Farm Credit of the Virginias, ACA

SECOND QUARTER 2023

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CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certify that we have reviewed the June 30, 2023 quarterly report of Farm Credit of the Virginias, ACA, that the report has been prepared under the oversight of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors and 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.

Brad Cornelius
Chief Executive Officer

Justin Weekley
Chief Financial Officer

James F. Kinsey
Chairperson of the Board

August 8, 2023

Farm Credit of the Virginias, ACA

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The Association's principal executives and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, are responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Association's Consolidated Financial Statements. For purposes of this report, "internal control over financial reporting" is defined as a process designed by, or under the supervision of the Association's principal executives and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by its Board of Directors, management and other personnel. This process provides reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting information and the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that: (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Association, (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial information in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and that receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Association, and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Association's assets that could have a material effect on its Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Association's management has completed an assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2023. In making the assessment, management used the framework in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)*, promulgated by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, commonly referred to as the "COSO" criteria.

Based on the assessment performed, the Association's management concluded that as of June 30, 2023, the internal control over financial reporting was effective based upon the COSO criteria. Additionally, based on this assessment, the Association's management determined that there were no material weaknesses in the internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2023.

Brad Cornelius
Chief Executive Officer

Justin Weekley
Chief Financial Officer

August 8, 2023

Farm Credit of the Virginias, ACA

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

(dollars in thousands)

The following commentary reviews the consolidated financial condition and results of operations of Farm Credit of the Virginias, ACA (Association) for the period ended June 30, 2023. These comments should be read in conjunction with the accompanying consolidated financial statements, notes to the consolidated financial statements and the 2022 Annual Report of the Association. The accompanying consolidated financial statements were prepared under the oversight of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.

LOAN PORTFOLIO

The Association provides funds to farmers, rural homeowners and farm-related businesses for financing of short and intermediate-term loans and long-term real estate mortgage loans. The Association's loan portfolio is diversified over a range of agricultural commodities including livestock, timber, poultry, field crops, and also includes part-time farmer and rural home loans. Farm size varies and many of the borrowers in the region have diversified farming operations. This factor, along with the numerous opportunities for non-farm income in the area, impacts the level of dependency on a given commodity.

As of June 30, 2023, the gross loan volume of the Association was $2,122,836 compared to $2,089,916 at December 31, 2022. Gross loan volume increased by $32,920 or 1.58 percent when compared to gross loan volume at December 31, 2022. The increase in loan volume was mainly due to an increase in production and intermediate term-loans and rural infrastructure loans made during the first six months of 2023. Net loans outstanding at June 30, 2023 were $2,116,402 as compared to $2,072,598 at December 31, 2022.

There is an inherent risk in the extension of any type of credit. However, portfolio credit quality continues to be maintained at an acceptable level and credit administration remains satisfactory. As of June 30, 2023, nonaccrual loan volume was $19,607 compared to $19,645 at December 31, 2022. This was a decrease of $38 as the Association continued collecting loan repayments and reinstated additional loans to accrual status, partially offset by loans transferred to nonaccrual status during the first six months of 2023. Nonaccrual loan volume to gross loan volume was 0.92 percent at June 30, 2023.

Association management maintains an allowance for loan losses in an amount considered sufficient to absorb possible losses in the loan portfolio. The allowance for loan losses at June 30, 2023 was $6,434. The allowance for loan losses to gross loan volume was 0.30 percent. See Note 1, *Organization, Significant Accounting Policies, and Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements*, for details regarding the January 1, 2023 CECL accounting standard implementation and Note 2, *Loans and Allowance for Credit Losses,* in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Association had no other property owned at June 30, 2023 as compared to $610 at December 31, 2022.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

For the three months ended June 30, 2023

Net income for the three months ended June 30, 2023, totaled $10,218 as compared to $7,506 for the same period in 2022. This was an increase of $2,712 or 36.13 percent. The increase in net income was primarily attributable higher net interest income.

Net interest income increased $2,336 or 17.94 percent for the three months ended June 30, 2023, as compared to the same period in 2022. This increase in net interest income was primarily attributable to the higher interest rates and loan volume during the first six months of 2023 as compared to the same period of 2022. Also impacting the increase in net interest income was the recognition of income from nonaccrual loans being reinstated to accrual status or paying off during the current quarter that did not occur during the three month period ending June 30, 2022.

Noninterest income for the three months ended June 30, 2023 totaled $3,536 compared to $3,689 for the same period last year, a decrease of $153 or 4.15 percent. The decrease is primarily attributable to lower gains on the sale of rural home loans, offset by an increase in gains on other transactions.

Noninterest expense for the three months ended June 30, 2023 totaled $8,473 as compared to $8,594 for the same period in 2022. The decrease in noninterest expense was primarily attributed to decreases in insurance fund premiums, partially offset by an increase in total personnel costs.

For the six months ended June 30, 2023

Net income for the six months ended June 30, 2023 totaled $17,855 as compared to $14,617 for the same period in 2022. This was an increase of $3,238 or 22.15 percent.

