Farm Credit of Northwest Florida, 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 Northwest Florida, 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.

John R. Gregory
Chief Executive Officer

Abby Todd
Chief Financial Officer

D. Mark Fletcher, CPA
Chairman of the Board

August 8, 2023

Farm Credit of Northwest Florida, ACA

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

(dollars in thousands)

The following commentary reviews the financial condition and results of operations of Farm Credit of Northwest Florida, ACA (the Association) for the period ending 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.

LOAN PORTFOLIO

The Association provides funds to farmers, rural homeowners and farm-related businesses for the 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 forestry, row crops, livestock, peanuts, horticulture, dairies and rural homes. 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, somewhat reduces the level of dependency on any single commodity.

The gross loan volume of the Association as of June 30, 2023, was $367,337, an increase of $12,953 or 3.66 percent as compared to $354,384 at December 31, 2022. Net loans outstanding (gross loans net of the allowance for loan losses) as of June 30, 2023, were $365,656, an increase of $16,252 or 4.65 percent as compared to $349,404 at December 31, 2022. Net loans accounted for 97.30 percent of total assets as of June 30, 2023, as compared to 96.76 percent of total assets at December 31, 2022. The increase in net loan volume was due primarily to a decrease in the allowance for loan losses and an increase in net originated loans and participation loans purchased, partially offset by a decrease in nonaccrual loans.

Portfolio credit quality improved during the first six months of 2023. Loans classified under the Farm Credit Administration's Uniform Loan Classification System as "acceptable" or "other assets especially mentioned" were 98.52 percent of total loans of June 30, 2023, as compared to 98.06 percent at December 31, 2022. Credit quality for December 31, 2022, included accrued interest receivable on loans.

The Association maintains an allowance for loan losses at a level considered adequate by management to provide for probable and estimable losses inherent in the loan portfolio as of the report date. The allowance for loan losses is increased through provisions for loan losses and loan recoveries and is decreased through loan charge-offs and allowance reversals. The Association's Risk Management Committee, which is comprised of senior management and a member of the Board of Directors, evaluates the adequacy of the allowance on a quarterly basis. The evaluation considers factors which include, but are not limited to, loan loss experience, portfolio quality, loan portfolio composition, commodity prices, agricultural production conditions, and general economic conditions.

On January 1, 2023, the Association adopted the Accounting Standard Update – Financial Instruments – Credit Losses, which replaced multiple existing impairment standards by establishing a single framework for financial assets to reflect management's estimate of current expected credit losses (CECL) over the remaining contractual life of the financial assets. This accounting standard requires the Association to estimate losses of all financial assets, including loans. Upon adoption of the accounting standard, the Association recorded a day 1 decrease in the Allowance for Credit Losses of $3,437 million, which included a decrease of $3,463 in the allowance for loan losses and a $26 increase in the allowance for unfunded commitments. See further discussion on the adoption of CECL in Note 1 – Organization, Significant Accounting Policies, and Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements.

The allowance for loan losses as of June 30, 2023, was $1,681, a decrease of $3,299 or 66.24 percent as compared to $4,980 at December 31, 2022. Activity during the first six months of 2023 reflected recoveries of $245, charge-offs of $1, a reversal of the allowance of $3,463 for the day 1 adjustment with the adoption of CECL and an additional reversal of the allowance for loan losses of $80. The allowance for loan losses as of June 30, 2023, was considered by management to be adequate to cover probable and estimable losses inherent in the loan portfolio. The allowance represented 0.46 percent of gross loan volume as of June 30, 2023.

Other property owned was $0 as of June 30, 2023, a decrease of $14 or 100.00 percent as compared to $14 at December 31, 2022. During the first six months of 2023, activity included the sale of equipment.

Accounts receivable were $1,535 as of June 30, 2023, a decrease of $1,185 or 43.57 percent as compared to $2,720 at December 31, 2022. Accounts receivable consist of general receivables as well as patronage receivables from AgFirst Farm Credit Bank (AgFirst or the Bank) and other Farm Credit System institutions. The decrease was due primarily to the fact that patronage receivables at December 31, 2022, included four quarters of accrued patronage, as compared to two quarters of accrued patronage at June 30, 2023.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

For the three months ending June 30, 2023

Net income for the three months ending June 30, 2023, totaled $1,900, an increase of $602 or 46.38 percent as compared to net income of $1,298 for the same period in 2022. Components of the increase in net income are discussed further in the following paragraphs.

