted to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty. Modifications can be in the form of one or a combination of principal forgiveness, interest rate reduction, other-than-insignificant payment delay or a term extension. Covenant waivers and modifications of contingent acceleration clauses are not considered term extensions.

Collateral dependent loans

Collateral dependent loans are loans secured by collateral, including but not limited to agricultural real estate, crop inventory, equipment and livestock. CECL requires the Institution to measure the expected credit losses based on fair value of the collateral at the reporting date when the Institution determines that foreclosure is probable. Additionally, CECL allows a fair value practical expedient as a measurement approach for loans when the repayment is expected to be provided substantially through the operation or sale of the collateral when the borrower is experiencing financial difficulties. Under the practical expedient measurement approach, the expected credit losses is based on the difference between the fair value of the collateral less estimated costs to sell and the amortized cost basis of the loan.

Allowance for Credit Losses

Beginning January 1, 2023, the allowance for credit losses (ACL) represents the estimated current expected credit losses over the remaining contractual life of financial assets measured at amortized cost and certain off-balance sheet credit exposures. The ACL takes into consideration relevant information about past events, current conditions and reasonable and supportable macroeconomic forecasts of future conditions. The contractual term excludes expected extensions, renewals and modifications unless the extension or renewal options are not unconditionally cancellable. The ACL comprises:

- the allowance for credit losses on loans (ACLL)
- the allowance for unfunded commitments, which is presented on the balance sheet in other liabilities, and
- the allowance for credit losses on investment securities, which covers held-to-maturity and available-for-sale securities and is recognized within each investment securities classification on the Condensed Statement of Condition.

Determining the appropriateness of the allowance is complex and requires judgment by management about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain. Subsequent evaluations of the loan portfolio, considering macroeconomic conditions, forecasts and other factors prevailing at the time, may result in significant changes in the ACL in those future periods.

Methodology for Allowance for Credit Losses on Loans

Per ASC 326-20-30-2 an entity "shall measure expected credit losses of financial assets on a collective basis when similar risk characteristics exist…" Within ImpairmentStudio, reserves on collectively evaluated assets are calculated at the individual loan level based on each record's attributes. In the association's key loan-level attributes influencing the reserve estimate calculated for individual records include PD Rating, LGD rating, Industry, Geography and Contractual term.

The association intends to use a consistent calculation approach across the collectively evaluated portfolio. Assumptions and other configuration options are applied to distinct groups of loans as needed in ImpairmentStudio. Nonaccrual loans do not share similar risk characteristics with the remainder of the portfolio and will be evaluated individually by the association. Loans evaluated individually will not be included in the collective reserve evaluation.

Reserves are calculated using the amortized cost of the instrument as of the effective date of the calculation. Amortized cost is defined as the recorded investment of the instrument (unpaid principal plus net premium/discount less funds held, net charge-offs and deferred origination fees) plus accrued interest.

Exposure at default is the recorded investment plus all or a portion of unfunded commitments. The credit conversion factor (CCF) assumptions define the percentage of unfunded commitments that would be expected to be drawn prior to default and therefore on which reserves will be allocated. Please see the Critical Assumptions section for further discussion.

The PD percentage applicable to each instrument is a key input into the PD/LGD calculation. Currently, the district calculates PD percentages for each rating utilizing internal sourced default data. The resulting output, referred to as the District PD Curve, is utilized by the bank and district associations. By design, the District PD Curve is intended to represent long-term average, or through-the-cycle (TTC) PD percentages.

In the ImpairmentStudio framework, the interpretation of prepayment rates can vary based on the chosen configuration. Under the PD/LGD approach, prepayment rates represent the total of scheduled and unscheduled amortization through loan maturity. Stated differently, any repayment of principal outside of contractual loan maturity is considered a prepayment. Currently the Association uses a prepayment rate of 16% for core portfolio loans and 40% for Lines of Credit.