Net interest income for the six months increased $3,604 or 13.88 percent as compared to the same period in 2022. The increase in net interest income was primarily as a result of higher interest rates and loan volume, and the recognition of income from nonaccrual loans being reinstated to accrual status or paying off during the first six months of 2023 that did not occur during the same period of 2022.

Provision for loan losses for the six months ended June 30, 2023 totaled $854, an increase of $254 from the same period of the prior year.

Noninterest income for the six months ended June 30, 2023 totaled $6,828 as compared to $7,093 for the same period of 2022. This was a decrease of $265 and was primarily attributable to lower gains on sales of rural home loans, partially offset by an increase in gains on other transactions.

Noninterest expense for the six months ended June 30, 2023 totaled $17,647. This was a decrease of $174 or 0.98 percent compared to the same period in 2022. The decrease in noninterest expense was primarily due to higher gains on other property owned and lower insurance fund premiums, offset by higher other operating expenses.

FUNDING SOURCES

The principal source of funds for the Association is the borrowing relationship established with the Bank through a General Financing Agreement. The General Financing Agreement utilizes the Association's credit and fiscal performance as criteria for establishing a line of credit on which the Association may draw funds. The Bank advances the funds to the Association in the form of notes payable. The notes payable are segmented into variable rate and fixed rate sections. The variable rate note is utilized by the Association to fund variable rate loan advances and operating funds requirements. The fixed rate note is used specifically to fund fixed rate loan advances made by the Association. The total notes payable to the Bank at June 30, 2023 was $1,664,287 as compared to $1,617,603 at December 31, 2022. The increase of $46,684 was primarily attributable to the increase in the Association's loan volume and patronage payments to stockholder, partially offset by current year net cash generated from operating activities and receipt of prior year Bank patronage during the first six months of the year.

CAPITAL RESOURCES

Capital serves to support asset growth and provide protection against unexpected credit and interest rate risk and operating losses. Capital is also needed for future growth and investment in new products and services.

Total members' equity at June 30, 2023 totaled $497,360, an increase of $23,328, as compared to $474,032 at December 31, 2022. The increase in members' equity was primarily attributed to comprehensive income of $17,855 for the six months ended June 30, 2023, the $11,534 Day 1 Current Expected Credit Losses (CECL) cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings, offset by the additional patronage declaration made by the Board of Directors related to 2022 earnings of $6,000 in the first quarter of 2023.

The capital regulations ensure that the System's capital requirements are comparable to the Base III framework and the standardized approach that the federal banking regulatory agencies have adopted. Regulatory ratios include common equity tier 1 (CETI) capital, tier 1 capital, and total regulatory capital risk-based ratios. The regulations also include a tier 1 leverage ratio which includes an unallocated retained earnings (URE) and URE equivalents (UREE) component. The permanent capital ratio (PCR) remains in effect.

If the capital ratios fall below the minimum regulatory requirements, including the buffer amounts, capital distributions (equity redemptions, dividends, and patronage) and discretionary senior executive bonuses are restricted or prohibited without prior FCA approval. As of June 30, 2023, all ratios were well above the regulatory minimums.

The following sets forth the regulatory capital ratios, which were effective January 1, 2027:

Ratio	Minimum Requirement with Capital Conservation Buffer	Capital Ratios as of June 30, 2023	Capital Ratios as of June 30, 2022
Risk-adjusted ratios:			
CET1 Capital	7.00%	21.09%	20.92%
Tier 1 Capital	8.50%	21.09%	20.92%
Total Capital	10.50%	21.38%	21.74%
Permanent Capital Ratio	7.00%	21.15%	21.09%
Non-risk-adjusted:			
Tier 1 Leverage Ratio	5.00%	21.73%	21.64%
UREE Leverage Ratio	1.50%	21.23%	21.11%

REGULATORY MATTERS

On April 14, 2022, the FCA approved a final rule that amends certain regulations to address changes in accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. Such changes reflect the Current Expected Credit Losses (CECL) methodology that replaced the incurred loss methodology upon adoption. Credit loss allowances related to loans, lessor's net investments in leases, and held-to-maturity debt securities are included in a System institution's Tier 2 capital up to 1.25 percent of the System institution's total risk weighted assets. Credit loss allowances for available-for-sale debt securities and purchased credit impaired assets are not eligible for inclusion in a System institution's Tier 2 capital. The regulation did not include a transition phase-in period for the CECL day 1 cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings on a System institution's regulatory capital ratios. In addition, the regulation did not include an exclusion for the CECL day 1 cumulative effective adjustment from the "safe harbor" deemed prior approval provision. The final rule became effective on January 1, 2023.

On August 26, 2021, the FCA issued a proposed rule to revise its regulatory capital requirements to define and establish risk-weightings for High Volatility Commercial Real Estate (HVCRE) by assigning a 150 percent risk-weighting to such exposures, instead of the current 100 percent. The proposed rule would ensure that the FCA's rule remains comparable with the capital rule of other federal banking regulatory agencies and recognizes the increased risk posed by HVCRE exposures. The public comment period ended on January 24, 2022.

LIBOR Transition

US dollar LIBOR settings (including respect to overnight, one, three, six, and twelve month tenors of US dollar LIBOR) were discontinued or declared non-representative immediately after June 30, 2023.

