CENTRAL TEXAS FARM CREDIT, ACA

2025
Quarterly Report
Second Quarter

For the Quarter Ended June 30, 2025

REPORT OF MANAGEMENT

The undersigned certify that we have reviewed this report, that it has been prepared in accordance with all applicable statutory or regulatory requirements, and that the information contained herein is true, accurate and complete to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Zach May, Chief Executive Officer
August 8, 2025

Robby A. Halfmann, Chairman, Board of Directors
August 8, 2025

Keith Prater, Chief Financial Officer
August 8, 2025

Second Quarter 2025 Financial Report

Table of Contents

CENTRAL TEXAS FARM CREDIT, ACA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The following commentary reviews the financial performance of the Central Texas Farm Credit, ACA (Agricultural Credit Association), referred to as the Association, for the quarter ended June 30, 2025. These comments should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements and the December 31, 2024, Annual Report to Stockholders.

The Association is a member of the Farm Credit System (System), a nationwide network of cooperatively owned financial institutions established by and subject to the provisions of the Farm Credit Act of 1971, as amended, and the regulations of the Farm Credit Administration (FCA) promulgated thereunder.

The consolidated financial statements comprise the operations of the ACA and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. The consolidated financial statements were prepared under the oversight of the Association's audit committee.

Significant Events

2025

In March 2025, a patronage refund of $9,030,000 was distributed to the Association's borrowers. The patronage refund was declared by the board of directors in December 2024, and the amount was based on the Association's 2024 operating results.

2024

In December 2024, the association received a direct loan patronage of $1,922,402 from the Farm Credit Bank of Texas (the bank), representing 33.2 basis points on the average daily balance of the association's direct loan with the bank. Also, the association received a participation patronage of $81,929 from the bank, representing 80 basis points on the association's average balance of participations in the bank's patronage pool program.

In March 2024, a patronage refund of $8,600,000 was distributed to the association's borrowers. The patronage refund was declared by the board of directors in December 2023, and the amount was based on the association's 2023 operating results.

2023

In December 2023, the Association received a direct loan patronage of $1,447,633 from the Farm Credit Bank of Texas (the Bank), representing 26.3 basis points on the average daily balance of the Association's direct loan with the Bank. During 2023, the Association received an additional patronage payment of $405,010, based on the Association's stock investment in the Bank. Also, the Association received a participations patronage of $75,460 from the Bank, representing 70 basis points on the Association's average balance of participations in the Bank's patronage pool program.

In July 2023, Zach May became the chief executive officer of the Association.

In March 2023, a patronage refund of $8,307,074 was distributed to the Association's borrowers. The patronage refund was declared by the board of directors in December 2022, and the amount was based on the Association's 2022 operating results.

Loan Portfolio

Total loans outstanding at June 30, 2025, including nonaccrual loans and sales contracts, were $696,759,085 compared to $695,185,152 at December 31, 2024, reflecting an increase of 0.2 percent. Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans outstanding were 0.0 percent at June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024.

The Association recorded no recoveries or charge-offs for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, and $0 in recoveries and $267,132 in charge-offs for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024. The Association's allowance for credit losses on loans was 0.3 percent and 0.2 percent of total loans outstanding as of June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, respectively.

Territory Conditions:

The local economy in our chartered territory continued to remain relatively strong in the second quarter of 2025. Real estate values have stabilized, with residential and land sales slowing down somewhat due to higher costs of construction and continued higher interest rates.

According to a June 2025 USDA Drought Monitor report, most of our territory was not in a drought, except for our southern counties, which were in moderate drought conditions. The drought table had 62.34% of the state showing to be out of any level of drought category. This was up from 14.56% reported for the end of Q1. However, with average temps for most of the quarter and rain, 57% of pastures had conditions rated good to fair.

The USDA's "Crop Progress" report for May 2025 reported winter wheat harvested at 17%, down 2 points from normal. Oats harvested reached 24%, down 2 points from normal. Cotton was reported 47% planted, down 1 point from the previous year and from normal. Cotton prices were at $0.64/lb at the end of the second quarter and are expected to rise slightly by the end of the quarter to $0.68/lb.

Cattle markets saw a mix of increases and decreases depending on the type of cattle. The futures board for June reported feeder cattle trading around $302/cwt, up $14 from Q1 2025. Forward contract prices are expected to remain strong due to tight supplies and strong demand, dropping slightly to $297/cwt by November. June live cattle were $223/cwt, up from $202/cwt reported in March.

Class III Milk futures were relatively flat in Q2 2025 at 18.57/cwt from $18.52/cwt in March. Forward contracts were up from $17.27 to $18.67/cwt through June 2025, with the highest price quoted at $18.75/cwt for October 2025.

Most of our borrowers continue to do well right now, but many remain cautious due to volatile commodity markets. Management realizes the impact the current commodity environment could potentially have on borrowers. We feel our portfolio is managed very well as operating loans are reviewed at least annually and, in some cases, more often. Considering current economic and commodity market conditions and no concentration in any one commodity, it is our belief that the PD ratings accurately reflect the risk level of the portfolio, and no impairment pools or changes to the Moody's model is necessary currently.

Risk Exposure

High-risk assets include nonaccrual loans, loans that are past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest, formally restructured loans, and other property owned. The following table illustrates the Association's components and trends of high-risk assets.

	June 30, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Amount	**%**	Amount	%
Nonaccrual	**$ 102,463**	**5.1%**	$ 226,837	41.3%
90 days past due and still accruing interest	**1,689,741**	**83.7%**	-	0.0%
Other property owned, net	**225,081**	**11.2%**	322,003	58.7%
Total	**$ 2,017,285**	**100.0%**	$ 548,840	100.0%

Results of Operations

The Association had net income of $2,463,552 and $5,261,114 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, as compared to net income of $3,846,774 and $6,695,035 for the same period in 2024, reflecting a decrease of 36.0 and 21.4 percent. Net interest income was $5,184,198 and $10,403,674 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, compared to $5,173,113 and $10,447,550 for the same period in 2024.