Macroeconomic Scenarios within the ImpairmentStudio, there are eleven different macroeconomic scenarios that can be used to model the current expected credit loss of the portfolio. Economic scenarios are updated by Moody's monthly and are adjusted according to ongoing changes in economic conditions and expectations. The forecasting process is widely known throughout the industry, and FCBT and AFC have reviewed documentation provided by Moody's supporting its usage of the scenarios generated via this model.

The ACLL represents management's estimate of credit losses over the remaining expected life of loans. Loans are evaluated on the amortized cost basis, including premiums, discounts and fair value hedge accounting adjustments.

The entity employs a disciplined process and methodology to establish its ACLL that has two basic components: first, an asset-specific component involving individual loans that do not share risk characteristics with other loans and the measurement of expected credit losses for such individual loans; and second, a pooled component for estimated expected credit losses for pools of loans that share similar risk characteristics.

Asset-specific loans are generally collateral-dependent loans and nonaccrual loans. For an asset-specific loan, expected credit losses are measured as the difference between the amortized cost basis in the loan and the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate except that, for collateral-dependent loans, credit loss is measured as the difference between the amortized cost basis in the loan and the fair value of the underlying collateral. The fair value of the collateral is adjusted for the estimated cost to sell if repayment or satisfaction of a loan is dependent on the sale of the collateral. In accordance with the institution's appraisal policy, the fair value of collateral-dependent loans is based upon independent third-party appraisals or on collateral valuations prepared by in-house appraisers. When an updated appraisal or collateral valuation is received, management reassesses the need for adjustments to the loan's expected credit loss measurements and, where appropriate, records an adjustment. If the calculated expected credit loss is determined to be permanent, fixed or non-recoverable, the credit loss portion of the loan will be charged off against the allowance for credit losses.

In estimating the component of the ACLL that share common risk characteristics, loans are evaluated collectively and segregated into loan pools considering the risk associated with the specific pool. Relevant risk characteristics include loan type, commodity, credit quality rating, delinquency category or business segment or a combination of these classes. The allowance is determined based on a quantitative calculation of the expected life-of-loan loss percentage for each loan category by considering the probability of default, based on the migration of loans from performing to loss by credit quality rating or delinquency buckets using historical life-of-loan analysis periods for loan types, and the severity of loss, based on the aggregate net lifetime losses incurred per loan pool.

The component of the ACLL also considers factors for each loan pool to adjust for differences between the historical period used to calculate historical default and loss severity rates and expected conditions over the remaining lives of the loans in the portfolio related to:

- lending policies and procedures.
- national, regional and local economic business conditions and developments that affect the collectability of the portfolio, including the condition of various markets.
- the nature of the loan portfolio, including the terms of the loans.
- the experience, ability and depth of the lending management and other relevant staff.
- the volume and severity of past due and adversely classified or graded loans and the volume of nonaccrual loans.
- the quality of the loan review and process.
- the value of underlying collateral for collateral-dependent loans.
- the existence and effect of any concentrations of credit and changes in the level of such concentrations; and
- the effect of external factors such as competition and legal and regulatory requirements on the level of estimated credit losses in the existing portfolio.

The entity uses multiple scenarios over reasonable and supportable forecast period of two years. Subsequent to the forecast period, the institution reverts to long run historical loss experience beyond the two years on a straight-line basis over a one-year reversion period to inform the estimate of losses for the remaining contractual life of the loan portfolio.

The economic forecasts incorporate macroeconomic variables, including unemployment rates, real gross domestic product levels and corporate bond spreads, as well as net farm income and agricultural commodity prices. Also considered are loan and borrower characteristics, such as internal risk ratings, delinquency status, collateral type, and the remaining term of the loan, adjusted for expected prepayments.

In addition to the quantitative calculation, the Institution considers the imprecision inherent in the process and methodology, emerging risk assessments and other subjective factors, which may lead to a management adjustment to the modeled ACLL results. Expected credit loss estimates also include consideration of expected cash recoveries on loans previously charged-off or expected recoveries on collateral dependent loans where recovery is expected through sale of the collateral. The economic forecasts are updated on a quarterly basis.