The Associations implemented LIBOR transition plans in accordance with FCA's guidance to address the risks associated with the discontinuation of LIBOR. See the Association's 2022 Annual Report for further discussion on the LIBOR transition plans.

The Association had exposure to LIBOR arising from loans made to customers, and Systemwide Debt Securities issued by the Funding Corporation on the Bank's behalf. To the extent necessary, substantially all financial instruments that reference LIBOR have been amended to incorporate adequate fallbacks, including, where appropriate, the Secured Overnight Finance Rate (SOFR)-based fallbacks recommended by the Alternative Reference Rates Committee (ARRC).

To the extent that any Association contracts do not have or were not amended to include adequate fallback provisions to replace LIBOR, such contracts were amended by operation of law under the federal Adjustable Interest Rate (LIBOR) Act and rules thereunder to include a statutorily fallback to LIBOR. Under the Federal Reserve Board's rule implementing certain provisions of the LIBOR Act (Regulation ZZ), on the LIBOR replacement date (the first London banking day after June 30, 2023), the Federal Reserve Board-selected benchmark replacement, based on the SOFR and including any tenor spread adjustment as provided by Regulation ZZ, automatically replaced references to overnight, one, three, six, and twelve month LIBOR in all remaining contracts that did not mature before the LIBOR replacement date and did not contain adequate fallback language.

The following is a summary of outstanding variable-rate financial instruments tied to LIBOR at period end:

(dollars in thousands)	Due in 2023 (On or Before June 30)	Due After June 30, 2023	Total
Loans	$ –	$ 492	$ 492
Total	$ –	$ 492	$ 492
Note Payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	$ –	$ 391	$ 391
Total	$ –	$ 391	$ 391

RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Please refer to Note 1, *Organization, Significant Accounting Policies, and Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements*, in the Notes to the Financial Statements, and the 2022 Annual Report to Shareholders for recently adopted accounting pronouncements.

There were no ASUs issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) during the quarter that impacted the Association's Financial Statements.

NOTE: Shareholder investment in the Association is materially affected by the financial condition and results of operations of AgFirst Farm Credit Bank. Copies of AgFirst's annual and quarterly reports are available upon request free of charge by calling 1-800-845-1745, ext. 2764, or writing Matthew Miller, AgFirst Farm Credit Bank, P.O. Box 1499, Columbia, SC 29202. Information concerning AgFirst Farm Credit Bank can also be obtained at their website, *www.agfirst.com*. Copies of the Association's annual and quarterly reports are also available upon request free of charge by calling 540-886-3435, ext. 5040, or writing Justin Weekley, Farm Credit of the Virginias, ACA, P.O. Box 899, Staunton, VA 24402, or accessing the website, *www.farmcreditofvirginias.com*. The Association prepares a quarterly report within 40 days after the end of each fiscal quarter, except no report need be prepared for the fiscal quarter that coincides with the end of the fiscal year of the institution.

Farm Credit of the Virginias, ACA

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(dollars in thousands)	June 30, 2023 (unaudited)	December 31, 2022 (audited)
Assets		
Cash	$ **97**	$ 78
Loans	**2,122,836**	2,089,916
Allowance for loan losses	**(6,434)**	(17,318)
Net loans	**2,116,402**	2,072,598
Loans held for sale	**2**	20
Accrued interest receivable	**13,955**	10,167
Equity investments in other Farm Credit institutions	**25,678**	25,754
Premises and equipment, net	**13,234**	12,110
Other property owned	**—**	610
Accounts receivable	**6,444**	12,378
Other assets	**2,617**	2,720
Total assets	$ **2,178,429**	$ 2,136,435
Liabilities		
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	$ **1,664,287**	$ 1,617,603
Accrued interest payable	**4,973**	4,338
Patronage refunds payable	**451**	24,781
Accounts payable	**2,055**	4,014
Other liabilities	**9,303**	11,667
Total liabilities	**1,681,069**	1,662,403
Commitments and contingencies (Note 8)		
Members' Equity		
Capital stock and participation certificates	**10,813**	10,874
Retained earnings		
Allocated	**92,568**	92,568
Unallocated	**393,999**	370,610
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	**(20)**	(20)
Total members' equity	**497,360**	474,032
Total liabilities and members' equity	$ **2,178,429**	$ 2,136,435

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

Farm Credit of the Virginias, ACA

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

(unaudited)

