



FARM CREDIT
OF NEW MEXICO

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FARM CREDIT OF NEW MEXICO 2022 ANNUAL REPORT



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2022 ANNUAL REPORT LETTER TO STOCKHOLDERS



To Our Stockholders:

On behalf of the Board of Directors and Association staff, I am pleased to present the 2022 Annual Report, which focuses on the financial condition of Farm Credit of New Mexico, ACA. For over 100 years, our dedication to our mission has not wavered, which has enabled our customers to provide food and fiber to the world. Despite the challenges of 2022, we have achieved strong financial results and taken steps forward to increase our ability to serve you more efficiently and effectively in the coming years. I encourage you to review the contents of the report and contact us if you have any questions.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS: Farm Credit of New Mexico had a very profitable year with net income of \$40.2 million, which is a \$6.9 million increase from 2021 earnings. The increase in earnings is largely attributed to a higher interest rate environment which created more earnings on owned capital in combination with decreased funding to the provision for credit losses. Strong earnings contribute to the overall capital position of the Association, which strengthens our ability to be a stabilizing force and a reliable source of capital.

The Board of Directors is very pleased to report the Association exceeded its financial goals in 2022; and based on this achievement has declared a 2022 cash patronage payment of \$16.0 million to eligible shareholders to be distributed prior to March 31st. On average, the 2022 patronage payment will reduce each eligible member's effective interest rate by approximately 0.90%. There is also the potential for an additional/final patronage payment distributed in 2023 (amount and timing to be determined by the Board of Directors). We have proudly returned \$173.0 million back to our shareholders/members since the inception of our patronage program in 2005. After distribution of the patronage, the Association's capital position will remain strong at 19.69%. The overall financial strength of the Association, including Loan portfolio health, remains strong as well.

TRENDS: During 2022, the Association's total loan outstanding volume increased \$30.5 million, or 1.5%. Loan growth was a balanced approach, with volume driven by capital markets, real estate, and operating loans in a variety of different commodities, resulting in \$287.4 million in new loan volume. At year-end, the combined Association staff was responsible for servicing 2,312 loans with an outstanding loan volume of more than \$2.05 billion of which 96.67% was classified acceptable loan volume (includes special mention). Our credit quality decreased slightly due to the increase in nonaccrual loans. Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of our loan portfolio volume increased from 0.33% in 2021 to 0.56% as of year-end 2022.

LOCATIONS: The Association maintains full-time lending offices in Albuquerque, Las Cruces, Roswell, Clovis and Tucumcari as well as a part-time office in Clayton. We believe our presence in these local communities supports our agricultural producers and rural economies in New Mexico.

GOALS: The ability to serve our customers in a highly competitive marketplace while providing a quality customer experience that remains consistent and stable in the future and providing strong cash patronage payments to our shareholders remains the utmost goal of your Board of Directors. In a rapidly advancing financial services industry, forward looking decisions to create more size and scale through a merger means taking advantage of opportunities to ensure a more secure future. Your Board of Directors has entered into a letter of intent to merge with a larger Farm Credit Association, American AgCredit. Although no merger is without risks, your Board of Directors, after careful consideration has determined a merger is beneficial to the long-term strategic interests of our stockholders. The merger process continues in 2023 to include detailed informational disclosures along with stockholder informational meetings in all office locations preceding a stockholder vote.

Subject to a positive merger vote, our name may change; however, we will remain steadfast in our commitment to agriculture by maintaining our expertise and understanding of agricultural operations including your individual customer needs. We want to assure you that our commitment to serve you through the uncertainties of the agricultural economy is stronger than ever. We value your business and continued support as we position for the future. With this in mind, we extend a special 'thank you' for partnering with us and together being an important part of the New Mexico economy. It is an honor to serve you.

Sincerely,

Alan Feit,
Chief Executive Officer

SENIOR OFFICERS



SEATED (L-R):

MARTA DECKER
Senior Vice President
Chief Financial Officer

KEVIN KUPER
Senior Vice President
Chief Credit Officer

CINDY REDDING
Senior Vice President
Chief Human Resources Officer

STANDING (L-R):

TROY LOCK
Senior Vice President
Chief Operations Officer

ALAN FEIT
President
Chief Executive Officer

TERRY SCHMIDT
Senior Vice President
General Counsel Standards of Conduct Officer

JEREMY KOHLER
Senior Vice President
Chief Business Development Officer

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



SEATED (L-R): **Jonathan Vander Dussen, Kelly Peterson, Hilaire Mowduk, James Duffey**

STANDING (L-R): **Scott Shafer, Doug DeGroot, Tom Drake, Danita Agar, James Hyatt, Leon Porter**

Five-Year Summary of Selected Consolidated Financial Data

(Dollars in Thousands)

	December 31				
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Statement of Condition Data					
Loans	\$ 2,050,927	\$ 2,020,417	\$ 1,942,737	\$ 1,860,994	\$ 1,728,155
Less allowance for loan losses	11,672	13,125	13,011	14,823	12,390
Net loans	2,039,255	2,007,292	1,929,726	1,846,171	1,715,765
Investment in CoBank, ACB	59,143	61,361	61,156	58,689	54,260
Other property owned	70	118	1,034	8	54
Other assets	66,241	55,912	52,442	56,082	55,693
Total assets	\$ 2,164,709	\$ 2,124,683	\$ 2,044,358	\$ 1,960,950	\$ 1,825,772
Obligations with maturities of one year or less	\$ 37,509	\$ 43,712	\$ 36,460	\$ 29,441	\$ 37,445
Obligations with maturities longer than one year	1,650,513	1,620,548	1,565,012	1,509,682	1,383,519
Reserve for unfunded commitments	663	636	907	309	242
Total liabilities	1,688,685	1,664,896	1,602,379	1,539,432	1,421,206
Capital stock	1,205	1,241	1,232	1,238	1,215
Unallocated retained earnings	474,679	458,770	440,459	422,356	404,081
Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss)	140	(224)	288	(2,076)	(730)
Total shareholders' equity	476,024	459,787	441,979	421,518	404,566
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 2,164,709	\$ 2,124,683	\$ 2,044,358	\$ 1,960,950	\$ 1,825,772

	For the Year Ended December 31				
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Statement of Income/(Expense) Data					
Net interest income	\$ 60,032	\$ 55,462	\$ 50,774	\$ 50,730	\$ 46,635
Patronage distribution from Farm Credit institutions	9,067	8,465	6,668	6,136	7,160
(Provision for credit losses)/Credit loss reversal	(629)	(4,194)	656	(2,500)	(2,197)
Noninterest expense, net	(28,129)	(26,279)	(25,735)	(24,167)	(22,776)
Provision for income taxes	(132)	(143)	(110)	(119)	(102)
Net income	\$ 40,209	\$ 33,311	\$ 32,253	\$ 30,080	\$ 28,720
Comprehensive income	\$ 40,573	\$ 32,799	\$ 34,617	\$ 28,734	\$ 28,520

Key Financial Ratios

For the Year

Return on average assets	1.94%	1.65%	1.68%	1.63%	1.66%
Return on average shareholders' equity	8.46%	7.27%	7.38%	7.16%	7.13%
Net interest income as a percentage of average earning assets	3.05%	2.88%	2.79%	2.89%	2.83%
Net charge-offs as a percentage of average net loans	0.11%	0.23%	0.03%	-	0.04%

At Year End

Shareholders' equity as a percentage of total assets	21.99%	21.64%	21.62%	21.50%	22.16%
Debt as a ratio to shareholders' equity	3.55:1	3.62:1	3.63:1	3.65:1	3.51:1
Allowance for loan losses as a percentage of loans	0.57%	0.65%	0.67%	0.80%	0.72%
Common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital ratio	19.60%	19.38%	20.93%	21.04%	21.52%
Tier 1 capital ratio	19.60%	19.38%	20.93%	21.04%	21.52%
Total regulatory capital ratio	20.13%	20.12%	21.72%	21.82%	22.16%
Tier 1 leverage ratio	20.44%	19.85%	20.02%	20.01%	20.38%
Unallocated retained earnings and URE equivalents (UREE) leverage ratio	20.38%	21.55%	21.86%	21.69%	22.04%
Permanent capital ratio	19.69%	19.50%	21.06%	21.20%	21.66%

Net Income Distribution

Cash patronage distributions paid	\$ 23,300	\$ 14,150	\$ 11,805	\$ 10,825	\$ 9,667
Cash patronage declared	\$ 24,300	\$ 15,000	\$ 14,150	\$ 11,805	\$ 10,825

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

The following discussion summarizes the financial position and results of operations of Farm Credit of New Mexico, ACA (Association) for the year ended December 31, 2022. Comparisons with prior years are included. We have emphasized material known trends, commitments, events, or uncertainties that have impacted, or are reasonably likely to impact our financial condition and results of operations. The discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the accompanying consolidated financial statements, footnotes, and other sections of this report. The accompanying consolidated financial statements were prepared under the oversight of our Audit Committee. The Management's Discussion and Analysis includes the following sections:

- Business Overview
- Economic Overview
- Loan Portfolio
- Credit Risk Management
- Results of Operations
- Liquidity
- Capital Resources
- Human Capital
- Regulatory Matters
- Governance
- Forward-Looking Information
- Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates
- Merger
- Customer Privacy

Our quarterly reports to shareholders are available approximately 40 days after the calendar quarter end and annual reports are available approximately 75 days after the calendar year end. The reports may be obtained free of charge on our website, www.farmcreditnm.com, or upon request. We are located at 5651 Balloon Fiesta Parkway, N.E., Albuquerque, New Mexico 87113 or may be contacted by calling (505) 884-1048.

BUSINESS OVERVIEW

Farm Credit System Structure and Mission

As of December 31, 2022, we are one of 63 associations in the Farm Credit System (System), which was created by Congress in 1916 and has served agricultural producers for over 100 years. The System mission is to provide sound and dependable credit to American farmers, ranchers, and producers or harvesters of aquatic products and farm-related businesses through a member-owned cooperative system. This is done by making loans and providing financial services. Through its commitment and dedication to agriculture, the System continues to have the largest portfolio of agricultural loans of any lender in the United States. The Farm Credit Administration (FCA) is the System's independent safety and soundness federal regulator and was established to supervise, examine, and regulate System institutions.

Our Structure and Focus

As a cooperative, we are owned by the members we serve. Our territory served extends across a diverse agricultural region of all counties in the state of New Mexico, with the exception of San Juan County in the far northwest corner of the state. Our territory is described in Note 1 of the accompanying consolidated financial statements. We make long-term real estate mortgage loans to farmers, ranchers, rural residents, and agribusinesses, and production and intermediate-term loans for agricultural production or operating purposes. Additionally, we provide other related services to our borrowers, such as credit life insurance, term life insurance, multi-peril crop and crop hail insurance, leasing, fee appraisals, advance conditional payment accounts, and information technology products and services. Our success begins with our extensive agricultural experience and knowledge of the market and is dependent on the level of satisfaction we provide to our borrowers.

As part of the System, we obtain the funding for our lending and operations from a Farm Credit Bank. Our funding bank, CoBank, ACB (CoBank), is a cooperative of which we are a member. CoBank, its related associations, and AgVantis, Inc. (AgVantis) are referred to as the District.

We, along with the borrower's investment in our Association, are materially affected by CoBank's financial condition and results of operations. The CoBank quarterly and annual reports are available free of charge by accessing CoBank's website, www.cobank.com, or may be obtained at no charge by contacting us at 5651 Balloon Fiesta Parkway, N.E., Albuquerque, New Mexico 87113 or may be contacted by calling (505) 884-1048 or (800) 451-5997. Annual reports are available within 75 days after year end and quarterly reports are available within 40 days after the calendar quarter end.

We purchase technology and other operational services from AgVantis, which is a technology service corporation. We entered into a new agreement effective January 1, 2020, which was to expire on December 31, 2022. However, in December 2021, we signed a one-year extension to the service agreement to expire on December 31, 2023. We are a shareholder in AgVantis, along with other AgVantis customers. Farm Credit Foundations, a human resource shared service provider for a number of Farm Credit institutions, provides administration for our payroll and benefits and may provide related human resource offerings.

The Association is the sole owner of two unincorporated business entities. FCNM Holdings, LLC, is a limited liability company used for the purpose of acquiring and managing other property owned at the conclusion of certain loan settlement agreements. Farm Credit Solutions, LLC, is a limited liability company used for the purpose of information technology products and services sold.

ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

During 2022, economic conditions in our region were stable to improving. Moisture conditions at the start of the year showed a large majority of the state in severe or extreme drought compared to the end of the year when a large majority of the state was in moderate drought or abnormally dry. Above-normal precipitation during the monsoon season as well as over the past several months led to the removal of areas in severe and extreme drought.

Dairy operations have shown a decrease in volume of \$57.4 million since year-end 2021. Dairy portfolio concentration represented 21.3% or \$445.8 million of the loan portfolio as of December 31, 2022, a decrease of 3.2% compared to December 31, 2021. Current milk/feed margins are \$10.89/cwt, as calculated by the Farm Service Agency, using the Dairy Margin Coverage (DMC) program. The 12-month rolling average (11/2021 – 10/2022) milk/feed margin is \$10.57/cwt. The 2021 and 2020 average milk/feed margins were \$7.08/cwt and \$9.65/cwt, respectively. Most operations are demonstrating improvement trends as a result of the current milk prices; however, milk prices are offset by increasing feed costs and general expenses associated with operating a dairy.

Cow/calf operations increased \$11.9 million to 19.6% or \$410.0 million of the total loan portfolio as of December 31, 2022 compared with the year-end 2021 balance of 19.4% or \$398.1 million. Tree nut operations decreased \$3.5 million to 7.6% or \$157.9 million of the total loan portfolio as of December 31, 2022 compared with 7.9% or \$161.4 million of the total loan portfolio at December 31, 2021.

The agricultural real estate market in New Mexico saw a slow start to the first half of the year. The pace picked up slightly during the second half as evidenced by an uptick in the number of transactions in most regions. Slow market activity has been the result of historical drought, economic uncertainty, rising interest rates, and rising cost of inputs. There are still limited listings, but most areas have recovered from drought conditions by experiencing a longer than normal monsoon season. The limited transactions that have occurred are indicating mostly stable to some increasing prices at the current time. Due to increasing interest rates and continued increased input costs, New Mexico agricultural markets are expected to see longer exposure and marketing times.

Our Association continues to analyze the material effects of transition risks related to climate change that may affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations. These risks include policy and regulatory changes that could impose operational and compliance burdens, market trends that may alter business opportunities, credit risks, litigation risks, and technological changes. Agricultural producers continue to adjust to changing climate conditions and have implemented additional practices of no-till planting, minimal till practices, cover crops, and other water conservation techniques to manage reduced amounts of rainfall and to keep their farmland in a state of sustainable production. At this time, we are not aware of any specific material impacts on our business, results of operations, or financial conditions from the effects of climate change transition risks.

The global economy continues to weaken with persistent inflation, rising interest rates, the effects of the Ukraine/Russia war, and lingering effects of the pandemic. While the U.S. economy remains healthy and continues to be driven by strong consumer spending and stabilizing labor markets, business operating costs are rising faster than consumer prices, so elevated inflation remains a concern. Severe supply chain disruptions are adding significant costs to business operations and these costs are likely to be passed on to the consumer. The real estate market has begun to weaken with prices declining after years of sizeable appreciation. From a monetary policy perspective, the Federal Reserve raised interest rates by 425 basis points in 2022 with more rate hikes anticipated in 2023 in an effort to curb inflation. Tighter monetary policy is contributing to a stronger dollar and changes in the shape of the yield curve.

The U.S. government instituted various programs in support of the COVID-19 recovery. In March 2021, Congress passed the \$1.9 trillion American Rescue Plan Act designed to provide near-term help to those hurt by the pandemic. In December 2020, Congress passed the Economic Aid to Hard-Hit Small Businesses, Nonprofits and Venues Act, which, among other provisions, allocated additional funding for Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) loans and allows certain existing PPP borrowers to apply for additional loans or draws on existing loans. The Association obtained approval to participate as a lender in the PPP. As of December 31, 2021, the Association had no PPP loans outstanding. In March 2021, the current presidential administration also proposed the \$2.3 trillion American Jobs Plan intended to create jobs and rebuild the country's infrastructure.

The Agricultural Improvement Act of 2018 (Farm Bill) was signed into law on December 20, 2018. This Farm Bill governs an array of federal farm and food programs, including commodity price support payments, farm credit, conservation programs, research, rural development, and foreign and domestic food programs for five years through 2023. The Farm Bill continues to provide support for crop insurance and commodity support programs, strengthen livestock disaster programs, and provides dairy producers with an

updated voluntary margin protection program that will provide additional risk management options to dairy operations. The Farm Bill also clarifies the Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation's (FCSIC) authority, role, and procedures for acting as a conservator or receiver of a troubled System institution. The Farm Bill provides a range of statutory options to the Insurance Corporation including, but not limited to, marshalling and liquidating assets, satisfying claims of creditors, and using interim devices such as bridge banks.

LOAN PORTFOLIO

Total loans outstanding were \$2.05 billion at December 31, 2022, an increase of \$30.5 million, or 1.5%, from loans at December 31, 2021 of \$2.02 billion, and an increase of \$108.2 million, or 5.6%, from loans at December 31, 2020 of \$1.94 billion. The increase in loans was due to increased participations purchased for diversification. The types of loans outstanding at December 31 are reflected in the following table.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	2022		2021		2020	
	Volume	Percent	Volume	Percent	Volume	Percent
Real estate mortgage loans	\$ 1,174,129	57.3%	\$ 1,195,651	59.1%	\$ 1,170,913	60.3%
Production and intermediate-term loans	467,546	22.8%	492,934	24.4%	482,339	24.8%
Agribusiness loans	271,172	13.2%	242,785	12.0%	213,819	11.0%
Rural infrastructure loans	130,175	6.4%	84,438	4.2%	68,776	3.5%
Agricultural export finance loans	6,930	0.3%	3,455	0.2%	5,397	0.3%
Rural residential real estate loans	975	—	1,154	0.1%	1,493	0.1%
Total	\$ 2,050,927	100.0%	\$ 2,020,417	100.0%	\$ 1,942,737	100.0%

Real estate mortgage loans outstanding decreased 1.8% to \$1.17 billion, compared with \$1.20 billion at year-end 2021, primarily due to the decrease in the dairy farms sector. Long-term mortgage loans are primarily used to purchase, refinance, or improve real estate. These loans have maturities ranging from 5 to 40 years. Real estate mortgage loans are also made to rural homeowners. By federal regulation, a real estate mortgage loan must be secured by a first lien and may only be made in an amount up to 85% of the original appraised value of the property, or up to 97% of the appraised value, if the loan is guaranteed by certain state, federal, or other governmental agencies.

The production and intermediate-term loans decreased 5.2% to \$467.5 million, compared with 2021 loans of \$492.9 million, again, primarily due to the decrease in the dairy farms sector. Production loans are used to finance the ongoing operating needs of agricultural producers and generally match the borrower's normal production and marketing cycle, which is typically 12 months. Intermediate-term loans are generally used to finance depreciable capital assets of a farm or ranch. Intermediate-term loans are written for a specific term, 1 to 15 years, with most loans being less than 10 years. Our production and intermediate-term loan portfolio shows some seasonality. Borrowings increase throughout the planting and growing seasons to meet farmers' operating and capital needs. These loans are normally at their lowest levels following the harvest and then increase in the spring and throughout the rest of the year as borrowers fund operating needs.

Increases were also noted in the agribusiness and rural infrastructure loan volume, where the majority of loan volume was due to loan participations. Additionally, at December 31, 2022 approximately 74% of agribusiness, and 100% of rural infrastructure and agricultural export finance volume were a result of loan participations purchased.

Portfolio Diversification

While we make loans and provide financially related services to qualified borrowers in agricultural and rural sectors and to certain related entities, our loan portfolio is diversified by loan participations purchased and sold, geographic locations served, commodities financed, and loan size as illustrated in the following four tables.

We purchase loan participations from other System entities to generate additional earnings and diversify risk related to existing commodities financed and our geographic area served. In addition, we sell a portion of certain large loans to other System entities to reduce risk and comply with lending limits we have established.

Our volume of participations purchased and sold as of December 31 follows.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	2022	2021	2020
Participations purchased	\$ 1,059,934	\$ 807,641	\$ 614,292
Participations sold	\$ 793,156	\$ 667,020	\$ 492,174

We have no loans sold with recourse, retained subordinated participation interests in loans sold, or interests in pools of subordinated participation interests that are held in lieu of retaining a subordinated participation interest in the loans sold.

The geographic distribution of loans by county at December 31 follows. As previously mentioned, we purchase loan participations outside our territory, which are included in Other in the following table.

	2022	2021	2020
Curry	12.01%	13.19%	12.15%
Chaves	10.41%	12.79%	13.46%
Dona Ana	7.83%	8.59%	8.56%
Roosevelt	7.51%	8.16%	8.11%
Eddy	4.88%	4.86%	4.88%
Lea	2.98%	2.28%	1.83%
Valencia	1.95%	1.99%	2.21%
Santa Fe	1.80%	2.06%	2.24%
Lincoln	1.46%	1.43%	1.55%
Quay	1.44%	1.35%	1.39%
Torrance	1.30%	1.32%	1.42%
San Miguel	1.23%	1.31%	1.70%
Otero	1.19%	1.19%	0.99%
Socorro	0.99%	1.36%	1.59%
Luna	0.77%	0.85%	1.12%
Bernalillo	0.76%	0.71%	0.65%
DeBaca	0.74%	0.46%	0.49%
Catron	0.72%	0.77%	0.90%
Other – Inside loans service area	5.10%	5.52%	5.83%
Other – Outside loans service area	34.93%	29.81%	28.93%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

We are party to a Territorial Approval Agreement (Agreement) with other associations in the states of Oklahoma, Colorado, and Kansas. The Agreement eliminates territorial restrictions and allows associations that are a party to the Agreement to make loans in any other association's territory regardless of a borrower's place of residence, location of operations, location of loan security, or location of headquarters. This Agreement can be terminated upon the earlier to occur of:

- 1) the time when all but one association has withdrawn as a party to the Agreement; or,
- 2) December 31, 2025, or,
- 3) when requested by FCA.

Additionally, we have a restated Reciprocal Territorial Approval Agreement (Reciprocal Agreement) with Ag New Mexico Farm Credit Services, ACA (Ag New Mexico) dated November 3, 2022. This Reciprocal Agreement allows us to make commercial loans in Ag New Mexico's territory and allows Ag New Mexico to make mortgage loans in our territory. The Reciprocal Agreement has a term limit and may be terminated at the end of the term or if the FCA determines it violates applicable law.

The following table shows the primary agricultural commodities produced by our borrowers based on the Standard Industrial Classification System (SIC) published by the federal government. This system is used to assign commodity or industry categories based on the primary business of the customer. A primary business category is assigned when the commodity or industry accounts for 50% or more of the total value of sales for a business; however, a large percentage of agricultural operations typically includes more than one commodity.

