TEXAS FARM CREDIT SERVICES

2023
Quarterly Report
Second Quarter

For the Quarter Ended June 30, 2023

REPORT OF MANAGEMENT

The consolidated financial statements of Texas Farm Credit Services (Association) are prepared by management, who is responsible for the statements' integrity and objectivity, including amounts that must necessarily be based on judgments and estimates. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America appropriate in the circumstances. Other financial information included in the quarterly report is consistent with that in the consolidated financial statements and there are no significant changes in the Association's internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect such controls during the year.

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.

/s/ Mark Miller

Mark Miller, Chief Executive Officer
August 8, 2023

/s/ Bobby Hobson

Bobby Hobson, Chairman, Board of Directors
August 8, 2023

/s/ Lane Pepper

Lane Pepper, Chief Financial Officer
August 8, 2023

TEXAS FARM CREDIT SERVICES
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The following commentary reviews the financial performance of the Texas Farm Credit Services (ACA), referred to as the Association, for the quarter ended June 30, 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 associations 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.

Loan Portfolio

Total loans outstanding at June 30, 2023, including nonaccrual loans and sales contracts, were $2,288,460,031 compared to $2,218,378,245 at December 31, 2022, reflecting an increase of 3.2 percent. Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans outstanding were .9 percent at June 30, 2023, compared to 0.5 percent at December 31, 2022.

The Association recorded $0 in recoveries and $0 in charge-offs for the quarter ended June 30, 2023, and $0 in recoveries and $0 in charge-offs for the same period in 2022. The Association's allowance for loan losses was 0.2 percent and 0.1 percent of total loans outstanding as of June 30, 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, and other property owned. The following table illustrates the Association's components and trends of high-risk assets.

High-Risk Assets

	June 30, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	Amount	**%**	Amount	%
Nonaccrual	**$ 21,126,623**	**99.2%**	$ 10,503,174	86.8%
90 days past due and still accruing interest	**162,577**	**0.8%**	1,598,991	13.2%
Total	**$ 21,289,200**	**100.0%**	$ 12,102,165	100.0%

Results of Operations

The Association had net income of $12,900,286 and $24,269,700 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2023, as compared to net income of $12,798,836 and $23,599,892 for the same period in 2022, reflecting an increase of 0.8 percent and 2.8 percent. Net interest income was $14,896,747 and $29,686,773 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2023, compared to $14,052,692 and $27,539,761 for the same period in 2022.

	Six Months Ended			
	June 30, 2023		June 30, 2022	
	Average Balance	**Interest**	Average Balance	Interest
Loans	**$ 2,242,691,905**	**$ 61,867,334**	$ 2,105,309,053	$ 46,476,491
Investments	**393,449**	**13,929**	634,336	18,602
Total interest-earning assets	**2,243,085,354**	**61,881,263**	2,105,943,389	46,495,093
Interest-bearing liabilities	**2,021,214,717**	**32,194,490**	1,894,702,023	18,955,332
Impact of capital	**$ 221,870,637**		$ 211,241,366	
Net interest income		**$ 29,686,773**		$ 27,539,761

	2023 Average Yield	2022 Average Yield
Yield on loans	**5.56%**	4.45%
Yield on investments	**7.14%**	5.91%
Total yield on interest-earning assets	**5.56%**	4.45%
Cost of interest-bearing liabilities	**3.21%**	2.02%
Interest rate spread	**2.35%**	2.43%
Net interest income as a percentage of average earning assets	**2.67%**	2.64%

	Six months ended: June 30, 2023 vs. June 30, 2022		
	Increase (decrease) due to		
	Volume	**Rate**	**Total**
Interest income - loans	**$ 3,032,871**	**$ 12,357,972**	**$ 15,390,843**
Interest income - investments	**(7,064)**	**2,391**	**(4,673)**
Total interest income	**3,025,807**	**12,360,363**	**15,386,170**
Interest expense	**1,265,708**	**11,973,450**	**13,239,158**
Net interest income	**$ 1,760,099**	**$ 386,913**	**$ 2,147,012**

Interest income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2023, increased by $7,687,721 and $15,386,170, or 31.7 percent and 33.1 percent respectively, from the same period of 2022, primarily due to increases in yields on earning assets and an increase in average loan volume. Interest expense for the three and six months ended June 30, 2023, increased by $6,843,666 and $13,239,158, or 67.2 percent and 69.8 percent, from the same period of 2022 due to an increase in funding rates as well as an increase in average debt volume. Average loan volume, including investments, for the six months ended June 30, 2023, was $2,243,085,354, compared to $2,105,943,389 for the same period of 2022. The average net interest rate spread on the loan portfolio for the six months ended June 30, 2023, was 2.35 percent, compared to 2.43 percent for the same period of 2022.

The Association’s return on average assets for the six months ended June 30, 2023, was 2.11 percent compared to 2.19 percent for the same period in 2022. The Association’s return on average equity for the six months ended June 30, 2023, was 18.03 percent, compared to 19.31 percent for the same period in 2022.

Noninterest income for the six months ended June 30, 2023, increased by $94,647, or 0.7 percent, compared to the same period of 2022, primarily due to an increase in other income. Noninterest expense for the six months ended June 30, 2023, increased by $1,774,368, or 10.5 percent, compared to the same period of 2022, primarily due to an increase in salaries and employee benefits and other miscellaneous expenses.

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.

	June 30, 2023	December 31, 2022
Note payable to the Bank	**$ 2,071,761,891**	$ 1,991,062,303
Accrued interest on note payable	**5,788,035**	4,876,398
Total	**$ 2,077,549,926**	$ 1,995,938,701

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 $2,071,761,891 as of June 30, 2023, is recorded as a liability on the Association's Consolidated Balance Sheet. The note carried a weighted average interest rate of 3.21 percent at June 30, 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 debt related to its match funding of new loans. The Association's own funds, which represent the amount of the Association's loan portfolio funded by the Association's equity, were $215,215,024 at June 30, 2023. The maximum amount the Association may borrow from the Bank as of June 30, 2023, was $2,299,587,657 as defined by the general financing agreement. The indebtedness continues in effect until the expiration date of the general financing agreement, 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.