(dollars in thousands)	For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2023	For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2022	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2023	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2022
Interest Income				
Loans	**$ 29,792**	$ 23,690	**$ 57,322**	$ 46,401
Interest Expense				
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	**14,436**	10,670	**27,755**	20,438
Net interest income	**15,356**	13,020	**29,567**	25,963
Provision for credit losses	**181**	600	**854**	600
Net interest income after provision for credit losses	**15,175**	12,420	**28,713**	25,363
Noninterest Income				
Loan fees	**225**	143	**315**	346
Fees for financially related services	**5**	7	**6**	9
Patronage refunds from other Farm Credit institutions	**3,113**	3,178	**6,122**	6,052
Gains (losses) on sales of rural home loans, net	**56**	291	**134**	562
Gains (losses) on sales of premises and equipment, net	**57**	63	**162**	144
Gains (losses) on other transactions	**64**	(10)	**54**	(54)
Other noninterest income	**16**	17	**35**	34
Total noninterest income	**3,536**	3,689	**6,828**	7,093
Noninterest Expense				
Salaries and employee benefits	**5,485**	5,369	**11,466**	11,476
Occupancy and equipment	**439**	416	**809**	786
Insurance Fund premiums	**742**	949	**1,467**	1,565
Purchased services	**533**	473	**987**	1,013
Data processing	**113**	123	**238**	246
Other operating expenses	**1,216**	1,241	**2,730**	2,710
(Gains) losses on other property owned, net	**(55)**	23	**(50)**	25
Total noninterest expense	**8,473**	8,594	**17,647**	17,821
Income before income taxes	**10,238**	7,515	**17,894**	14,635
Provision for income taxes	**20**	9	**39**	18
Net income	**$ 10,218**	$ 7,506	**$ 17,855**	$ 14,617
Other comprehensive income net of tax				
Employee benefit plans adjustments	**—**	1	**—**	1
Comprehensive income	**$ 10,218**	$ 7,507	**$ 17,855**	$ 14,618

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

Farm Credit of the Virginias, ACA

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Members' Equity

(unaudited)

(dollars in thousands)	Capital Stock and Participation Certificates	Retained Earnings: Allocated	Retained Earnings: Unallocated	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Members' Equity
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 10,835	$ 92,568	$ 375,261	$ (37)	$ 478,627
Comprehensive income			14,617	1	14,618
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net	104				104
Patronage distribution					
Cash			(23,000)		(23,000)
Balance at June 30, 2022	$ 10,939	$ 92,568	$ 366,878	$ (36)	$ 470,349
Balance at December 31, 2022	**$ 10,874**	**$ 92,568**	**$ 370,610**	**$ (20)**	**$ 474,032**
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle			**11,534**		**11,534**
Comprehensive income			**17,855**		**17,855**
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net	**(61)**				**(61)**
Patronage distribution					
Cash			**(6,000)**		**(6,000)**
Balance at June 30, 2023	**$ 10,813**	**$ 92,568**	**$ 393,999**	**$ (20)**	**$ 497,360**

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

Farm Credit of the Virginias, ACA

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands, except as noted)
(unaudited)

Note 1 — Organization, Significant Accounting Policies, and Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

Organization
The accompanying financial statements include the accounts of Farm Credit of the Virginias, ACA and its Production Credit Association (PCA) and Federal Land Credit Association (FLCA) subsidiaries (collectively, the Association). Descriptions of the organization and operations, the significant accounting policies followed, and the financial condition and results of operations for the Association as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, are contained in the 2022 Annual Report to Shareholders. These unaudited interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the latest Annual Report to Shareholders.

Basis of Presentation
In the opinion of management, the accompanying consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments necessary for a fair statement of results for the periods presented. These adjustments are of a normal recurring nature, unless otherwise disclosed.

Certain amounts in the prior period's consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation. Such reclassifications had no effect on the prior period net income or total capital as previously reported.

The results of any interim period are not necessarily indicative of those to be expected for a full year.

Significant Accounting Policies
The Association's accounting and reporting policies conform with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and practices in the financial services industry. To prepare the financial statements in conformity with GAAP, management must make estimates based on assumptions about future economic and market conditions (for example, unemployment, market liquidity, real estate prices, etc.) that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, income and expenses during the reporting period, and the related disclosures. Although these estimates contemplate current conditions and expectations of change in the future, it is reasonably possible that actual conditions may be different than anticipated, which could materially affect results of operations and financial condition.

Management has made significant estimates in several areas, including loans and allowance for credit losses (Note 2, *Loans and Allowance for Credit Losses*) and financial instruments (Note 6, *Fair Value Measurement*). Actual results could differ from those estimates.

For further details of significant accounting policies, see Note 2, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, from the latest Annual Report.

Accounting Standards Effective During the Period
The Association 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 that estimates the current expected credit losses (CECL) over the remaining contractual life for all financial assets measured at amortized cost and certain off-balance sheet credit exposures. This guidance is applied on a modified retrospective basis. This framework 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 consider macroeconomic conditions. 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 on a prospective basis.

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 loan losses	$ 17,318	$ (11,758)	$ 5,560
Liabilities:			
Allowance for credit losses on unfunded commitments	$ –	$ 224	$ 224
Retained earnings:			
Unallocated retained earnings	$ 370,610	$ 11,534	$ 382,144

Loans and Allowance for Credit Losses

Loans are recorded at amortized cost basis, which is the principal amount outstanding adjusted for charge-offs, deferred loan fees or costs, and valuation adjustments relating to hedging activities, if any. 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 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 ACL (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 repayment 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 adopted the practical expedient to classify accrued interest on loans and investment securities in accrued interest receivable and not as part of loans or investments on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. 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 an entity to measure the expected credit losses based on fair value of the collateral at the reporting date when the entity determines that foreclosure is probable. Additionally, the Association adopted the 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 loss 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 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 loan losses
- the allowance for unfunded commitments, which is presented on the Consolidated Balance Sheets 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 Sheets.