	Six Months Ended			
	June 30, 2025		June 30, 2024	
	Average Balance	**Interest**	Average Balance	Interest
Loans	**$ 695,376,981**	**$ 22,297,898**	$ 690,544,980	$ 22,428,491
Interest-bearing liabilities	**581,156,473**	**11,894,224**	577,546,611	11,980,941
Impact of capital	**$ 114,220,508**		$ 112,998,369	
Net interest income		**$ 10,403,674**		$ 10,447,550

	2025 Average Yield	2024 Average Yield
Yield on loans	**6.47%**	6.53%
Cost of interest-bearing liabilities	**4.13%**	4.17%
Interest rate spread	**2.34%**	2.36%
Net interest income as a percentage of average earning assets	**3.02%**	3.04%

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2025 vs. June 30, 2024		
	Increase (decrease) due to		
	Volume	Rate	Total
Interest income - loans	$ 156,506	$ (287,099)	$ (130,593)
Interest expense	74,677	(161,394)	(86,717)
Net interest income	**$ 81,829**	**$ (125,705)**	**$ (43,876)**

Interest income for the six months ended June 30, 2025, decreased by $130,593, or 0.6 percent, from the same period of 2024, primarily due to declines in yields on earning assets partially offset by an increase in average loan volume. Interest expense for the six months ended June 30, 2025, decreased by $86,717, or 0.7 percent, from the same period of 2024 due to a decrease in interest rates partially offset by an increase in average debt volume. Average loan volume for the second quarter of 2025 was $695,376,981, compared to $690,544,980 in the second quarter of 2024. The average net interest rate spread on the loan portfolio for the second quarter of 2025 was 2.34 percent, compared to 2.36 percent in the second quarter of 2024.

The Association's return on average assets for the six months ended June 30, 2025, was 1.46 percent compared to 1.88 percent for the same period in 2024. The Association's return on average equity for the six months ended June 30, 2025, was 7.92 percent, compared to 10.34 percent for the same period in 2024.

Liquidity and Funding Sources

The Association secures the majority of its lendable funds from the Bank, which obtains its funds through the issuance of System-wide obligations and with lendable equity. The following schedule summarizes the Association's borrowings.

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Note payable to the Bank	**$ 583,303,206**	$ 577,807,184
Accrued interest on note payable	**2,007,378**	2,009,529
Total	**$ 585,310,584**	$ 579,816,713

The Association operates under a general financing agreement (GFA) with the Bank. The current GFA is effective through September 30, 2026. The primary source of liquidity and funding for the Association is a direct loan from the Bank. The outstanding balance of $583,303,206 as of June 30, 2025, is recorded as a liability on the Association's Consolidated Balance Sheets. The note carried a weighted average interest rate of 4.19 percent at June 30, 2025. The indebtedness is collateralized by a pledge of substantially all of the Association's assets to the Bank and is governed by the GFA. The increase in note payable to the Bank since December 31, 2024, is due to the Association's growth in the portfolio and an increase in FCBT stock purchased in March. The Association's own funds, which represent the amount of the Association's loan portfolio funded by the Association's equity, were $108,933,653 at June 30, 2025. The maximum amount the Association may borrow from the Bank as of June 30, 2025, was $701,786,589 as defined by the GFA. The indebtedness continues in effect until the expiration date of the GFA, which is September 30, 2026, unless sooner terminated by the Bank upon the occurrence of an event of default, or by the Association, in the event of a breach of this agreement by the Bank, upon giving the Bank 30 calendar days' prior written notice, or in all other circumstances, upon giving the Bank 120 days' prior written notice.

Capital Resources

The Association's capital position increased by $5,255,589 at June 30, 2025, compared to December 31, 2024. The Association's debt as a percentage of members' equity was 4.32:1 as of June 30, 2025, compared to 4.52:1 as of December 31, 2024.

Farm Credit Administration regulations require the Association to maintain minimums for various regulatory capital ratios. New regulations became effective January 1, 2017, which replaced the previously required core surplus and total surplus ratios with common equity tier 1, tier 1 capital, and total capital risk-based capital ratios. The new regulations also added tier 1 leverage and unallocated retained earnings and equivalents (UREE) ratios. The permanent capital ratio continues to remain in effect, with some modifications to align with the new regulations. As of June 30, 2025, the Association exceeded all regulatory capital requirements.

Significant Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Refer to Note 1 – "Organization and Significant Accounting Policies" in this quarterly report for disclosures of recent accounting pronouncements, which may impact the Association's consolidated financial position and results of operations, and for critical accounting policies.

Relationship With the Farm Credit Bank of Texas

The Association's financial condition may be impacted by factors that affect the Bank. The financial condition and results of operations of the Bank may materially affect the stockholder's investment in the Association. The Management's Discussion and Analysis and Notes to Financial Statements contained in the 2024 Annual Report of the Association more fully describe the Association's relationship with the Bank.

The annual and quarterly stockholder reports of the Bank are available free of charge, upon request. These reports can be obtained by writing to Farm Credit Bank of Texas, Corporate Communications, P.O. Box 202590, Austin, Texas 78720, or by calling (512) 483-9204. The annual and quarterly stockholder reports for the Bank are also available on its website at *www.farmcreditbank.com*.

The Association's quarterly stockholder reports are also available free of charge, upon request. These reports can be obtained by writing to Central Texas Farm Credit, ACA, 1026 Early Boulevard, Early, Texas, 76802, or calling (325) 643-5563. The annual and quarterly stockholder reports for the Association are also available on its website at *www.centraltexasfarmcredit.com*. Copies of the Association's quarterly stockholder reports can also be requested by e-mailing *Keith.Prater@farmcreditbank.com*.

