ALABAMA AG CREDIT, ACA

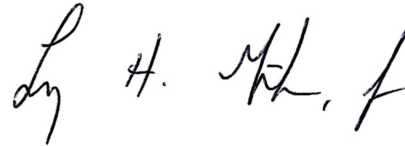
2023
Quarterly Report
First quarter

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.

Douglas Thiessen, Chief Executive Officer
May 10, 2023



Larry H. Gibson, Jr., Chairman, Board of Directors
May 10, 2023

Heather Smith, Sr. VP/Chief Financial Officer

May 10, 2023

Richard M. Stabler, CPA, Chairman, Audit Committee

May 10, 2023

First Quarter 2023 Financial Report

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The following commentary reviews the financial performance of Alabama Ag Credit, ACA, 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

As inflation remains high, interest rate increases by the Federal Reserve Open Market Committee impacts agricultural lending. After seven consecutive increases in 2022, the Fed has continued the strategy into 2023 with two increases. Additionally, the failures of Silicon Valley Bank and Signature Bank due to a liquidity crisis caused by asset/liability mismatches created stress in the market. The volatility resulting from the bank failures pushed borrowing to the short-term and inverted the yield curve. The markets are still accessible, at a higher price, with the Funding Corp still able to secure buyers for farm credit debt.

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 prime- and index-based, fixed, and adjustable interest rates and loan maturities ranging up to 40 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, were $1,313,400,143 compared to $1,292,527,515 at December 31, 2022, reflecting an increase of 1.6 percent. Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans outstanding were 0.1 percent at March 31, 2023, compared to 0.1 percent at December 31, 2022.

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 2021. The Bank established a LIBOR Workgroup, with cross-functional representation from the finance, operations, credit, and legal departments. The LIBOR Workgroup is progressing in implementing its transition plan to an alternative benchmark rate. In late 2020, the Funding Corporation launched an alternative benchmark rate based on SOFR as an alternative to LIBOR. The rate is a monthly-reset variable rate index and is published on the Funding Corporation's website. As of March 31, 2023, the Association had $116,164,957 in loan volume tied to the new index. The Association is actively working to reduce exposure to LIBOR, primarily by converting existing LIBOR loans to other rate products and ensuring all note agreements contain appropriate legal language allowing the change to a different index. At March 31, 2023, the Association's portfolio included LIBOR-indexed volume of $20,125,249, representing approximately 1.5 percent of the loan portfolio.

The Association recorded $9,215 in recoveries for the quarter ended March 31, 2023, and $9,288 in recoveries for the same period in 2022. The Association's allowance for loan losses was 0.7 percent and 0.7 percent of total loans outstanding as of March 31, 2023, and December 31, 2022, respectively.

Risk Exposure

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

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Nonaccrual loans:		
Real estate mortgage	$ 1,247,114	$ 1,249,576
Rural residential real estate	-	36,119
Total nonaccrual loans	1,247,114	1,285,695
Accruing restructured loans:		
Real estate mortgage	-	4,385,980
Production and intermediate-term	-	1,173,417
Total accruing restructured loans	-	5,559,397
Accruing loans 90 days or more past due:		
Real estate mortgage	69,429	-
Total nonperforming assets	$ 1,316,542	$ 6,845,092

Results of Operations

The Association had net income of $5,051,674 for the three months ended March 31, 2023, as compared to net income of $5,413,496 for the same period in 2022, reflecting a decrease of 6.9 percent. Net interest income was $8,691,724 for the three months ended March 31, 2023, compared to $7,900,324 for the same period in 2022.

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	Three Months Ended			
	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Average Balance	Interest	Average Balance	Interest
Loans	$ 1,305,832,024	$ 16,802,414	$ 1,240,863,456	$ 13,220,904
Interest-bearing liabilities	1,094,899,352	8,110,690	1,038,279,973	5,320,580
Impact of capital	$ 210,932,672		$ 202,583,483	
Net interest income		$ 8,691,724		$ 7,900,324

	2023 Average Yield	2022 Average Yield
Yield on loans	5.2%	4.3%
Cost of interest-bearing liabilities	3.0%	2.1%
Interest rate spread	2.2%	2.2%
Net interest income as a percentage of average earning assets	2.7%	2.6%