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 allowance for loan losses 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 allowance for loan losses 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 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 ACL.

In estimating the component of the allowance for loan losses that relates to loans 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 allowance for loan losses 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 Association's macroeconomic forecast includes a weighted selection of the Moody's baseline, upside 10^{th} percent and downside 90^{th} percent over reasonable and supportable forecast periods of three years. Subsequent to the forecast period, the Association reverts to long run historical loss experience beyond two years gradually after the determined forecast horizon using a transition function to inform the estimate of losses for the remaining contractual life of the loan portfolio.

The economic forecasts incorporate macroeconomic variables, including unemployment rates, Dow Jones Total Stock Market Index, and corporate bond spreads. 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 allowance for loan loss 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 were 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 allowance for loan losses, which included, but were 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 Consolidated Balance Sheets. 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 allowance for loan losses methodology to the results of the usage calculation. No allowance for credit losses is recorded for commitments that are unconditionally cancellable.

Note 2 — Loans and Allowance for Credit Losses

A summary of loans outstanding at period end follows:

	June 30, 2023	December 31, 2022
Real estate mortgage	$ 1,653,589	$ 1,650,781
Production and intermediate-term	324,988	309,369
Agribusiness:		
Loans to cooperatives	130	66
Processing and marketing	52,650	48,643
Farm-related business	13,505	14,749
Rural infrastructure:		
Communication	11,446	4,625
Power and water/waste disposal	7,509	–
Rural residential real estate	58,715	59,976
Other:		
International	304	1,707
Total loans	$ 2,122,836	$ 2,089,916

A substantial portion of the Association's lending activities is collateralized, and exposure to credit loss associated with lending activities is reduced accordingly.

The Association may purchase or sell participation interests with other parties in order to diversify risk, manage loan volume, and comply with Farm Credit Administration (FCA) regulations. The following tables present the principal balance of participation loans at periods ended:

	June 30, 2023							
	Within AgFirst District		Within Farm Credit System		Outside Farm Credit System		Total	
	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold
Real estate mortgage	$ 20,673	$ 2,795	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 20,673	$ 2,795
Production and intermediate-term	31,324	7,285	53	–	–	–	31,377	7,285
Agribusiness	27,917	–	–	–	–	–	27,917	–
Rural infrastructure	18,960	–	–	–	–	–	18,960	–
Other	308	–	–	–	–	–	308	–
Total	$ 99,182	$ 10,080	$ 53	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 99,235	$ 10,080

	December 31, 2022							
	Within AgFirst District		Within Farm Credit System		Outside Farm Credit System		Total	
	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold
Real estate mortgage	$ 20,276	$ 2,901	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 20,276	$ 2,901
Production and intermediate-term	21,881	6,136	132	–	–	–	22,013	6,136
Agribusiness	25,752	–	–	–	–	–	25,752	–
Rural infrastructure	4,634	–	–	–	–	–	4,634	–
Other	1,711	–	–	–	–	–	1,711	–
Total	$ 74,254	$ 9,037	$ 132	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 74,386	$ 9,037

The following table shows loans, classified under the FCA Uniform Loan Classification System, as a percentage of total loans by loan type as of:

	June 30, 2023	December 31, 2022*
Real estate mortgage:		
Acceptable	96.49%	96.41%
OAEM	1.45	1.86
Substandard/doubtful/loss	2.06	1.73
	100.00%	100.00%
Production and intermediate-term:		
Acceptable	94.90%	94.40%
OAEM	2.65	2.89
Substandard/doubtful/loss	2.45	2.71
	100.00%	100.00%
Agribusiness:		
Acceptable	95.75%	80.81%
OAEM	4.13	19.17
Substandard/doubtful/loss	0.12	0.02
	100.00%	100.00%
Rural infrastructure:		
Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%
OAEM	–	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–
	100.00%	100.00%
Rural residential real estate:		
Acceptable	96.01%	96.65%
OAEM	1.94	2.10
Substandard/doubtful/loss	2.05	1.25
	100.00%	100.00%
Other:		
Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%
OAEM	–	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–
	100.00%	100.00%
Total loans:		
Acceptable	96.24%	95.66%
OAEM	1.72	2.53
Substandard/doubtful/loss	2.04	1.81
	100.00%	100.00%

**Prior to adoption of CECL on January 1, 2023, loans were presented with accrued interest receivable.*

Accrued interest receivable on loans of $13,955 and $10,167 at June 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively, has been excluded from the amortized cost of loans and reported separately in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The following table provides an aging analysis of the recorded investment of past due loans as of:

	June 30, 2023					
	30 Through 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	90 Days or More Past Due and Accruing
Real estate mortgage	$ 10,930	$ 3,786	$ 14,716	$ 1,638,873	$ 1,653,589	$ –
Production and intermediate-term	1,307	1,614	2,921	322,067	324,988	–
Agribusiness	75	–	75	66,210	66,285	–
Rural infrastructure	–	–	–	18,955	18,955	–
Rural residential real estate	992	–	992	57,723	58,715	–
Other	–	–	–	304	304	–
Total	$ 13,304	$ 5,400	$ 18,704	$ 2,104,132	$ 2,122,836	$ –