CENTRAL TEXAS FARM CREDIT, ACA

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	June 30, 2025 (unaudited)	December 31, 2024
ASSETS		
Cash	$ 3,975	$ 1,050
Loans	696,759,085	695,185,152
Less: allowance for credit losses on loans	2,090,093	1,434,265
Net loans	694,668,992	693,750,887
Accrued interest receivable	8,353,860	9,596,600
Investment in and receivable from the Farm Credit Bank of Texas:		
Capital stock	14,925,140	11,984,515
Other	166,422	2,873,783
Other property owned, net	225,081	322,003
Premises and equipment, net	6,139,139	5,947,227
Other assets	1,181,357	222,666
Total assets	$ 725,663,966	$ 724,698,731
LIABILITIES		
Note payable to the Farm Credit Bank of Texas	$ 583,303,206	$ 577,807,184
Advance conditional payments	-	15,186
Accrued interest payable	2,007,378	2,009,529
Drafts outstanding	2,032	-
Dividends payable	-	9,030,000
Other liabilities	3,918,213	4,659,284
Total liabilities	589,230,829	593,521,183
MEMBERS' EQUITY		
Capital stock and participation certificates	1,997,950	2,003,475
Unallocated retained earnings	134,463,638	129,202,524
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(28,451)	(28,451)
Total members' equity	136,433,137	131,177,548
Total liabilities and members' equity	$ 725,663,966	$ 724,698,731

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

CENTRAL TEXAS FARM CREDIT, ACA

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
INTEREST INCOME				
Loans	**$ 11,197,591**	$ 11,222,714	**$ 22,297,898**	$ 22,428,491
INTEREST EXPENSE				
Note payable to the Farm Credit Bank of Texas	**6,013,393**	6,049,601	**11,894,224**	11,980,941
Net interest income	**5,184,198**	5,173,113	**10,403,674**	10,447,550
PROVISION FOR (REVERSAL OF) CREDIT LOSSES	**631,340**	(397,769)	**649,472**	(237,727)
Net interest income after provision for (reversal of) credit losses on loans	**4,552,858**	5,570,882	**9,754,202**	10,685,277
NONINTEREST INCOME				
Income from the Farm Credit Bank of Texas:				
Patronage income	**425,293**	405,043	**844,754**	808,593
Loan fees	**67,173**	42,176	**121,694**	81,388
Financially related services income	**590**	657	**5,330**	5,106
Other noninterest income	**-**	228,913	**140,333**	232,353
Total noninterest income	**493,056**	676,789	**1,112,111**	1,127,440
NONINTEREST EXPENSES				
Salaries and employee benefits	**1,747,177**	1,562,249	**3,459,659**	3,139,899
Directors' expense	**66,006**	44,092	**131,464**	82,295
Purchased services	**43,562**	67,748	**240,222**	223,862
Travel	**131,697**	107,713	**200,432**	154,025
Occupancy and equipment	**101,314**	131,852	**375,084**	312,434
Communications	**27,925**	33,315	**58,835**	65,736
Advertising	**70,885**	50,875	**183,118**	174,643
Public and member relations	**99,989**	94,685	**197,062**	187,372
Supervisory and exam expense	**56,595**	70,348	**130,495**	140,696
Insurance fund premiums	**137,925**	136,715	**417,559**	399,267
Loss on sale of premises and equipment, net	**-**	3,943	**774**	3,943
Other components of net periodic postretirement benefit cost	**33,132**	26,865	**66,264**	53,730
Other noninterest expense	**66,155**	70,497	**144,231**	179,780
Total noninterest expenses	**2,582,362**	2,400,897	**5,605,199**	5,117,682
NET INCOME	**2,463,552**	3,846,774	**5,261,114**	6,695,035
Other comprehensive income:				
Change in postretirement benefit plans	**-**	(2,592)	**-**	(5,184)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**$ 2,463,552**	$ 3,844,182	**$ 5,261,114**	$ 6,689,851

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

CENTRAL TEXAS FARM CREDIT, ACA

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN MEMBERS' EQUITY
(unaudited)

	Capital Stock/ Participation Certificates	Unallocated Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Members' Equity
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 2,004,125	$ 124,922,120	$ 218,689	$ 127,144,934
Comprehensive income	-	6,695,035	(5,184)	6,689,851
Capital stock/participation certificates issued	128,465	-	-	128,465
Capital stock/participation certificates retired	(110,665)	-	-	(110,665)
Patronage dividends:				
Cash	-	-	-	-
Balance at June 30, 2024	$ 2,021,925	$ 131,617,155	$ 213,505	$ 133,852,585
Balance at December 31, 2024	$ 2,003,475	$ 129,202,524	$ (28,451)	$ 131,177,548
Comprehensive income	-	5,261,114	-	5,261,114
Capital stock/participation certificates issued	145,210	-	-	145,210
Capital stock/participation certificates retired	(150,735)	-	-	(150,735)
Patronage dividends:				
Cash	-	-	-	-
Balance at June 30, 2025	**$ 1,997,950**	**$ 134,463,638**	**$ (28,451)**	**$ 136,433,137**

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

NOTE 1 — ORGANIZATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

The Central Texas Farm Credit, ACA (Agricultural Credit Association), referred to as the Association, is a member-owned cooperative that provides credit and credit-related services to or for the benefit of eligible borrowers/stockholders for qualified agricultural purposes. The Association serves the counties of Baylor, Brown, Callahan, Coke, Coleman, Comanche, Concho, Haskell, Irion, Jones, Knox, McCulloch, Menard, Mills, Reagans, Runnels, San Saba, Sterling, Stonewall, and Tom Green in the state of Texas. The Association is a lending institution of the Farm Credit System (the System), which was established by Acts of Congress to meet the needs of American agriculture.