Interest income for the three months ending June 30, 2023, was $5,475, an increase of $1,621 or 42.06 percent as compared to $3,854 for the same period in 2022. The increase was due to higher average loans outstanding, higher average interest rates and increased interest income on nonaccrual loans, partially offset by decreased other interest income.

Interest expense for the three months ending June 30, 2023, was $2,547, an increase of $1,041 or 69.12 percent as compared to $1,506 for the same period in 2022. The increase was due primarily to higher average balances and higher average interest rates on the Association’s notes payable to AgFirst, partially offset by increased earnings on loanable funds.

Net interest income before provision or reversal for credit losses for the three months ending June 30, 2023, was $2,928, an increase of $580 or 24.70 percent as compared to $2,348 for the same period in 2022. The increase was due primarily to higher average loans outstanding and increased interest income on nonaccrual loans and earnings on loanable funds, partially offset by lower average net interest spread and decreased other interest income.

There was a provision reversal for credit losses for the three months ending June 30, 2023 of $103 as compared to no provision for or reversal of the allowance for loan losses for the same period in 2022.

Net interest income after provision or reversal for credit losses for the three months ending June 30, 2023, was $3,031, an increase of $683 or 29.09 percent as compared to $2,348 for the same period in 2022.

Noninterest income for the three months ending June 30, 2023, totaled $802, a decrease of $27 or 3.26 percent as compared to $829 for the same period in 2022. The decrease was due to decreased gains on sales of rural home loans, sales of premises and equipment and other transactions and decreased other noninterest income, partially offset by increased patronage refunds, fees for financially related services and loan fees.

Noninterest expense for the three months ending June 30, 2023, totaled $1,933 an increase of $57 or 3.04 percent as compared to $1,876 for the same period in 2022. The increase was due to increased salaries and employee benefits, data processing, other operating expenses, and no gains on other property owned, partially offset by decreased occupancy and equipment, insurance fund premiums, and purchased services.

The provision for income taxes for the three months ending June 30, 2023, was $0, a decrease of $3 as compared to $3 for the same period in 2022.

For the six months ending June 30, 2023

Net income for the six months ending June 30, 2023, totaled $3,263, an increase of $708 or 27.71 percent as compared to net income of $2,555 for the same period in 2022. Components of the increase in net income are discussed further in the following paragraphs.

Interest income for the six months ending June 30, 2023, was $10,455, an increase of $3,057 or 41.32 percent as compared to $7,398 for the same period in 2022. The increase was due to higher average loans outstanding, higher average interest rates and increased interest income on nonaccrual loans, partially offset by decreased other interest income.

Interest expense for the six months ending June 30, 2023, was $4,825, an increase of $2,020 or 72.01 percent as compared to $2,805 for the same period in 2022. The increase was due primarily to higher average balances and higher average interest rates on the Association's notes payable to AgFirst, partially offset by increased earnings on loanable funds.

Net interest income before provision or reversal for credit losses for the six months ending June 30, 2023, was $5,630, an increase of $1,037 or 22.58 percent as compared to $4,593 for the same period in 2022. The increase was due primarily to higher average loans outstanding, increased interest income on nonaccrual loans and earnings on loanable funds, partially offset by lower average net interest spread and decreased other interest income.

There was a reversal of the allowance for credit losses for the six months ending June 30, 2023 of $39 as compared to no provision for or reversal of the allowance for the same period in 2022.

Net interest income after provision or reversal for credit losses for the six months ending June 30, 2023, was $5,669, an increase of $1,076 or 23.43 percent as compared to $4,593 for the same period in 2022.

Noninterest income for the six months ending June 30, 2023, totaled $1,541 a decrease of $110 or 6.66 percent as compared to $1,651 for the same period in 2022. The decrease was due primarily to decreased gains on sales of rural home loans and other noninterest income, losses on sales of premises and equipment and no gains on other transactions, partially offset by increased patronage refunds, loan fees, and fees for financially related services.

