River Valley AgCredit, ACA

THIRD QUARTER 2022

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CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certify that we have reviewed the September 30, 2022 quarterly report of River Valley AgCredit, 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.

Kyle M. Yancey
Chief Executive Officer
of River Valley AgCredit, ACA

David L. Richesin
Chairman of the Board
of River Valley AgCredit, ACA

Beth Barkley
Chief Financial Officer
of River Valley AgCredit, ACA

Tiffany Myers
Member of the Board of Directors
Chair of the Audit Committee
of River Valley AgCredit, ACA

December 30, 2022

River Valley AgCredit, 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 September 30, 2022. 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 this assessment, the Association's management concluded that the internal control over financial reporting was not effective at September 30, 2022 due to the existence of a material weakness in the Association's internal controls.

A material weakness is a control deficiency, or a combination of control deficiencies, that results in a more than remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the Association's financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. The Association's management concluded that the following material weakness existed as of September 30, 2022:

- Allowance for Loan Losses – An incorrect disclosure and adjustment was made to the Allowance for Loan Losses prior to the effective date of a new accounting standard which was not detected during management's review of the estimate. Management's review of the estimate was ineffective with respect to finalizing the third quarter allowance as compared to implementing the new accounting standard.

The Association has taken steps toward remediation of the material weakness which will continue into 2023 and include improving the effectiveness of the review of the Allowance for Loan Losses.

Kyle M. Yancey
Chief Executive Officer
of River Valley AgCredit, ACA

Beth Barkley
Chief Financial Officer
of River Valley AgCredit, ACA

December 30, 2022

River Valley AgCredit, ACA

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

FINANCIAL CONDITION
(dollars in thousands)

The following commentary reviews the financial condition and results of operations of River Valley AgCredit, ACA (Association) for the period ended September 30, 2022. These comments should be read in conjunction with the accompanying consolidated financial statements, notes to the consolidated financial statements, and the 2021 Annual Report. The accompanying consolidated financial statements were prepared under the oversight of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.

FUTURE OF LIBOR

The Association has exposure to LIBOR arising from loans made to customers, Systemwide Debt Securities issued by the Funding Corporation on the Bank's behalf, and preferred stock issued by the Bank.

The FCA has issued guidelines with similar guidance as the U.S. prudential regulators but applicable for System institutions to follow as they prepare for the expected phase-out of LIBOR. The guidelines direct each System institution to develop a LIBOR transition plan designed to provide an orderly roadmap of actions that will reduce LIBOR exposure, stop the inflow of new LIBOR volume, and adjust operating processes to implement alternative reference rates.

The Association has implemented LIBOR transition plans and continues to analyze potential risks associated with the LIBOR transition, including, but not limited to, financial, market, accounting, operational, legal, tax, reputational, and compliance risks. See the Association's 2021 Annual Report for further discussion on the LIBOR transition.

The following is a summary of outstanding variable-rate financial instruments tied to LIBOR at September 30, 2022:

(dollars in thousands)	Due in 2022	Due in 2023 (On or Before June 30)	Due after June 30, 2023	Total
Loans	$ –	$ –	$ 3,618	$ 3,618
Total	$ –	$ –	$ 3,618	$ 3,618
Direct Note	$ –	$ –	$ 2,822	2,822
Difference	$ –	$ –	$ 796	$ 796

The LIBOR transition plan includes implementing fallback language into variable-rate financial instruments maturing after June 30, 2023 which provides the ability to move these instruments to another index if the LIBOR market is no longer viable. At September 30, 2022, zero percent of total loans maturing after June 30, 2023 do not contain fallback provisions.

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 corn, soybeans, poultry, and tobacco. 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 September 30, 2022, was $551,582 as compared to $549,712 at December 31, 2021, an increase of $1,870. Net loans outstanding at September 30, 2022, were $545,054 as compared to $542,786 at December 31, 2021. Net loans accounted for 96.17 percent of total assets at September 30, 2022, as compared to 95.03 percent of total assets at December 31, 2021. The increase in gross and net loan volume during the reporting period is primarily attributable to growth in the capital markets portfolio.

There is an inherent risk in the extension of any type of credit. Portfolio credit quality continues to be maintained at an acceptable level and credit administration remains satisfactory. Nonaccrual loans decreased from $7,270 at December 31, 2021, to $6,307 at September 30, 2022. This decrease is primarily the result of normal nonaccrual collections.

Other property owned (OPO) consists primarily of assets once held as loan collateral that were acquired through foreclosure or deeded to the Association (or a lender group) in satisfaction of secured loans. Traditionally, OPO is primarily in the form of real estate. However, it can also include equipment and equity interests in companies or partnerships. The Association held $0 in OPO as of September 30, 2022, which was no change from December 31, 2021.