	Three months ended: March 31, 2023 vs. March 31, 2022		
	Increase due to		
	Volume	Rate	Total
Interest income - loans	$ 692,209	$ 2,889,301	$ 3,581,510
Interest expense	290,136	2,499,974	2,790,110
Net interest income	$ 402,073	$ 389,327	$ 791,400

Interest income for the three months ended March 31, 2023, increased by $3,581,510, or 27.1 percent, from the same period of 2022, primarily due to increases in yields on earning assets and a slight increase in average loan volume. Interest expense for the three months ended March 31, 2023, increased by $2,790,110, or 52.4 percent, from the same period of 2022 due to an increase in interest rates and a slight increase in average debt volume. Average loan volume for the first quarter of 2023 was $1,305,832,024, compared to $1,240,863,456 in the first quarter of 2022. The average net interest rate spread on the loan portfolio for the first quarter of 2023 was 2.2 percent, compared to 2.2 percent in the first quarter of 2022.

Noninterest income for the three months ended March 31, 2023, decreased by $32,335, or 2.0 percent, over the same period of 2022. The decreases are due primarily to a decrease in loan fees and other noninterest income, offset by increases in patronage income from the Bank in 2023 compared to 2022. The decrease in loans fees is due to a decrease in interest rate conversions due to the higher rate environment as compared to prior year. The decrease in other noninterest income is due to recording a loss in the current year from the Captive Savings investment compared to a gain in the prior year.

Noninterest expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2023, increased by $717,833, or 16.7 percent, as compared to the same periods in 2022. The increase is primarily due to increases in salaries and benefits, travel, advertising and public relations, occupancy and equipment expenses, and insurance expense. The increase in salaries and benefits is due primarily to the cost-of-living increases over the same period in the prior year. Travel and advertising and public relations expense increased primarily due to additional scheduled events and the effects of continued inflation. Occupancy and equipment increased primarily due to increased costs for office space. The increase in insurance expense was due to an increase in Insurance Fund premiums as a result of an increase in the Association's insurable debt.

The Association's return on average assets for the three months ended March 31, 2023, was 1.5 percent compared to 1.7 percent for the same period in 2022. The Association's return on average equity for the three months ended March 31, 2023, was 9.1 percent, compared to 10.3 percent 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	**$ 1,106,040,908**	$ 1,081,493,220
Accrued interest on note payable	**2,863,706**	2,621,259
Total	**$ 1,108,904,614**	$ 1,084,114,479

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 $1,106,040,908 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 3.1 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 loan portfolio growth. The Association's own funds, which represent the amount of the Association's loan portfolio funded by the Association's equity, were $208,302,469 at March 31, 2023. The maximum amount the Association may borrow from the bank as of March 31, 2023, was $1,360,000,000 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 $5,032,052 at March 31, 2023, compared to December 31, 2022. The Association's debt as a percentage of members' equity was 4.9:1 as of March 31, 2023, compared to 5.0:1 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 - Refer to Note 1 – "Organization and Significant Accounting Policies" in this quarterly report for disclosures of recent accounting pronouncements which may impact the Association's consolidated financial position and results of operations and for critical accounting policies.

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.

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 Ag Credit, ACA, 7480 Halcyon Pointe Drive, Suite 201, Montgomery, AL 36117 or calling (334)270-8687. The annual and quarterly stockholder reports for the Association are also available on its website at *www.AlabamaAgCredit.com.* Copies of the Association's quarterly stockholder reports can also be requested by e-mailing *Info@AlabamaAgCredit.com.*