Noninterest expense for the six months ending June 30, 2023, totaled $3,947, an increase of $265 or 7.20 percent as compared to $3,682 for the same period in 2022. The increase was due to increased salaries and employee benefits, occupancy and equipment, insurance fund premiums, data processing, other operating expenses and losses on other property owned, partially offset by decreased purchased services.

The provision for income taxes for the six months ending June 30, 2023, was $0, a decrease of $7 as compared to $7 for the same period in 2022.

FUNDING SOURCES

The principal source of funds for the Association is the borrowing relationship established with AgFirst through the General Financing Agreement (GFA). The GFA utilizes the Association's credit and fiscal performance as criteria for establishing a line of credit on which the Association may draw funds. The funds are advanced by the Bank 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.

Notes payable to AgFirst as of June 30, 2023, were $276,083, an increase of $12,012 or 4.55 percent as compared to $264,071 at December 31, 2022. The increase was primarily the result of increased gross loan volume, partially offset by an increase in the loanable funds credit. The Association had no lines of credit with third parties as of June 30, 2023.

CAPITAL RESOURCES

Total members' equity as of June 30, 2023, was $95,848, an increase of $6,719 or 7.54 percent as compared to $89,129 at December 31, 2022. Total capital stock and participation certificates were $1,463 as of June 30, 2023, an increase of $19 or 1.32 percent as compared to $1,444 at December 31, 2022.

The capital regulations ensure that the System's capital requirements are comparable to the Basel 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.

As of June 30, 2023, the Association was in compliance with all minimum regulatory capital ratios.

The following table sets forth the minimum regulatory capital ratios and the Association's capital ratios as of June 30, 2023:

Ratio	Minimum Requirement	Capital Conservation Buffer*	Minimum Requirement with Capital Conservation Buffer	Capital Ratios as of June 30, 2023
Risk-adjusted ratios:				
CET1 Capital Ratio	4.5%	2.5%	7.0%	24.12%
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	6.0%	2.5%	8.5%	24.12%
Total Capital Ratio	8.0%	2.5%	10.5%	24.57%
Permanent Capital Ratio	7.0%	0.0%	7.0%	24.22%
Non risk-adjusted:				
Tier 1 Leverage Ratio	4.0%	1.0%	5.0%	24.81%
UREE Leverage Ratio	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%	24.41%

** The capital conservation buffers were phased in over a 3 year period and became fully effective January 1, 2020, with the exception of the tier 1 leverage ratio, which became fully effective January 1, 2017.*

If the capital ratios fall below 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.

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 Bank and 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 Bank and Associations had exposure to LIBOR arising from loans made to customers, investment securities purchased, 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 Bank 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 Association variable-rate financial instruments with LIBOR exposure at June 30, 2023:

(dollars in thousands)	**Due After June 30, 2023**	**Total**
Loans	$ 1,214	$ 1,214
Total Assets	$ 1,214	$ 1,214
Notes Payable to		
AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	$ 908	$ 908
Total Liabilities	$ 908	$ 908

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 850-526-4910 ext. 135, or writing Abby Todd, Chief Financial Officer, Farm Credit of Northwest Florida, ACA, P.O. Box 7000, Marianna, FL 32447, or accessing the website, *www.farmcredit-fl.com*. The Association prepares a quarterly report within 40 days after the end of each fiscal quarter, except that no report need be prepared for the fiscal quarter that coincides with the end of the fiscal year of the institution.

Farm Credit of Northwest Florida, ACA

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(dollars in thousands)	June 30, 2023	December 31, 2022
	(unaudited)	*(audited)*
Assets		
Loans	**$ 367,337**	$ 354,384
Allowance for loan losses	**(1,681)**	(4,980)
Net loans	**365,656**	349,404
Accrued interest receivable	**2,520**	2,846
Equity investments in other Farm Credit institutions	**4,253**	4,268
Premises and equipment, net	**1,680**	1,733
Other property owned	**—**	14
Accounts receivable	**1,535**	2,720
Other assets	**169**	114
Total assets	**$ 375,813**	$ 361,099
Liabilities		
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	**$ 276,083**	$ 264,071
Accrued interest payable	**971**	831
Patronage refunds payable	**43**	4,039
Accounts payable	**500**	705
Advanced conditional payments	**64**	15
Other liabilities	**2,304**	2,309
Total liabilities	**279,965**	271,970
Commitments and contingencies (Note 7)		
Members' Equity		
Capital stock and participation certificates	**1,463**	1,444
Retained earnings		
Allocated	**36,420**	36,420
Unallocated	**57,965**	51,265
Total members' equity	**95,848**	89,129
Total liabilities and members' equity	**$ 375,813**	$ 361,099