The liquidity policy of the Association is to manage cash balances, to maximize debt reduction and to increase accrual loan volume. This policy will continue to be pursued in 2023. As borrower payments are received, they are applied to the Association's note payable to the Bank.

Capital Resources

The Association's capital position increased by $22,480,742 at June 30, 2023, compared to December 31, 2022. The Association's liabilities as a multiple of members' equity was 7.35:1 as of June 30, 2023, compared to 7.75:1 as of December 31, 2022.

Farm Credit Administration regulations require the Association 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 June 30, 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 more fully describe the Association's relationship with the Bank.

The annual and quarterly stockholder reports of the Bank can be found at the Bank's 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 Association, 545 South Hwy. 77, Robstown, TX 78380 or calling (361) 387-8563. The annual and quarterly stockholder reports for the Association are also available on its website at www.texasfarmcredit.com. Copies of the Association's quarterly stockholder reports can also be requested by e-mailing *lpepper@texasfarmcredit.com.*

TEXAS FARM CREDIT SERVICES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

		June 30, 2023 (unaudited)		December 31, 2022
ASSETS				
Cash	$	24,120	$	26,159
Investments		343,222		424,737
Loans		2,288,460,031		2,218,378,245
Less: allowance for loan losses		4,673,707		3,051,962
Net loans		2,283,786,324		2,215,326,283
Accrued interest receivable		22,887,392		18,151,458
Investment in and receivable from the Farm Credit Bank of Texas:				
Capital stock		38,500,415		38,519,130
Other		8,775,472		563,151
Deferred taxes, net		78,773		163,570
Premises and equipment, net		18,180,384		17,895,655
Other assets		5,428,825		3,363,181
Total assets	$	2,378,004,927	$	2,294,433,324
LIABILITIES				
Note payable to the Farm Credit Bank of Texas	$	2,071,761,891	$	1,991,062,303
Advance conditional payments		180,640		2,136,930
Accrued interest payable		5,788,035		4,876,398
Drafts outstanding		121,637		150,749
Dividends payable		-		20,539,000
Other liabilities		15,369,502		13,365,464
Total liabilities		2,093,221,705		2,032,130,844
MEMBERS' EQUITY				
Capital stock and participation certificates	$	4,583,395	$	4,580,185
Additional paid-in capital		47,596,495		47,596,495
Allocated retained earnings		53,219,859		53,219,859
Unallocated retained earnings		178,560,204		156,044,338
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		823,269		861,603
Total members' equity		284,783,222		262,302,480
Total liabilities and members' equity	$	2,378,004,927	$	2,294,433,324

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

TEXAS FARM CREDIT SERVICES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(unaudited)

	Quarter Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
INTEREST INCOME				
Loans	**$ 31,925,929**	$ 24,236,219	**$ 61,867,334**	$ 46,476,491
Investments	**6,706**	8,695	**13,929**	18,602
Total interest income	**31,932,635**	24,244,914	**61,881,263**	46,495,093
INTEREST EXPENSE				
Note payable to the Farm Credit Bank of Texas	**17,035,035**	10,192,139	**32,191,637**	18,955,224
Advance conditional payments	**853**	83	**2,853**	108
Total interest expense	**17,035,888**	10,192,222	**32,194,490**	18,955,332
Net interest income	**14,896,747**	14,052,692	**29,686,773**	27,539,761
(Reversal of) provision for loan losses and other property owned	**(142,707)**	(62,566)	**(193,727)**	1,976
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	**15,039,454**	14,115,258	**29,880,500**	27,537,785
NONINTEREST INCOME				
Income from the Farm Credit Bank of Texas:				
Patronage income	**4,215,746**	3,968,013	**8,330,880**	7,849,822
Loan fees	**741,964**	1,039,414	**1,513,266**	2,053,772
Financially related services income	**1,409,569**	1,558,907	**2,654,450**	2,678,609
Gain (loss) on sale of premises and equipment, net	**192,761**	138,976	**218,107**	159,978
Other noninterest income	**146,238**	115,290	**381,697**	261,572
Total noninterest income	**6,706,278**	6,820,600	**13,098,400**	13,003,753
NONINTEREST EXPENSES				
Salaries and employee benefits	**5,158,639**	4,415,798	**10,335,711**	8,866,635
Directors' expense	**127,109**	58,064	**305,063**	204,665
Purchased services	**147,309**	356,732	**459,546**	666,302
Travel	**476,206**	405,033	**803,402**	724,967
Occupancy and equipment	**632,918**	552,535	**2,136,946**	2,051,601
Communications	**127,294**	128,259	**241,743**	224,986
Advertising	**78,324**	92,528	**183,896**	144,050
Public and member relations	**385,601**	287,980	**640,761**	561,871
Supervisory and exam expense	**141,681**	129,099	**283,362**	387,301
Insurance fund premiums	**843,716**	1,107,584	**1,724,046**	1,790,264
Other noninterest expense	**724,172**	586,449	**1,591,139**	1,308,605
Total noninterest expenses	**8,842,969**	8,120,061	**18,705,615**	16,931,247
Income before income taxes	**12,902,763**	12,815,797	**24,273,285**	23,610,291
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	**2,477**	16,961	**3,585**	10,399
NET INCOME	**12,900,286**	12,798,836	**24,269,700**	23,599,892
Other comprehensive income:				
Change in postretirement benefit plans	**(19,167)**	(5,430)	**(38,334)**	(10,860)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**$ 12,881,119**	$ 12,793,406	**$ 24,231,366**	$ 23,589,032