SIC Category	December 31		
	2022	2021	2020
Dairy	21.32%	24.54%	24.89%
Cow/Calf	19.61%	19.42%	20.12%
Tree Nuts – Pecans	7.55%	7.87%	7.26%
Alfalfa	6.72%	6.92%	8.00%
Cash Grains	5.07%	5.03%	5.45%
Stockers	3.38%	3.51%	3.41%
Telephone Communications	3.00%	1.84%	1.53%
Ag Services	2.97%	3.55%	3.53%
Hunting/Game Propagation	2.93%	2.90%	2.62%
Feedlots	2.06%	1.92%	2.11%
Independent Power	2.05%	1.45%	1.70%
Fruits	2.00%	1.51%	1.15%
Other	21.34%	19.54%	18.23%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Our loan portfolio contains a concentration of dairy and cow/calf producers. Repayment ability of our borrowers is closely related to the production and profitability of the commodities they raise. If a loan fails to perform, restructuring and/or other servicing alternatives are influenced by the underlying value of the collateral, which is impacted by industry economics. Our future performance would be negatively impacted by adverse agricultural conditions. The degree of the adverse impact would be correlated to the commodities negatively affected and the magnitude and duration of the adverse agricultural conditions to our borrowers.

In addition to commodity diversification noted in the previous table, further diversification is also achieved from loans to rural residents and part-time farmers, which typically derive most of their earnings from non-agricultural sources. These borrowers are less subject to agricultural cycles and would likely be more affected by weaknesses in the general economy.

The loans outstanding at December 31, 2022 for loans \$250 thousand or less accounted for 4.5% of loan volume and 54.1% of the number of loans. Credit risk on small loans, in many instances, may be reduced by non-farm income sources. The following table details loans outstanding by dollar size at December 31 for the last three years.

(dollars in thousands)	2022		2021		2020	
	Amount outstanding	Number of loans	Amount outstanding	Number of loans	Amount outstanding	Number of loans
\$1 - \$250	\$ 91,596	1,251	\$ 91,948	1,221	\$ 89,515	1,198
\$251 - \$500	110,218	301	112,313	314	113,384	326
\$501 - \$1,000	191,303	261	188,740	261	188,266	259
\$1,001 - \$5,000	982,044	415	931,309	401	883,622	378
\$5,001 - \$25,000	675,766	84	696,107	83	642,521	85
\$25,001 – \$100,000	–	–	–	–	25,429	1
Total	\$ 2,050,927	2,312	\$ 2,020,417	2,280	\$ 1,942,737	2,247

As of December 31, 2022, approximately 12.8 % of our loans outstanding is attributable to ten (10) borrowers. Due to their size, the loss of any of these loans or the failure of any of these loans to perform would adversely affect the portfolio and our future operating results.

The credit risk of some long-term real estate loans has been reduced by entering into agreements that provide long-term standby commitments by Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (Farmer Mac) to purchase the loans in the event of default. The amount of loans subject to these Farmer Mac credit enhancements was \$156.8 million at December 31, 2022, \$185.8 million at December 31, 2021, and \$191.1 million at December 31, 2020. Included in other operating expenses were fees paid for these Farmer Mac commitments totaling \$755 thousand in 2022, \$841 thousand in 2021, and \$814 thousand in 2020. Under the Farmer Mac long-term standby commitment to purchase agreements, we continue to hold the loans in our portfolio, and we pay commitment fees to Farmer Mac for the right to put a loan designated in these agreements to Farmer Mac at par in the event the loan becomes significantly delinquent (typically four months past due). If the borrower cures the default, we must repurchase the loan and the commitment remains in place. Farmer Mac long-term standby commitments to purchase agreements are further described in Note 3. Other than the contractual obligations arising from these business transactions with Farmer Mac, Farmer Mac is not liable for any debt or

obligation of ours and we are not liable for any debt or obligation of Farmer Mac. For more information on Farmer Mac, refer to their website at www.farmermac.com.

Credit guarantees with government agencies of \$37.1 million at year-end 2022, \$38.1 million at year-end 2021, and \$38.9 million at year-end 2020 were outstanding.

Credit Commitments

We may participate in financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk to satisfy the financing needs of our borrowers. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit. The instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit risk in excess of the amount recognized in our consolidated financial statements. Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a borrower as long as there is not a violation of any condition established in the contract. Commitments and commercial letters of credit generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee by the borrower. We may also participate in standby letters of credit to satisfy the financing needs of our borrowers. These standby letters of credit are irrevocable agreements to guarantee payments of specified financial obligations. The following table summarizes the maturity distribution of unfunded credit commitments on loans at December 31, 2022.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Due 1 year or less	Due after 1 year through 3 years	Due after 3 years through 5 years	Due after 5 years	Total
Commitments to extend credit	\$ 191,464	\$ 236,925	\$ 194,024	\$ 151,214	\$ 773,627
Standby letters of credit	7,394	—	12	—	7,406
Commercial letters of credit	—	—	158	—	158
Total commitments	\$ 198,858	\$ 236,925	\$ 194,194	\$ 151,214	\$ 781,191

Since many of these commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total commitments do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. However, these credit-related financial instruments have off-balance-sheet credit risk because their amounts are not reflected on the Consolidated Statement of Condition until funded or drawn upon. The credit risk associated with issuing commitments and letters of credit is substantially the same as that involved in extending loans to borrowers and we apply the same credit policies to these commitments. The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary upon extension of credit, is based on our credit evaluation of the borrower. We consider potential losses related to unfunded commitments, and a reserve for unfunded commitments is included in the liabilities section of the Consolidated Statement of Condition. The related provision for the reserve for unfunded commitments is included as part of the provision for credit losses on the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

High Risk Assets

Nonperforming loan volume is comprised of nonaccrual loans, restructured loans, and loans 90 days past due still accruing interest and are referred to as impaired loans. High risk assets consist of impaired loans and other property owned. Comparative information regarding high risk assets in the portfolio, including accrued interest, follows:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	2022	2021	2020
Nonaccrual loans:			
Real estate mortgage	\$ 7,468	\$ 1,324	\$ 7,875
Production and intermediate-term	1,011	5,302	20,276
Agribusiness	3,002	—	262
Rural residential real estate	8	9	58
Total impaired loans	11,489	6,635	28,471
Other property owned	70	118	1,034
Total high risk assets	\$ 11,559	\$ 6,753	\$ 29,505
Impaired loans to total loans	0.56%	0.33%	1.47%
High risk assets to total loans	0.56%	0.33%	1.52%
High risk assets to total shareholders' equity	2.43%	1.47%	6.68%

We had no loans classified as restructured or 90 days past due still accruing interest for the years presented.

Total high risk assets increased \$4.8 million, or 71.2%, to \$11.6 million at December 31, 2022 compared with year-end 2021. Contributing to the increase in our high risk assets were loans to borrowers adversely impacted by commodity price volatility and

higher farm input costs in the current agricultural environment and borrowers who were adversely impacted due to stress in the general economy.

Nonaccrual loans represent all loans where there is a reasonable doubt as to collection of all principal and/or interest. Nonaccrual volume increased \$4.9 million compared with December 31, 2021 due to the transfer of loans to nonaccrual status. Two customers in the dairy farms and groceries and related products sectors comprised nearly 98% of total nonaccrual volume at December 31, 2022. The following table provides additional information on nonaccrual loans as of December 31 for the last three fiscal years.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	2022	2021	2020
Nonaccrual loans current as to principal and interest	\$ 93	\$ 4,693	\$ 25,392
Restructured loans in nonaccrual status	\$ 8,186	\$ 659	\$ —

For the years presented, we had no cash basis nonaccrual loans.

Restructured loans in nonaccrual status increased \$7.5 million during 2022 primarily as a result of a borrower in the dairy farm sector entering into a settlement agreement with the association.

Other property owned is real or personal property that has been acquired through foreclosure, deed in lieu of foreclosure, or other means. We had other property owned of \$70 thousand at December 31, 2022, compared with \$118 thousand at December 31, 2021 and \$1.0 million at December 31, 2020. The other property owned at December 31, 2022 is two residential properties totaling 0.34 acres that were acquired during the fourth quarter.

High risk asset volume is anticipated to remain near year-end 2022 levels as successful collection activities will be replaced by new high risk asset volume anticipated from assets identified as distressed, resulting from a weaker general economy and a maturing dairy industry in the loan service area.

Credit Quality

We review the credit quality of the loan portfolio on an on-going basis as part of our risk management practices. Each loan is classified according to the Uniform Classification System (UCS), which is used by all System institutions. Following are the classification definitions.

- Acceptable – Assets are expected to be fully collectible and represent the highest quality.
- Other Assets Especially Mentioned (OAEM) – Assets are currently collectible but exhibit some potential weakness.
- Substandard – Assets exhibit some serious weakness in repayment capacity, equity, and/or collateral pledged on the loan.
- Doubtful – Assets exhibit similar weaknesses as substandard assets. However, doubtful assets have additional weaknesses in existing facts that make collection in full highly questionable.
- Loss – Assets are not considered collectible.

The following table presents statistics based on UCS related to the credit quality of the loan portfolio, including accrued interest at December 31 for the last three fiscal years.

	2022	2021	2020
Acceptable	95.84%	93.58%	89.49%
OAEM	0.83%	3.25%	5.11%
Substandard	3.33%	3.16%	5.40%
Doubtful	—	0.01%	—
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

During 2022, overall credit quality improved. Loans classified as Acceptable and OAEM were 96.67% at December 31, 2022, 96.83% at December 31, 2021, and 94.60% at December 31, 2020. We had no loans classified as Loss for any of the three years presented. The financial position of most agricultural producers strengthened during the past decade, and most of our borrowers have maintained generally strong financial positions. As such, our credit quality is anticipated to remain sound in the near term. However, agriculture remains a cyclical business that is heavily influenced by production, operating costs, and commodity prices. Each of these can be significantly impacted by uncontrollable events. If less favorable economic conditions continue, it will likely lead to weakening in the loan portfolio. Loan delinquencies (accruing loans 30 days or more past due) as a percentage of accruing loans increased, but remained at a low level of 0.10% at December 31, 2022, compared with less than 0.01% at December 31, 2021 and 0.11% at December 31, 2020.

Allowance for Loan Losses

We maintain an allowance for loan losses at a level consistent with the probable and estimable losses inherent in the loan portfolio identified by management. The allowance for loan losses at each period end was considered to be adequate to absorb probable losses

existing in the loan portfolio. Because the allowance for loan losses considers factors such as current agricultural and economic conditions, loan loss experience, portfolio quality, and loan portfolio composition, there will be a direct impact to the allowance for loan losses and our income statement when there is a change in any of those factors.

The following table provides relevant information regarding the allowance for loan losses as of December 31 for the last three fiscal years.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	2022	2021	2020
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 13,125	\$ 13,011	\$ 14,823
Charge-offs:			
Real estate mortgage	2,031	—	232
Production & intermediate-term	123	4,559	326
Agribusiness	—	50	—
Total charge-offs	2,154	4,609	558
Recoveries:			
Real estate mortgage	—	208	—
Production & intermediate-term	99	—	—
Agribusiness	—	50	—
Total recoveries	99	258	—
Net charge-offs	2,055	4,351	558
Provision for loan losses/(Loan loss reversals)	602	4,465	(1,254)
Balance at December 31	\$ 11,672	\$ 13,125	\$ 13,011
Net charge-offs to average net loans	0.11%	0.23%	0.03%

The following table presents the allowance for loan losses by loan type as of December 31 for the last three fiscal years.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	2022	2021	2020
Real estate mortgage	\$ 6,008	\$ 6,459	\$ 5,628
Production and intermediate-term	4,636	6,239	6,822
Agribusiness	897	342	485
Rural infrastructure	129	85	70
Rural residential real estate	1	—	4
Agricultural export finance	1	—	2
Total	\$ 11,672	\$ 13,125	\$ 13,011

The allowance for loan losses decreased \$1.5 million from December 31, 2021, to \$11.7 million at December 31, 2022. The decrease in allowance for loan losses was primarily due to the provision for loan losses totaling \$602 thousand that was recorded due to an increase in specific reserves and offset by net charge-offs of \$2.1 million that were recorded during 2022. The charge-off actions were for borrowers in dairy, feedlots, and alfalfa sectors. Overall, charge-off activity remains low relative to the size of our loan portfolio. During 2021, our allowance for loan losses increased \$114 thousand from 2020 primarily due to the provision for loan losses totaling \$4.5 million that was recorded due to increased risk exposure in the dairy portfolio. Comparative allowance for loan losses coverage as a percentage of loans and certain other credit quality indicators as of December 31 are presented in the following table.

	2022	2021	2020
Allowance for loan losses as a percentage of:			
Loans	0.57%	0.65%	0.67%
Impaired loans	101.59%	197.81%	45.70%
Nonaccrual loans	101.59%	197.81%	45.70%

We maintain a separate reserve for unfunded commitments, which is included in Liabilities on our Consolidated Statement of Condition. The related provision for the reserve for unfunded commitments is included as part of the provision for credit losses on the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, along with the provision for loan losses.

A summary of changes in the reserve for unfunded commitments follows.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	2022	2021	2020
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 636	\$ 907	\$ 309
Provision for/(Reversal of) reserve for unfunded commitments	27	(271)	598
Total	\$ 663	\$ 636	\$ 907

The increase in provision for reserve for unfunded commitments in 2022 is due to decreased credit quality of unfunded commitments.

Young, Beginning, and Small Farmers and Ranchers Program

As part of the Farm Credit System, we are committed to providing sound and dependable credit and related services to young, beginning, and small (YBS) farmers and ranchers. The mission of this program is to make concerted and cooperative efforts to help this group of borrowers enter and become successful in the agricultural industry. The FCA regulatory definitions for YBS farmers and ranchers are shown below.

- Young Farmer: A farmer, rancher, or producer or harvester of aquatic products who was age 35 or younger as of the date the loan was originally made.
- Beginning Farmer: A farmer, rancher, or producer or harvester of aquatic products who had 10 years or less farming or ranching experience as of the date the loan was originally made.
- Small Farmer: A farmer, rancher, or producer or harvester of aquatic products who normally generated less than \$250 thousand in annual gross sales of agricultural or aquatic products at the date the loan was originally made.

The following table outlines our percentage of YBS loans as a percentage of the number of loans in our loan portfolio while the USDA column represents the percent of farmers and ranchers classified as YBS within our territory per the 2017 USDA Agricultural Census, which is the most current data available. Due to FCA regulatory definitions, a farmer/rancher may be included in multiple categories as they would be included in each category in which the definition was met.

	USDA	December 31		
		2022	2021	2020
Young	8.74%	7.67%	7.90%	5.39%
Beginning	29.13%	16.03%	14.68%	9.85%
Small	96.19%	32.23%	30.92%	20.02%

Our percentages are based on the number of loans in our portfolio, while the USDA percentages are based on the number of farmers and ranchers. While this definition difference does exist, the information is the best comparative information available.

Quarterly reports are provided to our Board of Directors detailing the number and volume of our YBS customers. We have developed quantitative targets to monitor our progress. Farm Credit of New Mexico will offer related services either directly or in conjunction with others that are responsive to the needs of YBS farmers and ranchers. The following actions are being projected for the three-year planning period. We will look for new opportunities to expand the program throughout this period. Below are specific goals:

Goal One - Offer related services either directly or in coordination with others that are responsive to the needs of YBS farmers and ranchers. Specific actions that will be taken: Sponsor the New Mexico Ag Leadership, Support Future Farmers of America, 4-H, AgriFutures Conference, and other functions related to YBS farmers and ranchers.

Goal Two - Take full advantage of opportunities for coordinating credit and services offered with other system institutions in the territory and other governmental and private sources of credit who offer credit and services to those who qualify as YBS customers.

Goal Three - Implement an effective outreach program to attract YBS farmers and ranchers, which may include an advisory committee comprised of “young”, “beginning”, and “small” farmers and ranchers to provide views on how the credit and services of the Association could best serve the credit and service needs of YBS farmers and ranchers.

Qualitative YBS Results

Goal One

Offer related services either directly or in coordination with others that are responsive to the needs of YBS farmers and ranchers.

Educational Institute/ AgriFuture

Designed to help young farmers and ranchers throughout the state of New Mexico become more efficient producers of agricultural commodities. The Association works with the New Mexico Farm and Livestock Bureau's Young Farmers and Ranchers Committee to establish a bi-annual training session.

New Mexico Ag Leadership

New Mexico Ag Leadership, Inc. is constructed with the express purpose to identify and support effective leadership within the agricultural industry of the state. The program is set up for participants to develop and cultivate their leadership skills in order to serve as better leaders within food, agriculture, and natural resource industries and serve a more positive role in their communities. Participants enrolled in the program attend a series of nine seminars over the course of two years. The Association provides an annual \$5 thousand sponsorship.

Future Farmers of America, Agrifutures Conference, and other functions

The Association participates in a variety of activities that help Ag related groups with time and money including:

Farm Credit of New Mexico's Scholarship Endowment

A scholarship endowment at New Mexico State University was established in 2005 with \$250 thousand. The endowment funds a scholarship for Farm Credit of New Mexico members' children and grandchildren who attend the university. It provides \$2 thousand annual scholarships (for undergraduate students majoring in any subject, who are full-time sophomores, juniors, or seniors.) Through the spring of 2022, 64 scholarships worth \$128 thousand have been given.

Other Activities

The Association participates in many other events at a total of 178 activities spending \$240 thousand with a variety of organizations all over the state in conjunction with YBS farmers and ranchers. All of the activities are to help encourage YBS producers.

Goal Two

Take full advantage of opportunities for coordinating credit and services offered with other system institutions in the territory and other governmental and private sources of credit who offer credit and services to those who qualify as YBS customers.

Take full advantage of FSA loan guarantees

Growing Futures Loan Program

Implemented in 2005, it is designed to help better service this important group. Underwriting standards have been created to assist these borrowers. The program allows for special pricing and fee concessions for a young/beginning combination applicant or a young applicant. Credit managers will approve 100 basis points below the applicant's qualifying risk rating category. The pricing concession will only apply to variable rate products and are only good for the first 5 years that the individual borrows from the Association. Typically, this discount will apply to variable loans, but may be applied to ARMs or fixed to conversion products as long as the fixed period occurs within the first 5 years of the loan. After the 5 years are completed, the borrower's rate converts to normal spread for whichever risk rating level he, she, or the entity may qualify. Farm Credit of New Mexico has 125 of these loans with loan volume of \$47.0 million as of December 31, 2022.

Goal Three

Implement an effective outreach program to attract YBS farmers and ranchers.

The Association works with many partners including: NMSU, NMDA, NM Ag based trade association, FSA, and others to make sure YBS producers know Farm Credit of New Mexico is an option for them when it comes to financing. Staff also spends time meeting with individual producers, speaking, and attending events. Advertising targeted to producers we may not reach through other channels is also used.

Loan volume, number goals, and results are in the following table.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	2022 Goals		2022 Results		2023 Goals		2024 Goals	
	Volume	Number	Volume	Number	Volume	Number	Volume	Number
Young	\$ 15,000	40	\$ 20,006	45	\$ 20,000	50	\$ 20,000	50
Beginning	\$ 25,000	50	\$ 39,584	95	\$ 40,000	75	\$ 40,000	75
Small	\$ 28,000	95	\$ 38,875	154	\$ 40,000	110	\$ 40,000	110

The number of YBS farmers and ranchers as a percentage of the total portfolio is listed in the following table and is representative of demographics in the state.

	2022 Goals	2022 Results	2023 Goals	2024 Goals
Young	8%	7.67%	8%	8%
Beginning	10%	16.03%	10%	10%
Small	28%	32.23%	28%	28%

Quarterly reports are provided to our Board of Directors detailing the number and volume of our YBS customers. We have developed quantitative targets to monitor our progress.

- Loan volume and loan number goals for YBS farmers and ranchers in our territory;
- Percentage goals representative of the demographics of YBS farmers and ranchers in our territory;
- Percentage goals for loans made to new borrowers qualifying as YBS farmers and ranchers in our territory; and,
- Goals for capital committed to loans made to YBS farmers and ranchers in our territory.

Goals for the percentage of new YBS borrowers are in the following table:

	2022 Goals		2022 Results		2023 Goals		2024 Goals	
	Volume	Number	Volume	Number	Volume	Number	Volume	Number
Young	3%	6%	4.88%	11.90%	3%	6%	3%	6%
Beginning	5%	5%	9.65%	25.13%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Small	5%	5%	9.48%	40.74%	5%	5%	5%	5%

Capital committed for loans made to YBS farmers and ranchers is in the following table.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	2022 Goals	2022 Results	2023 Goals	2024 Goals
Young	\$30,000	\$20,006	\$35,000	\$40,000
Beginning	\$30,000	\$39,584	\$35,000	\$40,000
Small	\$30,000	\$38,875	\$35,000	\$40,000

To ensure that credit and services offered to our YBS farmers and ranchers are provided in a safe and sound manner and within our risk-bearing capacity, we use the above-mentioned programs. Additionally, we are actively involved in developing and sponsoring educational opportunities, leadership training, business financial training, and insurance services for YBS farmers and ranchers. Details of this are provided in the above results.

CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT

Credit risk arises from the potential failure of a borrower to meet repayment obligations that result in a financial loss to the lender. Credit risk exists in our loan portfolio and also in our unfunded loan commitments and standby letters of credit. Credit risk is actively managed on an individual and portfolio basis through application of sound lending and underwriting standards, policies, and procedures.

Underwriting standards are utilized to determine an applicant's operational, financial, and managerial resources available for repaying debt within the terms of the note and loan agreement. Underwriting standards include among other things, an evaluation of:

- character – borrower integrity and credit history;
- capacity – repayment capacity of the borrower based on cash flows from operations or other sources of income;
- collateral – to protect the lender in the event of default and also serve as a secondary source of loan repayment;
- capital – ability of the operation to survive unanticipated risks; and,
- conditions – intended use of the loan funds, terms, restrictions, etc.

Processes for information gathering, balance sheet and income statement verification, loan analysis, credit approvals, disbursements of proceeds, and subsequent loan servicing actions are established and followed. Underwriting standards vary by industry and are updated periodically to reflect market and industry conditions.

By regulation, we cannot have loan commitments to one borrower for more than 15% of our lending and lease limit base. Our Association's lending and lease limit base is established by our total regulatory capital. Additionally, we set our own lending limits to manage loan concentration risk. Lending limits have been established for individual loan size, commodity type, special lending programs, and geographic concentrations. We have adopted an individual lending limit maximum of \$30.0 million of lending and lease limit base for our highest quality borrowers.

We have established internal lending delegations to properly control the loan approval process. Delegations to staff are based on our risk-bearing ability, loan size, complexity, type, and risk, as well as the expertise and position of the credit staff member. Larger and more complex loans or loans perceived to have higher risk are typically approved by our loan committee with the most experienced and knowledgeable credit staff serving as members.