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 September 30, 2022, was $6,528 compared to $6,926 at December 31, 2021, and was considered by management to be adequate to cover probable losses.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

For the three months ended September 30, 2022

Net income for the three months ended September 30, 2022, totaled $2,283 as compared to $2,178 for the same period in 2021, an increase of $105. This increase is attributed primarily to the reversal in provision for loan losses. Net interest income increased $99 for the three months ended September 30, 2022, as compared to the same period in 2021 due to an increase in loans.

Noninterest income for the three months ended September 30, 2022, totaled $1,159 as compared to $1,208 for the same period in 2021, a decrease of $49. This is attributed to decreases of $38 in gains on sale of rural home loans in the Farm Credit System, $23 in patronage refunds from other Farm Credit institutions, $20 in financially related services, and $14 in gains on sales of premises and equipment. These were offset by increases of $43 in fee income and $3 in other noninterest income.

Noninterest expense for the three months ended September 30, 2022, totaled $3,009 as compared to $2,778 for the same period in 2021, an increase of $231. This increase in expense is attributed to a $209 increase in other operating expenses, $121 increase in salary and employee benefits, $37 increase in insurance premiums and $2 increase in occupancy and equipment. These were offset by a $128 decrease in purchased services and a $10 decrease in data processing.

The Association recorded a reversal of provision for loan losses of $348 for the three months ended September 30, 2022, as compared to a reversal of provision for loan losses of $73 for the same period in 2021.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2022

Net income for the nine months ended September 30, 2022, totaled $6,219, as compared to $6,628 for the same period in 2021. This decrease is attributed primarily to a reduction in noninterest income. Net interest income increased $225 for the nine months ended September 30, 2022, as compared to the same period in 2021. This increase in net interest income is attributed primarily to growth in loan volume. Nonaccrual income was $495 for the nine months ended September 30, 2022, as compared to $357 for the same period in 2021. This increase is mainly the result of nonaccrual loan collections.

Noninterest income for the nine months ended September 30, 2022, totaled $3,317, as compared to $4,035 for the same period of 2021, a decrease of $718. The decrease is the result of a decrease of $452 in loan fees, $31 in financially related service fees and $28 in patronage refund. These were offset by an increase of $244 in losses on sales of premises and equipment, as well as increases of $33 in gains on sale of rural home loans and $4 in other noninterest income.

Noninterest expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2022, increased $334 compared to the same period of 2021. The primary reason for the increase is an increase in other operating expenses of $359, an increase in salaries and employee benefits of $166, an increase of $112 in insurance fund premiums and an increase of $12 in occupancy and equipment. These were offset by a decrease of $287 in purchased services, a $16 decrease in data processing and a decrease of $12 in losses on other property owned.

For the nine months ending September 30, 2022, the Association recorded $546 of insurance premiums as compared to $434 in 2021, from the Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation (FCSIC), which insures the System's debt obligations. The amount is reflected in Noninterest Expenses on the Consolidated Statements of Income.

The Association recorded a reversal of provision for loan losses of $432 for the nine months ended September 30, 2022, as compared to a reversal of provision for loan losses of $56 for the same period in 2021.

FUNDING SOURCES

The principal source of funds for the Association is the borrowing relationship established with AgFirst Farm Credit Bank (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 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 September 30, 2022, was $437,109 compared to $443,283 at December 31, 2021.

CAPITAL RESOURCES

Total members' equity at September 30, 2022, increased to $115,149 from the December 31, 2021, total of $109,194. The increase is primarily attributed to earnings retained. Total capital stock and participation certificates were $4,876 on September 30, 2022, compared to $4,831 on December 31, 2021.

FCA sets minimum regulatory capital requirements for System banks and associations. Capital adequacy is evaluated using a number of regulatory ratios. According to the FCA regulations, each institution's permanent capital ratio is calculated by dividing permanent capital by a risk adjusted asset base.

Risk adjusted assets are the total dollar amount of the institution's assets adjusted by an appropriate credit conversion factor as defined by regulation. For all periods represented, the Association exceeded minimum regulatory standards for all the ratios.

The following sets forth the regulatory capital ratios:

Ratio	Minimum Requirement	Capital Conservation Buffer	Minimum Requirement with Capital Conservation Buffer	Capital Ratios as of September 30, 2022
Risk-adjusted ratios:				
CET1 Capital	4.5%	2.50%	7.00%	18.91%
Tier 1 Capital	6.0%	2.50%	8.50%	18.91%
Total Capital	8.0%	2.50%	10.50%	20.45%
Permanent Capital Ratio	7.0%	0.0%	7.0%	19.69%
Non-risk-adjusted:				
Tier 1 Leverage Ratio	4.0%	1.0%	5.0%	18.89%
UREE Leverage Ratio	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%	18.54%

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.