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

TEXAS FARM CREDIT SERVICES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN MEMBERS' EQUITY
(unaudited)

	Capital Stock/ Participation Certificates	Additional Paid-in-Capital	Retained Earnings Allocated	Retained Earnings Unallocated	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Members' Equity
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 4,364,895	$ 47,596,495	$ 54,627,414	$ 129,133,773	$ (315,716)	$ 235,406,861
Comprehensive income	-	-	-	23,599,892	(10,860)	23,589,032
Capital stock/participation certificates and allocated retained earnings issued	351,875	-	-	-	-	351,875
Capital stock/participation certificates and allocated retained earnings retired	(117,745)	-	-	-	-	(117,745)
Patronage refunds:						
Cash	-	-	-	630,865	-	630,865
Capital stock/participation certificates and allocated retained earnings	-	-	(109,463)	-	-	(109,463)
Balance at June 30, 2022	$ 4,599,025	$ 47,596,495	$ 54,517,951	$ 153,364,530	$ (326,576)	$ 259,751,425
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 4,580,185	$ 47,596,495	$ 53,219,859	$ 156,044,338	$ 861,603	$ 262,302,480
Comprehensive income	-	-	-	24,269,700	(38,334)	24,231,366
Capital stock/participation certificates and allocated retained earnings issued	138,760	-	-	-	-	138,760
Capital stock/participation certificates and allocated retained earnings retired	(135,550)	-	-	-	-	(135,550)
Adjustment due to CECL adoption	-	-	-	(1,786,948)	-	(1,786,948)
Patronage refunds:						
Cash	-	-	-	33,114	-	33,114
Balance at June 30, 2023	**$ 4,583,395**	**$ 47,596,495**	**$ 53,219,859**	**$ 178,560,204**	**$ 823,269**	**$ 284,783,222**

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

NOTE 1 — ORGANIZATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

The TEXAS FARM CREDIT SERVICES (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 Anderson, Angelina, Aransas, Atascosa, Austin, Bandera, Bee, Bexar, Bowie, Brooks, Cameron, Camp, Cass, Chambers, Cherokee, Collin, Cook, Dallas, Delta, Denton, DeWitt, Dimmit, Duval, Edwards, Fannin, Fayette, Franklin, Freestone, Frio, Goliad, Gonzales, Grayson, Gregg, Guadalupe, Hardin, Harrison, Henderson, Hidalgo, Hopkins, Houston, Hunt, Jasper, Jefferson, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Karnes, Kaufman, Kenedy, Kerr, Kinney, Kleberg, Lamar, LaSalle, Lavaca, Leon, Liberty, Limestone, Live Oak, Marion, Maverick, McMullen, Medina, Montgomery, Morris, Nacogdoches, Newton, Nueces, Orange, Panola, Polk, Rains, Real, Red River, Rockwall, Rusk, Sabine, San Augustine, San Jacinto, San Patricio, Shelby, Smith, Starr, Titus, Trinity, Tyler, Upshur, Uvalde, Val Verde, Van Zandt, Walker, Waller, Washington, Webb, Willacy, Wilson, Wood, Zapata, and Zavala, parts of Refugio, and the lower half of Lee in the State of Texas. The Association is a lending association 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 unaudited financial information is complete and reflects all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair statement of results for the interim periods and conform with GAAP, except for the exclusion 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, 2023. 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.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

The Association adopted 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:

	December 31, 2022	CECL adoption impact	January 1, 2023
Assets:			
Allowance for credit losses on loans	$ (3,051,962)	$ (1,735,440)	$ (4,787,402)
Deferred tax assets	$ 163,570	$ (81,212)	$ 82,358
Liabilities:			
Allowance for credit losses on unfunded commitments	$ (203,392)	$ 29,704	$ (173,688)
Retained earnings:			
Unallocated retained earnings, net of tax	$ 156,044,338	$ (1,786,948)	$ 154,257,390

Investments

The Association's investments include mortgage-backed securities issued by Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (Farmer Mac) for which the Association has the intent and ability to hold to maturity and which are consequently classified as held-to-maturity. As more fully described in the 2022 Annual Report, the Association may hold additional investments in accordance with other investment programs approved by the FCA. These programs allow the Association to make investments that further the mission to support rural America.

Upon adoption of CECL guidance, the investments held-to-maturity are presented net of an allowance for credit losses on investments. The guidance also amended the previous other-than-temporary impairment (OTTI) model for investments available-for-sale to incorporate an allowance for credit losses.

Impairment may result from credit deterioration of the issuer or collateral underlying the security. In performing an assessment of whether any decline in fair value is due to a credit loss, all relevant information is considered at the individual security level. For mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities, performance indicators considered relate to the underlying assets include default rates, delinquency rates, percentage of nonperforming assets, debt-to-collateral ratios, third-party guarantees, current levels of subordination, vintage, geographic concentration, analyst reports and forecasts, credit ratings and other market data.

With respect to certain classes of debt securities, primarily U.S. Treasuries and government guaranteed agency securities, management considers the history of credit losses, current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts, which may indicate that the expectation that nonpayment of the amortized cost basis is or continues to be zero, even if the U.S. government were to technically default. Therefore, for those securities, System associations do not record expected credit losses.

Available-for-sale debt securities in unrealized loss positions are evaluated for impairment related to credit losses at least quarterly. For available-for-sale debt securities, a decline in fair value due to estimated credit loss results in recording an allowance for credit losses to the extent the fair value is less than the amortized cost basis. Declines in fair value that have not been recorded through an allowance for credit losses, such as declines due to changes in market interest rates, are recorded through other comprehensive income, net of applicable taxes.

In assessing whether a credit loss exists for held-to-maturity investments, the present value of cash flows expected to be collected from the security is compared to the amortized cost basis of the security. If the present value of cash flows expected to be collected is less than the amortized cost basis for the security, a credit loss exists and an allowance for credit losses is recorded, limited to the amount the fair value is less than amortized cost basis.