The majority of our lending is first mortgage real estate loans, which must be secured by a first lien on real estate. Production and intermediate-term lending accounts for most of the remaining volume and is typically secured by livestock, crops, and equipment. Collateral evaluations are completed in compliance with FCA and Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practices requirements. All property is appraised at market value. All collateral evaluations must be performed by a qualified appraiser. Certain appraisals must be performed by individuals with a state certification or license.

We use a two-dimensional risk rating model (Model) based on the Farm Credit System's Combined System Risk Rating Guidance. The Model estimates each loan's probability of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD). PD estimates the probability that a borrower will experience a default within twelve months from the date of determination. LGD provides an estimation of the anticipated loss with respect to a specific financial obligation of a borrower assuming a default has occurred or will occur within the next twelve months. The Model uses objective and subjective criteria to identify inherent strengths, weaknesses, and risks in each loan. PDs and LGDs are utilized in loan and portfolio management processes and are utilized for the allowance for loan losses estimate.

The Model's 14-point probability of default scale provides for nine acceptable categories, one OAEM category, two substandard categories, one doubtful category, and one loss category; each carrying a distinct percentage of default probability. The Model's LGD scale provides 6 categories, A through F, that have the following anticipated principal loss and range of economic loss expectations:

- A 0% anticipated principal loss; 0% to 5% range of economic loss
- B 0% to 3% anticipated principal loss; >5% to 15% range of economic loss
- C > 3% to 7% anticipated principal loss; >15% to 20% range of economic loss
- D > 7% to 15% anticipated principal loss; >20% to 25% range of economic loss
- E > 15% to 40% anticipated principal loss; >25% to 50% range of economic loss
- F above 40% anticipated principal loss; above 50% range of economic loss

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Earnings Summary

In 2022, we recorded net income of \$40.2 million, compared with \$33.3 million in 2021 and \$32.3 million in 2020. The increase in 2022 was primarily due to an increase in net interest income and a decrease in the provision for credit losses, offset by an increase in noninterest expense. The increase in 2021 was primarily due to an increase in net interest income and offset by an increase in provision for credit losses.

The following table presents the changes in the significant components of net income from the previous year.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	2022 vs. 2021	2021 vs. 2020
Net income, prior year	\$ 33,311	\$ 32,253
Increase/(Decrease) from changes in:		
Interest income	20,739	(1,551)
Interest expense	(16,169)	6,239
Net interest income	4,570	4,688
Provision for credit losses	3,565	(4,850)
Noninterest income	1,699	1,486
Noninterest expense	(2,947)	(233)
Provision for income taxes	11	(33)
Total increase in net income	6,898	1,058
Net income, current year	\$ 40,209	\$ 33,311

Return on average assets increased to 1.94% from 1.65% in 2021, and return on average shareholders' equity increased to 8.46% from 7.27% in 2021, primarily as a result of increased net income.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income for 2022 was \$60.0 million compared with \$55.5 million for 2021 and \$50.8 million for 2020. Net interest income is our principal source of earnings and is impacted by interest earning asset volume, yields on assets, and cost of debt. The increase in net interest income was largely due to an increase in average loan volume and an increase in interest earnings on our own capital. The following table provides an analysis of the individual components of the change in net interest income during 2022 and 2021.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	2022 vs. 2021	2021 vs. 2020
Net interest income, prior year	\$ 55,462	\$ 50,774
Increase/(Decrease) in net interest income from changes in:		
Interest rates earned	18,504	(5,657)
Interest rates paid	(15,642)	6,994
Volume of interest-bearing assets and liabilities	1,446	2,956
Interest income on nonaccrual loans	262	395
Increase in net interest income	4,570	4,688
Net interest income, current year	\$ 60,032	\$ 55,462

The following table illustrates net interest margin and the average interest rates on loans and debt cost and interest rate spread.

For the Year Ended December 31			
	2022	2021	2020
Net interest margin	3.05%	2.88%	2.79%
Interest rate on:			
Average loan volume	4.55%	3.58%	3.87%
Average debt	1.87%	0.86%	1.34%
Interest rate spread	2.68%	2.72%	2.53%

The decrease in interest rate spread resulted from an increase in interest rates on average debts that outpaced the increase in interest rates on average loan volume. The increase in net interest margin in addition to the change in spread was due to higher earnings on our own capital.

Provision for Credit Losses/(Credit Loss Reversals)

We monitor our loan portfolio and unfunded commitments on a regular basis to determine if any increase through provision for credit losses or decrease through a credit loss reversal in our allowance for loan losses or reserve for unfunded commitments is warranted based on our assessment of the probable and estimable losses inherent in our loan portfolio and unfunded commitments. We recorded net provision for credit losses of \$629 thousand in 2022, compared with net provision for credit losses of \$4.2 million in 2021 and net credit loss reversals of \$656 thousand in 2020. The provision for loan losses of \$602 thousand and the provision for

reserve for unfunded commitments of \$27 thousand recorded during 2022 were primarily due to increased specific reserves partially offset by a decreasing dairy concentration. The provision for loan losses of \$4.5 million recorded during 2021 was primarily due to increased risk exposure in the dairy portfolio. The reversal of reserve for unfunded commitments of \$271 thousand was recorded during 2021 due to improved credit quality of unfunded commitments. The loan loss reversals of \$1.3 million recorded in 2020 was primarily due to the reduction in specific reserves and improved quality. The provision for reserve for unfunded commitments of \$598 thousand recorded in 2020 was primarily due to increased levels of unfunded commitments in the dairy and cattle portfolios.

Noninterest Income

During 2022, we recorded noninterest income of \$14.2 million, compared with \$12.5 million in 2021 and \$11.0 million in 2020. Patronage distributions from CoBank are our primary source of noninterest income. Patronage is accrued in the year earned and then received from CoBank in the following year. CoBank patronage is distributed in cash and stock. The total patronage from CoBank is comprised of two sources: patronage based on our borrowing balance (direct note patronage) and patronage based on loans we originate and then sell a portion to them as a participant (sold volume patronage). Patronage earned from CoBank was \$9.0 million in 2022, \$8.4 million in 2021, and \$6.7 million in 2020. Patronage income from CoBank includes special cash patronage distributions of \$1.6 million for 2022, \$1.4 million for 2021, and \$1.1 million for 2020 due to CoBank's strong capital levels and financial results.

During 2022 and 2021, we received 95 basis points on participation loans and 45 basis points on our direct note with CoBank for all other loans. During 2020, we received 95 basis points on participation loans and 36 basis points on our direct note with CoBank for all other loans. These basis points are before any special patronage distributed by CoBank. As a result of changes to their patronage programs in 2021, CoBank has indicated that our patronage income related to our direct note with CoBank will remain at 45 basis points over the next two years.

We received a patronage distribution from AgVantis, based on our services purchased from AgVantis during 2022. We received a Notice of Allocation with our total patronage of \$85 thousand for 2022, compared with none for 2021 and 2020. The balance of the allocation is recorded in other assets.

We recorded a cash patronage of \$18 thousand from Farm Credit Foundations, the organization that provides our payroll and human resource services, which will be paid in the following year. This compares with \$28 thousand recorded in 2021 and \$17 thousand in 2020. Patronage from Farm Credit Foundations, AgVantis, and CoBank is included in patronage distribution from Farm Credit institutions on the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

We received a refund of \$392 thousand during 2020 from FCSIC. No such refund was received in 2022 or 2021. The FCSIC refund is our portion of excess funds above the secure base amount in the FCSIC Allocated Insurance Reserve Accounts.

We received mineral income of \$1.8 million during 2022, which is distributed to us quarterly by CoBank. Mineral income increased from \$1.2 million in 2021 and \$814 thousand in 2020. The increase in 2022 is reflective of the higher oil and gas commodity prices paid on production during the year.

Noninterest income also includes loan fees, financially related services income, and other noninterest income.

Noninterest Expense

Noninterest expense for 2022 increased \$2.9 million, or 9.7%, to \$33.2 million compared with 2021 and \$3.2 million, or 10.6% compared with 2020. Noninterest expense for each of the three years ended December 31 is summarized as follows:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Percent of Change				
	2022	2021	2020	2022/2021	2021/2020
Salaries & employee benefits	\$ 19,980	\$ 18,382	\$ 19,125	8.69%	(3.88%)
Occupancy & equipment	1,507	1,332	1,214	13.14%	9.72%
Purchased services from AgVantis	2,945	2,723	2,397	8.15%	13.60%
Supervisory & examination costs	655	628	606	4.30%	3.63%
Merger implementation costs	97	—	—	100.00%	—
Other	5,126	4,907	4,716	4.46%	4.05%
Total operating expense	30,310	27,972	28,058	8.36%	(0.31%)
Loss on other property owned, net	2	15	—	(86.67%)	100.00%
Farm Credit Insurance Fund premium	2,922	2,300	1,320	27.04%	74.24%
Prepayment expense	—	—	676	—	(100.00%)
Total noninterest expense	\$ 33,234	\$ 30,287	\$ 30,054	9.73%	0.78%

For the year ended December 31, 2022, total operating expense increased \$2.3 million, or 8.36%, compared with the year ended December 31, 2021, primarily due to increases in salaries and employee benefits expense resulting from retention payments offered

with the pending merger with American AgCredit. Other merger implementation costs were recorded in 2022 primarily related to legal fees and service provider charges. Insurance Fund premium increased \$622 thousand to \$2.9 million at December 31, 2022 due to an increase in the insurance premium accrual assessment rate on Systemwide adjusted insured debt from 16 basis points to 20 basis points, which was retroactively applied for 2022 during the second quarter. The increase was also impacted by an increase in average loan volume.

Provision for income taxes

We recorded \$132 thousand in provision for income taxes during 2022, compared with \$143 thousand in 2021 and \$110 thousand in 2020. The decrease in 2022 was primarily due to the decrease in taxable financially related services income. Tax expense was also impacted by our patronage refund program. We operate as a Subchapter T cooperative for tax purposes and thus may deduct from taxable income certain amounts that are distributed from net earnings to borrowers. See Note 2 for additional details.

LIQUIDITY

Liquidity is necessary to meet our financial obligations. Liquidity is needed to pay our note with CoBank, fund loans and other commitments, and fund business operations in a cost-effective manner. Our liquidity policy is intended to manage short-term cash flow, maximize debt reduction, and liquidate nonearning assets. Our direct loan with CoBank, cash on hand, and borrower loan repayments provide adequate liquidity to fund our on-going operations and other commitments.

Funding Sources

Our primary source of liquidity is the ability to obtain funds for our operations through a borrowing relationship with CoBank. Our note payable to CoBank is collateralized by a pledge to CoBank of substantially all of our assets. Substantially all cash received is applied to the note payable and all cash disbursements are drawn on the note payable. The indebtedness is governed by a General Financing Agreement (GFA) with CoBank, which renews annually and matures on May 31, 2023. The annual average principal balance of the note payable to CoBank was \$1.56 billion in 2022, \$1.53 billion in 2021, and \$1.45 billion in 2020.

We plan to continue to fund lending operations through the utilization of our funding arrangement with CoBank, retained earnings from current and prior years, and from borrower stock investments. CoBank's primary source of funds is the ability to issue Systemwide Debt Securities to investors through the Federal Farm Credit Banks Funding Corporation. This access has traditionally provided a dependable source of competitively priced debt that is critical for supporting our mission of providing credit to agriculture and rural America. Although financial markets experienced significant volatility in the last few years, we were able to obtain sufficient funding to meet the needs of our customers.

Interest Rate Risk

The interest rate risk inherent in our loan portfolio is substantially mitigated through our funding relationship with CoBank which allows for loans to be match-funded. Borrowings from CoBank match the pricing, maturity, and option characteristics of our loans to borrowers. CoBank manages interest rate risk through the direct loan pricing and its asset/liability management processes. Although CoBank incurs and manages the primary sources of interest rate risk, we may still be exposed to interest rate risk through the impact of interest rate changes on earnings generated from our loanable funds. To stabilize earnings from loanable funds, we have committed excess loanable funds with CoBank at a fixed rate for a specified term as a part of CoBank's Association Equity Positioning Program (AEP). This enables us to reduce our overall cost of funds with CoBank without significantly increasing our overall interest rate risk position.

Funds Management

We offer variable, fixed, adjustable prime-based, and Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) rate loans to borrowers. Our Board of Directors determines the interest rate charged based on the following factors: 1) the interest rate charged by CoBank; 2) our existing rates and spreads; 3) the competitive rate environment; and 4) our profitability objectives.

On March 5, 2021, the United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority (UKFCA), formally announced that all London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) tenors will either be discontinued or no longer be representative immediately after December 31, 2021. As a result, the UKFCA has closely worked with market participants and regulatory authorities around the world to ensure that alternatives to LIBOR are available and that existing contracts can be transitioned onto these alternatives to safeguard financial stability and market integrity.

While our Association currently holds legacy LIBOR indexed loans in our portfolio, we have adopted a transition plan to reduce LIBOR exposures and stop the inflow of new LIBOR volume. We have analyzed potential risks associated with the LIBOR transition, including financial, operational, legal, tax, reputational, and compliance risks. Since we engage in transactions involving financial instruments that reference LIBOR, these developments did not have a material impact on the Association and our borrowers. Management has documented and worked through the LIBOR transition plan with our funding bank and service provider to address the phase out of LIBOR rates, including any updates to processes and loan servicing technology.

CAPITAL RESOURCES

Capital supports asset growth and provides protection for unexpected credit and operating losses. Capital is also needed for investments in new products and services. We believe a sound capital position is critical to our long-term financial success due to the volatility and cycles in agriculture. Over the past several years, we have been able to build capital primarily through net income retained after patronage. Shareholders' equity at December 31, 2022 totaled \$476.0 million, compared with \$459.8 million at December 31, 2021 and \$442.0 million at December 31, 2020. The increase of \$16.2 million in shareholders' equity reflects net income and net stock issuances, partially offset by patronage distributions and an increase in accumulated other comprehensive loss. Our capital position is reflected in the following ratio comparisons.

	2022	2021	2020
Debt to shareholders' equity	3.55:1	3.62:1	3.63:1
Shareholders' equity as a percent of net loans	23.34%	22.91%	22.90%
Shareholders' equity as a percent of total assets	21.99%	21.64%	21.62%

Debt to shareholders' equity decreased and shareholders' equity as a percent of net loans and of total assets increased from 2021 primarily due to an increase in retained earnings.

Retained Earnings

Our retained earnings increased \$15.9 million to \$474.7 million at December 31, 2022 from \$458.8 million at December 31, 2021 and increased \$34.2 million from \$440.5 million at December 31, 2020. The increase in 2022 was a result of net income of \$40.2 million, partially offset by \$24.3 million of patronage distributions declared.

Patronage Program

We have a Patronage Program that allows us to distribute our available net earnings to our shareholders. This program provides for the application of net earnings in the manner described in our Bylaws. In addition to determining the amount and method of patronage to be distributed, the Bylaws address increasing surplus to meet capital adequacy standards established by Regulations; increasing surplus to a level necessary to support competitive pricing at targeted earnings levels; and increasing surplus for reasonable reserves. Patronage distributions are based on business done with us during the year. We paid cash patronage of \$23.3 million in 2022, \$14.2 million in 2021, and \$11.8 million in 2020. During 2022, we declared patronage distributions of \$24.3 million. Of this amount, \$8.3 million was distributed in August 2022 and the remaining \$16.0 million will be paid in March 2023.

Stock

Our total stock decreased \$36 thousand to \$1.2 million at December 31, 2022, from \$1.2 million at December 31, 2021 and decreased from \$1.2 million at December 31, 2020. The decrease during 2022 was due to \$144 thousand of stock retirements, partially offset by \$108 thousand of stock issuances. We require a stock investment for each borrower. We have a Borrower Level Stock Program which allows stock to be assigned to each borrower instead of each loan. This reduces the stock requirements for borrowers with multiple loans. The current stock requirement for each borrower is the lesser of one thousand dollars or 2.00% of the collective total balance of each borrower's loan(s).

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income or Loss

Accumulated other comprehensive loss totaled \$140 thousand at December 31, 2022, a decrease of \$364 thousand compared with year-end 2021 and an increase of \$148 thousand compared with year-end 2020. Certain employees participate in a non-qualified Defined Benefit Pension Restoration Plan (Plan). Accounting guidance requires recognition of the Plan's underfunded status and unamortized actuarial gains and losses and prior service costs or credits as a liability with an offsetting adjustment to accumulated other comprehensive income/loss.

Capital Plan and Regulatory Requirements

Our Board of Directors establishes a formal capital adequacy plan that addresses capital goals in relation to risks. The capital adequacy plan assesses the capital level necessary for financial viability and to provide for growth. Our plan is updated annually and approved by our Board of Directors. FCA regulations require the plan consider the following factors in determining optimal capital levels, including:

- Regulatory capital requirements;
- Asset quality;
- Needs of our customer base; and,
- Other risk-oriented activities, such as funding and interest rate risks, contingent and off-balance sheet liabilities, and other conditions warranting additional capital.

As shown in the following table, at December 31, 2022, our capital and leverage ratios exceeded regulatory minimums. If these capital standards are not met, the FCA can impose restrictions, including limiting our ability to pay patronage distributions, retire equities, and pay preferred stock dividends.

	2022	2021	2020	Minimum Requirement with Buffer
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital ratio	19.60%	19.38%	20.93%	7.00%
Tier 1 Capital ratio	19.60%	19.38%	20.93%	8.50%
Total Capital ratio	20.13%	20.12%	21.72%	10.50%
Tier 1 Leverage ratio	20.44%	19.85%	20.02%	5.00%
Unallocated Retained Earnings and URE Equivalents (UREE) Leverage	20.38%	21.55%	21.86%	1.50%
Permanent capital ratio	19.69%	19.50%	21.06%	7.00%

The minimum ratios established were not meant to be adopted as the optimum capital level, so we have established goals in excess of the regulatory minimum. As of December 31, 2022, we have exceeded our goals.

Refer to Note 8, Shareholders' Equity, in this report for additional information on our capital and related requirements and restrictions.

On July 8, 2021, the FCA announced a proposed rule that would amend the Tier 1/Tier 2 capital framework to define and establish a risk weight for high-volatility commercial real estate exposures by assigning a 150% risk-weighting to such exposures, instead of the current 100% risk-weighting. The proposed rule focuses on changes that are comparable with the capital rules of other federal banking regulatory agencies and recognize the increased risk posed by high-volatility commercial real estate exposures. The public comment period on the proposed rule ended on January 24, 2022.

On April 14, 2022, the FCA issued a final rule to address changes to its capital regulations and certain other regulations in response to the current expected credit losses (CECL) accounting standard. The regulation reflects the CECL methodology, which revises the accounting for credit losses in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP), as well as conforming amendments to the other regulations to accurately reference credit losses. Specifically, the regulation identifies which credit loss allowances under CECL are eligible for inclusion in a System institution's regulatory capital. 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. In addition, 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. The final rule was effective on January 1, 2023. The regulation will not have a material impact on our regulatory capital.

Building Projects

The Association purchased land in 2021 to build a new Roswell location. In January 2022, the Board of Directors voted to grant a contract for the construction of the new building. Construction will likely begin in the summer of 2023, with anticipated completion in mid-2024. The funding source of the new building will come from capital.

HUMAN CAPITAL

As of December 31, 2022, we had 124 employees at our headquarters in Albuquerque, New Mexico and at our other branch locations. Our employees have an established foundation and working knowledge of agriculture and the Farm Credit System. Our workforce is approximately 41.1 percent male and 58.9 percent female, with minorities representing approximately 30.6 percent of our associates.

REGULATORY MATTERS

As of December 31, 2022, we had no enforcement actions in effect and FCA took no enforcement actions on us during the year.

GOVERNANCE

Board of Directors

We are governed by a ten member board that provides direction and oversees our management. Of these directors, seven are elected by the shareholders and three are appointed by the elected directors. Our Board of Directors represents the interests of our shareholders.

The Board of Directors meets regularly to perform the following functions, among others:

- selects, evaluates, and compensates the chief executive officer;
- approves the strategic plan, capital plan, financial plan, and the annual operating budget;
- oversees the lending operations;
- directs management on significant issues; and,
- oversees the financial reporting process, communications with shareholders, and our legal and regulatory compliance.

Director Independence

All directors must exercise sound judgment in deciding matters in our interest. All our directors are independent from the perspective that none of our management or staff serves as Board members. However, we are a financial services cooperative, and the Farm Credit Act and FCA Regulations require our elected directors to have a loan relationship with us.

The elected directors, as borrowers, have a vested interest in ensuring our Association remains strong and successful. However, our borrowing relationship could be viewed as having the potential to compromise the independence of an elected director. For this reason, the Board has established independence criteria to ensure that a loan relationship does not compromise the independence of our Board. Annually, in conjunction with our independence analysis and reporting on our loans to directors, each director provides financial information and any other documentation and/or assertions needed for the Board to determine the independence of each Board member.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee reports to the Board of Directors. The Audit Committee is composed of six members of the Board of Directors. During 2022, five meetings were held. The Audit Committee responsibilities generally include, but are not limited to:

- oversight of the financial reporting risk and the accuracy of the quarterly and annual shareholder reports;
- the oversight of the system of internal controls related to the preparation of quarterly and annual shareholder reports;
- the review and assessment of the impact of accounting and auditing developments on the consolidated financial statements;
- the establishment and maintenance of procedures for the receipt, retention, and treatment of confidential and anonymous submission of concerns regarding accounting, internal accounting controls, or auditing matters; and,
- oversight of the Association's internal audit program, the independence of the outside auditors, the adequacy of the Association's system of internal controls and procedures, and the adequacy of management's action with respect to recommendations arising from those auditing activities.

Compensation Committee

The Compensation Committee is responsible for the oversight of employee and director compensation. The Compensation Committee is composed of five members of the Board of Directors. The Committee annually reviews, evaluates, and approves the compensation policies, programs, and plans for senior officers and employees including benefits programs.

Diversification Committee

The Diversification Committee, referred to as the CREED Council (Culture, Recruitment, Education, Engagement, and Diversity) is responsible for the oversight and implementing the diversity and inclusion education and training for our staff and Board of Directors. The Council is composed of staff and one member of the Board of Directors.

Other Governance

The Board has monitored the requirements of public companies under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. While we are not subject to the requirements of this law, we are striving to implement steps to strengthen governance and financial reporting. We strive to maintain strong governance and financial reporting through the following actions:

- a system for the receipt and treatment of whistleblower complaints;
- a code of ethics for our President/CEO, Chief Financial Officer, and Chief Credit Officer;
- open lines of communication between the independent auditors, management, and the Audit Committee;
- "plain English" disclosures;
- officer certification of accuracy and completeness of the consolidated financial statements; and,
- information disclosure through our website.

Code of Ethics

Our directors and employees are responsible for maintaining the highest of standards in conducting our business. In that regard, we established a Code of Ethics for the Board of Directors and a Code of Ethics for the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Credit Officer, and other senior financial professionals who are involved, directly or indirectly, with the preparation of our financial statements and the maintenance of financial records supporting the financial statements. These Codes of Ethics supplement our Standards of Conduct Policies for Directors and Employees. Annually, each employee and director files a written and signed

disclosure statement as required under the Standards of Conduct Policies. Likewise, all employees certify compliance with our Code of Ethics on an annual basis.