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

	December 31, 2022					
	30 Through 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	90 Days or More Past Due and Accruing
Real estate mortgage	$ 4,580	$ 2,958	$ 7,538	$ 1,650,154	$ 1,657,692	$ –
Production and intermediate-term	1,903	1,171	3,074	309,185	312,259	–
Agribusiness	–	–	–	63,599	63,599	–
Rural infrastructure	–	–	–	4,627	4,627	–
Rural residential real estate	326	–	326	59,837	60,163	–
Other	–	–	–	1,743	1,743	–
Total	$ 6,809	$ 4,129	$ 10,938	$ 2,089,145	$ 2,100,083	$ –

The following tables reflect nonperforming assets and related credit quality statistics as of:

	June 30, 2023
Nonaccrual loans:	
Real estate mortgage	$ 14,734
Production and intermediate-term	4,590
Agribusiness	–
Rural residential real estate	283
Total	$ 19,607
Accruing loans 90 days or more past due:	
Total	$ –
Total nonperforming loans	$ 19,607
Other property owned	–
Total nonperforming assets	$ 19,607
Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans	0.92%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of total loans and other property owned	0.92%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of capital	3.94%

	December 31, 2022*
Nonaccrual loans:	
Real estate mortgage	$ 13,557
Production and intermediate-term	5,855
Rural residential real estate	233
Total	$ 19,645
Accruing restructured loans:	
Real estate mortgage	$ 3,969
Production and intermediate-term	1,425
Processing and marketing	9,656
Agribusiness	22
Total	$ 15,072
Accruing loans 90 days or more past due:	
Total	$ –
Performing impaired loans:	
Real estate mortgage	$ 476
Production and intermediate-term	1
Total	$ 477
Total nonperforming loans	$ 35,194
Other property owned	610
Total nonperforming assets	$ 35,804
Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans	0.94%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of total loans and other property owned	1.71%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of capital	7.55%

**Prior to adoption of CECL, nonperforming assets included accruing restructured loans and loans were presented including accrued interest receivable.*

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

	June 30, 2023			Interest Income Recognized on Impaired Loans	
Nonaccrual loans:	**Amortized Cost with Allowance**	**Amortized Cost without Allowance**	**Total**	**Three Months Ended June 30, 2023**	**Six Months Ended June 30, 2023**
Real estate mortgage	$ 532	$ 14,202	$ 14,734	$ 992	$ 1,197
Production and intermediate-term	1,801	2,789	4,590	309	373
Agribusiness	–	–	–	–	–
Rural residential real estate	–	283	283	19	23
Total	$ 2,333	$ 17,274	$ 19,607	$ 1,320	$ 1,593

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 is as follows:

	Real Estate Mortgage	Production and Intermediate-term	Agribusiness	Rural Infrastructure	Rural Residential Real Estate	Other	Total
Allowance for Loan Losses:							
Balance at March 31, 2023	$ 3,684	$ 2,395	$ 96	$ 5	$ 135	$ 1	$ 6,316
Charge-offs	–	(89)	–	–	–	–	(89)
Recoveries	20	15	2	–	–	–	37
Provision for loan losses	234	(72)	4	5	–	(1)	170
Balance at June 30, 2023	$ 3,938	$ 2,249	$ 102	$ 10	$ 135	$ –	$ 6,434
Allowance for unfunded commitments:							
Balance at March 31, 2023	$ 1	$ 167	$ 58	$ –	$ –	$ 2	$ 228
Provision for unfunded commitments	(1)	22	(11)	–	1	–	11
Balance at June 30, 2023	$ –	$ 189	$ 47	$ –	$ 1	$ 2	$ 239
Total allowance for credit losses	$ 3,938	$ 2,438	$ 149	$ 10	$ 136	$ 2	$ 6,673
Allowance for Loan Losses:							
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 7,645	$ 8,304	$ 1,077	$ 24	$ 261	$ 7	$ 17,318
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	(4,626)	(5,972)	(986)	(21)	(148)	(5)	(11,758)
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 3,019	$ 2,332	$ 91	$ 3	$ 113	$ 2	$ 5,560
Charge-offs	–	(98)	–	–	–	–	(98)
Recoveries	24	107	2	–	–	–	133
Provision for loan losses	895	(92)	9	7	22	(2)	839
Balance at June 30, 2023	$ 3,938	$ 2,249	$ 102	$ 10	$ 135	$ –	$ 6,434
Allowance for Unfunded Commitments:							
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	–	169	53	–	–	2	224
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ –	$ 169	$ 53	$ –	$ –	$ 2	$ 224
Provision for unfunded commitments	–	20	(6)	–	1	–	15
Balance at June 30, 2023	$ –	$ 189	$ 47	$ –	$ 1	$ 2	$ 239
Total allowance for credit losses	$ 3,938	$ 2,438	$ 149	$ 10	$ 136	$ 2	$ 6,673
Allowance for Loan Losses*:							
Balance at March 31, 2022	$ 7,572	$ 9,347	$ 484	$ 21	$ 264	$ –	$ 17,688
Charge-offs	–	(33)	–	–	(2)	–	(35)
Recoveries	8	26	–	–	3	–	37
Provision for loan losses	24	311	257	(1)	9	–	600
Balance at June 30, 2022	7,604	9,651	741	$ 20	$ 274	$ –	$ 18,290
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 7,301	$ 9,551	$ 545	$ 16	$ 277	$ –	$ 17,690
Charge-offs	–	(153)	–	–	(2)	–	(155)
Recoveries	56	93	3	–	3	–	155
Provision for loan losses	247	160	193	4	(4)	–	600
Balance at June 30, 2022	$ 7,604	$ 9,651	$ 741	$ 20	$ 274	$ –	$ 18,290