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

Farm Credit of Northwest Florida, 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	**$ 5,474**	$ 3,852	**$ 10,453**	$ 7,394
Other	**1**	2	**2**	4
Total interest income	**5,475**	3,854	**10,455**	7,398
Interest Expense				
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	**2,528**	1,504	**4,795**	2,803
Other	**19**	2	**30**	2
Total interest expense	**2,547**	1,506	**4,825**	2,805
Net interest income	**2,928**	2,348	**5,630**	4,593
Provision for (reversal of) allowance for credit losses	**(103)**	—	**(39)**	—
Net interest income after provision for (reversal of) allowance for credit losses	**3,031**	2,348	**5,669**	4,593
Noninterest Income				
Loan fees	**27**	23	**50**	44
Fees for financially related services	**4**	1	**4**	1
Patronage refunds from other Farm Credit institutions	**707**	631	**1,381**	1,247
Gains (losses) on sales of rural home loans, net	**52**	157	**75**	290
Gains (losses) on sales of premises and equipment, net	**(1)**	—	**(1)**	24
Gains (losses) on other transactions	**—**	(1)	**—**	8
Other noninterest income	**13**	18	**32**	37
Total noninterest income	**802**	829	**1,541**	1,651
Noninterest Expense				
Salaries and employee benefits	**1,284**	1,268	**2,682**	2,551
Occupancy and equipment	**58**	63	**121**	119
Insurance Fund premiums	**117**	135	**232**	219
Purchased services	**122**	141	**233**	258
Data processing	**42**	34	**81**	78
Other operating expenses	**310**	257	**595**	498
(Gains) losses on other property owned, net	**—**	(22)	**3**	(41)
Total noninterest expense	**1,933**	1,876	**3,947**	3,682
Income before income taxes	**1,900**	1,301	**3,263**	2,562
Provision for income taxes	**—**	3	**—**	7
Net income	**$ 1,900**	$ 1,298	**$ 3,263**	$ 2,555
Other comprehensive income	**—**	—	**—**	—
Comprehensive income	**$ 1,900**	$ 1,298	**$ 3,263**	$ 2,555

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

Farm Credit of Northwest Florida, ACA

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Members' Equity

(unaudited)

(dollars in thousands)	Capital Stock and Participation Certificates	Retained Earnings Allocated	Retained Earnings Unallocated	Total Members' Equity
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 1,393	$ 36,420	$ 48,654	$ 86,467
Comprehensive income			2,555	2,555
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net	29			29
Patronage distribution adjustment			(349)	(349)
Balance at June 30, 2022	$ 1,422	$ 36,420	$ 50,860	$ 88,702
Balance at December 31, 2022	**$ 1,444**	**$ 36,420**	**$ 51,265**	**$ 89,129**
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle			**3,437**	**3,437**
Comprehensive income			**3,263**	**3,263**
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net	**19**			**19**
Balance at June 30, 2023	**$ 1,463**	**$ 36,420**	**$ 57,965**	**$ 95,848**

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

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 Northwest Florida, 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 5, *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 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 replaces the prior 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	$ 4,980	$ (3,463)	$ 1,517
Liabilities:			
Allowance for credit losses on unfunded commitments	$ 35	$ 26	$ 61
Retained earnings:			
Unallocated retained earnings	$ 51,265	$ 3,437	$ 54,702

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 to the extent necessary.