Whistleblower Program

We maintain a program for employee, stockholder, vendor, and other party complaints related to accounting, financial reporting, internal accounting controls, or auditing matters. This program allows employees, stockholders, vendors, and other parties to submit confidential, anonymous concerns regarding accounting, financial reporting, internal accounting controls, fraud, or auditing matters without the fear of reprisal, retaliation, or adverse action being taken against any employee who, in good faith, reports or assists in the investigation of a violation or suspected violation, or who makes an inquiry about the appropriateness of an anticipated or actual course of action.

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

Our discussion contains forward-looking statements. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve certain risks, uncertainties, and assumptions that are difficult to predict. Words such as “anticipates,” “believes,” “could,” “estimates,” “may,” “should,” and “will,” or other variations of these terms are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements are based on assumptions and analyses made in light of experience and other historical trends, current conditions, and expected future developments. However, actual results and developments may differ materially from our expectations and predictions due to a number of risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond our control. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to:

- political, legal, regulatory, and economic conditions and developments in the United States and abroad;
- economic fluctuations in the agricultural, rural utility, international, and farm-related business sectors;
- weather, disease, including the coronavirus pandemic, and other adverse climatic or biological conditions that periodically occur that impact agricultural productivity and income;
- changes in United States government support of the agricultural industry and/or the Farm Credit System; and,
- actions taken by the Federal Reserve System in implementing monetary policy.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

Our consolidated financial statements are based on accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our significant accounting policies are critical to the understanding of our results of operations and financial position because some accounting policies require us to make complex or subjective judgments and estimates that may affect the value of certain assets or liabilities. We consider these policies critical because we have to make judgments about matters that are inherently uncertain. For a complete discussion of significant accounting policies, see Note 2 of the accompanying consolidated financial statements. The development and selection of critical accounting policies, and the related disclosures, have been reviewed by our Audit Committee. A summary of critical policies relating to the determination of the allowance for loan losses follows.

Allowance for Loan Losses/Reserve for Unfunded Commitments

The allowance for loan losses is our best estimate of the amount of probable loan losses existing in and inherent in our loan portfolio as of the balance sheet date. The allowance for loan losses is increased through provisions for loan losses and loan recoveries and is decreased through loan loss reversals and loan charge-offs. Additionally, we provide line of credit financing to our customers. We have established a reserve for unfunded commitments to cover probable losses. This reserve is reported as a liability in our consolidated balance sheet. The reserve for unfunded commitments is increased through provision for the reserve for unfunded commitments and is decreased through reversals of the reserve for unfunded commitments. Provision for loan losses and provision for reserve for unfunded commitments are referred to as a provision for credit losses on the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income. We determine the allowance for loan losses and the reserve for unfunded commitments based on a regular evaluation of the loan and commitment portfolios, which generally considers recent historical charge-off experience adjusted for relevant factors.

Loans are evaluated based on the borrower’s overall financial condition, resources, and payment record; the prospects for support from any financially responsible guarantor; and, if appropriate, the estimated net realizable value of any collateral. The allowance for loan losses attributable to these loans is established by a process that estimates the probable loss inherent in the loans, taking into account various historical factors, internal risk ratings, regulatory oversight, and geographic, industry, and other factors.

Changes in the factors we consider in the evaluation of losses in the loan portfolio could occur for various credit related reasons and could result in a change in the allowance for loan losses, which would have a direct impact on the provision for loan losses and results of operations. See Notes 2 and 3 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements for detailed information regarding the allowance for loan losses.

Our Association adopted the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) guidance entitled “Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments” on January 1, 2023. For additional information on our implementation of this guidance, refer to Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies.

MERGER

On October 26, 2022, the boards of directors of Farm Credit of New Mexico, ACA and American AgCredit, ACA approved an agreement and plan of merger under which Farm Credit of New Mexico would merge with and into American AgCredit (the “Merger”). Preliminary approval of the Merger from the Farm Credit Administration is pending. The Merger is subject to the approval of each Association’s voting stockholders and receipt of final approval from FCA. The Associations will each be holding a special meeting of stockholders in order to obtain stockholder approval of the Merger in May. Assuming all approvals are timely received, we anticipate the Merger taking effect on July 1, 2023.

CUSTOMER PRIVACY

FCA regulations require that borrower information be held in confidence by Farm Credit institutions, their directors, officers, and employees. FCA regulations and our Standards of Conduct Policies specifically restrict Farm Credit institution directors and employees from disclosing information not normally contained in published reports or press releases about the institution or its borrowers or members. These regulations also provide Farm Credit institutions clear guidelines for protecting their borrowers’ nonpublic information.

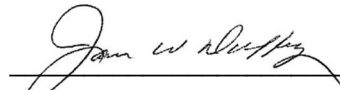
REPORT OF MANAGEMENT

The consolidated financial statements of Farm Credit of New Mexico, ACA (Association) are prepared by management, who is responsible for their integrity and objectivity, including amounts that must necessarily be based on judgments and estimates. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles appropriate in the circumstances, and in the opinion of management, fairly present the financial condition of the Association. Other financial information included in the 2022 annual report is consistent with that in the financial statements.

To meet its responsibility for reliable financial information, management depends on the Association's accounting and internal control systems, which have been designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that assets are safeguarded and transactions are properly authorized and recorded. To monitor compliance, management engaged Deloitte and Touche, LLP to perform audits of the accounting records, review accounting systems and internal controls, and recommend improvements as appropriate. The Association is also examined by the Farm Credit Administration.

The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the Association's system of internal control and financial reporting. The Audit Committee consults regularly with management and reviews the results of the examinations by the various entities named above. The independent auditors have direct access to the Audit Committee.


The undersigned certify the Farm Credit of New Mexico, ACA Annual Report has been reviewed and prepared in accordance with all applicable statutory or regulatory requirements, and that the information contained herein is true, accurate, and complete to the best of our knowledge and belief.



James Duffey
Chairman of the Board



Alan Feit
President and Chief Executive Officer



Marta Decker
Chief Financial Officer

March 9, 2023



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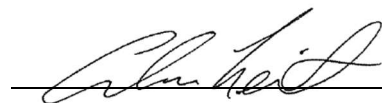
Tucumcari
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REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Farm Credit of New Mexico, ACA (Association) 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, to provide 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 and 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 December 31, 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 the assessment performed, the Association concluded that as of December 31, 2022, the internal control over financial reporting was effective based upon the COSO criteria. Additionally, based on this assessment, the Association determined that there were no material weaknesses in the internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022.



Alan Feit
President and Chief Executive Officer



Marta Decker
Chief Financial Officer

March 9, 2023



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AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

The Audit Committee (Committee) includes six (6) members from the Board of Directors of Farm Credit of New Mexico, ACA (Association). In 2022, five (5) Committee meetings were held. The Committee oversees the scope of the Association's internal audit program, the independence of the outside auditors, the adequacy of the Association's system of internal controls and procedures, and the adequacy of management's action with respect to recommendations arising from those auditing activities. The Committee's responsibilities are described more fully in the Internal Control Policy and the Audit Committee Charter. The Committee approved the appointment of PricewaterhouseCoopers, LLP (PwC) as the Association's independent auditors for 2022.

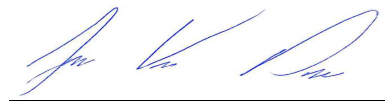
The fees for professional services rendered for the Association by its independent auditor, PwC, during 2022 were \$105,600 for audit services and \$10,400 for tax services.

The Committee reviewed the non-audit services provided by PwC and concluded these services were not incompatible with maintaining the independent auditor's independence.

Management is responsible for the Association's internal controls and the preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. PwC is responsible for performing an independent audit of the Association's consolidated financial statements in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and to issue a report thereon. The Committee's responsibilities include monitoring and overseeing these processes.

In this context, the Committee reviewed and discussed the Association's Quarterly Reports and the Association's audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022 (the "Financial Statements") with management. The Committee also reviews with PwC the matters required to be discussed by Statements on Auditing Standards. Both PwC and the Association's internal auditors directly provide reports on significant matters to the Committee.

Based on the foregoing review and discussions and relying thereon, the Committee recommended that the Board of Directors include the Financial Statements in the Association's Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2022 and for filing with the Farm Credit Administration.



Jonathan Vander Dussen, Chairman of the Audit Committee

Audit Committee Members

Tom Drake, Vice Chairman

Danita Agar, Member

Leon Porter, Member

Scott Shafer, Member

James Duffey, Chairman of the Board

March 9, 2023



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Report of Independent Auditors

To the Board of Directors of Farm Credit of New Mexico, ACA,

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Farm Credit of New Mexico, ACA and its subsidiaries (the “Association”), which comprise the consolidated statement of condition as of December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in shareholders’ equity and cash flows for the years then ended, including the related notes (collectively referred to as the “consolidated financial statements”).

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Association as of December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (US GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors’ Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Association and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Association’s ability to continue as a going concern for one year after the date the consolidated financial statements are available to be issued.

Auditors’ Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors’ report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with US GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the consolidated financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with US GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Association's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Association's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the information included in the 2022 Annual Report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the consolidated financial statements or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Kansas City, Missouri
March 9, 2023

Consolidated Statement of Condition

(Dollars in Thousands)

	December 31		
	2022	2021	2020
ASSETS			
Loans	\$ 2,050,927	\$ 2,020,417	\$ 1,942,737
Less allowance for loan losses	11,672	13,125	13,011
Net loans	2,039,255	2,007,292	1,929,726
Cash	5,689	6,342	4,084
Accrued interest receivable	22,530	15,638	19,204
Investment in CoBank, ACB	59,143	61,361	61,156
Premises and equipment, net	11,893	12,742	12,964
Other property owned	70	118	1,034
Prepaid benefit expense	6,804	5,152	3,844
Other assets	19,325	16,038	12,346
Total assets	\$ 2,164,709	\$ 2,124,683	\$ 2,044,358
LIABILITIES			
Note payable to CoBank, ACB	\$ 1,645,660	\$ 1,619,393	\$ 1,563,758
Advance conditional payments	8,912	13,018	9,471
Accrued interest payable	4,853	1,155	1,254
Patronage distributions payable	16,000	15,000	14,150
Accrued benefits liability	552	758	648
Reserve for unfunded commitments	663	636	907
Other liabilities	12,045	14,936	12,191
Total liabilities	\$ 1,688,685	\$ 1,664,896	\$ 1,602,379
Commitments and Contingencies (See Note 14)			
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Capital stock	1,205	1,241	1,232
Unallocated retained earnings	474,679	458,770	440,459
Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss)	140	(224)	288
Total shareholders' equity	476,024	459,787	441,979
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 2,164,709	\$ 2,124,683	\$ 2,044,358

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

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

(Dollars in Thousands)

	For the Year Ended December 31		
	2022	2021	2020
INTEREST INCOME			
Loans	\$ 89,559	\$ 68,820	\$ 70,371
Total interest income	89,559	68,820	70,371
INTEREST EXPENSE			
Note payable to CoBank, ACB	29,485	13,347	19,563
Other	42	11	34
Total interest expense	29,527	13,358	19,597
Net interest income	60,032	55,462	50,774
Provision for credit losses/(Credit loss reversal)	629	4,194	(656)
Net interest income after provision for credit losses/(credit loss reversal)	59,403	51,268	51,430
NONINTEREST INCOME			
Financially related services income	974	1,040	856
Loan fees	1,609	1,524	1,444
Patronage distribution from Farm Credit institutions	9,067	8,465	6,668
Farm Credit Insurance Fund distribution	-	-	392
Mineral income	1,836	1,207	814
Gain on other property owned, net	-	-	340
Other noninterest income	686	237	473
Total noninterest income	14,172	12,473	10,987
NONINTEREST EXPENSE			
Salaries and employee benefits	19,980	18,382	19,125
Occupancy and equipment	1,507	1,332	1,214
Purchased services from AgVantis, Inc.	2,945	2,723	2,397
Loss on other property owned, net	2	15	-
Farm Credit Insurance Fund premium	2,922	2,300	1,320
Merger implementation costs	97	-	-
Supervisory and examination costs	655	628	606
Prepayment expense	-	-	676
Other noninterest expense	5,126	4,907	4,716
Total noninterest expense	33,234	30,287	30,054
Income before income taxes	40,341	33,454	32,363
Provision for income taxes	132	143	110
Net income	40,209	33,311	32,253
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Amortization of retirement costs/(credits)	39	(58)	453
Actuarial gain/(loss) in retirement obligation	325	(454)	1,911
Total comprehensive income	\$ 40,573	\$ 32,799	\$ 34,617

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

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Capital Stock	Unallocated Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$ 1,238	\$ 422,356	\$ (2,076)	\$ 421,518
Comprehensive income		32,253	2,364	34,617
Stock issued	124			124
Stock retired	(130)			(130)
Patronage distributions: Cash		(14,150)		(14,150)
Balance at December 31, 2020	1,232	440,459	288	441,979
Comprehensive income		33,311	(512)	32,799
Stock issued	162			162
Stock retired	(153)			(153)
Patronage distributions: Cash		(15,000)		(15,000)
Balance at December 31, 2021	1,241	458,770	(224)	459,787
Comprehensive income		40,209	364	40,573
Stock issued	108			108
Stock retired	(144)			(144)
Patronage distributions: Cash		(24,300)		(24,300)
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$ 1,205	\$ 474,679	\$ 140	\$ 476,024

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

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

(Dollars in Thousands)

	For the Year Ended December 31		
	2022	2021	2020
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net income	\$ 40,209	\$ 33,311	\$ 32,253
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation	1,090	1,083	1,003
Provision for credit losses/(Credit loss reversal)	629	4,194	(656)
Patronage stock from CoBank, ACB	(223)	(203)	(205)
Allocated patronage from AgVantis	(85)	-	-
Carrying value adjustment for other property owned	-	-	(344)
Gains on sales of premises and equipment	(138)	(170)	(219)
(Gains)/Losses on sales of other property owned	-	(5)	1
Change in assets and liabilities:			
(Increase)/Decrease in accrued interest receivable	(6,892)	3,566	2,538
Increase in prepaid benefit expense	(1,652)	(1,308)	(804)
(Increase)/Decrease in other assets	(3,183)	(3,694)	1,502
Increase/(Decrease) in accrued interest payable	3,698	(99)	(1,432)
Increase/(Decrease) in accrued benefits liability	158	(402)	288
(Decrease)/Increase in other liabilities	(2,891)	2,745	1,680
Total adjustments	(9,489)	5,707	3,352
Net cash provided by operating activities	30,720	39,018	35,605
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Increase in loans, net	(33,791)	(82,364)	(83,125)
Decrease/(Increase) in investment in CoBank, ACB	2,422	-	(2,467)
Expenditures for premises and equipment	(258)	(883)	(1,010)
Proceeds from sales of premises and equipment	155	192	241
Proceeds from sales of other property owned	1,274	1,254	141
Net cash used in investing activities	(30,198)	(81,801)	(86,220)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Net draw on note payable to CoBank, ACB	26,267	55,635	56,762
(Decrease)/Increase in advance conditional payments	(4,106)	3,547	5,070
Capital stock retired	(144)	(153)	(130)
Capital stock issued	108	162	124
Cash patronage distributions paid	(23,300)	(14,150)	(11,805)
Net cash (used in)/provided by financing activities	(1,175)	45,041	50,021
Net (decrease)/increase in cash	(653)	2,258	(594)
Cash at beginning of year	6,342	4,084	4,678
Cash at end of year	\$ 5,689	\$ 6,342	\$ 4,084

SUPPLEMENTAL CASH INFORMATION:

Cash paid during the year for:

Interest	\$ 25,828	\$ 13,457	\$ 21,029
Income taxes	\$ 158	\$ 102	\$ 125

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF NON-CASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:

Patronage stock from CoBank, ACB	\$ 223	\$ 203	\$ 205
Allocated patronage from AgVantis	\$ 85	\$ -	\$ -
Loans transferred to other property owned	\$ 1,226	\$ 333	\$ 824
Net charge-offs	\$ 2,055	\$ 4,351	\$ 558
Patronage distributions payable	\$ 16,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 14,150
Change in accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss)	\$ 364	\$ (512)	\$ 2,364

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

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 – ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS

- A. Organization: Farm Credit of New Mexico, ACA and its subsidiaries, Farm Credit of New Mexico, FLCA, (Federal Land Credit Association (FLCA)) and Production Credit Association of Southern New Mexico, (Production Credit Association (PCA)), (collectively called “the Association”) are member-owned cooperatives which provide credit and credit-related services to or for the benefit of eligible borrowers/shareholders for qualified agricultural purposes in all the counties except San Juan and that half of Rio Arriba lying west of the Continental Divide in the state of New Mexico.

The Association is a lending institution of the Farm Credit System (System), a nationwide system of cooperatively owned banks and associations, which was established by Acts of Congress to meet the credit needs of American agriculture and is subject to the provisions of the Farm Credit Act of 1971, as amended (the Farm Credit Act). At December 31, 2022, the System was comprised of three Farm Credit Banks, one Agricultural Credit Bank (System Banks), and 63 associations.

CoBank, ACB (funding bank or the “Bank”), its related associations and AgVantis, Inc. (AgVantis) are collectively referred to as the District. CoBank provides the funding to associations within the District and is responsible for supervising certain activities of the District Associations. AgVantis, which is owned by the entities it serves, provides technology and other operational services to certain associations and to CoBank. As of December 31, 2022, the CoBank District consists of CoBank, 18 Agricultural Credit Associations (ACA), which each have two wholly owned subsidiaries, (a FLCA and a PCA) and AgVantis.

ACA parent companies provide financing and related services through their FLCA and PCA subsidiaries. Generally, the FLCA makes secured long-term agricultural real estate and rural home mortgage loans and the PCA makes short- and intermediate-term loans for agricultural production or operating purposes.

The Farm Credit Administration (FCA) is delegated authority by Congress to regulate the System Banks and Associations. The FCA examines the activities of System institutions to ensure their compliance with the Farm Credit Act, FCA regulations, and safe and sound banking practices.

The Farm Credit Act established the Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation (Insurance Corporation) to administer the Farm Credit Insurance Fund (Insurance Fund). The Insurance Fund is required to be used (1) to ensure the timely payment of principal and interest on System wide debt obligations (Insured Debt), (2) to ensure the retirement of protected stock at par or stated value, and (3) for other specified purposes. The Insurance Fund is also available for discretionary use by the Insurance Corporation to provide assistance to certain troubled System institutions and to cover the operating expenses of the Insurance Corporation. Each System Bank has been required to pay premiums, which may be passed on to the Association, into the Insurance Fund based on its annual average adjusted outstanding insured debt until the monies in the Insurance Fund reach the “secure base amount,” which is defined in the Farm Credit Act as 2.0% of the aggregate Insured obligations (adjusted to reflect the reduced risk on loans or investments guaranteed by federal or state governments) or such other percentage of the aggregate obligations as the Insurance Corporation, in its sole discretion, determines to be actuarially sound. When the amount in the Insurance Fund exceeds the secure base amount, the Insurance Corporation is required to reduce premiums, as necessary to maintain the Insurance Fund at the 2.0% level. As required by the Farm Credit Act, as amended, the Insurance Corporation may return excess funds above the secure base amount to System institutions.

- B. Operations: The Farm Credit Act sets forth the types of authorized lending activity, persons eligible to borrow, and financial services which can be offered by the Association. The Association is authorized to provide, either directly or in participation with other lenders, credit, credit commitments, and related services to eligible borrowers. Eligible borrowers include farmers, ranchers, producers or harvesters of aquatic products, their cooperatives, rural residents, and farm-related businesses.

The Association also serves as an intermediary in offering credit life insurance, term life insurance, multi-peril crop and crop hail insurance, advance conditional payment accounts, leasing, and provides additional services to borrowers such as fee appraisals and information technology products and services.

The Association is the sole owner of two unincorporated business entities. FCNM Holdings, LLC, is a limited liability company used for the purpose of acquiring and managing other property owned at the conclusion of certain loan settlement agreements. Farm Credit Solutions, LLC is a limited liability company used for the purpose of information technology products and services sold.

The Association’s financial condition may be impacted by factors affecting CoBank. The CoBank Annual Report is available free of charge on CoBank’s website, www.cobank.com; or may be obtained at no charge by contacting the Association at 5651 Balloon Fiesta Parkway, NE., Albuquerque, New Mexico 87113 or by calling (505) 884-1048 or (800) 451-5997. Upon request, Association shareholders will be provided with a copy of the CoBank Annual Report. The CoBank Annual Report discusses the material aspects of CoBank’s and District’s financial condition, changes in financial condition, and results of operations. In

addition, the CoBank Annual Report identifies favorable and unfavorable trends, significant events, uncertainties, and the impact of activities of the Insurance Corporation.

In addition, the Farm Credit Council acts as a full-service federated trade association, which represents the System before Congress, the Executive Branch, and others, and provides support services to System institutions on a fee basis.

- C. Merger: On October 26, 2022, the boards of directors of Farm Credit of New Mexico, ACA and American AgCredit, ACA approved an agreement and plan of merger under which Farm Credit of New Mexico would merge with and into American AgCredit (the “Merger”). Preliminary approval of the Merger from the Farm Credit Administration is pending. The Merger is subject to the approval of each Association’s voting stockholders and receipt of final approval from FCA. The Associations will each be holding a special meeting of stockholders in order to obtain stockholder approval of the Merger in May. Assuming all approvals are timely received, we anticipate the Merger taking effect on July 1, 2023.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation and Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements (the “financial statements”) of the Association have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Production Credit Association of Southern New Mexico and Farm Credit of New Mexico, FLCA and reflect the investments in and allocated earnings of the service organizations in which the Association has partial ownership interests. Inter-company transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of Estimates

The accounting and reporting policies of the Association conform to GAAP and prevailing practices within the banking industry. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant change in the near term relate to the determination of the allowance for loan losses.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

Adopted Guidance

The Association adopted the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) guidance entitled “Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments” on January 1, 2023. This guidance established a single allowance framework for all financial assets measured at amortized cost and certain off-balance sheet credit exposures. The guidance requires management to consider in its estimate of allowance for credit losses (ACL) relevant historical events, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the collectability of the assets. Prior to the adoption, the allowance for loan losses represented management’s estimate of the probable credit losses inherent in its loan portfolio and certain unfunded commitments. In addition, the guidance amends existing impairment guidance for held-to-maturity and available-for-sale investments to incorporate an allowance, which will allow for the reversal of credit impairments in the event that the credit of an issuer improves. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on our financial statements.

In March 2022, the FASB issued an update entitled “Financial Instruments - Credit Losses: Troubled Debt Restructurings and Vintage Disclosures.” The guidance eliminates the accounting guidance for troubled debt restructurings (TDRs) by creditors while enhancing disclosure requirements for certain loan refinancings and restructurings when a borrower is experiencing financial difficulty. The creditor will have to apply the guidance to determine whether a modification results in a new loan or a continuation of an existing loan. These amendments were effective for the Association upon adoption of the measurement of credit losses on financial instruments standard on January 1, 2023.