ALABAMA AG CREDIT, ACA

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	March 31, 2023 (unaudited)	December 31, 2022
ASSETS		
Cash	$ 8,560	$ 10,074
Loans	1,313,400,143	1,292,527,515
Less: allowance for loan losses	8,735,012	8,412,353
Net loans	1,304,665,131	1,284,115,162
Accrued interest receivable	11,707,289	10,874,358
Investment in and receivable from the Farm Credit Bank of Texas:		
Capital stock	21,327,170	21,327,170
Other	2,397,086	2,706,550
Premises and equipment, net	6,649,834	6,551,637
Other assets	1,987,751	1,944,291
Total assets	$ 1,348,742,821	$ 1,327,529,242
LIABILITIES		
Note payable to the Farm Credit Bank of Texas	$ 1,106,040,908	$ 1,081,493,220
Accrued interest payable	2,863,706	2,621,259
Drafts outstanding	53,950	-
Patronage distributions payable	413,015	13,092,453
Other liabilities	13,297,420	9,280,540
Total liabilities	1,122,668,999	1,106,487,472
MEMBERS' EQUITY		
Capital stock and participation certificates	4,477,225	4,484,775
Unallocated retained earnings	221,168,060	216,118,555
Accumulated other comprehensive income	428,537	438,440
Total members' equity	226,073,822	221,041,770
Total liabilities and members' equity	$ 1,348,742,821	$ 1,327,529,242

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

ALABAMA AG CREDIT, ACA

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(unaudited)

	Quarter Ended March 31,	
	2023	2022
INTEREST INCOME		
Loans	**$ 16,802,414**	$ 13,220,904
INTEREST EXPENSE		
Note payable to the Farm Credit Bank of Texas	**8,110,690**	5,320,580
Net interest income	**8,691,724**	7,900,324
PROVISION FOR (REVERSAL OF) LOAN LOSSES	**251,244**	(216,480)
Net interest income after provision for (reversal of) loan losses	**8,440,480**	8,116,804
NONINTEREST INCOME		
Income from the Farm Credit Bank of Texas:		
Patronage income	**1,509,972**	1,380,116
Loan fees	**70,338**	91,409
Gain on sale of premises and equipment, net	**49,959**	15,201
Other noninterest income	**839**	112,047
Total noninterest income	**1,631,108**	1,598,773
NONINTEREST EXPENSES		
Salaries and employee benefits	**2,865,068**	2,539,351
Directors' expense	**146,352**	118,784
Purchased services	**114,526**	74,023
Travel	**214,963**	160,806
Occupancy and equipment	**329,532**	275,578
Communications	**80,105**	82,730
Advertising	**169,223**	66,185
Public and member relations	**148,082**	123,256
Supervisory and exam expense	**106,722**	104,534
Insurance Fund premiums	**729,190**	631,767
Other components of net periodic postretirement benefit cost	**22,508**	26,092
Other noninterest expense	**93,643**	98,975
Total noninterest expenses	**5,019,914**	4,302,081
NET INCOME	**5,051,674**	5,413,496
Other comprehensive income (loss);		
Change in postretirement benefit plans	**(9,903)**	378
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**$ 5,041,771**	$ 5,413,874

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

ALABAMA AG CREDIT, ACA

CONSOLIDATED 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	$ 4,437,945	$ 206,271,466	$ (430,075)	$ 210,279,336
Net income		5,413,496		5,413,496
Other comprehensive income			378	378
Preferred Stock Issued				
Capital stock/participation certificates issued	209,495			209,495
Capital stock/participation certificates retired	(180,935)			(180,935)
Patronage refunds:				
Change in patronage paid and declared		(20,573)		(20,573)
Balance at March 31, 2022	$ 4,466,505	$ 211,664,389	$ (429,697)	$ 215,701,197
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 4,484,775	$ 216,118,555	$ 438,440	$ 221,041,770
Net income		5,051,674		5,051,674
Other comprehensive income			(9,903)	(9,903)
Capital stock/participation certificates issued	113,640			113,640
Capital stock/participation certificates retired	(121,190)			(121,190)
Change in accounting standard, CECL		(2,169)		(2,169)
Balance at March 31, 2023	**$ 4,477,225**	**$ 221,168,060**	**$ 428,537**	**$ 226,073,822**

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

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

NOTE 1 — ORGANIZATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

Alabama Ag Credit, ACA (Agricultural Credit Association), referred to as the Association, is a member-owned cooperative that provides credit and credit-related services to or for the benefit of eligible borrowers/stockholders for qualified agricultural purposes. The Association serves the counties of Autauga, Baldwin, Barbour, Bibb, Bullock, Butler, Chambers, Chilton, Choctaw, Clarke, Coffee, Conecuh, Coosa, Covington, Crenshaw, Dale, Dallas, Elmore, Escambia, Geneva, Greene, Hale, Henry, Houston, Lee, Lowndes, Macon, Marengo, Mobile, Monroe, Montgomery, Perry, Pickens, Pike, Russell, Sumter, Tallapoosa, Tuscaloosa, Washington, and Wilcox 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. 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.