Prior to January 1, 2023, the allowance for loan losses was maintained at a level considered adequate to provide for probable losses existing in and inherent in the loan portfolio. The allowance was based on a periodic evaluation of the loan portfolio in which numerous factors are considered, including economic conditions, collateral values, borrowers’ financial conditions, loan portfolio composition and prior loan loss experience. The allowance for loan losses encompassed various judgments, evaluations and appraisals with respect to the loans and their underlying collateral that, by their nature, contain elements of uncertainty and imprecision. Changes in the agricultural economy and their impact on borrower repayment capacity would cause these various judgments, evaluations and appraisals to change over time. Management considered a number of factors in determining and supporting the levels of the allowances for loan losses, which include, but are not limited to, 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.

Allowance for Credit Losses on Unfunded Commitments

The entity evaluates the need for an allowance for credit losses on unfunded under CECL and, if required, an amount is recognized and included in other liabilities on the Combined Statement of Condition. The amount of expected losses is determined by calculating a commitment usage factor over the contractual period for exposures that are not unconditionally cancellable by the institution and applying the loss factors used in the ACLL methodology to the results of the usage calculation. No allowance for credit losses are recorded for commitments that are unconditionally cancellable.

NOTE 2 — LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES:

A summary of loans follows:

Loan Type	March 31, 2023 Amount	December 31, 2022 Amount
Production agriculture:		
Real estate mortgage	**$ 815,097,046**	$ 815,492,187
Production and intermediate-term	**137,033,777**	124,586,763
Agribusiness:		
Loans to cooperatives	**4,071,316**	2,652,580
Processing and marketing	**59,420,393**	60,555,243
Farm-related business	**26,118,609**	25,467,961
Communication	**4,032,922**	3,555,570
Energy	**5,330,481**	337,706
Water and waste water	**6,607,514**	6,515,115
Rural residential real estate	**18,398,702**	18,350,735
Agricultural export finance	**9,415,198**	2,396,956
Lease receivables	**-**	-
Mission-related investments	**-**	-
Total	**$ 1,085,525,958**	$ 1,059,910,816

The Association purchases or sells participation interests with other parties in order to diversify risk, manage loan volume and comply with Farm Credit Administration regulations. The following table presents information regarding the balances of participations purchased and sold at March 31, 2023:

	Other Farm Credit Institutions		Non-Farm Credit Institutions		Total	
	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold
Real estate mortgage	$ 1,098,114	$ 99,414,939	$ -	$ -	$ 1,098,114	$ 99,414,939
Production and intermediate-term	25,407,475	8,336,112	-	-	25,407,475	8,336,112
Agribusiness	53,359,566	7,862,153	4,905,900	-	58,265,465	7,862,153
Communication	4,032,923	-	-	-	4,032,923	-
Energy	5,330,481	-	-	-	5,330,481	-
Water and waste water	6,607,514	-	-	-	6,607,514	-
International	9,415,198	-	-	-	9,415,198	-
Total	$ 105,251,270	$ 115,613,204	$ 4,905,900	$ -	$ 110,157,170	$ 115,613,204

The Association is authorized under the Farm Credit Act to accept "advance conditional payments" (ACPs) from borrowers. To the extent the borrower's access to such ACPs is restricted and the legal right of setoff exists, the ACPs are netted against the borrower's related loan balance. Unrestricted advance conditional payments are included in other liabilities. ACPs are not insured, and interest is generally paid by the Association on such balances. Balances of ACPs were $34,943,269 and $40,912,569 at March 31, 2023, and December 31, 2022, respectively.

Credit Quality

Credit risk arises from the potential inability of an obligor to meet its payment obligation and exists in our outstanding loans, letters of credit and unfunded loan commitments. The entity manages credit risk associated with the retail lending activities through an analysis of the credit risk profile of an individual borrower using its own set of underwriting standards and lending policies, approved by its board of directors, which provides direction to its loan officers. The retail credit risk management process begins with an analysis of the borrower's credit history, repayment capacity, financial position and collateral, which includes an analysis of

credit scores for smaller loans. Repayment capacity focuses on the borrower's ability to repay the loan based on cash flows from operations or other sources of income, including off-farm income. Real estate mortgage loans must be secured by first liens on the real estate (collateral). As required by Farm Credit Administration regulations, each institution that makes loans on a secured basis must have collateral evaluation policies and procedures. Real estate mortgage loans may be made only in amounts up to 85% of the original appraised value of the property taken as security or up to 97% of the appraised value if guaranteed by a state, federal, or other governmental agency. The actual loan to appraised value when loans are made is generally lower than the statutory maximum percentage. Loans other than real estate mortgage may be made on a secured or unsecured basis.