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

Loan modifications may be granted to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty. Qualifying disclosable modifications are one, or a combination of, principal forgiveness, interest rate reduction, or a term or payment extension. Covenant waivers and modifications of contingent acceleration clauses are not considered term extensions. Modified loans to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty and activity on these loans were not material during the three and six months ended June 30, 2023. There were no material commitments to lend to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty whose loans have been modified at June 30, 2023.

Loans held for sale were $2 and $20 at June 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively. Such loans are carried at the lower of cost or fair value.

Troubled Debt Restructurings

Prior to the adoption of updated FASB guidance on loan modifications on January 1, 2023, a restructuring of a loan constituted a troubled debt restructuring (TDR) 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, 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 TDR, these loans were included within impaired loans under nonaccrual or accruing restructured loans.

The following tables present additional information regarding troubled debt restructurings that occurred during the period:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2022*				
Outstanding Recorded Investment	**Interest Concessions**	**Principal Concessions**	**Other Concessions**	**Total**	**Charge-offs**
Pre-modification:					
Real estate mortgage	$ –	$ 521	$ –	$ 521	
Production and intermediate-term	125	450	286	861	
Total	$ 125	$ 971	$ 286	$ 1,382	
Post-modification:					
Real estate mortgage	$ –	$ 571	$ –	$ 571	$ –
Production and intermediate-term	125	455	286	866	–
Total	$ 125	$ 1,026	$ 286	$ 1,437	$ –

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2022*				
Outstanding Recorded Investment	**Interest Concessions**	**Principal Concessions**	**Other Concessions**	**Total**	**Charge-offs**
Pre-modification:					
Real estate mortgage	$ –	$ 521	$ –	$ 521	
Production and intermediate-term	125	1,736	286	2,147	
Total	$ 125	$ 2,257	$ 286	$ 2,668	
Post-modification:					
Real estate mortgage	$ –	$ 571	$ –	$ 571	$ –
Production and intermediate-term	125	1,741	286	2,152	–
Total	$ 125	$ 2,312	$ 286	$ 2,723	$ –

**Prior to adoption of CECL on January 1, 2023, loans were presented with accrued interest receivable.*

Interest concessions may include interest forgiveness and interest deferment. Principal concessions may include principal forgiveness, principal deferment, and maturity extension. Other concessions may include additional compensation received which might be in the form of cash or other assets.

The following table presents TDRs that occurred during the previous twelve months and for which there was a subsequent payment default during the three and six months ended June 30, 2022. Payment default is defined as a payment that was thirty days or more past due.

Defaulted troubled debt restructurings	**Three Months Ended June 30, 2022***	**Six Months Ended June 30, 2022***
Real estate mortgage	$ 67	$ 67
Production and intermediate term	69	150
Total	$ 136	$ 217

**Prior to adoption of CECL on January 1, 2023, loans were presented with accrued interest receivable.*

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

	December 31, 2022*	
	Total TDRs	Nonaccrual TDRs
Real estate mortgage	$ 8,222	$ 4,253
Production and intermediate-term	3,480	2,055
Agribusiness	9,678	–
Total loans	$ 21,380	$ 6,308
Additional commitments to lend	$ 1,466	

Prior to adoption of CECL on January 1, 2023, loans were presented with accrued interest receivable.

Note 3 — Investments

Equity Investments in Other Farm Credit System Institutions

Equity investments in other Farm Credit System institutions are generally nonmarketable investments consisting of stock and participation certificates, allocated surplus, and reciprocal investments in other institutions regulated by the FCA. These investments are carried at cost and evaluated for impairment based on the ultimate recoverability of the par value rather than by recognizing temporary declines in value.

Associations are required to maintain ownership in AgFirst (AgFirst or the Bank) in the form of Class B or Class C stock as determined by the Bank. The Bank may require additional capital contributions to maintain its capital requirements. The Association owned 6.46 percent of the issued stock and allocated retained earnings of the Bank as of June 30, 2023 net of any reciprocal investment. As of that date, the Bank's assets totaled $43.0 billion and shareholders' equity totaled $1.6 billion. The Bank's earnings were $135 million for the first six months of 2023. In addition, the Association held $975 in investments related to other Farm Credit institutions.

Note 4 — Debt

Notes Payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank

The Association's indebtedness to the Bank represents borrowings by the Association to fund its earning assets. This indebtedness is collateralized by a pledge of substantially all of the Association's assets. The contractual terms of the revolving line of credit are contained in the General Financing Agreement (GFA). The GFA also defines Association performance criteria for borrowing from the Bank, which includes borrowing base margin, earnings and capital covenants, among others.