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, 2022. 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.

	December 31, 2022	CECL adoption impact	January 1, 2023
Assets:			
Allowance for credit losses on loans	$ 8,412,353	$ 61,137	$ 8,473,490
Liabilities:			
Allowance for credit losses on unfunded commitments	$ 102,415	$ (58,968)	$ 43,447
Retained earnings:			
Unallocated retained earnings, net of tax	$ 221,041,770	$ (2,169)	$ 221,039,601

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, and 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 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 to be collected in full.

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 Association 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 are 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), and
- the allowance for unfunded commitments, which is presented on the balance sheet in other liabilities.

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

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 Association 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 (including those loans for which foreclosure is probable) 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 (rather than only on the operation) 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 commitments 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	**$ 1,001,494,091**	$ 1,013,944,826
Production and intermediate-term	**133,225,371**	126,122,570
Agribusiness:		
Loans to cooperatives	**11,407,827**	9,583,687
Processing and marketing	**52,470,506**	50,185,010
Farm-related business	**22,576,687**	22,718,221
Communication	**4,193,722**	-
Energy	**5,921,359**	1,008,908
Water and waste water	**8,127,777**	8,012,493
Rural residential real estate	**59,212,240**	58,435,280
Agricultural export finance	**14,770,563**	2,516,520
Total	**$ 1,313,400,143**	$ 1,292,527,515

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	
	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold
Real estate mortgage	$ 3,444,003	$ 24,462,025
Production and intermediate-term	28,063,425	1,596,885
Agribusiness	66,895,402	40,313,349
Communication	4,193,722	-
Energy	5,921,359	-
Water and waste water	8,127,777	-
Agricultural export finance	14,770,563	-
Total	$ 131,416,251	$ 66,372,258

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 $21,238,599 and $20,107,767 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 percent of the original appraised value of the property taken as security or up to 97 percent 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	**98.4** %	98.4 %
OAEM	**1.0**	1.0
Substandard/doubtful	**0.6**	0.6
	100.0	100.0
Production and intermediate-term		
Acceptable	**98.8**	98.8
OAEM	**0.2**	1.1
Substandard/doubtful	**1.0**	0.1
	100.0	100.0
Agribusiness		
Acceptable	**100.0**	100.0
OAEM	**-**	-
Substandard/doubtful	**-**	-
	100.0	100.0
Energy and water/waste water		
Acceptable	**100.0**	100.0
OAEM	**-**	-
Substandard/doubtful	**-**	-
	100.0	100.0
Communication		
Acceptable	**100.0**	-
OAEM	**-**	-
Substandard/doubtful	**-**	-
	100.0	-
Rural residential real estate		
Acceptable	**99.7**	99.7
OAEM	**0.1**	0.1
Substandard/doubtful	**0.2**	0.2
	100.0	100.0
Agricultural export finance		
Acceptable	**100.0**	100.0
OAEM	**-**	-
Substandard/doubtful	**-**	-
	100.0	100.0
Total loans		
Acceptable	**98.7**	98.6
OAEM	**0.8**	0.9
Substandard/doubtful	**0.5**	0.5
	100.0 %	100.0 %

Accrued interest receivable on loans of $11,707,289 and $10,874,358 at March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively, is reported separately in the Balance Sheet but is included along with the amortized cost of loans in the table above. The Association has not written off any accrued interest receivable for the three months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022.

The following table reflects nonperforming assets, which consist of nonaccrual loans, loans 90 days past due still accruing, and other property owned, and related credit quality statistics:

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Nonaccrual loans:		
Real estate mortgage	**$ 1,247,114**	$ 1,249,576
Rural residential real estate	**-**	36,119
Total nonaccrual loans	**1,247,114**	1,285,695
90 days past due still accruing:		
Real estate mortgage	**74,286**	-
Total nonperforming assets	**$ 1,321,400**	$ 1,285,695
Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans	**0.1%**	0.1%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of total loans and other property owned	**0.1%**	0.1%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of capital	**0.6%**	0.6%

The following table provides the amortized cost for nonaccrual loans with and without a related allowance for loan losses, as well as interest income recognized on nonaccrual during the period:

	March 31, 2023			Interest Income Recognized for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2023
	Amortized Cost with Allowance	Amortized Cost without Allowance	Total	
Nonaccrual loans:				
Real estate mortgage	$ 957,614	$ 289,500	$ 1,247,114	$ -

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	Recorded Investment >90 Days and Accruing
Real estate mortgage	**$ 1,767,545**	**$ 445,178**	**$ 2,212,722**	**$ 999,281,369**	**$ 1,001,494,091**	**$ 69,429**
Production and intermediate term	**1,249,527**	**-**	**1,249,527**	**131,975,844**	**133,225,371**	**-**
Loans to cooperatives	**-**	**-**	**-**	**11,407,827**	**11,407,827**	**-**
Processing and marketing	**-**	**-**	**-**	**52,470,506**	**52,470,506**	**-**
Farm-related business	**-**	**-**	**-**	**22,576,687**	**22,576,687**	**-**
Communication	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,193,722**	**4,193,722**	**-**
Energy	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,921,359**	**5,921,359**	**-**
Water and waste water	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8,127,777**	**8,127,777**	**-**
Rural residential real estate	**26,504**	**-**	**26,504**	**59,185,736**	**59,212,240**	**-**
Agricultural export finance	**-**	**-**	**-**	**14,770,563**	**14,770,563**	**-**
Total	**$ 3,043,575**	**$ 445,178**	**$ 3,488,753**	**$ 1,309,911,390**	**$ 1,313,400,143**	**$ 69,429**

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	Recorded Investment >90 Days and Accruing
Real estate mortgage	$ 2,806,127	$ 276,680	$ 3,082,807	$ 1,019,318,707	**1,022,401,514**	$ -
Production and intermediate term	50,777	-	50,777	127,795,525	**127,846,302**	-
Loans to cooperatives	-	-	-	9,605,579	**9,605,579**	-
Processing and marketing	-	-	-	50,428,252	**50,428,252**	-
Farm-related business	-	-	-	22,908,124	**22,908,124**	-
Energy	-	-	-	1,014,137	**1,014,137**	-
Water and waste water	-	-	-	8,014,810	**8,014,810**	-
Rural residential real estate	86,713	36,119	122,832	58,503,862	**58,626,694**	-
Agricultural export finance	-	-	-	2,556,461	**2,556,461**	-
Total	$ 2,943,617	$ 312,799	$ 3,256,416	$ 1,300,145,457	$ 1,303,401,873	$ -

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 percent 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 infastructure	Rural residential real estate	Other	Total
Allowance for Loan Losses:							
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 7,744,134	$ 443,269	$ 130,793	$ 7,173	$ 84,321	$ 2,663	$ 8,412,353
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	(571,171)	340,133	107,353	6,243	175,103	3,476	61,137
Balance at January 1, 2023	7,172,963	783,402	238,146	13,416	259,424	6,139	8,473,490
Charge-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries	9,215	-	-	-	-	-	9,215
Provision for loan losses (loan loss reversal)	275,599	9,870	(21,624)	967	(10,707)	(1,798)	252,307
Balance at March 31, 2023	$ 7,457,777	$ 793,272	$ 216,522	$ 14,383	$ 248,717	$ 4,341	$ 8,735,012
Allowance for Unfunded Commitments:							
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 8,643	$ 67,822	$ 23,380	$ -	$ 117	$ 2,452	$ 102,415
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	(2,330)	(50,674)	(6,493)	-	8	522	(58,968)
Balance at January 1, 2023	6,313	17,148	16,887	-	125	2,974	43,447
Provision for unfunded commitments	(880)	1,478	(1,434)	335	482	(1,045)	(1,063)
Balance at March 31, 2023	5,433	18,626	15,454	335	607	1,929	42,384
Total allowance for credit losses	$ 7,463,210	$ 811,898	$ 231,976	$ 14,718	$ 249,324	$ 6,270	8,777,396