If the intention is to sell a debt security or it is more likely than not to be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis, the debt security is written down to its fair value and the write down is charged against the allowance for credit losses with any incremental impairment reported in earnings.

To the extent that debt securities in the held-to-maturity portfolio share common risk characteristics, estimated expected credit losses are calculated in a manner like that used for loans held for investment. That is, for pools of such securities with common risk characteristics, the historical lifetime probability of default and severity of loss in the event of default is derived or obtained from external sources and adjusted for the expected effects of reasonable and supportable forecasts over the expected lives of the securities on those historical credit losses.

Expected credit loss on each security in the held-to-maturity portfolio that do not share common risk characteristics with any of the pools of debt securities is individually measured based on net realizable value, or the difference between the discounted value of the expected future cash flows, based on the original effective interest rate, and the recorded amortized cost basis of the security.

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 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 Association 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 Consolidated Balance Sheet. The Association 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 Association 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 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 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 Consolidated 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 Consolidated Balance Sheet.

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 Association's appraisal policy, the fair value of collateral-dependent loans is based upon independent third-party appraisals. 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;
- Nature of the loan portfolio, including the terms of the loans;
- Experience, ability and depth of the lending management and other relevant staff;
- Volume and severity of past due and adversely classified or graded loans and the volume of nonaccrual loans;
- Quality of the loan review and process;
- Value of underlying collateral for collateral-dependent loans;
- Existence and effect of any concentrations of credit and changes in the level of such concentrations; and
- Effect of external factors such as competition and legal and regulatory requirements on the level of estimated credit losses in the existing portfolio.

The Association uses multiple scenarios over a reasonable and supportable forecast period of two years. Subsequent to the forecast period, the Association 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 Association 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 Association 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 Association 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 — INVESTMENTS:

The Association holds Farmer Mac agricultural mortgage-backed securities. The following is a summary of these holdings:

	June 30, 2023				
	Amortized Cost	**Gross Unrealized Losses**	**Fair Value**	**Weighted Average Yield**	**Weighted Average Life**
Agricultural mortgage-backed securities	**$ 343,222**	**$ (14,572)**	**$ 328,650**	**6.10%**	**4.26 Years**

	December 31, 2022				
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Weighted Average Yield	Weighted Average Life
Agricultural mortgage-backed securities	$ 424,737	$ (16,159)	$ 408,578	5.80%	4.64 Years

NOTE 3 — LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES:

A summary of the Association's loan portfolio follows:

Loan Type	June 30, 2023 Amount	December 31, 2022 Amount
Production agriculture:		
Real estate mortgage	**$ 1,813,144,210**	$ 1,801,949,287
Production and intermediate-term	**297,652,078**	257,966,403
Agribusiness:		
Processing and marketing	**73,258,442**	69,301,464
Farm-related business	**41,771,499**	36,011,762
Loans to cooperatives	**19,963,963**	22,640,041
Communication	**21,052,178**	16,267,788
Water and waste-water	**8,344,121**	7,073,081
Agricultural export finance	**6,253,761**	3,440,131
Energy	**5,227,659**	1,858,635
Rural residential real estate	**1,035,971**	1,070,269
Mission-related investments	**756,149**	799,384
Total	**$ 2,288,460,031**	$ 2,218,378,245

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 June 30, 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	**$ 54,128,220**	**$ 87,184,959**	**$ 13,329,740**	**$ -**	**$ 67,457,960**	**$ 87,184,959**
Production and intermediate-term	**33,774,432**	**14,951,895**	**-**	**-**	**33,774,432**	**14,951,895**
Agribusiness	**83,885,532**	**3,791,436**	**-**	**-**	**83,885,532**	**3,791,436**
Communication	**21,052,178**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**21,052,178**	**-**
Energy	**5,227,659**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,227,659**	**-**
Water and waste-water	**8,344,121**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8,344,121**	**-**
Rural residential real estate	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Agricultural export finance	**6,253,761**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6,253,761**	**-**
Lease receivables	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Mission-related investments	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**$212,665,903**	**$105,928,290**	**$ 13,329,740**	**$ -**	**$225,995,643**	**$105,928,290**

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 $180,640 and $2,136,930 at June 30, 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 Association 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 enhanced focus on 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, associations that make 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 Association 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 tracks 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 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 Association 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 that if not cured jeopardizes repayment;
- 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 presents credit quality indicators by loan type and the related principal balance:

	Term Loans Amortized Cost by Origination Year								
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Prior	Revolving Loans Amortized Cost Basis	Revolving Loans Converted to Term Loans Amortized Cost Basis	Total
Real estate mortgage									
Acceptable	$ 115,989,532	$ 397,131,469	$ 594,235,198	$ 293,157,728	$ 109,580,112	$ 287,286,826	$ -	$ 4,888,889	$ 1,802,269,754
OAEM	-	-	780,286	846,430	1,480,656	1,450,584	-	-	4,557,956
Substandard/Doubtful	-	-	2,530,314	670,308	261,324	2,854,554	-	-	6,316,500
	115,989,532	397,131,469	597,545,798	294,674,466	111,322,092	291,591,964	-	4,888,889	1,813,144,210
Current period gross charge-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production and intermediate-term									
Acceptable	15,767,738	114,518,116	16,692,744	19,996,591	1,773,690	9,185,695	-	112,852,317	290,786,891
OAEM	3,301,088	12,983	-	-	80,929	51,560	-	673,795	4,120,355
Substandard/Doubtful	1,369,041	282,569	1,093,222	-	-	-	-	-	2,744,832
	20,437,867	114,813,668	17,785,966	19,996,591	1,854,619	9,237,255	-	113,526,112	297,652,078
Current period gross charge-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agribusiness									
Acceptable	11,499,173	45,820,776	11,363,801	11,847,967	4,555,547	5,968,203	-	25,265,729	116,321,196
OAEM	-	-	-	5,113,097	-	-	-	1,125,000	6,238,097
Substandard/Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	8,542,428	-	3,892,183	12,434,611
	11,499,173	45,820,776	11,363,801	16,961,064	4,555,547	14,510,631	-	30,282,912	134,993,904
Current period gross charge-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Communications									
Acceptable	7,512,923	-	-	13,539,256	-	-	-	-	21,052,179
OAEM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard/Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7,512,923	-	-	13,539,256	-	-	-	-	21,052,179
Current period gross charge-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy									
Acceptable	3,495,205	-	-	-	-	1,361,313	-	-	4,856,518
OAEM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard/Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	371,141	-	-	371,141
	3,495,205	-	-	-	-	1,732,454	-	-	5,227,659
Current period gross charge-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water/waste water									
Acceptable	2,744,636	2,983,514	2,496,558	-	-	-	-	119,413	8,344,121
OAEM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard/Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2,744,636	2,983,514	2,496,558	-	-	-	-	119,413	8,344,121
Current period gross charge-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural residential real estate									
Acceptable	-	-	-	86,956	-	519,116	-	-	606,072
OAEM	-	-	-	-	-	347,403	-	-	347,403
Substandard/Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	82,496	-	-	82,496
	-	-	-	86,956	-	949,015	-	-	1,035,971
Current period gross charge-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural export finance									
Acceptable	-	6,083,817	-	-	-	-	-	169,944	6,253,761
OAEM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard/Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	6,083,817	-	-	-	-	-	169,944	6,253,761
Current period gross charge-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mission-related investments									
Acceptable	-	-	-	-	-	756,148	-	-	756,148
OAEM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard/Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	756,148	-	-	756,148
Current period gross charge-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Loans									
Acceptable	157,009,207	566,537,692	624,788,301	338,628,498	115,909,349	305,077,301	-	143,296,292	2,251,246,640
OAEM	3,301,088	12,983	780,286	5,959,527	1,561,585	1,849,547	-	1,798,795	15,263,811
Substandard/Doubtful	1,369,041	282,569	3,623,536	670,308	261,324	11,850,619	-	3,892,183	21,949,580
	$ 161,679,336	$ 566,833,244	$ 629,192,123	$ 345,258,333	$ 117,732,258	$ 318,777,467	$ -	$ 148,987,270	$ 2,288,460,031
Total current period gross charge-offs	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

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

	June 30, 2023	December 31, 2022
Real estate mortgage		
Acceptable	**99.4** %	99.4 %
OAEM	**0.3** %	0.2 %
Substandard/doubtful	**0.3** %	0.4 %
	100.0 %	100.0 %
Production and intermediate-term		
Acceptable	**97.7** %	97.8 %
OAEM	**1.4** %	1.3 %
Substandard/doubtful	**0.9** %	0.9 %
	100.0 %	100.0 %
Loans to cooperatvies		
Acceptable	**100.0** %	100.0 %
OAEM	**-** %	- %
Substandard/doubtful	**-** %	- %
	100.0 %	100.0 %
Process and marketing		
Acceptable	**92.9** %	92.1 %
OAEM	**1.5** %	1.7 %
Substandard/doubtful	**5.6** %	6.2 %
	100.0 %	100.0 %
Farm-related business		
Acceptable	**67.8** %	63.6 %
OAEM	**-** %	- %
Substandard/doubtful	**32.2** %	36.4 %
	100.0 %	100.0 %
Communication		
Acceptable	**100.0** %	100.0 %
OAEM	**-** %	- %
Substandard/doubtful	**-** %	- %
	100.0 %	100.0 %
Energy		
Acceptable	**92.9** %	76.0 %
OAEM	**-** %	- %
Substandard/doubtful	**7.1** %	24.0 %
	100.0 %	100.0 %
Water and waste water		
Acceptable	**100.0** %	100.0 %
OAEM	**-** %	- %
Substandard/doubtful	**-** %	- %
	100.0 %	100.0 %
Rural residential real estate		
Acceptable	**58.5** %	58.1 %
OAEM	**33.5** %	33.6 %
Substandard/doubtful	**8.0** %	8.3 %
	100.0 %	100.0 %
Agricultural export finance		
Acceptable	**100.0** %	100.0 %
OAEM	**-** %	- %
Substandard/doubtful	**-** %	- %
	100.0 %	100.0 %
Mission-related investments		
Acceptable	**100.0** %	100.0 %
OAEM	**-** %	- %
Substandard/doubtful	**-** %	- %
	100.0 %	100.0 %
Total loans		
Acceptable	**98.3** %	98.4 %
OAEM	**0.5** %	0.4 %
Substandard/doubtful	**1.2** %	1.2 %
	100.0 %	100.0 %

Accrued interest receivable on loans of $22,882,135 and $18,146,963 at June 30, 2023, and December 31, 2022, have been excluded from the amortized cost of loans and reported separately in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. The Association wrote off accrued interest receivable of $272,025 and $0 for the three months ended June 30, 2023, and 2022.