Note 5 — Members' Equity

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (AOCI)

	Changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income by Component *(a)*			
	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Employee Benefit Plans:				
Balance at beginning of period	$ (20)	$ (37)	$ (20)	$ (37)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	–	–	–	–
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	–	1	–	1
Net current period other comprehensive income	–	1	–	1
Balance at end of period	$ (20)	$ (36)	$ (20)	$ (36)

	Reclassifications Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income *(b)*				
	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2023	2022	2023	2022	Income Statement Line Item
Defined Benefit Pension Plans:					
Periodic pension costs	$ –	$ (1)	$ –	$ (1)	See Note 7.
Net amounts reclassified	$ –	$ (1)	$ –	$ (1)	

(a) Amounts in parentheses indicate debits to AOCI.
(b) Amounts in parentheses indicate debits to profit/loss.

Note 6 — Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is defined as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

Accounting guidance establishes a hierarchy for disclosure of fair value measurements to maximize the use of observable inputs, that is, inputs that reflect the assumptions market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability based on market data obtained from sources independent of the reporting entity. The hierarchy is based upon the transparency of inputs to the valuation of an asset or liability as of the measurement date. A financial instrument's categorization within the hierarchy tiers is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

The classifications within the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

Level 1 inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 inputs include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets; quoted prices in markets that are not active; and inputs that are observable, or can be corroborated, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3 inputs are unobservable and supported by little or no market activity. Valuation is determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques, and could include significant management judgment or estimation. Level 3 assets and liabilities also could include instruments whose price has been adjusted based on dealer quoted pricing that is different than the third-party valuation or internal model pricing.

For a complete discussion of the inputs and other assumptions considered in assigning various assets and liabilities to the fair value hierarchy levels, see the latest Annual Report to Shareholders.

There were no Level 3 assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis for the periods presented. The Association had no transfers of assets or liabilities into or out of Level 1 or Level 2 during the periods presented.

Fair values are estimated at each period end date for assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis. The following tables summarize assets measured at fair value at period end.

	June 30, 2023			
	Fair Value Measurement Using			Total Fair
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Value
Recurring assets				
Assets held in trust funds	$ 1,088	$ –	$ –	$ 1,088
Nonrecurring assets				
Nonaccrual loans	$ –	$ –	$ 1,473	$ 1,473
Other property owned	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –

	December 31, 2022			
	Fair Value Measurement Using			Total Fair
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Value
Recurring assets				
Assets held in trust funds	$ 1,207	$ –	$ –	$ 1,207
Nonrecurring assets				
Impaired loans*	$ –	$ –	$ 3,478	$ 3,478
Other property owned	$ –	$ –	$ 749	$ 749

**Prior to the adoption of CECL on January 1, 2023, the fair value of impaired loans included accruing restructured loans and loans past due 90 days and accruing.*

Valuation Techniques

Assets held in trust funds
Assets held in trust funds, related to deferred compensation plans, are classified as Level 1. The trust funds include investments in securities that are actively traded and have quoted net asset value prices that are directly observable in the marketplace.

Nonaccrual loans
Fair values of nonaccrual loans are estimated to be the carrying amount of the loan less specific reserves. Certain loans evaluated for impairment under FASB guidance have fair values based upon the underlying collateral, as the loans were collateral-dependent. Specific reserves were established for these loans when the value of the collateral, less estimated cost to sell, was less than the principal balance of the loan. 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.

Other property owned
For other property owned, the fair value is generally determined using formal appraisals of each individual property. These assets are held for sale. Costs to sell represent transaction costs and are not included as a component of the fair value of other property owned. If the process uses observable market-based information, the assets are classified as Level 2. If the process requires significant input based upon management's knowledge of and judgment about current market conditions, specific issues relating to the property and other matters, the assets are classified as Level 3.

Note 7 — Employee Benefit Plans

The following is a table of retirement and other postretirement benefit expenses for the Association:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Pension	$ 464	$ 683	$ 859	$ 1,215
401(k)	288	282	804	779
Other postretirement benefits	159	153	312	287
Total	$ 911	$ 1,118	$ 1,975	$ 2,281

Expenses in the above table are computed using allocated estimates of funding for multi-employer plans in which the Association participates. These amounts may change when a total funding amount and allocation is determined by the respective Plan's Sponsor Committee. Also, market conditions could impact discount rates and return on plan assets which could change contributions necessary before the next plan measurement date of December 31, 2023.

Further details regarding employee benefit plans are contained in the 2022 Annual Report to Shareholders.

Note 8 — Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

From time to time, legal actions are pending against the Association in which claims for money damages are asserted. On at least a quarterly basis, the Association assesses its liabilities and contingencies in connection with outstanding legal proceedings utilizing the latest information available. While the outcome of legal proceedings is inherently uncertain, on the basis of information presently available, management, after consultation with legal counsel, is of the opinion that the ultimate liability, if any, from these actions, would not be material in relation to the financial position of the Association. Because it is remote that the Association will incur a loss or the loss is not estimable, no liability has been recorded for any claims that may be pending.

Note 9 — Subsequent Events

The Association evaluated subsequent events and determined there were none requiring disclosure through August 8, 2023, which was the date the financial statements were issued.