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 will replace the incurred loss methodology upon adoption. Credit loss allowances related to loans, lessor's net investments in leases, and held-to-maturity debt securities would be 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 would not be eligible for inclusion in a System institution's Tier 2 capital. The regulation does 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 does not include an exclusion for the CECL day 1 cumulative effective adjustment from the "safe harbor" deemed prior approval provision. The final rule is 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.

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 2021 Annual Report to Shareholders for recently adopted accounting pronouncements. Additional information on new and pending Updates is provided in the following table.

The following ASUs were issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB):

Summary of Guidance	Adoption and Potential Financial Statement Impact
ASU 2016-13 – Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments	
• Replaces 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 entire remaining life of the financial assets. • Changes the present incurred loss impairment guidance for loans to an expected loss model. • Modifies the other-than-temporary impairment model for debt securities to require an allowance for credit impairment instead of a direct write-down, which allows for reversal of credit impairments in future periods based on improvements in credit quality. • Eliminates existing guidance for purchased credit impaired (PCI) loans, and requires recognition of an allowance for expected credit losses on these financial assets. • Requires a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the reporting period of adoption. • Effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2022, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early application is permitted.	• Implementation efforts began with establishing a cross-discipline governance structure utilizing common guidance developed across the Farm Credit System. The implementation includes identification of key interpretive issues, scoping of financial instruments, and assessing existing credit loss forecasting models and processes against the new guidance. • The new guidance is expected to result in a change in allowance for credit losses due to several factors, including: 1. The allowance related to loans and commitments will most likely change because it will then cover credit losses over the full remaining expected life of the portfolio, and will consider expected future changes in macroeconomic conditions, 2. An allowance will be established for estimated credit losses on any debt securities, 3. The nonaccretable difference on any PCI loans will be recognized as an allowance, offset by an increase in the carrying value of the related loans. • The extent of allowance change is under evaluation, but will depend upon the nature and characteristics of the financial instrument portfolios, and the macroeconomic conditions and forecasts, at the adoption date. • The guidance is expected to be adopted January 1, 2023.
ASU 2022-02 Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326): Troubled Debt Restructurings and Vintage Disclosures	
• This Update responds to feedback received during the Post Implementation Review process conducted by the FASB related to Topic 326. Troubled Debt Restructurings (TDRs) by Creditors • The amendments eliminate the accounting guidance for TDRs by creditors in Subtopic 310-40, Receivables—Troubled Debt Restructurings by Creditors, while enhancing disclosure requirements for certain loan refinancings and restructurings by creditors when a borrower is experiencing financial difficulty. Specifically, rather than applying the recognition and measurement guidance for TDRs, an entity must apply the loan refinancing and restructuring guidance in paragraphs 310-20-35-9 through 35-11 to determine whether a modification results in a new loan or a continuation of an existing loan. Vintage Disclosures—Gross Writeoffs • For public business entities, the amendments in this Update require that an entity disclose current period gross writeoffs by year of origination for financing receivables and net investments in leases within the scope of Subtopic 326-20, Financial Instruments—Credit Losses—Measured at Amortized Cost.	• These amendments will be implemented in conjunction with the adoption of ASU 2016-13.
ASU 2022-03—Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Fair Value Measurement of Equity Securities Subject to Contractual Sale Restrictions	
• This Update clarifies that a contractual restriction on the sale of an equity security is not considered part of the unit of account of the equity security and, therefore, is not considered in measuring fair value. It also clarifies that an entity cannot, as a separate unit of account, recognize and measure a contractual sale restriction. • The guidance clarifies accounting principles for measuring the fair value of an equity security subject to a contractual sale restriction and improves current GAAP by reducing diversity in practice, reducing cost and complexity, and increasing comparability of financial information across reporting entities. • The amendments also require certain disclosures for equity securities subject to contractual sale restrictions.	• For public business entities, the amendments in this Update are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023, and interim periods within those fiscal years. For all other entities, the amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024, and interim periods within those fiscal years. • For all entities except investment companies, the Update should be applied prospectively with any adjustments from adoption recognized in earnings. • Early adoption is permitted.

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 (270) 554-2912, ext. 2020, writing Beth Barkley, Chief Financial Officer, River Valley AgCredit, ACA, 2731 Olivet Church Road, Paducah, KY 42001, or accessing the website, *www.rivervalleyagcredit.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.