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

	June 30, 2023	December 31, 2022
Nonaccrual loans:		
Real estate mortgage	$ **2,279,069**	$ 4,577,106
Production and intermediate-term	**928,705**	1,174,329
Agribusiness	**17,547,708**	4,306,286
Energy	**371,141**	445,453
Total nonaccrual loans	**21,126,623**	10,503,174
Accruing loans 90 days or more past due:		
Real estate mortgage	**-**	144,591
Production and intermediate-term	**162,577**	31
Agribusiness	**-**	1,454,369
Total accruing loans 90 days or more past due	**162,577**	1,598,991
Other property owned	**-**	-
Total nonperforming assets	$ **21,289,200**	$ 12,102,165
Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans	**0.92%**	0.47%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of total loans and other property owned	**0.93%**	0.55%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of capital	**7.48%**	4.61%

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:

	June 30, 2023			Interest Income Recognized	
	Amortized Cost with Allowance	Amortized Cost without Allowance	Total	For the Three Months Ended June 30,	For the Six Months Ended June 30,
Nonaccrual loans:					
Real estate mortgage	$ -	$ 2,279,069	$ 2,279,069	$ 13,960	$ 15,418
Production and intermediate-term	-	928,705	928,705	38,392	38,392
Agribusiness	12,434,611	5,113,097	17,547,708	-	-
Energy	371,141	-	371,141	-	-
Total nonaccrual loans	$ 12,805,752	$ 8,320,871	$ 21,126,623	$ 52,352	$ 53,810

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

June 30, 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	**$ 6,717,165**	**$ 58,881**	**$ 6,776,046**	**$ 1,806,368,164**	**$ 1,813,144,210**	**$ -**
Production and intermediate term	**79,491**	**162,577**	**242,068**	**297,410,010**	**297,652,078**	**162,577**
Processing and marketing	**4,101,861**	**-**	**4,101,861**	**69,156,581**	**73,258,442**	**-**
Farm-related business	**-**	**13,445,847**	**13,445,847**	**28,325,652**	**41,771,499**	**-**
Loans to cooperatives	**-**	**-**	**-**	**19,963,963**	**19,963,963**	**-**
Communication	**-**	**-**	**-**	**21,052,178**	**21,052,178**	**-**
Water and waste-water	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8,344,121**	**8,344,121**	**-**
Agricultural export finance	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6,253,761**	**6,253,761**	**-**
Energy	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,227,659**	**5,227,659**	**-**
Rural residential real estate	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,035,971**	**1,035,971**	**-**
Mission-related investments	**-**	**-**	**-**	**756,149**	**756,149**	**-**
Total	**$ 10,898,517**	**$ 13,667,305**	**$ 24,565,822**	**$ 2,263,894,209**	**$ 2,288,460,031**	**$ 162,577**

Prior to the adoption of CECL, the aging analysis of past due loans reported included accrued interest and was 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	$ 6,483,859	$ 156,780	$ 6,640,639	$ 1,807,972,579	$ 1,814,613,218	$ 144,591
Production and intermediate term	619,803	31	619,834	261,172,301	261,792,135	31
Processing and marketing	1,301,882	334,156	1,636,038	67,964,141	69,600,179	-
Farm-related business	-	-	-	36,747,924	36,747,924	-
Loans to cooperatives	-	1,454,368	1,454,368	21,695,143	23,149,511	1,454,369
Communication	-	-	-	16,324,645	16,324,645	-
Water and waste-water	-	-	-	7,080,959	7,080,959	-
Agricultural export finance	-	-	-	3,472,533	3,472,533	-
Energy	-	-	-	1,866,118	1,866,118	-
Rural residential real estate	89,670	-	89,670	984,652	1,074,322	-
Mission-related investments	-	-	-	803,664	803,664	-
Total	$ 8,495,214	$ 1,945,335	$ 10,440,549	$ 2,226,084,659	$ 2,236,525,208	$ 1,598,991

A loan is considered collateral dependent when the borrower is experiencing financial difficulty and repayment is expected to be provided substantially through the 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 Association's allowance for credit losses evaluation and is generally incorporated into the Association's loan underwriting standards and internal lending limits. In addition, borrower and commodity concentration lending and leasing limits have been established to manage credit exposure. The regulatory limit to a single borrower or lessee is 15 percent of the Association's lending and leasing limit base but the Association has established more restrictive lending limits.

Effective January 1, 2023, the Association 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	Communications	Energy	Water and waste water	Rural residential real estate	Agricultural export finance	Mission-related investments	Total
Allowance for Credit Losses on Loans:										
Balance at March 31, 2023	**$ 3,410,097**	**$ 334,691**	**$ 865,765**	**$ 39,820**	**$ 114,315**	**$ 13,477**	**$ 1,992**	**$ 11,357**	**$ 1,527**	**$ 4,793,041**
Provision for credit losses/(Loan loss reversal)	**(1,469,224)**	**3,919**	**1,378,635**	**(17,340)**	**(4,450)**	**(4,595)**	**(887)**	**(4,673)**	**(719)**	**(119,334)**
Balance at June 30, 2023	**$ 1,940,873**	**$ 338,610**	**$ 2,244,400**	**$ 22,480**	**$ 109,865**	**$ 8,882**	**$ 1,105**	**$ 6,684**	**$ 808**	**$ 4,673,707**
Balance at December 31, 2022	**$ 1,579,691**	**$ 628,543**	**$ 712,761**	**$ 14,214**	**$ 105,928**	**$ 6,166**	**$ 935**	**$ 3,024**	**$ 700**	**$ 3,051,962**
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	**2,027,349**	**(291,909)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,735,440**
Balance at January 1, 2023	**3,607,040**	**336,634**	**712,761**	**14,214**	**105,928**	**6,166**	**935**	**3,024**	**700**	**4,787,402**
Provision for loan losses (loan loss reversal)	**(1,666,167)**	**1,976**	**1,531,639**	**8,266**	**3,937**	**2,716**	**170**	**3,660**	**108**	**(113,695)**
Balance at June 30, 2023	**$ 1,940,873**	**$ 338,610**	**$ 2,244,400**	**$ 22,480**	**$ 109,865**	**$ 8,882**	**$ 1,105**	**$ 6,684**	**$ 808**	**$ 4,673,707**
Balance at March 31, 2022	$ 1,991,286	$ 840,862	$ 154,429	$ 18,996	$ 111,847	$ 5,486	$ 1,329	$ 4,840	$ 19,458	$ 3,148,533
Provision for loan losses (loan loss reversal)	34,187	(88,261)	5,082	(718)	(5,281)	2,548	(63)	(166)	(18,528)	(71,200)
Balance at June 30, 2022	$ 2,025,473	$ 752,601	$ 159,511	$ 18,278	$ 106,566	$ 8,034	$ 1,266	$ 4,674	$ 930	$ 3,077,333
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 1,899,626	$ 761,376	$ 145,857	$ 18,606	$ 162,348	$ 3,577	$ 1,316	$ 4,724	$ 19,106	$ 3,016,536
Recoveries	20,349	868	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,217
Provision for loan losses (loan loss reversal)	105,498	(9,643)	13,654	(328)	(55,782)	4,457	(50)	(50)	(18,176)	39,580
Balance at June 30, 2022	$ 2,025,473	$ 752,601	$ 159,511	$ 18,278	$ 106,566	$ 8,034	$ 1,266	$ 4,674	$ 930	$ 3,077,333
Allowance for Unfunded Commitments:										
Balance at March 31, 2023	**$ 64,815**	**$ 52,214**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 117,029**
Provision for unfunded commitments	**(7,657)**	**(15,716)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(23,373)**
Balance at June 30, 2023	**$ 57,158**	**$ 36,498**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 93,656**
Balance at December 31, 2022	**$ 53,032**	**$ 150,360**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 203,392**
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	**65,109**	**(94,813)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(29,704)**
Balance at January 1, 2023	**118,141**	**55,547**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**173,688**
Provision for unfunded commitments	**(60,983)**	**(19,049)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(80,032)**
Balance at June 30, 2023	**$ 57,158**	**$ 36,498**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 93,656**