Allowance for Loan Losses*:	Real estate mortgage	Production and intermediate-term	Agribusiness	Rural infastructure	Rural residential real estate	Other	Total
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 8,000,301	$ 617,395	$ 104,326	$ 7,692	$ 73,156	$ 1,256	$ 8,804,126
Charge-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries	9,288	-	-	-	-	-	9,288
Provision for loan losses (loan loss reversal)	(225,199)	11,632	6,193	(5,736)	706	27	(212,377)
Balance at March 31, 2022	$ 7,784,390	$ 629,027	$ 110,519	$ 1,956	$ 73,862	$ 1,283	$ 8,601,037
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 437	$ 70,200	$ 26,789	$ 783	$ 1,895	$ 1,016	$ 101,120
Provision for unfunded commitments	(186)	(956)	(5,968)	3,536	(326)	(202)	(4,102)
Balance at March 31, 2022	251	69,244	20,821	4,319	1,569	814	97,018
Total allowance for credit losses	$ 7,784,641	$ 698,271	$ 131,340	$ 6,275	$ 75,431	$ 2,097	$ 8,698,055

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

Based on an analysis of loan modifications during the reporting period, the Association did not have any loan modifications granted to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty granted during the three months March 31, 2023.

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 Association did not have any restructurings during the three-month period ended March 31, 2002.

The following table provides information on outstanding loans restructured in troubled debt restructurings:

	December 31, 2022	
	Loans Modified as Troubled Debt Restructurings	Troubled Debt Restructurings in Nonaccrual Status*
Real estate mortgage	$ 5,190,834	$ 822,994
Production and intermediate-term	1,137,127	
Total	$ 6,327,961	$ 822,994

* Represents the portion of loans modified as troubled debt restructurings that were in nonaccrual status.

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 the 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.

Regulatory Capitalization Requirements

Risk-adjusted:	Regulatory Minimums	Conservation Buffer*	Regulatory Requirements Including Capital Conservation Buffers	As of March 31, 2023
Common equity tier 1 ratio	4.5%	2.5%	7.0%	15.1%
Tier 1 capital ratio	6.0%	2.5%	8.5%	15.1%
Total capital ratio	8.0%	2.5%	10.5%	15.7%
Permanent capital ratio	7.0%		7.0%	15.2%
Non-risk-adjusted:				
Tier 1 leverage ratio	4.0%	1.0%	5.0%	15.3%
UREE leverage ratio	1.5%		1.5%	15.0%

The details for the amounts used in the calculation of the regulatory capital ratios as of March 31, 2023:

	Common equity tier 1 ratio	Tier 1 capital ratio	Total capital ratio	Permanent capital ratio
Numerator:				
Unallocated retained earnings	**218,755,723**	**218,755,723**	**218,755,723**	**218,755,723**
Common Cooperative Equities:				
Statutory minimum purchased borrower stock	**4,475,275**	**4,475,275**	**4,475,275**	**4,475,275**
Allowance for loan losses and reserve for credit losses subject to certain limitations			**8,735,012**	
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:				
Amount of allocated investments in other System institutions	**(21,118,786)**	**(21,118,786)**	**(21,118,786)**	**(21,118,786)**
Other regulatory required deductions	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	202,112,212	202,112,212	210,847,224	202,112,212
Denominator:				
Risk-adjusted assets excluding allowance	**1,360,757,985**	**1,360,757,985**	**1,360,757,985**	**1,360,757,985**
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:				
Regulatory deductions included in total capital	**(21,118,786)**	**(21,118,786)**	**(21,118,786)**	**(21,118,786)**
Allowance for loan losses				**(8,473,040)**
	1,339,639,199	1,339,639,199	1,339,639,199	1,331,166,159

	Tier 1 leverage ratio	UREE leverage ratio
Numerator:		
Unallocated retained earnings	**218,755,723**	**218,755,723**
Common Cooperative Equities:		
Statutory minimum purchased borrower stock	**4,475,275**	-
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:		
Amount of allocated investments in other System institutions	**(21,118,786)**	**(21,118,786)**
	202,112,212	**197,636,937**
Denominator:		
Total Assets	**1,342,524,194**	**1,342,524,194**
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:		
Regulatory deductions included in tier 1 capital	**(24,612,512)**	**(24,612,512)**
	1,317,911,682	1,317,911,682

The following table presents the components of capital:

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Capital stock and participation certificates	$ 4,477,225	$ 4,484,775
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	428,537	438,440
Retained earnings[1]	221,168,060	216,118,555
Total capital	$ 226,073,822	$ 221,041,770

[1] Retained earnings for the quarter ended March 31, 2023, reflects decrease in the amount of $2,169 from the cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle for CECL on January 1, 2023.