River Valley AgCredit, ACA

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(dollars in thousands)	September 30, 2022 *(unaudited)*	December 31, 2021 *(audited)*
Assets		
Cash	**$ 386**	$ 1,969
Loans	**551,582**	549,712
Allowance for loan losses	**(6,528)**	(6,926)
Net loans	**545,054**	542,786
Accrued interest receivable	**6,807**	5,280
Equity investments in other Farm Credit institutions	**5,399**	5,379
Premises and equipment, net	**6,975**	6,016
Accounts receivable	**1,931**	9,481
Other assets	**269**	240
Total assets	**$ 566,821**	$ 571,151
Liabilities		
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	**$ 437,109**	$ 443,283
Accrued interest payable	**1,031**	812
Patronage refunds payable	**810**	6,391
Accounts payable	**1,023**	726
Advanced conditional payments	**8,042**	4,068
Other liabilities	**3,657**	6,677
Total liabilities	**451,672**	461,957
Commitments and contingencies (Note 7)		
Members' Equity		
Capital stock and participation certificates	**4,876**	4,831
Additional paid-in-capital	**15,817**	15,817
Retained earnings		
Allocated	**51,295**	49,474
Unallocated	**43,161**	39,072
Total members' equity	**115,149**	109,194
Total liabilities and members' equity	**$ 566,821**	$ 571,151

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

River Valley AgCredit, ACA

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

(unaudited)

(dollars in thousands)	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2022	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2021	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2021
Interest Income				
Loans	**$ 6,812**	$ 6,116	**$ 19,314**	$ 18,382
Other	**2**	2	**6**	13
Total interest income	**6,814**	6,118	**19,320**	18,395
Interest Expense				
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	**2,994**	2,409	**7,794**	7,123
Other	**32**	20	**92**	63
Total interest expense	**3,026**	2,429	**7,886**	7,186
Net interest income	**3,788**	3,689	**11,434**	11,209
Provision for (reversal of) allowance for loan losses	**(348)**	(73)	**(432)**	(56)
Net interest income after provision for (reversal of) allowance for loan losses	**4,136**	3,762	**11,866**	11,265
Noninterest Income				
Loan fees	**205**	162	**552**	1,004
Fees for financially related services	**71**	91	**101**	132
Patronage refunds from other Farm Credit institutions	**817**	840	**2,482**	2,510
Gains (losses) on sales of rural home loans, net	**63**	101	**348**	315
Gains (losses) on sales of premises and equipment, net	**—**	14	**(171)**	73
Other noninterest income	**3**	—	**5**	1
Total noninterest income	**1,159**	1,208	**3,317**	4,035
Noninterest Expense				
Salaries and employee benefits	**2,074**	1,953	**6,239**	6,073
Occupancy and equipment	**132**	130	**420**	408
Insurance Fund premiums	**185**	148	**546**	434
Purchased services	**103**	231	**278**	565
Data processing	**48**	58	**153**	169
Other operating expenses	**466**	257	**1,351**	992
(Gains) losses on other property owned, net	**1**	1	**2**	14
Total noninterest expense	**3,009**	2,778	**8,989**	8,655
Income before income taxes	**2,286**	2,192	**6,194**	6,645
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	**3**	14	**(25)**	17
Net income	**$ 2,283**	$ 2,178	**$ 6,219**	$ 6,628
Other comprehensive income	**—**	—	**—**	—
Comprehensive income	**$ 2,283**	$ 2,178	**$ 6,219**	$ 6,628

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

River Valley AgCredit, ACA

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Members' Equity

(unaudited)

(dollars in thousands)	Capital Stock and Participation Certificates	Additional Paid-in-Capital	Retained Earnings Allocated	Retained Earnings Unallocated	Total Members' Equity
Balance at December 31, 2020	$ 4,726	$ 15,817	$ 46,708	$ 36,656	$ 103,907
Comprehensive income				6,628	6,628
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net	130				130
Patronage distribution					
Cash				(4,006)	(4,006)
Patronage distribution adjustment			1,520	(1,552)	(32)
Balance at September 30, 2021	$ 4,856	$ 15,817	$ 48,228	$ 37,726	$ 106,627
Balance at December 31, 2021	**$ 4,831**	**$ 15,817**	**$ 49,474**	**$ 39,072**	**$ 109,194**
Comprehensive income				**6,219**	**6,219**
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net	**45**				**45**
Patronage distribution adjustment			**1,821**	**(2,130)**	**(309)**
Balance at September 30, 2022	**$ 4,876**	**$ 15,817**	**$ 51,295**	**$ 43,161**	**$ 115,149**

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

River Valley AgCredit, 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 River Valley AgCredit, ACA and its Production Credit Association (PCA) and Federal Land Credit Association (FLCA) subsidiaries (collectively, the Association). A description 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, 2021, are contained in the 2021 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 loan losses (Note 2, *Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses*), investment securities and other-than-temporary impairment (Note 3, *Investments*), 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
There were no changes in the accounting principles applied from the latest Annual Report.

Note 2 — Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses

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. A review of individual loans in each respective portfolio is performed periodically to determine the appropriateness of risk ratings and to ensure loss exposure to the Association has been identified. See Note 3, *Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses*, from the latest Annual Report for further discussion.