The entity uses a two-dimensional risk rating model based on an internally generated combined System risk rating guidance that incorporates a 14-point probability of default rating scale to identify and track the probability of borrower default and a separate scale addressing loss given default. Probability of default is the probability that a borrower will experience a default during the life of the loan. The loss given default is management's estimate as to the anticipated principal loss on a specific loan assuming default occurs during the remaining life of the loan. 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 or the loan is classified nonaccrual. This credit risk rating process incorporates objective and subjective criteria to identify inherent strengths, weaknesses and risks in a particular relationship. The institution reviews, at least on an annual basis, or when a credit action is taken the probability of default category.

Each of the probability of default categories carries a distinct percentage of default probability. The probability of default rate between one and nine of the acceptable categories is very narrow and would reflect almost no default to a minimal default percentage. The probability of default rate grows more rapidly as a loan moves from acceptable 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. These 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, or collateral pledged on the loan,
- doubtful — assets exhibit similar weaknesses to substandard assets; however, doubtful assets have additional weaknesses in existing facts, conditions and values that make collection in full highly questionable, and
- loss — assets are considered uncollectible.

The following table shows loans under the Farm Credit Administration Uniform Loan Classification System as a percentage of total loans by loan type as of:

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Real estate mortgage		
Acceptable	**97.1** %	97.1 %
OAEM	**1.5**	1.5
Substandard/doubtful	**1.4**	1.4
	100.0	100.0
Production and intermediate-term		
Acceptable	**98.5**	98.5
OAEM	**1.0**	1.1
Substandard/doubtful	**0.4**	0.5
	99.9	100.1
Agribusiness		
Acceptable	**99.1**	99.0
OAEM	**-**	-
Substandard/doubtful	**0.9**	1.0
	100.0	100.0
Energy and water/waste water		
Acceptable	**97.2**	95.1
OAEM	**-**	-
Substandard/doubtful	**2.8**	4.9
	100.0	100.0
Communication		
Acceptable	**100.0**	100.0
OAEM	**-**	-
Substandard/doubtful	**-**	-
	100.0	100.0
Rural residential real estate		
Acceptable	**98.4**	98.4
OAEM	**-**	-
Substandard/doubtful	**1.6**	1.6
	100.0	100.0
Agricultural export finance		
Acceptable	**100.0**	100.0
OAEM	**-**	-
Substandard/doubtful	**-**	-
	100.0	100.0
Lease receivables		
Acceptable	**-**	-
OAEM	**-**	-
Substandard/doubtful	**-**	-
	-	-
Mission-related investments		
Acceptable	**-**	-
OAEM	**-**	-
Substandard/doubtful	**-**	-
	-	-
Total loans		
Acceptable	**97.5**	97.5
OAEM	**1.3**	1.3
Substandard/doubtful	**1.2**	1.2
	100.0 %	100.0 %

The following table reflects nonperforming assets, which consist of nonaccrual loans and other property owned and related credit quality statistics:

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Nonaccrual loans:		
Real estate mortgage	**$ 2,514,864**	$ 3,496,470
Production and intermediate-term	**397,716**	390,328
Agribusiness	**781,505**	922,775
Communication	**-**	-
Energy	**337,706**	337,706
90 days past due and still accruing interest	**4,031,791**	5,147,279
Other property owned	**789,558**	1,785,058
Total nonperforming assets	**$ 4,821,349**	$ 6,932,337
Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans	**0.37%**	0.49%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of total loans and other property owned	**0.44%**	0.65%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of capital	**3.28%**	4.84%