An additional component of equity is accumulated other comprehensive income. The Association's accumulated other comprehensive loss relates entirely to its non-pension other postretirement benefits. Amortization of prior service (credits) cost and of actuarial (gain) loss are reflected in "Salaries and employee benefits" in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income. The following table presents the activity in the accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax by component:

	2023	2022
Pension and other benefit plans:		
Balance at December 31,	$ 438,440	$ (430,075)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	(9,903)	378
Balance at March 31,	$ 428,537	$ (429,697)

NOTE 4 — INCOME TAXES:

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

NOTE 5 — 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 13 to the 2022 Annual Report to Stockholders for a more complete description.

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

March 31, 2023	**Fair Value Measurement Using**			**Total Fair Value**
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	
Assets:				
Assets held in non-qualified benefits trusts	**164,704**	**-**	**-**	**164,704**

December 31, 2022	Fair Value Measurement Using			Total Fair Value
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Assets:				
Assets held in non-qualified benefits trusts	**$ 165,430**	**-**	**-**	**$ 165,430**

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 Value**
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	
Assets:				
Loans*	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 838,937**	**$ 838,937**

December 31, 2022	Fair Value Measurement Using			Total Fair Value
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Assets:				
Loans*	$ -	$ -	$ 6,720,193	$ 6,720,193

*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.

Information About Recurring and Nonrecurring Level 3 Fair Value Measurements

With regard to nonrecurring measurements for impaired loans and other property owned, it is not practicable to provide specific information on inputs, as each collateral property is unique. System institutions utilize appraisals to value these loans and other property owned and take into account unobservable inputs, such as income and expense, comparable sales, replacement cost and comparability adjustments.

Uncertainty of Fair Value Measurements

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

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

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

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. As of March 31, 2023, the Association has no other property owned in the consolidated balance sheet.

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 6 — EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS:

Employee Retirement Plans: As discussed in Note 2 and Note 11 to the 2021 Annual Report to Stockholders, employees of the Association participate in either the Texas Farm Credit District's (District) defined benefit pension plan (DB Plan) or the District's defined contribution plan (DC Plan).

The structure of the DB Plan is characterized as multi-employer 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 annual contribution is paid in January of each year and amortized into expense on a monthly basis; unamortized contributions are included in "Other Assets" in the consolidated balance sheet. The following table represents DB contributions made, amounts amortized into expense, and the remaining unamortized contributions amounts as of March 31:

	2023	2022
DB contribution	**$ 348,799**	$ 629,364
YTD amortization	**87,200**	157,341
Unamortized contribution	**$ 261,599**	$ 472,023

Association contributions to the DC Plan are expensed as incurred. For the three months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, the Association recognized pension costs for the DC Plan of $193,079 and $186,004, respectively.

Employees are also eligible to participate in the Farm Credit Benefits Alliance 401(k) Plan. Contributions to the 401(k) plan are expensed as incurred. The Association's contributions to the 401(k) plan were $126,733 and $39,240 for the three months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Other Postretirement Benefits: In addition to pension benefits, the Association provides certain health care benefits to qualifying retired employees (other postretirement benefits). These benefits are not characterized as multi-employer, and consequently, the liability for these benefits is included in the consolidated balance sheet. The following table summarizes the components of net periodic benefit costs of non-pension other postretirement employee benefits for the three months ended March 31:

	Other Benefits	
	2023	2022
Service cost	**$ 10,502**	$ 17,451
Interest cost	**32,412**	25,714
Amortization of prior service (credits) costs	**(5,056)**	(5,056)
Amortization of net actuarial (gain) loss	**(4,848)**	5,434
Net periodic benefit cost	**$ 33,010**	$ 43,544

The Association's liability for the unfunded accumulated obligation for these benefits at March 31, 2023, was $2,559,175 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.

NOTE 7 — 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.

NOTE 8 — SUBSEQUENT EVENTS:

The Association has evaluated subsequent events through May 10, 2023, which is the date the financial statements were issued. There are no other significant events requiring disclosure as of May 10, 2023.