Credit risk arises from the potential inability of an obligor to meet its repayment obligation. The Association manages credit risk associated with lending activities through an assessment of the credit risk profile of an individual obligor. The Association sets its own underwriting standards and lending policies that provide direction to loan officers and are approved by the board of directors.

A summary of loans outstanding at period end follows:

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Real estate mortgage	$ 311,218	$ 298,877
Production and intermediate-term	165,112	188,057
Loans to cooperatives	633	679
Processing and marketing	15,695	4,189
Farm-related business	16,084	13,863
Communication	2,357	–
Rural residential real estate	21,140	20,142
International	1,050	–
Other (including Mission Related)	18,293	23,905
Total loans	$ 551,582	$ 549,712

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:

	September 30, 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	$ 1,911	$ 4,383	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 3,586	$ 1,911	$ 7,969
Production and intermediate-term	3,862	(2)	223	–	–	2,088	4,085	2,086
Loans to cooperatives	634	–	–	–	–	–	634	–
Processing and marketing	12,658	–	–	–	–	–	12,658	–
Farm-related business	1,990	–	–	–	–	–	1,990	–
Communication	2,372	–	–	–	–	–	2,372	–
International	1,050	–	–	–	–	–	1,050	–
Other (including Mission Related)	–	–	–	–	17,924	–	17,924	–
Total	$ 24,477	$ 4,381	$ 223	$ –	$ 17,924	$ 5,674	$ 42,624	$ 10,055

	December 31, 2021							
	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	$ 2,614	$ 4,486	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 3,409	$ 2,614	$ 7,895
Production and intermediate-term	4,006	(2)	284	–	–	2,522	4,290	2,520
Loans to cooperatives	680	–	–	–	–	–	680	–
Processing and marketing	3,230	8,442	–	–	–	–	3,230	8,442
Other (including Mission Related)	–	–	–	–	23,100	–	23,100	–
Total	$ 10,530	$ 12,926	$ 284	$ –	$ 23,100	$ 5,931	$ 33,914	$ 18,857

The recorded investment in a receivable is the face amount increased or decreased by applicable accrued interest, unamortized premium, discount, finance charges, or acquisition costs and may also reflect a previous direct write-down of the investment.

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

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Real estate mortgage:		
Acceptable	97.08%	93.38%
OAEM	0.89	4.94
Substandard/doubtful/loss	2.03	1.68
	100.00%	100.00%
Production and intermediate-term:		
Acceptable	93.12%	92.49%
OAEM	1.13	3.76
Substandard/doubtful/loss	5.75	3.75
	100.00%	100.00%
Loans to cooperatives:		
Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%
OAEM	–	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–
	100.00%	100.00%
Processing and marketing:		
Acceptable	97.72%	90.21%
OAEM	2.28	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	9.79
	100.00%	100.00%
Farm-related business:		
Acceptable	86.66%	83.70%
OAEM	–	7.12
Substandard/doubtful/loss	13.34	9.18
	100.00%	100.00%

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Communication:		
Acceptable	100.00%	–%
OAEM	–	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–
	100.00%	–%
Rural residential real estate:		
Acceptable	98.74%	98.54%
OAEM	0.21	1.04
Substandard/doubtful/loss	1.05	0.42
	100.00%	100.00%
International:		
Acceptable	100.00%	–%
OAEM	–	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–
	100.00%	–%
Other (including Mission Related):		
Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%
OAEM	–	–
Substandard/doubtful/loss	–	–
	100.00%	100.00%
Total loans:		
Acceptable	95.79%	93.29%
OAEM	0.91	4.19
Substandard/doubtful/loss	3.30	2.52
	100.00%	100.00%

The following tables provide an aging analysis of the recorded investment of past due loans as of:

September 30, 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
Real estate mortgage	$ 1,101	$ 1,510	$ 2,611	$ 312,185	$ 314,796
Production and intermediate-term	347	3,045	3,392	164,380	167,772
Loans to cooperatives	–	–	–	633	633
Processing and marketing	–	–	–	15,737	15,737
Farm-related business	67	982	1,049	15,205	16,254
Communication	–	–	–	2,359	2,359
Rural residential real estate	52	171	223	21,010	21,233
International	–	–	–	1,050	1,050
Other (including Mission Related)	–	519	519	18,036	18,555
Total	$ 1,567	$ 6,227	$ 7,794	$ 550,595	$ 558,389