The following tables provide an aging analysis of past due loans at amortized cost by portfolio segment as of:

March 31, 2023	30-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Not Past Due or Less Than 30 Days Past Due	Total Loans
Real estate mortgage	$ 4,804,360	$ 875,382	$ 5,679,742	$ 809,397,099	$ 815,076,841
Production and intermediate term	235,159	318,816	553,975	136,479,802	137,033,777
Loans to cooperatives	1,188,279	-	1,188,279	2,883,037	4,071,316
Processing and marketing	7,993	-	7,993	59,412,400	59,420,393
Farm-related business	-	-	-	26,118,609	26,118,609
Communication	-	-	-	4,032,922	4,032,922
Energy	-	957	957	5,329,524	5,330,481
Water and waste water	-	-	-	6,607,514	6,607,514
Rural residential real estate	64,653	-	64,653	18,334,048	18,398,701
Agricultural export finance	-	-	-	9,415,198	9,415,198
Lease receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Mission-related investments	-	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 6,300,444	$ 1,195,155	$ 7,495,599	$ 1,078,010,153	$ 1,085,505,752

Prior to the adoption of CECL, the aging analysis of past due loans reported included accrued interest as follows:

December 31, 2022	30-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Not Past Due or Less Than 30 Days Past Due	Total Loans
Real estate mortgage	$ 7,889,038	$ 1,789,351	$ 9,678,389	$ 812,021,927	$ -
Production and intermediate term	324,048	303,461	627,509	125,805,491	-
Loans to cooperatives	-	-	-	2,662,075	-
Processing and marketing	278,975	71,605	350,580	60,869,517	-
Farm-related business	-	-	-	25,752,764	-
Communication	-	-	-	3,556,736	-
Energy	-	957	957	336,748	-
Water and waste water	-	-	-	6,518,942	-
Rural residential real estate	539,328	-	539,328	17,880,951	-
Agricultural export finance	-	-	-	2,439,487	-
Lease receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Mission-related investments	-	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 9,031,389	$ 2,165,374	$ 11,196,763	$ 1,057,844,638	$ -

A loan is considered collateral dependent when the borrower is experiencing financial difficulty and repayment is expected to be provided substantially through the operation or sale of the collateral. The collateral dependent loans are primarily real estate mortgage and rural residential real estate loans.

Allowance for Credit Losses

The credit risk rating methodology is a key component of the Institution's allowance for credit losses evaluation, and is generally incorporated into the Institution's loan underwriting standards and internal lending limits. In addition, borrower and commodity concentration lending and leasing limits have been established each individual System Institution to manage credit exposure. The regulatory limit to a single borrower or lessee is 15% of the Institution's lending and leasing limit base but the System Institution's boards of directors have generally established more restrictive lending limits. This limit applies to Associations with long-term and short- and intermediate-term lending authorities, and to the Banks' (other than CoBank) loan participations.

Effective January 1, 2023, the System adopted the CECL accounting guidance as described in Note 1. A summary of changes in the allowance for credit losses by portfolio segment are as follows:

	Real estate mortgage	Production and intermediate-term	Agribusiness	Rural infastructur	Rural residential real estate	Other	Total
Allowance for Loan Losses:	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance at December 31, 2022	(2,347,931.22)	(121,179.10)	(256,144.96)	(74,504.26)	(17,232.67)	(2,507.24)	(2,819,499.45)
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	(208,820.48)	(64,162.16)	(205,042.60)	(9,171.02)	(46,346.00)	964.37	(532,577.89)
Balance at January 1, 2023	(2,556,751.70)	(185,341.26)	(461,187.56)	(83,675.28)	(63,578.67)	(1,542.87)	(3,352,077.34)
Charge-offs							
Recoveries							
Provision for loan losses (loan loss reversal)	63,772.83	17,305.78	149,383.51	(2,783.49)	3,873.13	(3,386.73)	228,165.03
Balance at March 31, 2023	(2,492,978.87)	(168,035.48)	(311,804.05)	(86,458.77)	(59,705.54)	(4,929.60)	(3,123,912.31)
Allowance for Unfunded Commitments:							
Balance at December 31, 2022	(525.68)	(34,750.39)	(43,621.65)	(398.25)	$	(1,193.50)	(80,489.47)
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	(2,216.93)	(116,680.72)	(110,622.25)	(191.05)		(4,349.61)	(234,060.56)
Balance at January 1, 2023	(2,742.61)	(151,431.11)	(154,243.90)	(589.30)		(5,543.11)	(314,550.03)
Provision for unfunded commitments	(62,162.46)	(65,420.95)	73,977.16	(169.14)	-	2,346.85	(51,428.54)
Balance at March 31, 2023	(64,905.07)	(216,852.06)	(80,266.74)	(758.44)		(3,196.26)	(365,978.57)
Total allowance for credit losses	(2,557,883.94)	(384,887.54)	(392,070.79)	(87,217.21)	(59,705.54)	(8,125.86)	(3,489,890.88)