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 (ALL)
- 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 Loan Losses

The ALL 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 ALL 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 not considered collateral-dependent, 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. 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 collateral evaluators. When an updated appraisal or collateral valuation is received, management reassesses the need for adjustments to the loan's expected credit loss 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 ALL 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 default 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 ALL 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 scenario, upside 10th percent and downside 90th percent alternative scenarios 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 ALL 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 ALL 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	$ 257,471	$ 251,739
Production and intermediate-term	62,205	59,557
Agribusiness:		
Loans to cooperatives	1,824	1,693
Processing and marketing	13,580	13,539
Farm-related business	3,749	5,101
Rural infrastructure:		
Communication	6,832	4,411
Power and water/waste disposal	4,507	–
Rural residential real estate	16,017	16,691
Other:		
International	1,152	1,653
Total loans	$ 367,337	$ 354,384

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	$ 14,622	$ 73,050	$ –	$ 5,065	$ –	$ –	$ 14,622	$ 78,115
Production and intermediate-term	7,753	12,075	10	360	–	–	7,763	12,435
Agribusiness	15,267	–	–	–	–	–	15,267	–
Rural infrastructure	11,358	–	–	–	–	–	11,358	–
Other	1,155	–	–	–	–	–	1,155	–
Total	$ 50,155	$ 85,125	$ 10	$ 5,425	$ –	$ –	$ 50,165	$ 90,550

	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	$ 13,229	$ 58,752	$ –	$ 5,276	$ –	$ –	$ 13,229	$ 64,028
Production and intermediate-term	6,005	14,915	11	421	–	–	6,016	15,336
Agribusiness	15,358	–	–	–	–	–	15,358	–
Rural infrastructure	4,425	–	–	–	–	–	4,425	–
Other	1,656	–	–	–	–	–	1,656	–
Total	$ 40,673	$ 73,667	$ 11	$ 5,697	$ –	$ –	$ 40,684	$ 79,364

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	98.03%	97.50%
OAEM	0.09	0.12
Substandard/doubtful/loss	1.88	2.38
	100.00%	100.00%
Production and intermediate-term:		
Acceptable	98.87%	98.22%
OAEM	0.31	0.47
Substandard/doubtful/loss	0.82	1.31
	100.00%	100.00%
Agribusiness:		
Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%
OAEM	–	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–
	100.00%	100.00%
Rural infrastructure:		
Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%
OAEM	–	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–
	100.00%	100.00%
Rural residential real estate:		
Acceptable	99.46%	99.41%
OAEM	–	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	0.54	0.59
	100.00%	100.00%
Other:		
Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%
OAEM	–	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–
	100.00%	100.00%
Total loans:		
Acceptable	98.40%	97.89%
OAEM	0.12	0.17
Substandard/doubtful/loss	1.48	1.94
	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 $2,520 and $2,846 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 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	$ 1,015	$ –	$ 1,015	$ 256,456	$ 257,471	$ –
Production and intermediate-term	12	–	12	62,193	62,205	–
Agribusiness	–	–	–	19,153	19,153	–
Rural infrastructure	–	–	–	11,339	11,339	–
Rural residential real estate	175	17	192	15,825	16,017	–
Other	–	–	–	1,152	1,152	–
Total	$ 1,202	$ 17	$ 1,219	$ 366,118	$ 367,337	$ –

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	$ 875	$ –	$ 875	$ 252,843	$ 253,718	$ –
Production and intermediate-term	78	1	79	60,205	60,284	–
Agribusiness	–	–	–	20,407	20,407	–
Rural infrastructure	–	–	–	4,417	4,417	–
Rural residential real estate	102	20	122	16,613	16,735	–
Other	–	–	–	1,669	1,669	–
Total	$ 1,055	$ 21	$ 1,076	$ 356,154	$ 357,230	$ –

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

	June 30, 2023
Nonaccrual loans:	
Real estate mortgage	$ 48
Production and intermediate-term	7
Rural residential real estate	17
Total	$ 72
Accruing loans 90 days or more past due:	
Total	$ –
Total nonperforming loans	$ 72
Other property owned	–
Total nonperforming assets	$ 72
Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans	0.02%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of total loans and other property owned	0.02%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of capital	0.07%

	December 31, 2022*
Nonaccrual loans:	
Real estate mortgage	$ 53
Production and intermediate-term	130
Rural residential real estate	20
Total	$ 203
Accruing restructured loans:	
Real estate mortgage	$ 937
Production and intermediate-term	141
Total	$ 1,078
Accruing loans 90 days or more past due:	
Total	$ –
Total nonperforming loans	$ 1,281
Other property owned	14
Total nonperforming assets	$ 1,295
Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans	0.06%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of total loans and other property owned	0.37%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of capital	1.45%