The accompanying unaudited financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. (GAAP) for interim financial information. Accordingly, they do not include all of the disclosures required by GAAP for annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2024, as contained in the 2024 Annual Report to Stockholders.

In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited consolidated financial information is complete and reflects all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair statement of results for the interim periods and conform with GAAP, except for the inclusion of a statement of cash flows. GAAP requires a business enterprise that provides a set of financial statements reporting both financial position and results of operations to also provide a statement of cash flows for each period for which results of operations are provided. In regulations issued by FCA, associations have the option to exclude statements of cash flows in interim financial statements. Therefore, the Association has elected not to include a statement of cash flows in these consolidated financial statements. These interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2024, as contained in the 2024 Annual Report to Stockholders. The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The results of operations for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year ending December 31, 2025. Descriptions of the significant accounting policies are included in the 2024 Annual Report to Stockholders. In the opinion of management, these policies and the presentation of the interim financial condition and results of operations conform with GAAP and prevailing practices within the banking industry.

Recently Adopted or Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In November 2024, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2024-03 – Income Statement – Reporting Comprehensive Income – Expense Disaggregation Disclosures: Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses. The amendments in this ASU apply to all public business entities and require disclosure, in the notes to financial statements, of specified information about certain costs and expenses. The amendments require that at each interim and annual reporting period, an entity:

- Disclose the amounts of (a) purchases of inventory, (b) employee compensation, (c) depreciation, (d) intangible asset amortization, and (e) depreciation, depletion, and amortization recognized as part of oil and gas-producing activities (DD&A) (or other amounts of depletion expense) included in each relevant expense caption. A relevant expense caption is an expense caption presented on the face of the income statement within continuing operations that contains any of the expense categories listed in (a)–(e).
- Include certain amounts that are already required to be disclosed under current generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in the same disclosure as the other disaggregation requirements.
- Disclose a qualitative description of the amounts remaining in relevant expense captions that are not separately disaggregated quantitatively.
- Disclose the total amount of selling expenses and, in annual reporting periods, an entity's definition of selling expenses.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027. Early adoption is permitted. The amendments should be applied either (1) prospectively to financial statements issued for reporting periods after the effective date of this ASU or (2) retrospectively to any or all prior periods presented in the financial statements. The Association is currently assessing the potential impact of this standard on its disclosures.

In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-09 – Income Taxes: Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures. The amendments in this standard require more transparency about income tax information through improvements to income tax disclosures, primarily related to the rate reconciliation and income taxes paid information. The enhanced rate reconciliation will require tabular reporting by amount and percentage for specifically defined reconciling items, as well as additional information for reconciling items that meet a quantitative threshold of greater than five percent of the amount computed by multiplying pre-tax income by the applicable statutory income tax rate. Income taxes paid will require disaggregated disclosure by federal, state, and foreign jurisdictions for amounts exceeding a quantitative threshold of greater than five percent of total income taxes paid. The guidance will also eliminate the requirement to disclose an estimate of the range of the reasonably possible change in the unrecognized tax benefits balances in the next 12 months. The amendments in this guidance are effective for public business entities for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2024 and should be applied on a prospective basis, although retrospective application is permitted. Early adoption is also permitted for annual financial statements that have not yet been issued or made available for issuance. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on the Association's financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows, but will impact the income tax disclosures.

Loans and Allowance for Credit Losses

Loans are generally carried at their principal amount outstanding adjusted for charge-offs, deferred loan fees or costs, and valuation adjustments relating to hedging activities. Loan origination fees and direct loan origination costs are netted and capitalized and the net fee or cost is amortized over the average life of the related loan as an adjustment to interest income. Loan prepayment fees are reported in interest income. Interest on loans is accrued and credited to interest income based on the daily principal amount outstanding.

Nonaccrual Loans

Nonaccrual loans are loans for which there is reasonable doubt that all principal and interest will be collected according to the original contractual terms and are generally considered substandard or doubtful, which is in accordance with the loan rating model, as described below. A loan is considered contractually past due when any principal repayment or interest payment required by the loan instrument is not received on or before the due date. A loan shall remain contractually past due until it is modified or until the entire amount past due, including principal, accrued interest, and penalty interest incurred as the result of past due status, is collected or otherwise discharged in full.

Consistent with prior practice, loans are generally placed in nonaccrual status when principal or interest is delinquent for 90 days (unless adequately secured and in the process of collection), circumstances indicate that collection of principal and interest is in doubt or legal action, including foreclosure or other forms of collateral conveyance, has been initiated to collect the outstanding principal and interest. At the time a loan is placed in nonaccrual status, accrued interest that is considered uncollectible is reversed (if accrued in the current year) or charged against the allowance for credit losses (if accrued in prior years). Loans are charged-off at the time they are determined to be uncollectible.

When loans are in nonaccrual status, interest payments received in cash are generally recognized as interest income if the collectability of the loan principal is fully expected and certain other criteria are met. Otherwise, payments received on nonaccrual loans are applied against the recorded investment in the loan asset. Nonaccrual loans are returned to accrual status if all contractual principal and interest is current, the borrower is fully expected to fulfill the contractual repayments terms and after remaining current as to principal and interest for a sustained period or have a recent repayment pattern demonstrating future repayment capacity to make on-time payments. If previously unrecognized interest income exists at the time the loan is transferred to accrual status, cash received at the time of or subsequent to the transfer should first be recorded as interest income until such time as the recorded balance equals the contractual indebtedness of the borrower.

Accrued Interest Receivable

The Association elected to continue classifying accrued interest on loans and investment securities in accrued interest receivable and not as part of loans or investments on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The Association also elected to not estimate an allowance on interest receivable balances because the nonaccrual policies in place provide for the accrual of interest to cease on a timely basis when all contractual amounts are not expected.

Loan Modifications to Borrowers Experiencing Financial Difficulty

Loan modifications may be granted to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty. Modifications can be in the form of one or a combination of principal forgiveness, interest rate reduction, other-than-insignificant payment delay or a term extension. Covenant waivers and modifications of contingent acceleration clauses are not considered term extensions.