In March 2020, the FASB issued guidance entitled “Facilitation of the Effects of Reference Rate Reform on Financial Reporting.” The guidance provides optional expedients and exceptions for applying GAAP to contracts and other transactions affected by reference rate reform. The guidance simplifies the accounting evaluation of contract modifications that replace a reference rate affected by reference rate reform and contemporaneous modifications of other contracts related to the replacement of the reference rate. The optional amendments are effective as of March 12, 2020, through December 31, 2022. The Association adopted the optional expedients as it related to loans during the first quarter of 2021 and the impact of the adoption was not material to the Association’s financial condition or results of operations.

Summary of the Association’s Significant Accounting Policies

- A. Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses: Long-term real estate mortgage loans generally have original maturities ranging from five to 40 years. Substantially all short- and intermediate-term loans made for agricultural production or operating purposes have maturities of ten years or less. Loans are carried at their principal amount outstanding adjusted for charge-offs and deferred loan fees or costs. Loan origination fees and direct loan origination costs are capitalized and the net fee or cost is amortized over the

life of the related loan as an adjustment to yield. Interest on loans is accrued and credited to interest income based upon the daily principal amount outstanding.

Impaired loans are loans for which it is probable that not all principal and interest will be collected according to the contractual terms of the loan and are generally considered substandard or doubtful, which is in accordance with the loan rating model, as described below. Impaired loans include nonaccrual loans, restructured loans, and loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest. A loan is considered contractually past due when any principal repayment or interest payment required by the loan contract is not received on or before the due date. A loan shall remain contractually past due until it is formally restructured or until the entire amount past due, including principal, accrued interest, and penalty interest incurred is collected or otherwise discharged in full.

A restructured loan constitutes a troubled debt restructuring if for economic or legal reasons related to the debtor's financial difficulties the Association grants a concession to the debtor that it would not otherwise consider. A concession is generally granted in order to minimize the Association's economic loss and avoid foreclosure. Concessions vary by program and are borrower-specific and may include interest rate reductions, term extensions, payment deferrals, or the acceptance of additional collateral in lieu of payments. In limited circumstances, principal may be forgiven. A loan restructured in a troubled debt restructuring is an impaired loan. Certain loan modifications that resulted from circumstances related to COVID-19 are eligible under the FCA issued guidance and the Association is not required to report them as a TDR.

Loans are generally placed in nonaccrual status when principal or interest is delinquent for 90 days or more (unless adequately collateralized and in the process of collection) or when circumstances indicate that collection of principal and/or 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. When a loan is placed in nonaccrual status, accrued interest deemed uncollectible is reversed (if accrued in the current year) and/or included in the recorded nonaccrual balance (if accrued in prior years). Loans are charged-off at the time they are determined to be uncollectible.

When loans are in nonaccrual status, loan payments are generally applied against the recorded nonaccrual balance. A nonaccrual loan may, at times, be maintained on a cash basis. As a cash basis nonaccrual loan, the recognition of interest income from cash payments received is allowed when the collectability of the recorded investment in the loan is no longer in doubt and the loan does not have a remaining unrecovered charge-off associated with it. Nonaccrual loans may be returned to accrual status when all contractual principal and interest is current, the borrower has demonstrated payment performance, and collection of future payments is no longer in doubt. 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 is first recorded as interest income until such time as the recorded balance equals the contractual indebtedness of the borrower.

In cases where a borrower experiences financial difficulties and the Association makes certain monetary concessions to the borrower through modifications to the contractual term of the loan, the loan is classified as a troubled debt restructuring. If the borrower's ability to meet the revised payment schedule is uncertain, the loan is classified as a nonaccrual loan.

The Association purchases loan participations from other System entities to generate additional earnings and diversify risk. Additionally, the Association sells a portion of certain large loans to other System entities to reduce risk and comply with established lending limits. Loans are sold and the sale terms comply with requirements under Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 860 "Transfers and Servicing."

The Association uses a two-dimensional loan rating model based on internally generated combined System risk rating guidance that incorporates a 14-point risk-rating scale to identify and track the probability of borrower default and a separate scale addressing loss given default over a period of time. Probability of default is the probability that a borrower will experience a default within 12 months from the date of the determination of the risk rating. A default is considered to have occurred if the lender believes the borrower will not be able to pay its obligation in full or the borrower is past due more than 90 days. The loss given default is management's estimate as to the anticipated economic loss on a specific loan assuming default has occurred or is expected to occur within the next 12 months.

Each of the probability of default categories carries a distinct percentage of default probability. The 14-point risk rating scale provides for granularity of the probability of default, especially in the acceptable ratings. There are nine acceptable categories that range from a borrower of the highest quality to a borrower of minimally acceptable quality. The probability of default between 1 and 9 is very narrow and would reflect almost no default to a minimal default percentage. The probability of default grows more rapidly as a loan moves from a "9" to other assets especially mentioned and grows significantly as a loan moves to a substandard (viable) level. A substandard (non-viable) rating indicates that the probability of default is almost certain.

The credit risk rating methodology is a key component of the Association's allowance for loan losses evaluation, and is generally incorporated into its loan underwriting standards and internal lending limit. The allowance for loan losses is maintained at a level considered adequate by management to provide for probable and estimable losses inherent in the loan portfolio. The allowance is increased through provision for loan losses and loan recoveries and is decreased through loan loss reversals and loan charge-offs. The allowance is based on a periodic evaluation of the loan portfolio by management in which numerous factors are considered, including economic conditions, environmental conditions, loan portfolio composition, collateral value, portfolio

quality, current production conditions, and prior loan loss experience. The allowance for loan losses encompasses various judgments, evaluations, and appraisals with respect to the loans and their underlying collateral that, by their nature, contain elements of uncertainty, imprecision, and variability. Changes in the agricultural economy and environment and their impact on borrower repayment capacity will cause various judgments, evaluations, and appraisals to change over time. Management considers the following macro-economic factors in determining and supporting the level of allowance for loan losses: 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.

The allowance for loan losses includes components for loans individually evaluated for impairment and loans collectively evaluated for impairment. Generally, for loans individually evaluated, the allowance for loan losses represents the difference between the recorded investment in the loan and the present value of the cash flows expected to be collected discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, or at the fair value of the collateral, if the loan is collateral dependent. For those loans collectively evaluated for impairment, the allowance for loan losses is determined using the risk-rating model as previously discussed.

- B. Cash: Cash, as included in the consolidated financial statements, represents cash on hand and on deposit at financial institutions. At times, cash deposits may be in excess of federally insured limits.
- C. Investment in CoBank: The Association's required investment in CoBank is in the form of Class A Stock. The minimum required investment is 3.00 percent of the prior one-year average direct loan volume. The investment in CoBank is comprised of patronage-based stock and purchased stock. The requirement for capitalizing patronage-based participation loans sold to CoBank is 7.00 percent of the prior ten-year average of such participations sold to CoBank.
- D. Premises and Equipment: Premises and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation. Land is carried at cost. Depreciation is provided on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Estimated useful life ranges from 5 to 31 years for the buildings, 1 to 10 years for furniture and equipment, and 1 to 3 years for automobiles. Gains and losses on dispositions are reflected in current operating results. Maintenance and repairs are expensed and improvements above certain thresholds are capitalized.
- E. Other Property Owned: Other property owned, consisting of real and personal property acquired through foreclosure or deed in lieu of foreclosure, is recorded at fair value less estimated selling costs upon acquisition. Any initial reduction in the carrying amount of a loan to the fair value of the collateral received is charged to the allowance for loan losses. On at least an annual basis, revised estimates to the fair value are reported as adjustments to the carrying amount of the asset, provided that such adjusted value is not in excess of the carrying amount at acquisition. Income and expenses from operations and carrying value adjustments are included in net gains/(losses) on other property owned in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.
- F. Other Assets and Other Liabilities: Other assets are comprised primarily of accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, and investment in Farm Credit institutions other than CoBank. Significant components of other liabilities primarily include accounts payable and employee benefits.
- G. Advance Conditional Payments: The Association is authorized under the Farm Credit Act to accept advance payments from borrowers. To the extent the borrower's access to such advance payments is restricted, the advance conditional payments are netted against the borrower's related loan balance. Unrestricted advance conditional payments are included in liabilities. Restricted advance conditional payments are primarily associated with mortgage loans, while unrestricted are primarily related to production and intermediate-term loans and insurance proceeds on mortgage loans. Advance conditional payments are not insured. Interest is generally paid by the Association on advance conditional payments.
- H. Employee Benefit Plans: Substantially all employees of the Association participate in the Ninth Farm Credit District Pension Plan (Pension Plan) and/or the Farm Credit Foundations Defined Contribution/401(k) Plan (401(k) Plan). The Pension Plan is a non-contributory defined benefit plan. Benefits are based on compensation and years of service. The Association recognizes its proportional share of expense and contributes its proportional share of funding. The Pension Plan was closed to employees beginning January 1, 2007.

The 401(k) Plan has two components. Employees who do not participate in the Pension Plan may receive benefits through the Employer Contribution portion of the Defined Contribution Plan. In this plan, the Association provides a monthly contribution based on a defined percentage of the employee's salary. Employees may also participate in a Salary Deferral Plan governed by Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. The Association matches a certain percentage of employee contributions. All defined contribution costs are expensed in the same period that participants earn employer contributions.

The Association also participates in the Farm Credit Foundations Retiree Medical Plan. These postretirement benefits (other than pensions) are provided to eligible retired employees of the Association. The anticipated costs of these benefits were accrued during the period of the employee's active service. The authoritative accounting guidance requires the accrual of the expected cost of providing postretirement benefits during the years that the employee renders service necessary to become eligible for these benefits.

The Association also participates in the Ninth District nonqualified defined benefit Pension Restoration Plan. This plan provides retirement benefits above the Internal Revenue Code compensation limit to certain highly compensated eligible employees. Benefits payable under this plan are offset by the benefits payable from the pension plan.

Certain eligible employees may also participate in a nonqualified deferred compensation plan where they are able to defer a portion of their compensation. The Association matches a certain percentage of employee contributions to the plan.

- I. Patronage Distribution from CoBank: Patronage distributions from CoBank are accrued by the Association in the year earned and are included in Other Assets on the Consolidated Statement of Condition.
- J. Income Taxes: As previously described, the Association conducts its business activities through two wholly owned subsidiaries. Long-term mortgage lending activities are operated through a wholly owned FLCA subsidiary which is exempt from federal and state income tax. Short- and intermediate-term lending activities are operated through a wholly owned PCA subsidiary. Operating expenses are allocated to each subsidiary based on estimated relative service. All significant transactions between the subsidiaries and the parent company have been eliminated in consolidation. The ACA, along with the PCA subsidiary, is subject to income taxes. The Association accounts for income taxes under the liability method. Accordingly, deferred taxes are recognized for estimated taxes ultimately payable or recoverable based on federal, state, or local laws.

The Association elected to operate as a cooperative that qualifies for tax treatment under Subchapter T of the Internal Revenue Code. Accordingly, under specified conditions, the Association can exclude from taxable income amounts distributed as qualified patronage refunds in the form of cash, stock, or allocated retained earnings. Provisions for income taxes are made only on those earnings that will not be distributed as qualified patronage distributions. Deferred taxes are recorded on the tax effect of all temporary differences based on the assumption that such temporary differences are retained by the Association and will therefore impact future tax payments. A valuation allowance is provided against deferred tax assets to the extent that it is more likely than not (over 50 percent probability), based on management's estimate, the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The consideration of valuation allowances involves various estimates and assumptions as to future taxable earnings, including the effects of the Association's expected patronage program, which reduces taxable earnings.

Deferred income taxes have not been recorded by the Association on stock patronage distributions received from the Bank prior to January 1, 1993, the adoption date of accounting guidance on income taxes. Association management's intent is to permanently invest these and other undistributed earnings in CoBank, or if converted to cash, to pass through any such earnings to Association borrowers through qualified patronage allocations.

The Association has not provided deferred income taxes on amounts allocated to the Association which relate to the Bank's post-1992 earnings to the extent that such earnings will be passed through to Association borrowers through qualified patronage allocations. Additionally, deferred income taxes have not been provided on the Bank's post-1992 unallocated earnings.

- K. Other Comprehensive Income/Loss: Other comprehensive income refers to revenue, expenses, gains, and losses that under GAAP are recorded as an element of shareholders' equity and comprehensive income but are excluded from net income. Accumulated other comprehensive income/loss refers to the balance of these transactions. The Association records other comprehensive income/loss associated with the liability under the Pension Restoration Plan. See Note 8 for further information.
- L. Fair Value Measurement: Accounting guidance defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. It describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1 — Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the reporting entity has the ability to access at the measurement date. Level 1 assets include assets held in trust funds which relate to the Association's deferred compensation plan and supplemental retirement plan. The trust funds include investments that are actively traded and have quoted net asset values that are observable in the marketplace.

Level 2 — Observable inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly. Level 2 inputs include the following: (a) quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; (b) quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active so that they are traded less frequently than exchange-traded instruments, the prices are not current or principal market information is not released publicly; (c) inputs other than quoted prices that are observable such as interest rates and yield curves, prepayment speeds, credit risks, and default rates; and, (d) inputs derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.

Level 3 — Unobservable inputs are those that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the determination of the fair value of the assets or liabilities. These unobservable inputs reflect the reporting entity's own assumptions about factors that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. Level 3 assets and liabilities include financial instruments whose values are determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques, as well as instruments for which the determination of fair value requires significant management judgment or estimation. Level 3 assets include loans acquired in an acquisition or merger and other property owned.

The fair value disclosures are presented in Note 15.

- M. Off-balance-sheet credit exposures: Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to customers, generally having fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses that may require payment of a fee. Commercial letters of credit are conditional commitments issued to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. These letters of credit are issued to facilitate commerce and typically result in the commitment being funded when the underlying transaction is consummated between the customer and third party. The credit risk associated with commitments to extend credit and commercial letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved with extending loans to customers and is subject to normal credit policies. Collateral may be obtained based on management's assessment of the customer's creditworthiness.

NOTE 3 – LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

A summary of loans follows.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	December 31		
	2022	2021	2020
Real estate mortgage	\$ 1,174,129	\$ 1,195,651	\$ 1,170,913
Production and intermediate-term*	467,546	492,934	482,339
Agribusiness	271,172	242,785	213,819
Rural infrastructure	130,175	84,438	68,776
Agricultural export finance	6,930	3,455	5,397
Rural residential real estate	975	1,154	1,493
Total loans	\$ 2,050,927	\$ 2,020,417	\$ 1,942,737

* Lease receivables are included with Production and intermediate-term loan volume in 2021 and 2020. The Association had no lease receivables in 2022.

The Association purchases or sells loan participations with other parties in order to diversify risk, manage loan volume, and comply with FCA regulations. The following table presents information regarding participations purchased and sold as of December 31, 2022.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Other Farm Credit Institutions	
	Purchased	Sold
Real estate mortgage	\$ 75,559	\$ 128,100
Production and intermediate-term	130,742	124,720
Agribusiness	419,755	243,723
Rural infrastructure	424,370	294,035
Agricultural export finance	9,508	2,578
Total	\$ 1,059,934	\$ 793,156

A substantial portion of the Association's loans are collateralized. The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary upon extension of credit, is based on management's credit evaluation of the borrower. Collateral held varies, but typically includes farmland and income-producing property, such as crops and livestock, as well as receivables. Long-term real estate loans are secured by first liens on the underlying real property. Federal regulations state that long-term real estate loans are not to exceed 85 percent (97 percent if guaranteed or enhanced by a government agency) of the property's appraised value. However, a decline in a property's market value subsequent to loan origination or advances, or other actions necessary to protect the financial interest of the Association in the collateral, may result in loan to value ratios in excess of the regulatory maximum.

The Association has obtained credit enhancements by entering into Standby Commitment to Purchase Agreements (Agreements) with Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (Farmer Mac), covering loans with principal balance outstanding of \$156.8 million, \$185.8 million, and \$191.1 million at December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively. Under the Agreements, Farmer Mac agrees to purchase loans from the Association in the event of default (typically four months past due), subject to certain conditions, thereby mitigating the risk of loss from covered loans. In return, the Association pays Farmer Mac commitment fees based on the outstanding balance of loans covered by the Agreements. Such fees, totaling \$755 thousand in 2022, \$841 thousand in 2021, and \$814 thousand in 2020 are reflected in noninterest expense.

In addition to Farmer Mac, credit enhancements with federal government agencies of \$37.1 million at year-end 2022, \$38.1 million at year-end 2021, and \$38.9 million at year-end 2020 were outstanding.

One credit quality indicator utilized by the Association is the Farm Credit Administration Uniform Loan Classification System that categorizes loans into five categories. The categories are defined as follows:

- Acceptable – assets are expected to be fully collectible and represent the highest quality.
- Other assets especially mentioned (OAEM) – assets are currently collectible but exhibit some potential weakness.
- Substandard – assets exhibit some serious weakness in repayment capacity, equity, and/or collateral pledged on the loan.
- Doubtful – assets exhibit similar weaknesses to substandard assets; however, doubtful assets have additional weaknesses in existing factors, conditions, and values that make collection in full highly questionable.
- Loss – assets are considered uncollectible.

The following table shows loans and related accrued interest classified under the FCA Uniform Loan Classification system as a percentage of total loans and related accrued interest receivable by loan type as of December 31.

	2022	2021	2020
Real estate mortgage			
Acceptable	95.49%	93.14%	90.84%
OAEM	0.62%	3.57%	3.78%
Substandard	3.89%	3.29%	5.38%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Production and intermediate-term			
Acceptable	94.86%	91.72%	84.22%
OAEM	1.12%	3.26%	7.15%
Substandard	4.02%	4.99%	8.62%
Doubtful	–	0.03%	0.01%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Agribusiness			
Acceptable	96.91%	97.18%	90.20%
OAEM	1.67%	2.82%	9.68%
Substandard	1.42%	–	0.12%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Rural infrastructure			
Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Rural residential real estate			
Acceptable	99.21%	98.73%	94.81%
OAEM	–	–	0.75%
Substandard	0.79%	1.27%	4.44%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Agricultural export finance			
Acceptable	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Total Loans			
Acceptable	95.84%	93.58%	89.49%
OAEM	0.83%	3.25%	5.11%
Substandard	3.33%	3.16%	5.40%
Doubtful	–	0.01%	–
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Impaired loans are loans for which it is probable that all principal and interest will not be collected according to the contractual terms. The following presents information relating to impaired loans including accrued interest.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	December 31		
	2022	2021	2020
Nonaccrual loans:			
Current as to principal and interest	\$ 93	\$ 4,693	\$ 25,392
Past due	11,396	1,942	3,079
Total nonaccrual loans	11,489	6,635	28,471
Total impaired loans	\$ 11,489	\$ 6,635	\$ 28,471

The Association had no loans classified as accruing restructured or accruing loans 90 days or more past due for the years presented.

There were no material commitments to lend additional funds to debtors whose loans were classified impaired for the years presented.

High risk assets consist of impaired loans and other property owned. The following table presents these in a more detailed manner than the previous table. These nonperforming assets (including related accrued interest) are as follows:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	December 31		
	2022	2021	2020
Nonaccrual loans			
Real estate mortgage	\$ 7,468	\$ 1,324	\$ 7,875
Production and intermediate-term	1,011	5,302	20,276
Agribusiness	3,002	—	262
Rural residential real estate	8	9	58
Total nonaccrual loans	11,489	6,635	28,471
Total impaired loans	11,489	6,635	28,471
Other property owned	70	118	1,034
Total high risk assets	\$ 11,559	\$ 6,753	\$ 29,505

Additional impaired loan information is as follows:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Recorded Investment at 12/31/22	Unpaid Principal Balance*	Related Allowance	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized
Impaired loans with a related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 4,652	\$ 6,048	\$ 1,000	\$ 4,114	\$ —
Production and intermediate-term	227	1,531	379	1,066	12
Agribusiness	2,051	2,100	561	657	—
Total	\$ 6,930	\$ 9,679	\$ 1,940	\$ 5,837	\$ 12
Impaired loans with no related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 2,816	\$ 2,842		\$ 3,885	\$ 119
Production and intermediate-term	784	790		1,578	747
Agribusiness	951	972		518	24
Rural residential real estate	8	9		8	—
Total	\$ 4,559	\$ 4,613		\$ 5,989	\$ 890
Total impaired loans:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 7,468	\$ 8,890	\$ 1,000	\$ 7,999	\$ 119
Production and intermediate-term	1,011	2,321	379	2,644	759
Agribusiness	3,002	3,072	561	1,175	24
Rural residential real estate	8	9	—	8	—
Total	\$ 11,489	\$ 14,292	\$ 1,940	\$ 11,826	\$ 902

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Recorded Investment at 12/31/21	Unpaid Principal Balance*	Related Allowance	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized
Impaired loans with a related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 670	\$ —
Production and intermediate-term	1,507	2,725	286	10,162	—
Agribusiness	—	—	—	11	—
Total	\$ 1,507	\$ 2,725	\$ 286	\$ 10,843	\$ —
Impaired loans with no related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 1,324	\$ 1,342		\$ 3,860	\$ 458
Production and intermediate-term	3,795	9,322		5,257	172
Agribusiness	—	—		49	—
Rural residential real estate	9	10		29	10
Total	\$ 5,128	\$ 10,674		\$ 9,195	\$ 640
Total impaired loans:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 1,324	\$ 1,342	\$ —	\$ 4,530	\$ 458
Production and intermediate-term	5,302	12,047	286	15,419	172
Agribusiness	—	—	—	60	—
Rural residential real estate	9	10	—	29	10
Total	\$ 6,635	\$ 13,399	\$ 286	\$ 20,038	\$ 640

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Recorded Investment at 12/31/20	Unpaid Principal Balance*	Related Allowance	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized
Impaired loans with a related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 1,199	\$ 1,218	\$ 9	\$ 1,199	\$ —
Production and intermediate-term	8,683	10,289	911	11,026	—
Agribusiness	57	12	53	14	—
Total	\$ 9,939	\$ 11,519	\$ 973	\$ 12,239	\$ —
Impaired loans with no related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 6,676	\$ 6,983		\$ 13,587	\$ 203
Production and intermediate-term	11,593	12,146		17,377	58
Agribusiness	205	173		216	—
Rural residential real estate	58	62		57	—
Total	\$ 18,532	\$ 19,364		\$ 31,237	\$ 261
Total impaired loans:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 7,875	\$ 8,201	\$ 9	\$ 14,786	\$ 203
Production and intermediate-term	20,276	22,435	911	28,403	58
Agribusiness	262	185	53	230	—
Rural residential real estate	58	62	—	57	—
Total	\$ 28,471	\$ 30,883	\$ 973	\$ 43,476	\$ 261

* Unpaid principal balance represents the recorded principal balance of the loan.