December 31, 2021	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
Real estate mortgage	$ 1,034	$ 1,982	$ 3,016	$ 298,415	$ 301,431
Production and intermediate-term	737	2,999	3,736	186,566	190,302
Loans to cooperatives	–	–	–	679	679
Processing and marketing	–	–	–	4,193	4,193
Farm-related business	–	982	982	13,076	14,058
Rural residential real estate	89	–	89	20,112	20,201
Other (including Mission Related)	1,144	458	1,602	22,526	24,128
Total	$ 3,004	$ 6,421	$ 9,425	$ 545,567	$ 554,992

Nonperforming assets (including related accrued interest as applicable) and related credit quality statistics at period end were as follows:

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Nonaccrual loans:		
Real estate mortgage	$ 1,733	$ 2,268
Production and intermediate-term	3,285	3,830
Farm-related business	1,116	1,168
Rural residential real estate	173	4
Total	$ 6,307	$ 7,270
Accruing restructured loans:		
Real estate mortgage	$ 3,594	$ 3,828
Production and intermediate-term	–	173
Rural residential real estate	7	10
Total	$ 3,601	$ 4,011
Accruing loans 90 days or more past due:		
Other (including Mission Related)	$ 519	$ 458
Total	$ 519	$ 458
Total nonperforming loans	$ 10,427	$ 11,739
Other property owned	–	–
Total nonperforming assets	$ 10,427	$ 11,739
Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans	1.14%	1.32%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of total loans and other property owned	1.89%	2.14%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of capital	9.05%	10.75%

The following table presents information related to the recorded investment of impaired loans at period end. Impaired loans are loans for which it is probable that all principal and interest will not be collected according to the contractual terms of the loan.

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Impaired nonaccrual loans:		
Current as to principal and interest	$ 559	$ 704
Past due	5,748	6,566
Total	$ 6,307	$ 7,270
Impaired accrual loans:		
Restructured	$ 3,601	$ 4,011
90 days or more past due	519	458
Total	$ 4,120	$ 4,469
Total impaired loans	$ 10,427	$ 11,739
Additional commitments to lend	$ –	$ 83

The following tables present additional impaired loan information at period end. Unpaid principal balance represents the contractual principal balance of the loan.

	September 30, 2022			Three Months Ended September 30, 2022		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022	
Impaired loans:	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized on Impaired Loans	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized on Impaired Loans
With a related allowance for credit losses:							
Production and intermediate-term	$ 1,414	$ 1,418	$ 839	$ 1,497	$ 2	$ 1,577	$ 73
Total	$ 1,414	$ 1,418	$ 839	$ 1,497	$ 2	$ 1,577	$ 73
With no related allowance for credit losses:							
Real estate mortgage	$ 5,327	$ 5,941	$ –	$ 5,638	$ 9	$ 5,942	$ 275
Production and intermediate-term	1,871	2,365	–	1,981	4	2,088	97
Farm-related business	1,116	1,125	–	1,181	2	1,245	58
Rural residential real estate	180	181	–	191	–	202	9
Other (including Mission Related)	519	496	–	549	1	578	27
Total	$ 9,013	$ 10,108	$ –	$ 9,540	$ 16	$ 10,055	$ 466
Total impaired loans:							
Real estate mortgage	$ 5,327	$ 5,941	$ –	$ 5,638	$ 9	$ 5,942	$ 275
Production and intermediate-term	3,285	3,783	839	3,478	6	3,665	170
Farm-related business	1,116	1,125	–	1,181	2	1,245	58
Rural residential real estate	180	181	–	191	–	202	9
Other (including Mission Related)	519	496	–	549	1	578	27
Total	$ 10,427	$ 11,526	$ 839	$ 11,037	$ 18	$ 11,632	$ 539

Impaired loans:	December 31, 2021 Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Year Ended December 31, 2021 Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized on Impaired Loans
With a related allowance for credit losses:					
Production and intermediate-term	$ 2,105	$ 2,116	$ 869	$ 1,983	$ 68
Total	$ 2,105	$ 2,116	$ 869	$ 1,983	$ 68
With no related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	$ 6,096	$ 6,694	$ –	$ 5,743	$ 197
Production and intermediate-term	1,898	2,300	–	1,789	61
Farm-related business	1,168	1,168	–	1,100	38
Rural residential real estate	14	14	–	14	–
Other (including Mission Related)	458	437	–	432	15
Total	$ 9,634	$ 10,613	$ –	$ 9,078	$ 311
Total impaired loans:					
Real estate mortgage	$ 6,096	$ 6,694	$ –	$ 5,743	$ 197
Production and intermediate-term	4,003	4,416	869	3,772	129
Farm-related business	1,168	1,168	–	1,100	38
Rural residential real estate	14	14	–	14	–
Other (including Mission Related)	458	437	–	432	15
Total	$ 11,739	$ 12,729	$ 869	$ 11,061	$ 379

A summary of changes in the allowance for loan losses and recorded investment in loans for each reporting period follows:

	Real Estate Mortgage	Production and Intermediat e-term	Agribusiness*	Communication	Rural Residential Real Estate	International	Other (including Mission Related)	Total
Activity related to the allowance for credit losses:								
Balance at June 30, 2022	$ 2,876	$ 3,635	$ 245	$ –	$ 140	$ –	$ –	$ 6,896
Charge-offs	–	(28)	–	–	–	–	–	(28)
Recoveries	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	8
Provision for loan losses	(129)	(364)	161	4	(20)	–	–	(348)
Balance at September 30, 2022	$ 2,749	$ 3,249	$ 406	$ 4	$ 120	$ –	$ –	$ 6,528
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 2,876	$ 3,665	$ 245	$ –	$ 140	$ –	$ –	$ 6,926
Charge-offs	(1)	(30)	–	–	–	–	–	(31)
Recoveries	17	48	–	–	–	–	–	65
Provision for loan losses	(143)	(434)	161	4	(20)	–	–	(432)
Balance at September 30, 2022	$ 2,749	$ 3,249	$ 406	$ 4	$ 120	$ –	$ –	$ 6,528
Balance at June 30, 2021	$ 2,978	$ 3,414	$ 474	$ –	$ 132	$ –	$ –	$ 6,998
Charge-offs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Recoveries	11	2	–	–	–	–	–	13
Provision for loan losses	(143)	217	(151)	–	4	–	–	(73)
Balance at September 30, 2021	$ 2,846	$ 3,633	$ 323	$ –	$ 136	$ –	$ –	$ 6,938
Balance at December 31, 2020	$ 3,036	$ 3,531	$ 297	$ –	$ 129	$ –	$ –	$ 6,993
Charge-offs	(3)	(194)	–	–	–	–	–	(197)
Recoveries	23	152	–	–	23	–	–	198
Provision for loan losses	(210)	144	26	–	(16)	–	–	(56)
Balance at September 30, 2021	$ 2,846	$ 3,633	$ 323	$ –	$ 136	$ –	$ –	$ 6,938
Allowance on loans evaluated for impairment:								
Individually	$ –	$ 839	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 839
Collectively	2,749	2,410	406	4	120	–	–	5,689
PCI**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Balance at September 30, 2022	$ 2,749	$ 3,249	$ 406	$ 4	$ 120	$ –	$ –	$ 6,528
Individually	$ –	$ 869	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 869
Collectively	2,876	2,796	245	–	140	–	–	6,057
PCI**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 2,876	$ 3,665	$ 245	$ –	$ 140	$ –	$ –	$ 6,926
Recorded investment in loans evaluated for impairment:								
Individually	$ 5,327	$ 3,285	$ 1,116	$ –	$ 180	$ –	$ 519	$ 10,427
Collectively	309,469	164,487	31,508	2,359	21,053	1,050	18,036	547,962
PCI**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Balance at September 30, 2022	$ 314,796	$ 167,772	$ 32,624	$ 2,359	$ 21,233	$ 1,050	$ 18,555	$ 558,389
Individually	$ 6,096	$ 4,003	$ 1,168	$ –	$ 14	$ –	$ 458	$ 11,739
Collectively	295,335	186,299	17,762	–	20,187	–	23,670	543,253
PCI**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 301,431	$ 190,302	$ 18,930	$ –	$ 20,201	$ –	$ 24,128	$ 554,992

**Includes the loan types: Loans to cooperatives, Processing and marketing, and Farm-related business.*
***Purchased credit impaired loans.*

A restructuring of a debt constitutes a troubled debt restructuring (TDR) if the creditor for economic or legal reasons related to the debtor's financial difficulties grants a concession to the debtor that it would not otherwise consider. There were no new TDRS that occurred during the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2022 and 2021.

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 periods presented. 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 are included as impaired loans in the impaired loan table.

	Total TDRs		Nonaccrual TDRs	
	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Real estate mortgage	$ 3,644	$ 4,046	$ 50	$ 218
Production and intermediate-term	635	805	635	632
Rural residential real estate	7	10	–	–
Total loans	$ 4,286	$ 4,861	$ 685	$ 850
Additional commitments to lend	$ –	$ 83		

Purchased Credit Impaired (PCI) Loans

For further discussion of the Association's accounting for PCI loans, see Note 2, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, from the Association's most recent Annual Report. At September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, there was no remaining balance or allowance for loan losses included in the balance sheet for these loans which were acquired in a 2012 business combination.

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 1.92 percent of the issued stock of the Bank as of September 30, 2022 net of any reciprocal investment. As of that date, the Bank's assets totaled $41.7 billion and shareholders' equity totaled $1.6 billion. The Bank's earnings were $313 million for the first nine months of 2022. In addition, the Association held investments of $481 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 of the Association's financial instruments 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. Other Financial Instruments are not measured at fair value in the statement of financial position, but their fair values are estimated as of each period end date. The following tables summarize the carrying amounts of these assets and liabilities at period end, and their related fair values.