Collateral Dependent Loans

Collateral dependent loans are loans secured by collateral, including but not limited to agricultural real estate, crop inventory, equipment, and livestock. Current expected credit losses (CECL) requires the Association to measure the expected credit losses based on fair value of the collateral at the reporting date when the Association determines that foreclosure is probable. Additionally, CECL allows a fair value practical expedient as a measurement approach for loans when the repayment is expected to be provided substantially through the operation or sale of the collateral when the borrower is experiencing financial difficulties. Under the practical expedient measurement approach, the expected credit losses is based on the difference between the fair value of the collateral less estimated costs to sell and the amortized cost basis of the loan.

Allowance for Credit Losses

Beginning January 1, 2023, the allowance for credit losses (ACL) represents the estimated CECL over the remaining contractual life of financial assets measured at amortized cost and certain off-balance sheet credit exposures. The ACL takes into consideration relevant information about past events, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable macroeconomic forecasts of future conditions. The contractual term excludes expected extensions, renewals, and modifications unless the extension or renewal options are not unconditionally cancellable. The ACL comprises:

- the allowance for credit losses on loans (ACLL); and
- the allowance for credit losses on unfunded commitments, which is presented on the Consolidated Balance Sheets in other liabilities.

Determining the appropriateness of the allowance is complex and requires judgment by management about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain. Subsequent evaluations of the loan portfolio, considering macroeconomic conditions, forecasts, and other factors prevailing at the time, may result in significant changes in the ACL in those future periods.

Methodology for Allowance for Credit Losses on Loans

The ACLL represents management's estimate of credit losses over the remaining expected life of loans. Loans are evaluated on the amortized cost basis, including premiums, discounts, and fair value hedge accounting adjustments.

The Association employs a disciplined process and methodology to establish its ACLL that has two basic components: first, an asset-specific component involving individual loans that do not share risk characteristics with other loans and the measurement of expected credit losses for such individual loans; and second, a pooled component for estimated expected credit losses for pools of loans that share similar risk characteristics.

Asset-specific loans are generally collateral-dependent loans (including those loans for which foreclosure is probable) and nonaccrual loans. For an asset-specific loan, expected credit losses are measured as the difference between the amortized cost basis in the loan and the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate except that, for collateral-dependent loans, credit loss is measured as the difference between the amortized cost basis in the loan and the fair value of the underlying collateral. The fair value of the collateral is adjusted for the estimated cost to sell if repayment or satisfaction of a loan is dependent on the sale (rather than only on the operation) of the collateral. In accordance with the Association's appraisal policy, the fair value of collateral-dependent loans is based upon independent third-party appraisals or on collateral valuations prepared by in-house appraisers. When an updated appraisal or collateral valuation is received, management reassesses the need for adjustments to the loan's expected credit loss measurements and, where appropriate, records an adjustment. If the calculated expected credit loss is determined to be permanent, fixed or non-recoverable, the credit loss portion of the loan will be charged off against the allowance for credit losses.

In estimating the components of the ACLL that share common risk characteristics, loans are evaluated collectively and segregated into loan pools considering the risk associated with the specific pool. Relevant risk characteristics include loan type, commodity, credit quality rating, delinquency category or business segment or a combination of these classes. The allowance is determined based on a quantitative calculation of the expected life-of-loan loss percentage for each loan category by considering the probability of default, based on the migration of loans from performing to loss by credit quality rating or delinquency buckets using historical life-of-loan analysis periods for loan types, and the severity of loss, based on the aggregate net lifetime losses incurred per loan pool.

The components of the ACLL also considers factors for each loan pool to adjust for differences between the historical period used to calculate historical default and loss severity rates and expected conditions over the remaining lives of the loans in the portfolio related to:

- lending policies and procedures;
- national, regional and local economic business conditions and developments that affect the collectability of the portfolio, including the condition of various markets;
- the nature of the loan portfolio, including the terms of the loans;
- the experience, ability and depth of the lending management and other relevant staff;
- the volume and severity of past due and adversely classified or graded loans and the volume of nonaccrual loans;
- the quality of the loan review and process;
- the value of underlying collateral for collateral-dependent loans;
- the existence and effect of any concentrations of credit and changes in the level of such concentrations; and
- the effect of external factors such as competition and legal and regulatory requirements on the level of estimated credit losses in the existing portfolio.

The Association uses multiple scenarios over a reasonable and supportable forecast period of two years. Subsequent to the forecast period, the Association reverts to long run historical loss experience beyond the two years on a straight-line basis over a two-year reversion period to inform the estimate of losses for the remaining contractual life of the loan portfolio.

The economic forecasts incorporate macroeconomic variables, including unemployment rates, real gross domestic product levels and corporate bond spreads, as well as net farm income and agricultural commodity prices. Also considered are loan and borrower characteristics, such as internal risk ratings, delinquency status, collateral type, and the remaining term of the loan, adjusted for expected prepayments.

In addition to the quantitative calculation, the Association considers the imprecision inherent in the process and methodology, emerging risk assessments, and other subjective factors, which may lead to a management adjustment to the modeled ACLL results. Expected credit loss estimates also include consideration of expected cash recoveries on loans previously charged-off or expected recoveries on collateral dependent loans where recovery is expected through sale of the collateral. The economic forecasts are updated on a quarterly basis.