**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 Nonaccrual 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	$ –	$ 48	$ 48	$ 97	$ 97
Production and intermediate-term	–	7	7	14	14
Rural residential real estate	–	17	17	33	33
Total	$ –	$ 72	$ 72	$ 144	$ 144

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	$ 1,067	$ 368	$ 57	$ 11	$ 88	$ 2	$ 1,593
Charge-offs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Recoveries	58	163	–	–	–	–	221
Provision for loan losses	(33)	(126)	11	10	6	(1)	(133)
Balance at June 30, 2023	$ 1,092	$ 405	$ 68	$ 21	$ 94	$ 1	$ 1,681
Allowance for unfunded commitments:							
Balance at March 31, 2023	$ 6	$ 39	$ 24	$ 2	$ –	$ 1	$ 72
Provision for unfunded commitments	–	28	1	–	–	1	30
Balance at June 30, 2023	$ 6	$ 67	$ 25	$ 2	$ –	$ 2	$ 102
Total allowance for credit losses	$ 1,098	$ 472	$ 93	$ 23	$ 94	$ 3	$ 1,783
Allowance for Loan Losses:							
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 3,536	$ 840	$ 285	$ 62	$ 234	$ 23	$ 4,980
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	(2,538)	(467)	(232)	(58)	(147)	(21)	(3,463)
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 998	$ 373	$ 53	$ 4	$ 87	$ 2	$ 1,517
Charge-offs	–	(1)	–	–	–	–	(1)
Recoveries	58	186	1	–	–	–	245
Provision for loan losses	36	(153)	14	17	7	(1)	(80)
Balance at June 30, 2023	$ 1,092	$ 405	$ 68	$ 21	$ 94	$ 1	$ 1,681
Allowance for Unfunded Commitments:							
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 4	$ 18	$ 13	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 35
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	3	13	9	–	–	1	26
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 7	$ 31	$ 22	$ –	$ –	$ 1	$ 61
Provision for unfunded commitments	(1)	36	3	2	–	1	41
Balance at June 30, 2023	$ 6	$ 67	$ 25	$ 2	$ –	$ 2	$ 102
Total allowance for credit losses	$ 1,098	$ 472	$ 93	$ 23	$ 94	$ 3	$ 1,783
Allowance for Loan Losses*:							
Balance at March 31, 2022	$ 3,500	$ 852	$ 219	$ –	$ 239	$ 16	$ 4,826
Charge-offs	–	(5)	–	–	–	–	(5)
Recoveries	57	73	1	–	–	–	131
Provision for loan losses	(9)	(100)	52	45	12	–	–
Balance at June 30, 2022	$ 3,548	$ 820	$ 272	$ 45	$ 251	$ 16	$ 4,952
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 3,504	$ 971	$ 239	$ –	$ 238	$ 16	$ 4,968
Charge-offs	(143)	(5)	–	–	–	–	(148)
Recoveries	57	74	1	–	–	–	132
Provision for loan losses	130	(220)	32	45	13	–	–
Balance at June 30, 2022	$ 3,548	$ 820	$ 272	$ 45	$ 251	$ 16	$ 4,952

**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.

The Association had no loans held for sale at June 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022.

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. There were no new TDRs that occurred during the three and six months ended June 30, 2022.

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.

There were no 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.

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	$ 990	$ 53
Production and intermediate-term	153	12
Total loans	$ 1,143	$ 65
Additional commitments to lend	$ –	

**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 0.97 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 investments of $546 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 — 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	$ 10	$ –	$ –	$ 10
Nonrecurring assets				
Nonaccrual loans	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –
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	$ 10	$ –	$ –	$ 10
Nonrecurring assets				
Impaired loans*	$ –	$ –	$ 20	$ 20
Other property owned	$ –	$ –	$ 16	$ 16

**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 6 — 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	$ 42	$ 43	$ 77	$ 79
401(k)	68	69	176	160
Other postretirement benefits	25	31	51	53
Total	$ 135	$ 143	$ 304	$ 292

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 7 — 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 8 — 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.