	Real estate mortgage	Production and intermediate-term	Agribusiness	Rural infastructur	Rural residential real estate	Other	Total
Allowance for Loan Losses*:							
Balance at December 31, 2022	(2,347,931.22)	(121,179.10)	(256,144.96)	(74,530.00)	(17,232.67)	(2,507.24)	(2,819,499.45)
Charge-offs							
Recoveries							
Provision for loan losses (loan loss reversal)	(145,047.65)	(46,856.38)	(55,659.09)	(11,954.51)	(42,472.87)	(2,422.36)	(304,412.86)
Balance at March 31, 20223	(2,492,978.87)	(168,035.48)	(311,804.05)	(86,484.51)	(59,705.54)	(4,929.60)	(3,123,912.31)
Balance at December 31, 2022	(525.68)	(34,750.39)	(43,621.65)	(398.25)	$	(1,193.50)	(80,489.47)
Provision for unfunded commitments	(64,379.39)	(182,101.67)	(36,645.09)	(360.19)	-	(2,002.76)	(285,489.10)
Balance at March 31, 2023	(64,905.07)	(216,852.06)	(80,266.74)	(758.44)	-	(3,196.26)	(365,978.57)
Total allowance for credit losses	(2,557,883.94)	(384,887.54)	(392,070.79)	(87,242.95)	(59,705.54)	(8,125.86)	(3,489,890.88)

* For periods prior to January 1, 2023, the allowance for loan losses was based on probable and estimable losses inherent in the loan portfolio

Troubled Debt Restructurings

Prior to January 1, 2023, the adoption of updated FASB guidance on loan modifications, a restructuring of a loan constituted a troubled debt restructuring, also known as formally restructured, if the creditor for economic or legal reasons related to the borrower's financial difficulties granted a concession to the borrower that it would not otherwise consider. Concessions varied by program and were borrower-specific and could include interest rate reductions, term extensions, payment deferrals or the acceptance of additional collateral in lieu of payments. In limited circumstances, principal may have been forgiven. When a restructured loan

constituted a troubled debt restructuring, these loans were included within our impaired loans under nonaccrual or accruing restructured loans.

The following table presents additional information regarding troubled debt restructurings that occurred during the period:

	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2022	
	Pre-modification Outstanding Recorded Investment*	Post-modification Outstanding Recorded Investment*
Troubled debt restructurings:		
Real estate mortgage	655,805.01	655,805.01
Production and intermediate-term		
Agribusiness		
Rural infrastructure		
Rural residential real estate		
Total	655,805.01	655,805.01

*Pre-modification represents the recorded investment just prior to restructuring and post-modification represents the recorded investment immediately following the restructuring. The recorded investment is the face amount of the receivable increased or decreased by applicable accrued interest and unamortized premium, discount, finance charges, or acquisition costs and may also reflect a previous direct write-down of the investment.