	September 30, 2022				
	Total Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value
Recurring Measurements					
Assets:					
Recurring Assets	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –
Liabilities:					
Recurring Liabilities	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –
Nonrecurring Measurements					
Assets:					
Impaired loans	$ 575	$ –	$ –	$ 575	$ 575
Other property owned	–	–	–	–	–
Nonrecurring Assets	$ 575	$ –	$ –	$ 575	$ 575
Other Financial Instruments					
Assets:					
Cash	$ 386	$ 386	$ –	$ –	$ 386
Loans	544,479	–	–	501,700	501,700
Accrued interest receivable	6,807	–	6,807	–	6,807
Other Financial Assets	$ 551,672	$ 386	$ 6,807	$ 501,700	$ 508,893
Liabilities:					
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	$ 437,109	$ –	$ –	$ 402,584	$ 402,584
Accrued interest payable	1,031	–	1,031	–	1,031
Other Financial Liabilities	$ 438,140	$ –	$ 1,031	$ 402,584	$ 403,615

	December 31, 2021									
		Total Carrying Amount		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total Fair Value
Recurring Measurements										
Assets:										
Recurring Assets	$	–	$	–	$	–	$	–	$	–
Liabilities:										
Recurring Liabilities	$	–	$	–	$	–	$	–	$	–
Nonrecurring Measurements										
Assets:										
Impaired loans	$	1,236	$	–	$	–	$	1,236	$	1,236
Other property owned		–		–		–		–		–
Nonrecurring Assets	$	1,236	$	–	$	–	$	1,236	$	1,236
Other Financial Instruments										
Assets:										
Cash	$	1,969	$	1,969	$	–	$	–	$	1,969
Loans		541,550		–		–		534,910		534,910
Accrued interest receivable		5,280		–		5,280		–		5,280
Other Financial Assets	$	548,799	$	1,969	$	5,280	$	534,910	$	542,159
Liabilities:										
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	$	443,283	$	–	$	–	$	437,785	$	437,785
Accrued interest payable		812		–		812		–		812
Other Financial Liabilities	$	444,095	$	–	$	812	$	437,785	$	438,597

Uncertainty in Measurements of Fair Value
Discounted cash flow or similar modeling techniques are generally used to determine the recurring fair value measurements for Level 3 assets and liabilities. Use of these techniques requires determination of relevant inputs and assumptions, some of which represent significant unobservable inputs as indicated below. Accordingly, changes in these unobservable inputs may have a significant impact on fair value.

Certain of these unobservable inputs will (in isolation) have a directionally consistent impact on the fair value of the instrument for a given change in that input. Alternatively, the fair value of the instrument may move in an opposite direction for a given change in another input. Where multiple inputs are used within the valuation technique of an asset or liability, a change in one input in a certain direction may be offset by an opposite change in another input having a potentially muted impact to the overall fair value of that particular instrument. Additionally, a change in one unobservable input may result in a change to another unobservable input (that is, changes in certain inputs are interrelated with one another), which may counteract or magnify the fair value impact.

Inputs to Valuation Techniques
Management determines the Association's valuation policies and procedures. The Bank performs the majority of the Association's valuations, and its valuation processes are calibrated annually by an independent consultant. The fair value measurements are analyzed on a quarterly basis. For other valuations, documentation is obtained for third party information, such as pricing, and periodically evaluated alongside internal information and pricing that is available.

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

Quantitative Information about Recurring and Nonrecurring Level 3 Fair Value Measurements
With regard to nonrecurring measurements for impaired loans and other property owned, it is not practicable to provide specific information on inputs as each collateral property is unique. System institutions utilize appraisals to value these loans and other property owned and take into account unobservable inputs such as income and expense, comparable sales, replacement cost and comparability adjustments.

Information about Other Financial Instrument Fair Value Measurements

	Valuation Technique(s)	Input
Cash	Carrying value	Par/principal and appropriate interest yield
Loans	Discounted cash flow	Prepayment forecasts Probability of default Loss severity
Accrued interest receivable	Carrying value	Par/principal
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	Discounted cash flow	Prepayment forecasts Probability of default Loss severity
Accrued interest payable	Carrying value	Par/principal

Note 6 — Employee Benefit Plans

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

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	**2021**	**2022**	**2021**
Pension	$ 175	$ 251	$ 526	$ 752
401(k)	107	92	314	292
Other postretirement benefits	53	45	165	130
Total	$ 335	$ 388	$ 1,005	$ 1,174

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, 2022.

Further details regarding employee benefit plans are contained in the 2021 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 December 30, 2022, which was the date the financial statements were issued.