Interest income is recognized and cash payments are applied on nonaccrual impaired loans as described in Note 2. The following table presents interest income recognized on impaired loans.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Year Ended December 31		
	2022	2021	2020
Interest income recognized on:			
Nonaccrual loans	\$ 901	\$ 640	\$ 244
Accrual loans 90 days or more past due	1	—	17
Interest income recognized on impaired loans	\$ 902	\$ 640	\$ 261

Interest income on nonaccrual and accruing restructured loans that would have been recognized under the original terms of the loans follows.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Year Ended December 31		
	2022	2021	2020
Interest income which would have been recognized under the original loan terms	\$ 332	\$ 1,363	\$ 1,631
Less: interest income recognized	901	640	244
Interest income (recognized)/not recognized	\$ (569)	\$ 723	\$ 1,387

The following table provides an age analysis of past due loans (including accrued interest).

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2022					
	30-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Not Past Due or less than 30 Days Past Due	Recorded Investment in Loans Outstanding	Recorded Investment > 90 Days and Accruing
Real estate mortgage	\$ 1,413	\$ 7,436	\$ 8,849	\$ 1,181,799	\$ 1,190,648	\$ —
Production and intermediate-term	122	942	1,064	470,726	471,790	—
Agribusiness	2,942	—	2,942	269,601	272,543	—
Rural infrastructure	583	—	583	129,966	130,549	—
Rural residential real estate	—	8	8	974	982	—
Agricultural export finance	—	—	—	6,945	6,945	—
Total	\$ 5,060	\$ 8,386	\$ 13,446	\$ 2,060,011	\$ 2,073,457	\$ —

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2021					
	30-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Not Past Due or less than 30 Days Past Due	Recorded Investment in Loans Outstanding	Recorded Investment > 90 Days and Accruing
Real estate mortgage	\$ —	\$ 67	\$ 67	\$ 1,208,144	\$ 1,208,211	\$ —
Production and intermediate-term	81	1,794	1,875	493,542	495,418	—
Agribusiness	—	—	—	243,316	243,316	—
Rural infrastructure	—	—	—	84,491	84,491	—
Rural residential real estate	—	—	—	1,160	1,160	—
Agricultural export finance	—	—	—	3,459	3,459	—
Total	\$ 81	\$ 1,861	\$ 1,942	\$ 2,034,113	\$ 2,036,055	\$ —

	December 31, 2020					
	30-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Not Past Due or less than 30 Days Past Due	Recorded Investment in Loans Outstanding	Recorded Investment > 90 Days and Accruing
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>						
Real estate mortgage	\$ 1,975	\$ 1,283	\$ 3,258	\$ 1,183,927	\$ 1,187,185	\$ —
Production and intermediate-term	65	1,487	1,552	483,034	484,586	—
Agribusiness	1	263	264	214,198	214,462	—
Rural infrastructure	—	—	—	68,805	68,805	—
Rural residential real estate	102	—	102	1,400	1,502	—
Agricultural export finance	—	—	—	5,401	5,401	—
Total	\$ 2,143	\$ 3,033	\$ 5,176	\$ 1,956,765	\$ 1,961,941	\$ —

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

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. The following table presents additional information regarding troubled debt restructurings (whether accrual or nonaccrual) that occurred during the year.

(dollars in thousands)	Year Ended December 31					
	2022		2021		2020	
	Outstanding Recorded Investment					
	Pre-modification	Post-modification	Pre-modification	Post-modification	Pre-modification	Post-modification
Troubled debt restructurings:						
Real estate mortgage	\$ 9,487	\$ 9,487	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Production and intermediate-term	810	810	9,183	6,243	—	—
Total	\$ 10,297	\$ 10,297	\$ 9,183	\$ 6,243	\$ —	\$ —

Note: Pre-modification represents the recorded investment in the loan receivable just prior to restructuring and post-modification represents the recorded investment in the loan receivable immediately following the restructuring. The recorded investment is the face amount of the loan receivable increased or decreased by applicable accrued interest and unamortized premium, discount, finance charges, or acquisition costs and may also reflect a previous direct write-down of the loan receivable.

The following table provides information on outstanding loans restructured in troubled debt restructurings at period end. These loans are included as impaired loans in the impaired loan table at December 31.

	Loans Modified as TDRs			TDRs in Nonaccrual Status*		
	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>						
Real estate mortgage	\$ 7,469	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 7,469	\$ —	\$ —
Production and intermediate-term	717	659	—	717	659	—
Total	\$ 8,186	\$ 659	\$ —	\$ 8,186	\$ 659	\$ —

* Represents the portion of loans modified as TDRs that are in nonaccrual status.

There were no additional defaults on any troubled debt restructurings during the previous 12 months. There were no additional commitments to lend to borrowers whose loans have been modified in TDR at December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020.

A summary of changes in the allowance for loan losses and period end recorded investment in loans is as follows:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Balance at December 31, 2021	Charge-offs	Recoveries	Provision for Loan Losses/(Loan Loss Reversals)	Balance at December 31, 2022
Real estate mortgage	\$ 6,459	\$ 2,031	\$ —	\$ 1,580	\$ 6,008
Production and intermediate-term	6,239	123	99	(1,579)	4,636
Agribusiness	342	—	—	555	897
Rural infrastructure	85	—	—	44	129
Rural residential real estate	—	—	—	1	1
Agricultural export finance	—	—	—	1	1
Total	\$ 13,125	\$ 2,154	\$ 99	\$ 602	\$ 11,672

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Balance at December 31, 2020	Charge-offs	Recoveries	Provision for Loan Losses/(Loan Loss Reversals)	Balance at December 31, 2021
Real estate mortgage	\$ 5,628	\$ —	\$ 208	\$ 623	\$ 6,459
Production and intermediate-term	6,822	4,559	—	3,976	6,239
Agribusiness	485	50	50	(143)	342
Rural infrastructure	70	—	—	15	85
Rural residential real estate	4	—	—	(4)	—
Agricultural export finance	2	—	—	(2)	—
Total	\$ 13,011	\$ 4,609	\$ 258	\$ 4,465	\$ 13,125

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Balance at December 31, 2019	Charge-offs	Recoveries	Provision for Loan Losses/(Loan Loss Reversals)	Balance at December 31, 2020
Real estate mortgage	\$ 5,154	\$ 232	\$ —	\$ 706	\$ 5,628
Production and intermediate-term	9,295	326	—	(2,147)	6,822
Agribusiness	302	—	—	183	485
Rural infrastructure	70	—	—	—	70
Rural residential real estate	1	—	—	3	4
Agricultural export finance	1	—	—	1	2
Total	\$ 14,823	\$ 558	\$ —	\$ (1,254)	\$ 13,011

The Association maintains a separate reserve for unfunded commitments, which is included in Liabilities on our Consolidated Statement of Condition. The related provision for the reserve for unfunded commitments is included as part of the provision for credit losses on the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, along with the provision for loan losses.

A summary of changes in the reserve for unfunded commitments follows:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	For the Year Ended December 31		
	2022	2021	2020
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 636	\$ 907	\$ 309
Provision for/(Reversal of) reserve for unfunded commitments	27	(271)	598
Total	\$ 663	\$ 636	\$ 907

Additional information on the allowance for loan losses follows.

	Allowance for Loan Losses Ending Balance at December 31, 2022		Recorded Investment in Loans Outstanding Ending Balance at December 31, 2022	
	Individually evaluated for impairment	Collectively evaluated for impairment	Individually evaluated for impairment	Collectively evaluated for impairment
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>				
Real estate mortgage	\$ 1,000	\$ 5,008	\$ 7,468	\$ 1,183,180
Production and intermediate-term	379	4,257	1,011	470,779
Agribusiness	561	336	3,002	269,541
Rural infrastructure	—	129	—	130,549
Rural residential real estate	—	1	8	974
Agricultural export finance	—	1	—	6,945
Total	\$ 1,940	\$ 9,732	\$ 11,489	\$ 2,061,968

	Allowance for Loan Losses Ending Balance at December 31, 2021		Recorded Investment in Loans Outstanding Ending Balance at December 31, 2021	
	Individually evaluated for impairment	Collectively evaluated for impairment	Individually evaluated for impairment	Collectively evaluated for impairment
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>				
Real estate mortgage	\$ —	\$ 6,459	\$ 1,324	\$ 1,206,887
Production and intermediate-term	286	5,953	5,302	490,116
Agribusiness	—	342	—	243,316
Rural infrastructure	—	85	—	84,491
Rural residential real estate	—	—	9	1,151
Agricultural export finance	—	—	—	3,459
Total	\$ 286	\$ 12,839	\$ 6,635	\$ 2,029,420

	Allowance for Loan Losses Ending Balance at December 31, 2020		Recorded Investment in Loans Outstanding Ending Balance at December 31, 2020	
	Individually evaluated for impairment	Collectively evaluated for impairment	Individually evaluated for impairment	Collectively evaluated for impairment
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>				
Real estate mortgage	\$ 9	\$ 5,619	\$ 7,875	\$ 1,179,310
Production and intermediate-term	911	5,911	20,276	464,310
Agribusiness	53	432	262	214,200
Rural infrastructure	—	70	—	68,805
Rural residential real estate	—	4	58	1,444
Agricultural export finance	—	2	—	5,401
Total	\$ 973	\$ 12,038	\$ 28,471	\$ 1,933,470

NOTE 4 – INVESTMENT IN COBANK

At December 31, 2022, the Association's investment in CoBank is in the form of Class A stock with a par value of \$100.00 per share. The Association is required to own stock in CoBank to capitalize its direct loan balance and participation loans sold to CoBank. The current requirement for capitalizing the Association's direct loan from CoBank changed from 4.00 percent of the Association's prior five-year average direct loan volume to 3.00 percent of the prior one-year average direct loan volume. The current requirement for capitalizing patronage-based participation loans sold to CoBank is 7.00 percent of the Association's prior ten-year average balance of such participations sold to CoBank. Under the current CoBank capital plan, patronage from CoBank related to these participations sold is paid 75 percent cash and 25 percent Class A stock. The capital plan is evaluated annually by CoBank's board of directors and management and is subject to change.

CoBank may require the holders of its equities to subscribe for such additional capital as may be needed to meet its capital requirements for its joint and several liability under the Farm Credit Act and regulations. In making such a capital call, CoBank shall take into account the financial condition of each such holder and such other considerations, as it deems appropriate. The Association owned approximately 1.48 percent of the outstanding common stock of CoBank at December 31, 2022, compared with 1.53 percent in 2021 and 1.57 percent in 2020.

NOTE 5 – PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

Premises and equipment consisted of the following.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	December 31		
	2022	2021	2020
Land	\$ 1,709	\$ 2,264	\$ 1,709
Buildings and leasehold improvements	14,042	14,068	14,068
Furniture, equipment, and automobiles	2,364	4,180	4,243
Construction in progress	699	15	–
	18,814	20,527	20,020
Less: accumulated depreciation	6,921	7,785	7,056
Total	\$ 11,893	\$ 12,742	\$ 12,964

NOTE 6 – OTHER PROPERTY OWNED

(Gains)/Losses on other property owned, net as reflected on the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income consisted of the following.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	December 31		
	2022	2021	2020
(Gains)/Losses on sale, net	\$ –	\$ (5)	\$ 1
Carrying value adjustments	–	–	(344)
Operating expense, net	2	20	3
Losses/(Gains) on other property owned, net	\$ 2	\$ 15	\$ (340)

NOTE 7 – NOTE PAYABLE TO COBANK

The Association's indebtedness to CoBank represents borrowings by the Association to fund its loan portfolio. This indebtedness is collateralized by a pledge of substantially all of the Association's assets and is governed by a General Financing Agreement (GFA). According to the agreement, the aggregate outstanding amount of principal and accrued interest shall not at any time exceed the line of credit. The GFA is subject to periodic renewals in the normal course of business. The GFA will mature on May 31, 2023. The Association was in compliance with the terms and conditions of the GFA as of December 31, 2022. Substantially all borrower loans are match-funded with CoBank. Payments and disbursements are made on the note payable to CoBank on the same basis the Association collects payments from and disburses on borrower loans. The interest rate may periodically be adjusted by CoBank based on the terms and conditions of the borrowing.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	December 31		
	2022	2021	2020
Line of credit	\$ 1,950,000	\$ 1,800,000	\$ 1,750,000
Outstanding principal and accrued interest balance	\$ 1,650,506	\$ 1,620,547	\$ 1,565,010
Average outstanding principal balance under the line of credit	\$ 1,562,859	\$ 1,533,463	\$ 1,447,552
Weighted average interest rate	1.89%	0.87%	1.35%

Under the Farm Credit Act, the Association is obligated to borrow only from CoBank, unless CoBank gives approval to borrow elsewhere. Other than the funding relationship with the Bank, and our advanced conditional payments, the Association has no other uninsured or insured debt. See Note 2 for additional information. CoBank, consistent with FCA regulations, has established limitations on the Association's ability to borrow funds based on specified factors or formulas relating primarily to credit quality and financial condition. At December 31, 2022, the Association's notes payable was within the specified limitations.

The Association has the opportunity to commit loanable funds with CoBank under a variety of programs at either fixed or variable rates for specified timeframes. Participants in the program receive a credit on the committed loanable funds balance classified as a reduction of interest expense. These committed funds are netted against the note payable to the Bank. The average committed funds as of December 31 are as follows.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	2022	2021	2020
Average committed funds	\$ 429,666	\$ 410,933	\$ 390,337
Average rates	1.62%	0.10%	0.69%

NOTE 8 – SHAREHOLDERS’ EQUITY

Descriptions of the Association’s capitalization, protection mechanisms, regulatory capitalization requirements and restrictions, and equities are provided below.

A. Protected Borrower Stock

Protection of certain stock is provided under the Farm Credit Act which requires the Association, when retiring protected stock, to retire it at par or stated value regardless of its book value. Protected stock includes stock and allocated equities which were outstanding as of January 6, 1988, or were issued or allocated prior to October 6, 1988.

B. Capital Stock

In accordance with the Farm Credit Act, each borrower is required to invest in the Association as a condition of borrowing. The borrower normally acquires ownership of the stock at the time the loan is made, but usually does not make a cash investment. Generally, the aggregate par value of the stock is added to the principal amount of the related loan obligation. The Association has a first lien on the stock owned by its borrowers. Retirement of such equities will generally be at the lower of par or book value, and repayment of a loan does not automatically result in retirement of the corresponding stock. Our bylaws generally permit stock to be retired at the discretion of the Board of Directors and in compliance with our capitalization plans, provided prescribed capital standards have been met. At December 31, 2022, we exceeded the prescribed standards. We do not anticipate any significant changes in capital that would affect the normal retirement of stock.

Capitalization bylaws allow stock requirements to range from the lesser of one thousand dollars or 2.00 percent to 10.00 percent of the borrower’s combined loan volume. The Board of Directors has the authority to change the minimum required stock level of a shareholder as long as the change is within this range. Currently, the Association has a stock requirement of the lesser of one thousand dollars or 2.00 percent of the amount of the borrower’s combined loan volume.

C. Regulatory Capitalization Requirements and Restrictions

The Farm Credit Administration sets minimum regulatory capital requirements for Banks and Associations. Effective January 1, 2017, regulatory capital requirements for Banks and Associations were adopted. These requirements replaced the core surplus and total surplus requirements with Common Equity Tier 1, Tier 1 Capital, and Total Capital risk-based capital ratio requirements. The requirements also replaced the existing net collateral ratio for System Banks with a Tier 1 Leverage ratio and an Unallocated Retained Earnings (URE) and URE Equivalents Leverage ratio that are applicable to both the Banks and Associations. The Permanent Capital Ratio continues to remain in effect; however, the risk-weighted assets are calculated differently than in the past.

The following sets forth the regulatory capital ratio requirements and ratios at December 31.

Ratio	Primary Components of Numerator	Denominator	2022	2021	2020	Minimum with Buffer	Minimum Requirement
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) Capital	Unallocated retained earnings (URE) and common cooperative equities (qualifying capital stock and allocated equity) ¹	Risk-weighted assets	19.60%	19.38%	20.93%	7.0%	4.5%
Tier 1 Capital	CET1 Capital and non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock	Risk-weighted assets	19.60%	19.38%	20.93%	8.5%	6.0%
Total Capital	Tier 1 Capital, allowance for loan losses ² , other common cooperative equities ³ , and term preferred stock and subordinated debt ⁴	Risk-weighted assets	20.13%	20.12%	21.72%	10.5%	8.0%
Tier 1 Leverage	Tier 1 Capital (at least 1.5% must be URE and URE equivalents)	Total assets	20.44%	19.85%	20.02%	5.0%	4.0%
Unallocated Retained Earnings and URE Equivalents (UREE) Leverage	URE and URE Equivalents	Total assets	20.38%	21.55%	21.86%	—	1.5%
Permanent Capital	Retained earnings, common stock, non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock and subordinated debt, subject to certain limits	Risk-weighted assets	19.69%	19.50%	21.06%	—	7.0%

¹ Equities subject to a minimum redemption or revolvment period of 7 or more years

² Capped at 1.25% of risk-weighted assets and inclusive of the reserve for unfunded commitments

³ Equities subject to a minimum redemption or revolvment period of 5 or more years, but less than 7 years

⁴ Equities subject to a minimum redemption or revolvment period of 5 or more years

If the capital ratios fall below the total 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.

An FCA regulation empowers it to direct a transfer of funds or equities by one or more System institutions to another System institution under specified circumstances. This regulation has not been utilized to date. The Association has not been called upon to initiate any transfers and is not aware of any proposed action under this regulation.

D. Description of Equities

The following paragraphs describe the attributes of each class of stock authorized by the Association bylaws and indicate the number of shares outstanding at December 31, 2022. Unless otherwise indicated, all classes of stock have a par value of \$5.00. All classes of stock are transferable to other customers who are eligible to hold such class of stock. Transfers of stock are only allowed as long as the Association meets the regulatory minimum capital requirements. Refer to the Management's Discussion and Analysis Capital Resources discussion for further information.

- Class A Common Stock (Nonvoting, at-risk, no shares outstanding) – Issued in exchange for Class B Common Stock or Class C Common Stock; as a patronage refund; as a dividend; or in exchange for allocated surplus. Retirement is at the sole discretion of the Board of Directors.
- Class B Common Stock (Voting, at-risk, 225,790 shares outstanding) – Issued solely to, and shall be acquired by, borrowers and other applicants who are farmers, ranchers, or producers or harvesters of aquatic products and who are eligible to vote. Class B Common Stock may also be held by those borrowers who exchanged one share of Class F Common Stock for one share of Class B Common Stock. Each Class B Common shareholder shall hold at least one share as long as the holder continues business with the Association. Within two years after the holder terminates its relationship with the Association, any outstanding Class B Common Stock shall be converted to Class A Common Stock. Retirement is at the sole discretion of the Board of Directors.
- Class C Common Stock (Nonvoting, at-risk, 15,217 shares outstanding) – Class C Common Stock may be issued to borrowers or applicants who are: (a) rural residents, including persons eligible to hold voting stock, to capitalize rural housing loans; (b) persons or organizations furnishing farm-related services; (c) other persons or organizations who are eligible to borrow from or participate with the Association but who are not eligible to hold voting stock. Class C Common Stock may be issued to any person who is not a shareholder but who is eligible to borrow from the Association for the purpose of qualifying such person for technical assistance, financially related services, and leasing services offered by the Association. Within two years after the holder terminates its relationship with the Association, any outstanding Class C Common Stock shall be converted to Class A Common Stock. Retirement is at the sole discretion of the Board of Directors.
- Class D Common Stock (Nonvoting, at-risk, no shares outstanding) – Issued to CoBank or to any person through direct sale.
- Class E Preferred Stock (Nonvoting, at-risk, no shares outstanding, par value as may be determined by any agreement of financial assistance between the Association and CoBank) - Issued only to CoBank in consideration of financial assistance to the Association from CoBank. Retirement is at the sole discretion of the Board of Directors.
- Class F Common Stock (Voting, protected, no shares outstanding) – Shall be issued to those individuals and entities who held the same class of stock in a predecessor to the Association. The Association shall not issue any additional Class F Common Stock. Each Class F Common shareholder shall hold at least one share as long as the holder continues business with the Association. Within two years after the holder terminates its relationship with the Association, any outstanding Class F Common Stock shall be converted to Class G Common Stock. Retirement is at the sole discretion of the Board of Directors.
- Class G Common Stock (Nonvoting, protected, no shares outstanding) – Issued only to those individuals and entities who held the same class of stock in a predecessor to the Association and as necessary for conversions from Class F Common Stock. No further shares of Class G Common Stock will be issued. It must be retired upon repayment of the loan.
- Class H Common Stock (Nonvoting, at risk, no shares outstanding) – May be issued for allocated surplus distributions and patronage distributions. This stock shall be issued in series with the stock issued in each calendar year constituting a separate series. Retirement is at the sole discretion of the Board of Directors.

The changes in the number of shares of protected and capital stock outstanding during 2022 are summarized in the following table.

<i>Shares in whole numbers</i>	Capital
Shares outstanding at December 31, 2021	248,238
Issuances	21,610
Retirements	(28,841)
Shares outstanding at December 31, 2022	241,007

E. Patronage and/or Dividends

Dividends may be declared or patronage distributions allocated to holders of Class B, C, F, and G Stock out of the whole or any part of net earnings which remain at the end of the fiscal year, as the Board of Directors may determine, in accordance with the regulations for banks and associations of the System. Additionally, patronage distributions may be allocated to System institutions with whom or for whom the Association conducts specified business transactions. However, distributions and retirements are precluded by regulation until the minimum capital adequacy standards have been attained. Amounts not distributed are retained as unallocated retained earnings. The Association made a cash patronage distribution of \$23.3 million during 2022, \$14.2 million during 2021, and \$11.8 million during 2020. The Association declared a \$24.3 million cash patronage

during 2022. Of this amount, \$8.3 million was distributed in August 2022 and the remaining \$16.0 million will be distributed in March 2023.

In the event of liquidation or dissolution of the Association, any assets of the Association remaining after payment or retirement of all liabilities shall be distributed to retire stock in the following order of priority: First, pro rata to all classes of preferred stock; second, pro rata to all classes of common stock; third, to the holders of allocated surplus evidenced by qualified written notices of allocation, in the order of year of issuance and pro rata by year of issuance; fourth, to the holders of allocated surplus evidenced by non-qualified written notices of allocation, in the order of year of issuance and pro rata by year of issuance. Any remaining assets of the Association after such distributions shall be distributed to present and former Patrons on a patronage basis, to the extent practicable.

At each year end, the Board of Directors evaluates whether to retain the Association's net income to strengthen its capital position or to distribute a portion of the net income to customers by declaring a qualified/cash patronage refund. For 2022, the Association allocated 61.04 percent of its patronage-sourced net income to its patrons. That portion of patronage-sourced net income not distributed in cash is also allocated to patrons. In accordance with Internal Revenue Service requirements, each customer is sent a nonqualified written notice of allocation. Allocated, but not distributed patronage refunds, are included in the unallocated retained earnings account. Such allocations may provide a future basis for a distribution of capital. The Board of Directors considers these unallocated retained earnings to be permanently invested in the Association. As such, there is no current plan to revolve or redeem these amounts. No express or implied right to have such capital retired or revolved at any time is granted.

F. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/Loss

The Association reports accumulated other comprehensive income/loss in its Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity. As more fully described in Note 2, accumulated other comprehensive income/loss results from the recognition of the Pension Restoration Plan's net unamortized gains and losses and prior service costs or credits. The Association has accumulated other comprehensive income of \$140 thousand in 2022, compared with accumulated other comprehensive loss of \$224 thousand in 2021 and accumulated other comprehensive income of \$288 thousand in 2020. There were no other items affecting comprehensive income or loss.

The following table presents activity in the accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss), net of tax by component.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	2022	2021	2020
Pension benefit plan:			
Beginning balance	\$ (224)	\$ 288	\$ (2,076)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) before reclassifications	325	(454)	1,911
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss)	39	(58)	453
Net current period other comprehensive income/(loss)	364	(512)	2,364
Year-end balance	\$ 140	\$ (224)	\$ 288

The following table represents reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss).

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Amount Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)			Location of Gain/Loss Recognized in Statement of Income
	December 31			
	2022	2021	2020	
Pension and other benefit plans:				
Net actuarial loss/(gain)	\$ 39	\$ (58)	\$ 453	Salaries and employee benefits
Total reclassifications	\$ 39	\$ (58)	\$ 453	

NOTE 9 – PATRONAGE DISTRIBUTION FROM FARM CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

Patronage income recognized from Farm Credit institutions to the Association follows.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	2022	2021	2020
CoBank	\$ 8,964	\$ 8,437	\$ 6,651
AgVantis	85	—	—
Farm Credit Foundations	18	28	17
Total	\$ 9,067	\$ 8,465	\$ 6,668

Patronage distributed from CoBank was in cash and stock. The amount earned in 2022 was accrued and will be paid by CoBank in March 2023. The Association received additional patronage distributions from CoBank of \$1.6 million in 2022, \$1.4 million in 2021, and \$1.2 million in 2020 due to CoBank's strong capital levels and financial results. The amount earned and accrued in 2021 and 2020 was paid by CoBank in March of the following year.

In 2022, patronage distribution from AgVantis was in the form of a Notice of Allocation and was recorded as an investment in AgVantis. The allocation balance is included in other assets.

Patronage distributed by Farm Credit Foundations was accrued at the end of the year and will be paid in March 2023. Farm Credit Foundations, a human resource service provider for a number of Farm Credit institutions, provides our payroll and human resource services.

NOTE 10 – INCOME TAXES

The provision for income taxes follows.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Year Ended December 31		
	2022	2021	2020
Current:			
Federal	\$ 107	\$ 115	\$ 90
State	25	28	20
Provision for income taxes	\$ 132	\$ 143	\$ 110

The provision for/(benefit from) income tax differs from the amount of income tax determined by applying the applicable U.S. statutory federal income tax rate to pretax income as follows.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Year Ended December 31		
	2022	2021	2020
Federal tax at statutory rate	\$ 8,472	\$ 7,025	\$ 6,796
State tax, net	19	22	16
Effect of non-taxable entity	(7,277)	(7,073)	(5,804)
Patronage distributions	(264)	—	(660)
(Decrease)/increase in valuation allowance	(819)	169	(278)
Provision to return difference	—	—	41
Other	1	—	(1)
Provision for income taxes	\$ 132	\$ 143	\$ 110

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are comprised of the following.

(dollars in thousands)	December 31		
	2022	2021	2020
Deferred income tax assets:			
Allowance for loan losses	\$ 1,481	\$ 1,875	\$ 2,104
Nonaccrual loan interest	198	822	597
Net operating loss carry forwards	841	841	586
Depreciation	6	4	1
Gross deferred tax assets	2,526	3,542	3,288
Deferred tax asset valuation allowance	(2,045)	(3,046)	(2,840)
Deferred income tax liabilities:			
Bank patronage allocation	(481)	(496)	(448)
Gross deferred tax liability	(2,526)	(496)	(448)
Net deferred tax asset	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

The calculation of deferred tax assets and liabilities involves various management estimates and assumptions as to future taxable earnings, including the amount of non-patronage income and patronage income retained. The expected future tax rates are based upon enacted tax laws.

The Association recorded a valuation allowance of \$2.0 million in 2022, \$3.0 million in 2021, and \$2.8 million in 2020. The Association will continue to evaluate the realizability of the deferred tax assets and adjust the valuation allowance accordingly. The Association had federal and state net operating losses of \$995 thousand that have an indefinite carryforward period and \$2.0 million that expire from 2026 to 2028.

The Association has no uncertain tax positions as of December 31, 2022, 2021, or 2020. The Association recognizes interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax positions as an adjustment to income tax expense. The tax years that remain open for federal and major state income tax jurisdictions are 2019 and forward.

NOTE 11 – EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

Certain employees participate in the Ninth Retirement Plan, a multi-employer defined benefit retirement plan. The Department of Labor has determined the plan to be a governmental plan; therefore, the plan is not subject to the provisions of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (ERISA). As the plan is not subject to ERISA, the plan's benefits are not insured by the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation. Accordingly, the amount of accumulated benefits that participants would receive in the event of the plan's termination is contingent on the sufficiency of the plan's net assets to provide benefits at that time. This Plan is noncontributory and covers eligible employees. The assets, liabilities, and costs of the plan are not segregated by participating entities. As such, plan assets are available for any of the participating employers' retirees at any point in time. Additionally, if a participating employer stops contributing to the plan, the unfunded obligations of the plan may be borne by the remaining participating employers. Further, if the Association chooses to stop participating in the plan, the Association may be required to pay an amount based on the underfunded status of the plan, referred to as a withdrawal liability. Because of the multi-employer nature of the plan, any individual employer is not able to unilaterally change the provisions of the plan. If an employee moves to another employer within the same plan, the employee benefits under the plan transfer. Benefits are based on salary and years of service. There is no collective bargaining agreement in place as part of this plan.

The defined benefit pension plan reflects an unfunded liability totaling \$9.6 million at December 31, 2022. The pension benefits funding status reflects the net of the fair value of the plan assets and the projected benefit obligation at the date of these consolidated financial statements. The projected benefit obligation is the actuarial present value of all benefits attributed by the pension benefit formula to employee service rendered prior to the measurement date based on assumed future compensation levels. The projected benefit obligation of the plan was \$271.9 million at December 31, 2022, \$347.3 million at December 31, 2021, and \$359.9 million at December 31, 2020. The fair value of the plan assets was \$281.5 million at December 31, 2022, \$341.9 million at December 31, 2021, and \$302.5 million at December 31, 2020. The amount of the pension benefits funding status is subject to many variables including performance of plan assets and interest rate levels. Therefore, changes in assumptions could significantly affect these estimates.

Costs are determined for each individual employer based on costs directly related to its current employees as well as an allocation of the remaining costs based proportionately on the estimated projected liability of the employer under this plan. The Association recognizes its proportional share of expense and contributes a proportional share of funding. Total plan expense for participating employers was \$8.1 million in 2022, \$13.7 million in 2021, and \$19.5 million in 2020. The Association's allocated share of plan expenses included in salaries and employee benefits was \$358 thousand in 2022, \$885 thousand in 2021, and \$1.3 million in 2020. Participating employers contributed \$30.0 million in 2022, \$30.0 million in 2021, and \$30.0 million in 2020 to the plan. The

Association's allocated share of these pension contributions was \$2.0 million in 2022, \$2.2 million in 2021, and \$2.1 million in 2020. While the plan is a governmental plan and is not subject to minimum funding requirements, the employers contribute amounts necessary on an actuarial basis to provide the plan with sufficient assets to meet the benefits to be paid to participants. The amount of the total employer contributions expected to be paid into the pension plans during 2023 is \$4.0 million. The Association's allocated share of these pension contributions is expected to be \$127 thousand. The amount ultimately to be contributed and the amount ultimately recognized as expense as well as the timing of those contributions and expenses, are subject to many variables including performance of plan assets and interest rate levels. These variables could result in actual contributions and expenses being greater than or less than anticipated.

Postretirement benefits other than pensions are provided through the Farm Credit Foundations Retiree Medical Plan to retired employees of the Association. Benefits provided are determined on a graduated scale based on years of service. The anticipated costs of these benefits were accrued during the period of the employee's active service. Postretirement benefits (primarily health care benefits) included in salaries and employee benefits were income of \$1 thousand in 2022, \$1 thousand in 2021, and \$2 thousand in 2020. The Association made cash contributions of \$6 thousand in 2022, \$6 thousand in 2021, and \$6 thousand in 2020.

The Association participates in a non-qualified defined benefit Pension Restoration Plan that is unfunded. The plan provides retirement benefits above the Internal Revenue Code compensation limit to certain highly compensated eligible employees. Benefits payable under the Pension Restoration Plan are offset by the benefits payable from the Pension Plan. Pension Restoration Plan income included in salaries and employee benefits was \$208 thousand in 2022 and \$7 thousand in 2021. Pension Restoration Plan expenses included in salaries was \$665 thousand in 2020.

The funding status and the amounts recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Condition for the Association's Pension Restoration Plan follows.

Nonqualified Pension Benefits			
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	2022	2021	2020
Change in projected benefit obligation:			
Benefit obligation at the beginning of the period	\$ 683	\$ 565	\$ 2,634
Service cost	155	43	149
Interest cost	14	8	63
Actuarial (gain)/loss	(325)	454	(1,911)
Benefits paid	(43)	(387)	(370)
Benefit obligation at the end of the period	\$ 484	\$ 683	\$ 565
Change in plan assets:			
Company contributions	44	387	370
Benefits paid	(44)	(387)	(370)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the period	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Funded status of the plan	\$ (484)	\$ (683)	\$ (565)
Amounts recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Condition consist of:			
Liabilities	\$ 484	\$ 683	\$ 565
Net amount recognized	\$ 484	\$ 683	\$ 565

The following table represents the amounts included in accumulated other comprehensive income/loss for the Pension Restoration Plan at December 31.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	2022	2021	2020
Net actuarial gain/(loss)	\$ 140	\$ (224)	\$ 288
Prior service costs	—	—	—
Total amount recognized in AOCI/(loss)	\$ 140	\$ (224)	\$ 288

An estimated net actuarial gain of \$30 thousand for the Pension Restoration Plan will be amortized into income over the next year.

Information for pension plans with an accumulated benefit obligation in excess of plan assets:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	2022	2021	2020
Accumulated benefit obligation	\$ 456	\$ 656	\$ 554
Fair value of plan assets	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

Information for pension plans with a projected benefit obligation in excess of plan assets:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	2022	2021	2020
Projected benefit obligation	\$ 484	\$ 683	\$ 565
Fair value of plan assets	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

The net periodic pension expense for the Pension Restoration Plan included in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income is comprised of the following at December 31.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Pension Benefits		
	2022	2021	2020
Components of net periodic benefit cost/(income)			
Service cost	\$ 155	\$ 43	\$ 149
Interest cost	14	8	63
Net amortization and deferral	39	(58)	453
Net periodic benefit cost/(income)	\$ 208	\$ (7)	\$ 665

Changes in benefit obligation recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) are included in the following table.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	2022	2021	2020
Current year net actuarial (gain)/ loss	\$ (324)	\$ (454)	\$ 1,911
Amortization of net actuarial loss	(39)	(58)	453
Total recognized in other comprehensive income/(loss)	\$ (363)	\$ (512)	\$ 2,364

Actuarial gains/losses in 2022, 2021, and 2020 were primarily due to changes in plan experience, discount rate, and the plan demographics.

Weighted average assumptions used to determine benefit obligation at December 31:

	Pension Benefits		
	2022	2021	2020
Discount rate	4.57%	2.14%	1.65%
Rate of compensation increase	7.10%	5.40%	5.40%
Interest crediting rate	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%

Weighted average assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost for the years ended December 31:

	Pension Benefits		
	2022	2021	2020
Discount rate			
Projected benefit obligation	2.14%	1.65%	2.59%
Service cost	2.38%	1.36%	2.69%
Interest cost	2.00%	1.45%	2.49%
Rate of compensation increase	5.40%	5.40%	5.40%
Interest crediting rate	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%

Estimated Future Benefit Payments

The following benefit payments, which reflect expected future service, as appropriate, are expected to be paid.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Pension Restoration Benefits
2023	\$ 58
2024	\$ 6
2025	\$ 1
2026	\$ 1
2027	\$ 1
2028 – 2032	\$ 110

The Association also participates in the Farm Credit Foundations Defined Contribution/401(k) Plan. Employees who do not participate in the Pension Plan may receive benefits through the Employer Contribution portion of the Contribution Plan. In this plan, the Association provides a monthly contribution based on a defined percentage of the employee's salary. Employees may also participate in a Salary Deferral Plan governed by Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. The Association matches a certain percentage of employee contributions to the plan. Employer contributions to the Contribution Plan were \$1.4 million in 2022, \$1.2 million in 2021, and \$1.2 million in 2020.

NOTE 12 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In the ordinary course of business, the Association enters into loan transactions with officers and directors of the Association, their immediate families, and other organizations with which such persons may be associated. Such loans are subject to special approval requirements contained in the FCA regulations and are made on the same terms, including interest rates, amortization schedules, and collateral, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with unrelated borrowers.

The Association has a policy that loans to directors and senior officers must be maintained at an Acceptable or OAEM credit classification. If the loan falls below the OAEM credit classification, corrective action must be taken and the loan brought back to either Acceptable or OAEM within a year. If not, the director or senior officer must resign from the Board of Directors or employment.

Loan information to related parties for the years ended December 31 is shown below.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	2022	2021	2020
Beginning balance	\$ 37,165	\$ 31,270	\$ 22,013
New loans	65,241	56,499	44,512
Repayments	(69,187)	(50,604)	(52,429)
Reclassifications*	2,087	–	17,174
Ending balance	\$ 35,306	\$ 37,165	\$ 31,270

* Represents loans that were once considered related party, but are no longer considered related party, or loans that were not related party that subsequently became related party loans.

In the opinion of management, none of the loans outstanding to officers and directors at December 31, 2022 involved more than a normal risk of collectability.

The Association also has business relationships with certain other System entities. The Association paid \$2.9 million in 2022, \$2.7 million in 2021, and \$2.4 million in 2020 to AgVantis for technology services. One Association officer served as an AgVantis director during 2022 and resigned in October 2022. The Association paid \$208 thousand in 2022, \$208 thousand in 2021, and \$54 thousand in 2020 to Foundations for human resource services. The Association paid \$71 thousand in 2022, \$74 thousand in 2021, and \$185 thousand in 2020 to CoBank for operational services. Refer to Note 4, "Investment in CoBank", and Note 7, "Note Payable to CoBank", for additional information on the Association's relationship with CoBank.

NOTE 13 – REGULATORY ENFORCEMENT MATTERS

As of December 31, 2022, there were no enforcement actions in effect for the Association and FCA took no enforcement on the Association during the year.

NOTE 14 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Association has various commitments outstanding and contingent liabilities. With regard to contingent liabilities, there are no actions pending against the Association in which claims for monetary damages are asserted.

The Association may participate in financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk to satisfy the financing needs of its borrowers and to manage their exposure to interest-rate risk. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit and commercial letters of credit. The instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit risk in excess of the amount recognized in the consolidated financial statements. Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a borrower as long as there is not a violation of any condition established in the contract. Commercial letters of credit are agreements to pay a beneficiary under conditions specified in the letter of credit. Commitments and letters of credit generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee by the borrower. At December 31, 2022, \$773.6 million of commitments to extend credit and \$158 thousand of commercial letters of credit were outstanding.

Since many of these commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total commitments do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. However, these credit-related financial instruments have off-balance-sheet credit risk because their amounts are not reflected on the Consolidated Statement of Condition until funded or drawn upon. The credit risk associated with issuing commitments and letters of credit is substantially the same as that involved in extending loans to borrowers and management applies the same credit policies to these commitments. Upon fully funding these commitments, the credit risk amounts are equal to the contract amounts, assuming that borrowers fail completely to meet their obligations and the collateral or other security is of no value. The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary upon extension of credit, is based on management's credit evaluation of the borrower.

The Association also participates in standby letters of credits to satisfy the financing needs of its borrowers. These letters of credit are irrevocable agreements to guarantee payments of specified financial obligations. At December 31, 2022, \$7.4 million of standby letters of credit were outstanding with a nominal fair value. Outstanding standby letters of credit have expiration dates from 2026 to 2027. The maximum potential amount of future payments the Association is required to make under the guarantees is \$7.4 million. Payment/performance risk of the standby letters of credit guarantee is assessed using the same internal customer credit ratings that we use to manage credit risk in our loan portfolio.

NOTE 15 – FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Accounting guidance defines fair value as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The fair value measurement is not an indication of liquidity. See Note 2 for additional information.

Assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis at December 31 for each of the fair value hierarchy values are summarized as follows:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Fair Value Measurement Using			Total Fair Value
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Assets held in nonqualified benefits trusts				
2022	\$ 1,154	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 1,154
2021	\$ 1,405	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 1,405
2020	\$ 1,277	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 1,277

The Association has no liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis for the periods presented.

Assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis at December 31 for each of the fair value hierarchy values are summarized as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Fair Value Measurement Using			Total Fair Value
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Assets:				
2022				
Loans	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5,019	\$ 5,019
Other property owned	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 75	\$ 75
2021				
Loans	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,877	\$ 1,877
Other property owned	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 126	\$ 126
2020				
Loans	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 8,966	\$ 8,966
Other property owned	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,107	\$ 1,107

The Association has no liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis for any of the periods presented. During the three years presented, the Association recorded no transfers in or out of Level 3 and no purchases or issuances.

Valuation Techniques

As more fully discussed in Note 2, accounting guidance establishes a fair value hierarchy, which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. Fair values of financial instruments represent the estimated amount to be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer or extinguish a liability in active markets among willing participants at the reporting date. Due to the uncertainty of expected cash flows resulting from financial instruments, the use of different assumptions and valuation methodologies could significantly affect the estimated fair value amounts. Accordingly, the estimated fair values may not be indicative of the amounts for which the financial instruments could be exchanged in a current or future market transaction. The following presents a brief summary of the valuation techniques used by the Association for assets and liabilities subject to fair value measurement:

Assets Held in Non-Qualified Benefits Trusts

Assets held in trust funds related to deferred compensation and supplemental retirement plans are classified within Level 1. The trust funds include investments that are actively traded and have quoted net asset values that are observable in the marketplace.

Loans

For impaired loans measured on a non-recurring basis, the fair value is based upon the underlying collateral since the loans are collateral-dependent loans for which real estate is the collateral. The fair value measurement process uses independent appraisals and other market-based information, but in many cases it also requires significant input based on management's knowledge of and judgment about current market conditions, specific issues relating to the collateral, and other matters. These loans have fair value measurements that fall within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. When the value of the real estate, less estimated costs to sell, is less than the principal balance of the loan, a specific reserve is established.

Other Property Owned

Other property owned is generally classified as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. The process for measuring the fair value of other property owned involves the use of appraisals or other market-based information. Costs to sell represent transaction costs and are not included as a component of the asset's fair value.

NOTE 16 – QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

Quarterly results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020 follow.

(dollars in thousands)	2022				
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total
Net interest income	\$ 14,421	\$ 13,984	\$ 14,606	\$ 17,021	\$ 60,032
(Credit loss reversal)/Provision for credit losses	(2,357)	(774)	1,458	2,302	629
Noninterest expense, net	4,765	5,991	4,834	3,604	19,194
Net income	\$ 12,013	\$ 8,767	\$ 8,314	\$ 11,115	\$ 40,209

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	2021				
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total
Net interest income	\$ 14,904	\$ 13,325	\$ 13,443	\$ 13,790	\$ 55,462
Provision for credit losses/(Credit loss reversal)	1,077	(144)	3,411	(150)	4,194
Noninterest expense, net	5,188	4,231	4,910	3,628	17,957
Net income	\$ 8,639	\$ 9,238	\$ 5,122	\$ 10,312	\$ 33,311

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	2020				
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total
Net interest income	\$ 12,555	\$ 12,720	\$ 12,678	\$ 12,821	\$ 50,774
(Credit loss reversal)/Provision for credit losses	(913)	1,672	(1,136)	(279)	(656)
Noninterest expense, net	4,540	4,373	5,567	4,697	19,177
Net income	\$ 8,928	\$ 6,675	\$ 8,247	\$ 8,403	\$ 32,253

NOTE 17 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Association has evaluated subsequent events through March 9, 2023 which is the date the financial statements were issued, and no material subsequent events were identified.

FARM CREDIT OF NEW MEXICO, ACA

DISCLOSURE INFORMATION REQUIRED BY FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION REGULATIONS

(AMOUNTS IN WHOLE DOLLARS)

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

The description of the territory served, persons eligible to borrow, types of lending activities engaged in and financial services offered, and related Farm Credit organizations required to be disclosed in this section is incorporated herein by reference from Note 1 to the financial statements, “Organization and Operations,” included in this annual report to shareholders.

The description of significant developments that had or could have a material impact on earnings or interest rates to borrowers, acquisitions or dispositions of material assets, material changes in the manner of conducting the business, seasonal characteristics, and concentrations of assets, if any, required to be disclosed in this section, is incorporated herein by reference from “Management’s Discussion and Analysis” (MD&A) included in this annual report to shareholders.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

The following table sets forth certain information regarding the properties of the Association:

Location	Description	Form of Ownership
5651 Balloon Fiesta Parkway N.E. Albuquerque, New Mexico	Office Building	Owned
834 East Main Street Clayton, New Mexico	Office Space	Leased
301 West Llano Estacado Boulevard Clovis, New Mexico	Office Building	Owned
2800 Las Vegas Court Las Cruces, New Mexico	Office Building	Owned
110 W College Blvd Suite E. Roswell, New Mexico	Office Building	Leased
323 South Second Street Tucumcari, New Mexico	Office Building	Owned

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

Information required to be disclosed in this section is incorporated herein by reference from Note 13 to the financial statements, “Regulatory Enforcement Matters,” and Note 14 to the financial statements, “Commitments and Contingencies,” included in this annual report to shareholders.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Information required to be disclosed in this section is incorporated herein by reference from Note 8 to the financial statements, “Shareholders’ Equity,” included in this annual report to shareholders.

DESCRIPTION OF LIABILITIES

The description of debt outstanding required to be disclosed in this section is incorporated herein by reference from Note 7 to the financial statements, “Note Payable to CoBank,” included in this annual report to shareholders.

The description of advance conditional payments is incorporated herein by reference to Note 2 to the financial statements, “Summary of Significant Accounting Policies,” included in this annual report to shareholders.

The description of contingent liabilities required to be disclosed in this section is incorporated herein by reference from Note 14 to the financial statements.

SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The selected financial data for the five years ended December 31, 2022, required to be disclosed in this section is incorporated herein by reference from the “Five-Year Summary of Selected Consolidated Financial Data,” included in this annual report to shareholders.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

"Management's Discussion and Analysis," which appears within this annual report to shareholders and is required to be disclosed in this section, is incorporated herein by reference.

DIRECTORS AND SENIOR OFFICERS

The following represents certain information regarding the directors and senior officers of the Association.

DIRECTORS

Name:	James Duffey
Title:	Director; Chairman of the Board
Term of Office:	Four years, expiring May 2023. First elected in 2015.
Business Experience:	Occupation(s) during the past five years: Owner/Operator Pivot Farm, LLC; Owner/Operator Triple J Farms, LLC; Owner/Operator J Duffey Land and Livestock, LLC.
Other Business Interests:	Board Member Eastern New Mexico State Fair; Board Member (President) New Mexico Wool Growers; Voting Board Member New Mexico Sheep and Goat Council; Member New Mexico Farm Bureau; Member New Mexico Club Lamb Association.
Name:	Tom Drake
Title:	Appointed Director; Board Vice Chairman; Audit Committee Vice Chairman
Term of Office:	Four years, expiring May 2023. First appointed in 2002.
Business Experience:	Occupation(s) during the past five years: Former Director of Operations with Glenco, Inc.; former Vice President of Administration and Government Relations at Clovis Community College, serving as the lead Administrator in legislative affairs, as an extension to the Office of the President in all capacities and as the primary legislative liaison for the College as a registered lobbyist (retired). Previous commercial banking experience and is a general certified real estate appraiser in New Mexico.
Name:	Danita Agar
Title:	Director; Audit Committee Member
Term of Office:	Four years, expiring May 2025. First elected in 2017.
Business Experience:	Occupation(s) during the past five years: Owner/Operator Agar Insurance Agency; Owner/Operator KDGS Family, LLC (ranching operation).
Other Business Interests:	Committee Member Guadalupe County Tax Protest Board; Member of New Mexico Cattle Growers Association; Member Santa Rosa Rotary Club; Member Powderhorn Cattlewomen; Voting Board Member Lodgers Tax Board.
Name:	Doug DeGroot
Title:	Director, Compensation Committee Member
Term of Office:	Four years, expiring May 2026. First elected in 2020.
Business Experience:	Occupation(s) during the past five years: Partner/Operator Arroyo Dairy; Partner/Operator Roswell Vegetable Farms, Inc.
Name:	Jim Hyatt
Title:	Director; Compensation Committee Vice Chairman
Term of Office:	Four years, expiring May 2023. First elected in 2015.
Business Experience:	Occupation(s) during the past five years: Owner/Operator Hyatt and Hyatt, LLC (Ranching); Owner/Operator Hyatt Feedlot, LLC (cattle feed yard).
Other Business Interests:	Member New Mexico Cattle Growers Association; Board Member USDA Farm Service Agency.
Name:	V. Hilaire Mowduk
Title:	Appointed Director, Compensation Committee Chairman
Term of Office:	Four years, expiring May 2024. First appointed in 2006.
Business Experience:	Occupation(s) during the past five years: Administrative Officer for the Bureau of Land Management, Las Cruces District Office. Former Supervisory Financial Analyst/Program Manager for USDA Forest Service; Former Wells Fargo banker with over 17 years' experience.
Other Business Experience:	Alumni FBI Citizens Academy; Alumni University of Phoenix Business Program; Member Gold Star.

Name: Kelly Peterson
 Title: Director
 Term of Office: Four years, expiring May 2026. First elected in 2022.
 Business Experience: Occupation(s) during the past five years: Owner/Operator/Trustee Peterson Family Revocable Trust.

Name: Leon Porter
 Title: Director; Audit Committee Member: Member of CREED Council
 Term of Office: Four years, expiring May 2024. First elected in 2020.
 Business Experience: Occupation(s) during the past five years: Owner/Operator Lazy LJ Ranch, LLC; Rocking A Ranch, LLC (commercial cow/calf operation); Manager El Rio Sol, LLC (Real Property Manager NM/AZ).
 Other Business Interests: Member Corona Landowners Association; Member Sagebrush Church.

Name: Scott Shafer
 Title: Appointed Director; Audit Committee Member
 Term of Office: Four years, expiring May 2025. First appointed in 2013.
 Business Experience: Occupation(s) during the past five years: Owner/Operator Shafer Ranches, Inc. (cow/calf ranching operation). Former Wells Fargo banker with 36 years' experience.
 Other Business Interests: Voting Board/Committee Member of Otero County Electric Cooperative; Voting Board/Committee Member Lincoln County Medical Center; Voting Board/Committee Member Trinity United Methodist Church; Advisory Board Member NMSU Corona Ranch.

Name: Jonathan Vander Dussen
 Title: Director; Audit Committee Chairman
 Term of Office: Four years, expiring May 2025. First elected in 2017.
 Business Experience: Occupation(s) during the past five years: Owner/Operator/Partner Legend Dairy, LLC; Owner/Operator/Partner JJ Housing, LLC; Owner/Operator/Partner RSJ Equipment, LLC; Owner/Operator/Partner Bada Bing, LLC; Partner West Wind Dairy LLC.
 Other Business Interests: Voting Board Member Select Milk Producers, Inc. (milk cooperative).

Name: Martin Sweetser
 Title: Director; Compensation Committee Member
 Term of Office: Four years, term expired May 2022. First elected in 2014.
 Business Experience: Occupation(s) during the past five years: Owner/Operator farming; corn silage, cotton, alfalfa, vegetables, milo, and pecans operation.
 Other Business Interests: Voting Board Member Pink Bollworm Pest Management (SCNMCBW); Committee Member First Methodist Church.

The photographs in this report are by **Chris Corrie**.

Senior Officers

Name: Alan Feit
 Title: President/Chief Executive Officer, November 2018
 FCS Employment: 42 years
 Business Experience: Chief Banking Officer at American Ag Credit, ACA March 2014-October 2018; Senior Vice President of Credit at American Ag Credit, ACA 2012-2014; Previous Farm Credit System experience in the functional areas of lending, credit, sales, and management.
 Other Business Interests: AgVantis, Inc. Director effective December 2018-October 2022.

Name: Marta Decker
 Title: Senior Vice President/Chief Financial Officer, March 2020
 FCS Employment: 4 years
 Business Experience: Vice President/Controller, Farm Credit of New Mexico March 2018-March 2020; Vice President/Controller, Weststar Mortgage 2009-2018; Audit Associate, KPMG 2008-2009.
 Other Business Interests: Licensed CPA in New Mexico since 2010.

Name: Jeremy Kohler
 Title: Senior Vice President/Chief Business Development Officer, April 2022
 FCS Employment: 13 Years
 Business Experience: Vice President of Business Development, Farm Credit of New Mexico November 2019-April 2022; President/Owner, Black Mesa Advisory, LLC October 2016-November 2019; Vice President/Branch Manager, Farm Credit of New Mexico October 2012-June 2015; Assistant Vice President/Risk Management, Farm Credit of New Mexico September 2010-October 2012; Loan Officer/Assistant Vice President, Farm Credit of New Mexico March 2007- September 2010; Credit Analyst/Loan Officer, Farm Credit of New Mexico March 2005-March 2007.

Name: Kevin Kuper
 Title: Senior Vice President/Chief Credit Officer, February 2014
 FCS Employment: 22 years
 Business Experience: VP/Assistant Chief Credit Officer, Farm Credit of New Mexico April 2009-January 2014; Credit Operations; Farm Credit System.
 Other Business Interests: CoBank Association Leadership Conference Steering Committee 2021-Present; Farm Credit System Chief Credit Officer Workgroup Member 2017 – present; AgVantis Participation Partners Leadership Committee Member 2018 – 2022; CoBank Chief Credit Officer Steering Committee Member 2014 – 2021.

Name: Troy Lock
 Title: Senior Vice President/Chief Operations Officer, July 2019
 FCS Employment: 7 years
 Business Experience: Vice President Lease Operations, CoBank 2016–2019; Vice President of Operations & Client Support, US Bank 2011–2015; Director of Financial Account Servicing, 2006–2011; Midwest District Manager, Wells Fargo 2005; Assistant Vice President of Operations, Wells Fargo 2001–2005; 30 years of Operations experience with various Financial Institutions.
 Other Business Interests: ELFA Operations and Technology Committee Member 2018-2019.

Name: Cindy Redding
 Title: Senior Vice President/Chief Human Resources Officer, December 2021
 FCS Employment: 4 years
 Business Experience: Vice President of Human Resources, Farm Credit of New Mexico January 2018 – November 2021; Senior Vice President, Human Resources at Incitec Pivot - Dyno Nobel 2015-2016; Vice President, Human Resources and Ethics at Pinnacle West Capital Corporation/Arizona Public Service, 2013-2015; Senior Vice President, Human Resources, The Mosaic Company, 2007-2012; Previous experience in energy, oil and gas, natural resources, consumer/protective packaging, industrial products, etc. with Fortune 1000 companies.

Name: Terry L. Schmidt
 Title: Senior Vice President/General Counsel, August 2021
 FCS Employment: 22 years
 Business Experience: Northwest Farm Credit Services, Assistant General Counsel/Associate General Counsel 2013-2021; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Assistant General Counsel 2005-2013; AEGON USA Realty Advisors, Senior Counsel 2000-2005; Farm Credit Services of America, Deputy General Counsel 1986-2000; Private Legal Practice, 1981-1986.

Name: Clinton Bower
 Title: Senior Vice President/Chief Business Development Officer, October 2018
 FCS Employment: 4 years - Resigned effective March 2022
 Business Experience: Farm Credit of New Mexico May 2017-March 2022; National Director at CRIF Lending Solutions September 2016-April 2017; VP of Lending at US Eagle FCU January 2013-September 2016; Account Executive/Dealer Trainer at Ally January 2012-January 2013; Prior leadership roles in sales, credit, training, and credit risk management.

COMPENSATION OF DIRECTORS AND SENIOR OFFICERS

Per the Association's Director Honoraria policy, during 2022, directors of the association were compensated for services on a per diem basis at the rate of \$1,000 per month for attendance at board meetings; \$600 per day for planning meetings and trainings; \$600 a day for Farm Credit system meetings and conferences; and \$250 for conference calls. In addition, Audit Committee members were reimbursed \$600 per meeting and Compensation Committee members were reimbursed \$450 per meeting. Mileage was reimbursed at the rate of \$0.625 per mile while on official business.

Additional information for each director is provided below.

Name	Number of Days Served at Board and Committee Meetings	Number of Days Served in Other Official Activities	Board Meetings and Other Official Duties	Audit Committee	Compensation Committee	Total Compensation Paid During 2022
James Duffey	19.0	28.0	\$ 35,578	\$ 2,400	\$ 1,850	\$ 39,828
Tom Drake	16.0	33.0	33,365	4,650	–	38,015
Danita Agar	16.0	30.0	30,820	2,400	–	33,220
Doug DeGroot	15.0	29.0	29,515	–	1,850	31,365
Jim Hyatt	15.0	20.5	24,643	–	1,850	26,493
V. Hilaire Mowduk	15.0	20.0	24,310	–	3,100	27,410
Kelly Peterson	7.0	17.5	18,300	–	–	18,300
Leon Porter	16.0	25.0	27,690	2,400	–	30,090
Scott Shafer	15.0	21.0	27,322	1,800	–	29,122
Jonathan Vander Dussen	16.0	23.0	24,287	10,400	–	34,687
Martin Sweetser	7.0	2.5	6,225	–	1,150	7,375
Total			\$ 282,055	\$ 24,050	\$ 9,800	\$ 315,905

Directors and senior officers are reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other expenses related to Association business according to Association policy. A copy of this policy is available to shareholders upon request. Aggregate reimbursements to directors for travel, subsistence, and other related expenses were \$27,570 in 2022, \$20,341 in 2021, and \$3,849 in 2020. There was no non-cash compensation paid to directors during 2022.

Information on the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), senior officers, and other highly compensated individuals is provided below.

President and CEO	Year	Salary	Incentive	Change in Pension	Deferred/Perquisite	Other	Total
Alan L. Feit	2022	\$ 436,696	\$ 131,042	\$ (366,810)	\$ 71,320	\$ 11,802	\$ 284,050
Alan L. Feit	2021	\$ 415,901	\$ 120,196	\$ 97,365	\$ 67,648	\$ 11,398	\$ 712,508
Alan L. Feit	2020	\$ 399,473	\$ 119,744	\$ 188,987	\$ 47,736	\$ 11,199	\$ 767,139

Aggregate Number of Senior Officers/Highly Compensated Individuals (excluding CEO)	Year	Salary	Incentive	Change in Pension	Deferred/Perquisite	Other*	Total
8	2022	\$ 1,591,821	\$ 712,006	\$ –	\$ 56,578	\$ 227,119	\$ 2,587,524
9	2021	\$ 1,575,799	\$ 496,404	\$ –	\$ 84,916	\$ 206,282	\$ 2,363,401
8	2020	\$ 1,475,032	\$ 409,665	\$ 611,921	\$ 68,883	\$ 200,219	\$ 2,765,720

*Other includes ER 401k match, cell phone reimbursements, annual leave, severance, etc.

Disclosure of information on the total compensation paid during the last fiscal year to any senior officer, or to any other officer included in the aggregate, is available to shareholders upon request.

In the preceding table, Deferred/Perquisite includes employer match on defined contribution plans available to all employees, group term life insurance, autos, LTD payback, and taxable reimbursement. The change in value of the pension is defined as the vested portion of the present value of the accumulated benefit obligation from December 31 of the prior period. In 2021 and 2020, Other includes 401k match by Association, and cell phone reimbursement.

In addition to base salary, officers in the aggregate can earn additional compensation under an incentive plan which is tied to overall business performance and the individual's performance rating. The officers which are considered to be in the control group are on an incentive plan which is based on a fiscal year and is designed to motivate employees to exceed financial and credit quality performance targets approved by the Board. These targets typically include credit quality, credit administration, loan volume, nonaccrual loan volume, cost of operations, return on assets, and other key ratios. Incentive percentages are determined and approved by the Board of Directors.

All employees are covered by the incentive plan where the percentage of salary earned calculation is equal at all position levels. Incentives are disclosed in the year earned.

Retirement Plan Overview – The CEO participates in two defined benefit retirement plans: (a) the Ninth Farm Credit District Pension Plan (Pension Plan), which is a qualified defined benefit plan and (b) the Former Ninth and Eleventh District Employers Pension Restoration Plan, which is a nonqualified retirement plan. At December 31, 2022, there are no senior officers or other highly compensated employees eligible for pension benefits. Additionally, substantially all employees participate in the 401(k) Plan, which has an employer matching contribution. Certain eligible employees participate in the Farm Credit Foundations Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Plan, which allows individuals to defer compensation and which restores the benefits limited in the 401(k) Plan by restrictions in the Internal Revenue Code. Information on pension benefits attributable to the CEO follows.

As of December 31, 2022				
President and CEO	Plan	Years of Credited Service	Present Value of Accumulated Benefits	Payments Made During the Reporting Period
Alan L. Feit	Pension Plan	42	\$ 3,075,505	\$ –
	Pension Restoration Plan		\$ 1,993,957	\$ –

Pension Plan – In general, the Pension Plan is a qualified plan and provides participants with a 50% joint-and-survivor annuity benefit at normal retirement that is equal to 1.50% of average monthly compensation during the 60 consecutive months in which an individual receives his highest compensation (High 60) multiplied by his years of benefit service, plus 0.25% of the amount by which the High 60 exceeds covered compensation multiplied by years of benefit service. The benefit is actuarially adjusted if the individual chooses a different form of distribution than a 50% joint-and-survivor annuity, such as a lump sum distribution. The pension valuation was determined using a blended approach assuming half of the benefits would be paid as a lump sum and half as an annuity at the participants earliest unreduced retirement age. The Pension Plan pays benefits up to the applicable limits under the Internal Revenue Code.

Pension Restoration Plan – The Pension Restoration Plan is unfunded and not qualified for tax purposes. Benefits payable under this plan are equal to the excess of the amount that would be payable under the terms of the Pension Plan disregarding the limitations imposed under Internal Revenue Code Sections 401(a)(17) and 415, over the pension actually payable under the Pension Plan. The plan also restores any benefits attributable to non-qualified deferred compensation excluded from the benefit determined under the Pension Plan. The non-qualified pension restoration valuation was determined using an assumption that benefits would be paid as a lump sum at the participants earliest unreduced retirement age.

TRANSACTIONS WITH SENIOR OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

The Association's policies on loans to and transactions with its officers and directors, required to be disclosed in this section are incorporated herein by reference from Note 12 to the financial statements, "Related Party Transactions," included in this annual report to shareholders.

INVOLVEMENT OF SENIOR OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS IN CERTAIN LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

There were no matters which came to the attention of management or the Board of Directors regarding involvement of senior officers or current directors in specified legal proceedings which are required to be disclosed in this section.

BORROWER PRIVACY STATEMENT

Since 1972, Farm Credit Administration (FCA) regulations have forbidden the directors and employees of Farm Credit institutions from disclosing personal borrower information to others without borrower consent. The Association does not sell or trade customers' personal information to marketing companies or information brokers. Additional information regarding FCA rules governing the disclosure of customer information can be obtained by contacting the Association.

UNINCORPORATED BUSINESS ENTITIES

The Association is the sole owner of an unincorporated business entity, FCNM Holdings, LLC, a limited liability company. This company is used for the purpose of acquiring and managing other property owned at the conclusion of certain settlement agreements. The Association is also the sole owner of the unincorporated business entity Farm Credit Solutions, LLC, a limited liability company. This company is used to offer information technology products and services.

RELATIONSHIP WITH COBANK, ACB (CoBANK)

The Association is materially affected by CoBank's financial condition and results of operations.

The Association's statutory obligation to borrow from CoBank is discussed in Note 7 to the financial statements. Financial assistance agreements between the Association and CoBank are discussed in Note 8 to the financial statements. Association requirement to invest in CoBank and CoBank's ability to access capital of the Association is discussed in Note 4 to the financial statements, "Investment in CoBank," included in this annual report to shareholders. CoBank's role in mitigating the Association's exposure to interest rate risk is discussed in the MD&A section – Liquidity.

CoBank is required to distribute its Annual Report to shareholders of the Association if the bank experiences a significant event that has a material effect on the Association as defined by FCA regulations.

CREDIT AND SERVICES TO YOUNG, BEGINNING, AND SMALL FARMERS, RANCHERS, AND PRODUCERS OR HARVESTERS OF AQUATIC PRODUCTS

The Association's information required to be disclosed in this section is incorporated herein by reference from the "Young, Beginning, and Small Farmers and Ranchers Program" section of the Management's Discussion and Analysis, included in this annual report to shareholders.

RELATIONSHIP WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

There were no changes in independent auditors since the prior annual report to shareholders and there were no material disagreements with our independent auditors on any matter of accounting principles or financial statement disclosure during this period.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements, together with the report thereon of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP dated March 9, 2023, and the Report of Management, appearing as part of this annual report to shareholders, are incorporated herein by reference.

COBANK ANNUAL AND QUARTERLY REPORTS TO SHAREHOLDERS

The shareholders' investment in the Association is materially affected by the financial condition and results of operations of CoBank. Consequently, the Association's annual and quarterly reports should be read in conjunction with CoBank's 2022 Annual and Quarterly Reports to Shareholders. Quarterly reports are available approximately 40 days after the calendar quarter end and annual reports are available approximately 75 days after the calendar year end. A copy of these reports may be obtained free upon request from the Association. The Association is located at 5651 Balloon Fiesta Parkway, N.E., Albuquerque, New Mexico 87113, or may be contacted by calling (505) 884-1048 or (800) 451-5997. The reports may also be obtained free of charge by visiting CoBank's website at www.cobank.com.



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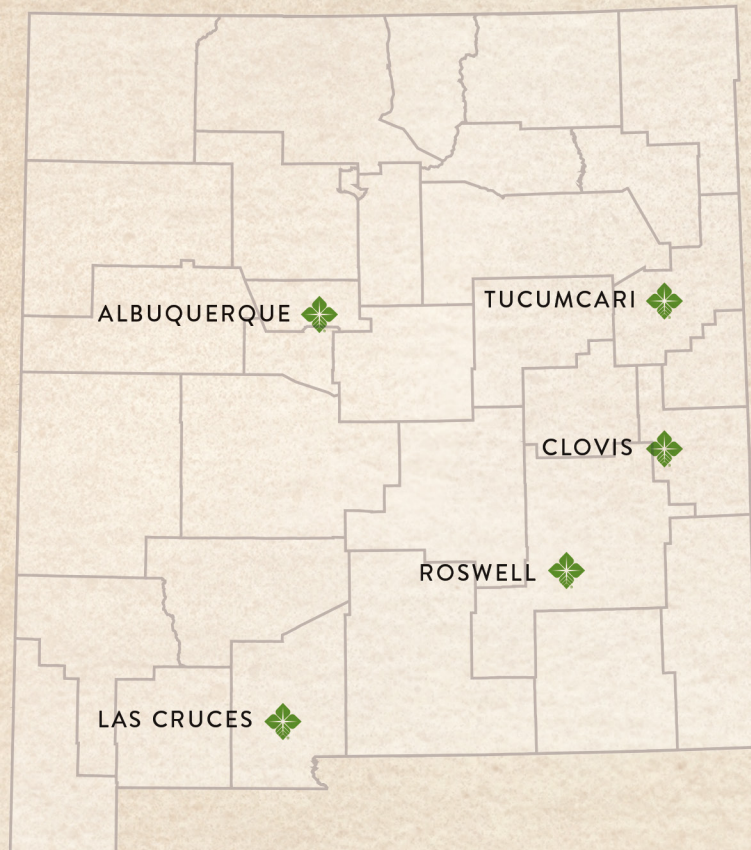




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LOCATIONS



TUCUMCARI

323 South 2nd Street
P.O. Box 1285, Tucumcari, NM 88401

TOLL FREE
800-824-6403

LOCAL
575-461-3020

FAX
575-461-4655

ALBUQUERQUE

5651 Balloon Fiesta Parkway NE
P.O. Box 94330, Albuquerque, NM 87199

TOLL FREE
800-451-5997

LOCAL
505-884-1048

FAX
505-883-9564

ROSWELL

110 W College Blvd Ste E,
P.O. Box 1537 Roswell, NM 88202

TOLL FREE
800-451-5974

LOCAL
575-622-6870

FAX
575-622-8969

CLOVIS

301 West Llano Estacado Boulevard
P.O. Box 518, Clovis, NM 88102

TOLL FREE
800-451-5977

LOCAL
575-763-5565

FAX
575-763-5566

AGRIBUSINESS

5651 Balloon Fiesta Parkway NE
P.O. Box 94330, Albuquerque, NM 87199

TOLL FREE
800-451-5997

LOCAL
505-884-1048

FAX
505-883-9564

LAS CRUCES

2800 Las Vegas Court
P.O. Box 15039, Las Cruces, NM 88004

TOLL FREE
800-755-6432

LOCAL
575-528-7100

FAX
575-524-0748

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