The following table presents information regarding troubled debt restructurings that occurred within the previous 12 months and for which there was a payment default during the period:

Troubled debt restructurings that subsequently defaulted:	December 31, 2022
Real estate mortgage	659,638.80
Production and intermediate-term	
Agribusiness	
Rural residential real estate	
Total	659,638.80

NOTE 3 — CAPITAL:

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

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Preferred stock		
Capital stock and participation certificates	3,510,465	3,498,465
Additional paid-in-capital	-	-
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	285,420	288,084
Retained earnings[1]	143,210,147	139,388,864
Total capital	147,006,032	143,175,413

[1] Retained earnings for the quarter ended March 31, 2023, reflects an increase/decrease from the cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle for CECL on January 1, 2023.

The following tables present the activity in the accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax by component:

	Unrealized gains/loses on investments available-for-sale, net	Unrealized losses on cash flow hedges, net	Pension and other benefit plans	Accumulated other comprehensive loss
Balance at December 31, 2022	$	$	$	$
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications				288,084.00
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss				
Net current period other comprehensive income				(2,664.00)
Balance at March 31, 2023	$	$	$	$ 285,420.00

	Unrealized gains/loses on investments available-for-sale, net	Unrealized losses on cash flow hedges, net	Pension and other benefit plans	Accumulated other comprehensive loss
Balance at December 31, 2021	$	$	$	$
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications				857.00
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss				
Net current period other comprehensive income				(2,172.00)
Balance at March 31, 2022	$	$	$	$ (1,315.00)

NOTE 4 — FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS:

FASB guidance defines fair value as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability. See Note 15 to the 2022 Annual Report to Stockholders for a more complete description.

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

March 31, 2023	**Fair Value Measurement Using**			**Total Fair**	**Total Gains**
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Value**	**(Losses)**
Assets:					
Loans	$ -	$ -	$ 263,286	$ 263,286	$ -
Other property owned	-	-	789,558	789,558	321,119

December 31, 2022	Fair Value Measurement Using			Total Fair	Total Gains
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Value	(Losses)
Assets:					
Loans	$ -	$ -	$ 1,127,488	$ 1,127,488	$ -
Other property owned	-	-	1,785,058	1,785,058	(157,420)

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

Valuation Techniques

As more fully discussed in Note 13 to the 2022 Annual Report to Stockholders, authoritative guidance establishes a fair value hierarchy, which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The following represent a brief summary of the valuation techniques used for the Association's assets and liabilities. For a more complete description, see Notes to the 2022 Annual Report to Stockholders.

Assets Held in Nonqualified Benefits Trusts

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

Loans Evaluated for Impairment

For certain loans evaluated for impairment under FASB impairment guidance, 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. As a result, a majority of these loans have fair value measurements that fall within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. When the value of the real estate, less estimated costs to sell, is less than the principal balance of the loan, a specific reserve is established.

Other Property Owned

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

Cash

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

Loans

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

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

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

Commitments to Extend Credit

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

NOTE 5 — EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS:

The following table summarizes the components of net periodic benefit costs for the three months ended March 31:

	Other Benefits	
	2023	2022
Service cost	**$ 6,347**	$ 7,388
Interest cost	**20,960**	14,735
Amortization of prior service (credits) costs	**(2,171)**	(2,171)
Net periodic benefit cost	**$ 25,136**	$ 19,952

Three months ended March 31:

The Association's liability for the unfunded accumulated obligation for these benefits at March 31, 2023, was $1,649.431 and is included in other liabilities on the balance sheet.

The components of net periodic benefit cost other than the service cost component are included in the line item "other components of net periodic postretirement benefit cost" in the income statement.

The structure of the district's defined benefit pension plan is characterized as multiemployer since the assets, liabilities and cost of the plan are not segregated or separately accounted for by participating employers (bank and Associations). The Association recognizes its amortized annual contributions to the plan as an expense. The Association previously disclosed in its financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022, that it expected to contribute $63,279 to the district's defined benefit pension plan in 2023. As of March 31, 2023, $12,296 of contributions have been made. The Association presently anticipates contributing an additional $47,459.25 to fund the defined benefit pension plan in 2023 for a total of $59,755.

NOTE 6 — COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES:

The Association is involved in various legal proceedings in the normal course of business. In the opinion of legal counsel and management, there are no legal proceedings at this time that are likely to materially affect the Association