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

The following table shows the amortized cost basis at the end of the respective reporting period for loan modifications granted to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty, disaggregated by loan type and type of modification granted.

	Term or Payment Extension	
	June 30, 2023	**% of Total Loans**
Production and intermediate-term	**$ 288,235**	**0.01%**

Accrued interest receivable related to loan modifications granted to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty as of the three months ended June 30, 2023, was $5,151.

The following table describes the financial effect of the modifications made to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty during the three months ended June 30, 2023:

	Financial Effect	
	For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2023	**For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2023**
	Term or Payment Extension	
Production and intermediate-term	**$ 5,151**	**$ 5,151**

There were no loans to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty that received a modification on or after January 1, 2023, that defaulted as of June 30, 2023.

The following table sets forth an aging analysis of loans to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty that were modified on or after January 1, 2023, the date of the adoption of the guidance noted above, through June 30, 2023:

	Payment Status of Loans Modified in the Past Six Months		
	Current	30-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due
Production and intermediate-term	$ 288,235	$ -	$ -

There were no additional commitments to lend to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty whose loans have been modified at June 30, 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. When a restructured loan constituted a troubled debt restructuring, these loans were included within our impaired loans under nonaccrual or accruing restructured loans.

There were no troubled debt restructurings that occurred during the quarter ended June 30, 2022.

There were no loans that met the accounting criteria as a troubled debt restructurings that occurred within the previous 12 months and for which there was a payment default during the period.

NOTE 4 —LEASES:

The components of lease expense were as follows:

		For the Three Months Ended		For the Six Months Ended	
	Classification	**June 30, 2023**	June 30, 2022	**June 30, 2023**	June 30, 2022
Operating lease cost	Right of use asset	**$ 70,427**	$ 76,002	**$ 140,040**	$ 99,038
Short-term lease cost		**6,650**	3,600	**42,050**	7,200
Finance lease cost:					
Amortization of right-of-use assets		**(14,342)**	(21,435)	**(27,942)**	(12,893)
Net lease cost		**$ 62,735**	$ 58,167	**$ 154,148**	$ 93,345

Other information related to leases was as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended		For the Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022	**June 30, 2023**	June 30, 2022
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities:				
Operating cash flows from operating leases	**$ 56,085**	$ 54,567	**$ 112,098**	$ 86,145
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for lease obligations:				
Operating leases	**$ 70,427**	$ 76,002	**$ 140,040**	$ 99,038

Lease term and discount rate are as follows:

	June 30, 2023	December 31, 2022
Weighted average remaining lease term in years		
Operating leases	**7.11**	7.33
Weighted average discount rate		
Operating leases	**5.28%**	4.01%

Future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable leases as of June 30, 2023, were as follows:

	Operating Leases
2023	**$ 97,460**
2024	**212,466**
2025	**165,381**
2026	**96,646**
Thereafter	**474,675**
Total lease payments	**$ 1,046,628**

NOTE 5 — 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, 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 wih Buffer	As of June 30, 2023
Common equity tier 1 ratio	7.00%	**11.78%**
Tier 1 capital ratio	8.50%	**11.78%**
Total capital ratio	10.50%	**12.03%**
Permanent capital ratio	7.00%	**11.81%**
Non-risk-adjusted:		
Tier 1 leverage ratio	5.00%	**10.04%**
UREE leverage ratio	1.50%	**7.53%**

The components of the Association's regulatory capital ratios, based on 90 day average balances, were as follows at June 30, 2023:

	Common equity tier 1 ratio	Tier 1 capital ratio	Total capital ratio	Permanent capital ratio
Numerator:				
Unallocated retained earnings	$ 102,047,272	$ 102,047,272	$ 102,047,272	$ 102,047,272
Paid-in capital	47,596,495	47,596,495	47,596,495	47,596,495
Common Cooperative Equities:				
Statutory minimum purchased borrower stock	4,572,229	4,572,229	4,572,229	4,572,229
Allocated equities:				
Allocated equities held ≥7	53,219,859	53,219,859	53,219,859	53,219,859
Nonqualified allocated equities not subject to retirement	64,937,342	64,937,342	64,937,342	64,937,342
Allowance for loan losses and reserve for credit losses subject to certain limitations	-	-	4,909,051	-
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:				
Amount of allocated investments in other System institutions	(38,507,604)	(38,507,604)	(38,507,604)	(38,507,604)
Other regulatory required deductions	(2,554,760)	(2,554,760)	(2,554,760)	(2,554,760)
	$ 231,310,833	**$ 231,310,833**	**$ 236,219,884**	**$ 231,310,833**
Denominator:				
Risk-adjusted assets excluding allowance	$ 2,005,130,633	$ 2,005,130,633	$ 2,005,130,633	$ 2,005,130,633
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:				
Regulatory deductions included in total capital	(41,062,364)	(41,062,364)	(41,062,364)	(41,062,364)
Allowance for loan losses	-	-	-	(4,791,652)
	$ 1,964,068,269	**$ 1,964,068,269**	**$ 1,964,068,269**	**$ 1,959,276,617**
Calculated Ratio	**11.78%**	**11.78%**	**12.03%**	**11.81%**

	Tier 1 leverage ratio	UREE leverage ratio
Numerator:		
Unallocated retained earnings	$ 102,047,272	$ 102,047,272
Paid-in capital	47,596,495	47,596,495
Common Cooperative Equities:		
Statutory minimum purchased borrower stock	4,572,229	-
Allocated equities:		
Allocated equities held ≥7	53,219,859	-
Nonqualified allocated equities not subject to retirement	64,937,342	64,937,342
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:		
Amount of allocated investments in other System institutions	(38,507,604)	(38,507,604)
Other regulatory required deductions	(2,554,760)	(2,554,760)
	$ 231,310,833	**$ 173,518,745**
Denominator:		
Total Assets	$ 2,349,977,167	$ 2,349,977,167
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:		
Regulatory deductions included in tier 1 capital	(44,984,868)	(44,984,868)
	$ 2,304,992,299	**$ 2,304,992,299**
Calculated Ratio	**10.04%**	**7.53%**

	June 30, 2023	December 31, 2022
Capital stock and participation certificates	**$ 4,583,395**	$ 4,580,185
Additional paid-in-capital	**47,596,495**	47,596,495
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	**823,269**	861,603
Retained earnings[1]	**231,780,063**	209,264,197
Total Capital	**$ 284,783,222**	$ 262,302,480

[1] Retained earnings for the quarter ended June 30, 2023, reflects a 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:

Accum Other Comp Income (Loss)	
June 30, 2023	**Net of Tax**
Nonpension postretirement benefits	**$ 823,269**
June 30, 2022	Net of Tax
Nonpension postretirement benefits	$ (326,576)

The Association's accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) relates entirely to its nonpension other postretirement benefits. Amortization of prior service (credits) cost and of actuarial (gain) loss are reflected in "Salaries and employee benefits" in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income. The following table summarizes the change in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) for the six months ended June 30:

	2023	2022
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) at January 1	**$ 861,603**	$ (315,716)
Amortization of prior service credit included in salaries and employee benefits	**(10,858)**	(10,860)
Amortization of actuarial gain included in salaries and employee benefits	**(27,476)**	-
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	**(38,334)**	(10,860)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) at June 30	**$ 823,269**	$ (326,576)

NOTE 6 — INCOME TAXES:

The Association 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. The Association operates as a cooperative that qualifies for tax treatment under Subchapter T of the Internal Revenue Code. Accordingly, under specified conditions, the Association can exclude from taxable income amounts distributed as qualified patronage 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 Association and will therefore impact future tax payments. A valuation allowance is provided against deferred tax assets to the extent that it is more likely than not (more than 50 percent probability), based on management's estimate, that they will not be realized. The Association has no valuation allowance on its deferred tax assets because management estimates full utilization of these assets.

NOTE 7 — FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS:

Accounting guidance defines fair value as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability. See Note 15 in 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:

June 30, 2023	**Fair Value Measurement Using**		
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Assets:			
Loans	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 10,811,127**
Other property owned	**-**	**-**	**-**

December 31, 2022	Fair Value Measurement Using		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets:			
Loans	$ -	$ -	$ 4,047,437
Other property owned	-	-	-

Uncertainty of 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. The Associations 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.

Valuation Techniques

As more fully discussed in Note 15 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 the 2022 Annual Report to Stockholders.

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 Association's current interest rates at which similar loans would be made to borrowers with similar credit risk. The discount rates are based on the Association's 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.

NOTE 8 — EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS:

The following table summarizes the components of net periodic benefit costs for the three and six months ended June 30:

Three months ended June 30:

	Other Benefits	
	2023	2022
Service cost	**$ 6,897**	$ 11,330
Interest cost	**42,828**	34,959
Amortization of prior service credits	**(5,429)**	(5,429)
Amortization of net actuarial gain	**(13,737)**	-
Net periodic benefit cost	**$ 30,559**	$ 40,860

Six months ended June 30:

	Other Benefits	
	2023	2022
Service cost	**$ 13,795**	$ 22,660
Interest cost	**85,655**	69,917
Amortization of prior service credits	**(10,858)**	(10,858)
Amortization of net actuarial gain	**(27,476)**	-
Net periodic benefit cost	**$ 61,116**	$ 81,719

The Association's liability for the unfunded accumulated obligation for these benefits at June 30, 2023, was $3,401,696 and is included in other liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

The components of net periodic benefit cost are included in the line item Salaries and employee benefits in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

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 $309,219 to the district's defined benefit pension plan in 2023. As of June 30, 2023, $154,610 of contributions have been expensed. The Association presently does not anticipate contributions over $309,219 will be required in 2023.

NOTE 9 — 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 10 — SUBSEQUENT EVENTS:

The Association has evaluated subsequent events through August 8, 2023, which is the date the financial statements were issued. There are no other significant events requiring disclosure as of this date.