Prior to January 1, 2023, the allowance for credit losses was maintained at a level considered adequate to provide for probable losses existing in and inherent in the loan portfolio. The allowance was based on a periodic evaluation of the loan portfolio in which numerous factors were considered, including economic conditions, collateral values, borrowers' financial conditions, loan portfolio composition, and prior loan loss experience. The allowance for credit losses encompassed various judgments, evaluations, and appraisals with respect to the loans and their underlying collateral that, by their nature, contain elements of uncertainty and imprecision. Changes in the agricultural economy and their impact on borrower repayment capacity would cause these various judgments, evaluations, and appraisals to change over time. Management considered a number of factors in determining and supporting the levels of the allowances for credit losses, which included, but were not limited to, the concentration of lending in agriculture, combined with uncertainties associated with farmland values, commodity prices, exports, government assistance programs, regional economic effects, and weather-related influences.

Allowance for Credit Losses on Unfunded Commitments

The Association evaluates the need for an allowance for credit losses on unfunded commitments under CECL and, if required, an amount is recognized and included in other liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The amount of expected losses is determined by calculating a commitment usage factor over the contractual period for exposures that are not unconditionally cancellable by the Association and applying the loss factors used in the ACLL methodology to the results of the usage calculation. No allowance for credit losses is recorded for commitments that are unconditionally cancellable.

NOTE 2 — LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES ON LOANS:

A summary of loans follows:

Loan Type	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Production agriculture:		
Real estate mortgage	**$ 472,009,002**	$ 473,002,372
Production and intermediate-term	**92,508,653**	112,695,765
Agribusiness:		
Processing and marketing	**74,233,644**	55,326,933
Farm-related business	**20,721,250**	16,950,966
Loans to cooperatives	**4,397,064**	3,425,683
Communication	**14,230,170**	12,872,211
Energy	**7,066,485**	7,232,117
International loans	**5,730,756**	5,074,272
Water and waste-water	**4,424,690**	7,056,295
Rural residential real estate	**1,437,371**	1,548,538
Total	**$ 696,759,085**	$ 695,185,152

The Association purchases or sells participation interests with other parties in order to diversify risk, manage loan volume, and comply with Farm Credit Administration regulations. The following table presents information regarding the balances of participations purchased and sold at June 30, 2025:

	Other Farm Credit Institutions		Non-Farm Credit Institutions		Total	
	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold
Real estate mortgage	$ 48,519,482	$ 16,706,021	$ -	$ -	$ 48,519,482	$ 16,706,021
Agribusiness	71,036,994	8,005,044	-	-	71,036,994	8,005,044
Production and intermediate-term	17,285,906	7,762,563	-	-	17,285,906	7,762,563
Communication	14,230,170	-	-	-	14,230,170	-
Energy	7,066,485	-	-	-	7,066,485	-
International loans	5,730,756	-	-	-	5,730,756	-
Water and waste-water	4,424,690	-	-	-	4,424,690	-
Total	$ 168,294,483	$ 32,473,628	$ -	$ -	$ 168,294,483	$ 32,473,628

The Association is authorized under the Farm Credit Act to accept "advance conditional payments" (ACPs) from borrowers. To the extent the borrower's access to such ACPs is restricted and the legal right of setoff exists, the ACPs are netted against the borrower's related loan balance. Unrestricted advance conditional payments are included in other liabilities. ACPs are not insured, and interest is generally paid by the Association on such balances. Balances of ACPs were $0 and $15,186 at June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, respectively.

Credit Quality

Credit risk arises from the potential inability of an obligor to meet its payment obligation and exists in the Association's outstanding loans, letters of credit, and unfunded loan commitments. The Association manages credit risk associated with the retail lending activities through an analysis of the credit risk profile of an individual borrower using its own set of underwriting standards and lending policies, approved by its board of directors, which provides direction to its loan officers. The retail credit risk management process begins with an analysis of the borrower's credit history, repayment capacity, financial position, and collateral, which includes an analysis of credit scores for smaller loans. Repayment capacity focuses on the borrower's ability to repay the loan based on cash flows from operations or other sources of income, including off-farm income. Real estate mortgage loans must be secured by first liens on the real estate (collateral). As required by Farm Credit Administration regulations, associations that make loans on a secured basis must have collateral evaluation policies and procedures. Real estate mortgage loans may be made only in amounts up to 85 percent of the original appraised value of the property taken as security or up to 97 percent of the appraised value if guaranteed by a state, federal, or other governmental agency. The actual loan to appraised value when loans are made is generally lower than the statutory maximum percentage. Loans other than real estate mortgages may be made on a secured or unsecured basis.

The Association uses a two-dimensional risk rating model based on an internally generated combined System risk rating guidance that incorporates a 14-point probability of default rating scale to identify and track the probability of borrower default and a separate scale addressing loss given default. Probability of default is the probability that a borrower will experience a default during the life of the loan. The loss given default is management's estimate as to the anticipated principal loss on a specific loan, assuming default occurs during the remaining life of the loan. A default is considered to have occurred if the lender believes the borrower will not be able to pay its obligation in full, or the borrower or the loan is classified as nonaccrual. This credit risk rating process incorporates objective and subjective criteria to identify inherent strengths, weaknesses, and risks in a particular relationship. The Association reviews, at least on an annual basis or when a credit action is taken, the probability of default category.

Each of the probability of default categories carries a distinct percentage of default probability. The probability of default rate between one and nine of the acceptable categories is very narrow and would reflect almost no default to a minimal default percentage. The probability of default rate grows more rapidly as a loan moves from acceptable to other assets, especially mentioned, and grows significantly as a loan moves to a substandard (viable) level. A substandard (non-viable) rating indicates that the probability of default is almost certain. These categories are defined as follows:

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

The following table presents credit quality indicators by loan type and the related amortized cost loan balance as of June 30, 2025:

	Term Loans Amortized Cost by Origination Year								
June 30, 2025	**2025**	**2024**	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**	**Prior**	**Revolving Loans Amortized Cost Basis**	**Revolving Loans Converted to Term Loans Amortized Cost Basis**	**Total**
Real estate mortgage									
Acceptable	$ 45,429,806	$ 37,132,704	$ 51,080,682	$ 58,522,757	$ 85,942,620	$ 180,613,355	$ 4,580,145	$ 133,752	$ 463,435,821
OAEM	-	1,582,607	-	-	3,204,521	2,236,227	-	-	7,023,355
Substandard/Doubtful	-	-	-	-	1,398,775	151,051	-	-	1,549,826
	$ 45,429,806	$ 38,715,311	$ 51,080,682	$ 58,522,757	$ 90,545,916	$ 183,000,633	$ 4,580,145	$ 133,752	$ 472,009,002
Gross charge-offs for the six months ended June 30, 2025	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Production and intermediate-term									
Acceptable	$ 7,755,840	$ 11,368,120	$ 3,638,754	$ 3,843,781	$ 7,083,743	$ 2,078,134	$ 50,731,426	$ -	$ 86,499,798
OAEM	47,365	2,051,529	1,934,243	39,153	48,953	-	886,706	-	5,007,949
Substandard/Doubtful	-	-	102,463	-	-	-	898,443	-	1,000,906
	$ 7,803,205	$ 13,419,649	$ 5,675,460	$ 3,882,934	$ 7,132,696	$ 2,078,134	$ 52,516,575	$ -	$ 92,508,653
Gross charge-offs for the six months ended June 30, 2025	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Agribusiness									
Acceptable	$ 11,780,213	$ 6,828,710	$ 11,030,326	$ 16,236,695	$ 9,298,530	$ 6,445,037	$ 25,836,774	$ -	$ 87,456,285
OAEM	-	-	-	1,659,880	-	-	571,560	-	2,231,440
Substandard/Doubtful	-	2,446,956	-	-	6,005,851	489,182	722,244	-	9,664,233
	$ 11,780,213	$ 9,275,666	$ 11,030,326	$ 17,896,575	$ 15,304,381	$ 6,934,219	$ 27,130,578	$ -	$ 99,351,958
Gross charge-offs for the six months ended June 30, 2025	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Communication									
Acceptable	$ 746,258	$ 2,562,067	$ 6,698,880	$ -	$ 1,456,196	$ 2,377,669	$ 389,100	$ -	$ 14,230,170
OAEM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard/Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	$ 746,258	$ 2,562,067	$ 6,698,880	$ -	$ 1,456,196	$ 2,377,669	$ 389,100	$ -	$ 14,230,170
Gross charge-offs for the six months ended June 30, 2025	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Energy									
Acceptable	$ -	$ 1,674,537	$ 1,998,459	$ -	$ 1,180,616	$ 2,212,873	$ -	$ -	$ 7,066,485
OAEM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard/Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	$ -	$ 1,674,537	$ 1,998,459	$ -	$ 1,180,616	$ 2,212,873	$ -	$ -	$ 7,066,485
Gross charge-offs for the six months ended June 30, 2025	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
International loans									
Acceptable	$ -	$ -	$ 5,730,756	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 5,730,756
OAEM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard/Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	$ -	$ -	$ 5,730,756	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 5,730,756
Gross charge-offs for the six months ended June 30, 2025	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Water and waste-water									
Acceptable	$ -	$ -	$ 2,572,616	$ 1,852,074	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 4,424,690
OAEM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard/Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	$ -	$ -	$ 2,572,616	$ 1,852,074	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 4,424,690
Gross charge-offs for the six months ended June 30, 2025	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Rural residential real estate									
Acceptable	$ -	$ 946,765	$ -	$ 136,218	$ -	$ 354,388	$ -	$ -	$ 1,437,371
OAEM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard/Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	$ -	$ 946,765	$ -	$ 136,218	$ -	$ 354,388	$ -	$ -	$ 1,437,371
Gross charge-offs for the six months ended June 30, 2025	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Total Loans									
Acceptable	$ 65,712,117	$ 60,512,903	$ 82,750,473	$ 80,591,525	$ 104,961,705	$ 194,081,456	$ 81,537,445	$ 133,752	$ 670,281,376
OAEM	47,365	3,634,136	1,934,243	1,699,033	3,253,474	2,236,227	1,458,266	-	14,262,744
Substandard/Doubtful	-	2,446,956	102,463	-	7,404,626	640,233	1,620,687	-	12,214,965
	$ 65,759,482	$ 66,593,995	$ 84,787,179	$ 82,290,558	$ 115,619,805	$ 196,957,916	$ 84,616,398	$ 133,752	$ 696,759,085
Gross charge-offs for the six months ended June 30, 2025	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

The following table presents credit quality indicators by loan type and the related amortized cost loan balance as of December 31, 2024:

	Term Loans Amortized Cost by Origination Year								
December 31, 2024	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	Prior	Revolving Loans Amortized Cost Basis	Revolving Loans Converted to Term Loans Amortized Cost Basis	Total
Real estate mortgage									
Acceptable	$ 41,634,181	$ 61,896,345	$ 61,668,721	$ 89,657,011	$ 70,438,605	$ 134,644,408	$ 76,000	$ 137,865	$ 460,153,136
OAEM	-	-	-	3,077,339	-	1,502,222	-	-	4,579,561
Substandard/Doubtful	-	-	-	7,404,201	-	865,474	-	-	8,269,675
	$ 41,634,181	$ 61,896,345	$ 61,668,721	$ 100,138,551	$ 70,438,605	$ 137,012,104	$ 76,000	$ 137,865	$ 473,002,372
Gross charge-offs for the year ended December 31, 2024	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Production and intermediate-term									
Acceptable	$ 13,485,759	$ 5,928,035	$ 7,904,027	$ 9,204,710	$ 1,291,537	$ 1,612,675	$ 63,742,602	$ -	$ 103,169,345
OAEM	-	1,779,276	40,642	59,990	1,456	-	3,179,031	-	5,060,395
Substandard/Doubtful	-	44,787	967,127	-	-	-	3,454,111	-	4,466,025
	$ 13,485,759	$ 7,752,098	$ 8,911,796	$ 9,264,700	$ 1,292,993	$ 1,612,675	$ 70,375,744	$ -	$ 112,695,765
Gross charge-offs for the year ended December 31, 2024	$ 324,703	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 324,703
Agribusiness									
Acceptable	$ 2,677,980	$ 11,842,143	$ 17,133,231	$ 12,947,950	$ 2,670,801	$ 3,765,421	$ 22,612,771	$ -	$ 73,650,297
OAEM	-	-	1,675,000	-	-	-	378,285	-	2,053,285
Substandard/Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	$ 2,677,980	$ 11,842,143	$ 18,808,231	$ 12,947,950	$ 2,670,801	$ 3,765,421	$ 22,991,056	$ -	$ 75,703,582
Gross charge-offs for the year ended December 31, 2024	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Communication									
Acceptable	$ 2,216,658	$ 6,757,338	$ -	$ 1,265,053	$ 2,395,908	$ -	$ 237,254	$ -	$ 12,872,211
OAEM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard/Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	$ 2,216,658	$ 6,757,338	$ -	$ 1,265,053	$ 2,395,908	$ -	$ 237,254	$ -	$ 12,872,211
Gross charge-offs for the year ended December 31, 2024	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Energy									
Acceptable	$ 1,428,558	$ 1,998,111	$ -	$ 1,236,582	$ -	$ 2,337,848	$ -	$ -	$ 7,001,099
OAEM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard/Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	231,018	-	-	231,018
	$ 1,428,558	$ 1,998,111	$ -	$ 1,236,582	$ -	$ 2,568,866	$ -	$ -	$ 7,232,117
Gross charge-offs for the year ended December 31, 2024	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
International loans									
Acceptable	$ -	$ 4,841,922	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 232,350	$ -	$ 5,074,272
OAEM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard/Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	$ -	$ 4,841,922	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 232,350	$ -	$ 5,074,272
Gross charge-offs for the year ended December 31, 2024	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Water and waste-water									
Acceptable	$ -	$ 2,556,172	$ 1,906,215	$ 2,479,245	$ -	$ -	$ 114,663	$ -	$ 7,056,295
OAEM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard/Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	$ -	$ 2,556,172	$ 1,906,215	$ 2,479,245	$ -	$ -	$ 114,663	$ -	$ 7,056,295
Gross charge-offs for the year ended December 31, 2024	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Rural residential real estate									
Acceptable	$ 948,553	$ -	$ 138,879	$ -	$ 117,163	$ 343,943	$ -	$ -	$ 1,548,538
OAEM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard/Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	$ 948,553	$ -	$ 138,879	$ -	$ 117,163	$ 343,943	$ -	$ -	$ 1,548,538
Gross charge-offs for the year ended December 31, 2024	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Total Loans									
Acceptable	$ 62,391,689	$ 95,820,066	$ 88,751,073	$ 116,790,551	$ 76,914,014	$ 142,704,295	$ 87,015,640	$ 137,865	$ 670,525,193
OAEM	-	1,779,276	1,715,642	3,137,329	1,456	1,502,222	3,557,316	-	11,693,241
Substandard/Doubtful	-	44,787	967,127	7,404,201	-	1,096,492	3,454,111	-	12,966,718
	$ 62,391,689	$ 97,644,129	$ 91,433,842	$ 127,332,081	$ 76,915,470	$ 145,303,009	$ 94,027,067	$ 137,865	$ 695,185,152
Gross charge-offs for the year ended December 31, 2024	$ 324,703	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 324,703

The following table shows the amortized cost of loans under the Farm Credit Administration Uniform Loan Classification System as a percentage of total loans by loan type as of June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024:

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Real estate mortgage		
Acceptable	**98.2** %	96.8 %
OAEM	**1.5**	1.5
Substandard/doubtful	**0.3**	1.7
	100.0	100.0
Production and intermediate-term		
Acceptable	**93.5**	90.5
OAEM	**5.4**	5.8
Substandard/doubtful	**1.1**	3.7
	100.0	100.0
Agribusiness		
Acceptable	**88.0**	96.2
OAEM	**2.3**	2.7
Substandard/doubtful	**9.7**	1.1
	100.0	100.0
Communication		
Acceptable	**100.0**	100.0
OAEM	**-**	-
Substandard/doubtful	**-**	-
	100.0	100.0
Energy		
Acceptable	**100.0**	100.0
OAEM	**-**	-
Substandard/doubtful	**-**	-
	100.0	100.0
International loans		
Acceptable	**100.0**	100.0
OAEM	**-**	-
Substandard/doubtful	**-**	-
	100.0	100.0
Water and waste-water		
Acceptable	**100.0**	100.0
OAEM	**-**	-
Substandard/doubtful	**-**	-
	100.0	100.0
Rural residential real estate		
Acceptable	**100.0**	100.0
OAEM	**-**	-
Substandard/doubtful	**-**	-
	100.0	100.0
Total loans		
Acceptable	**96.1**	95.8
OAEM	**2.1**	2.3
Substandard/doubtful	**1.8**	1.9
	100.0 %	100.0 %

Accrued interest receivable on loans of $8,353,860 and $9,596,600 at June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, respectively, has been excluded from the amortized cost of loans and reported separately in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

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

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Nonaccrual loans:		
Real estate mortgage	$ -	$ 152,222
Production and intermediate-term	102,463	74,615
Total nonaccrual loans	$ 102,463	$ 226,837
Accruing loans 90 days or more past due:		
Real estate mortgage	$ 1,398,775	$ -
Production and intermediate-term	290,966	-
Total accruing loans 90 days or more past due	$ 1,689,741	$ -
Other property owned:	225,081	322,003
Total nonperforming assets	$ 2,017,285	$ 548,840
Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans	0.01%	0.03%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of total loans and other property owned	0.29%	0.08%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of capital	1.51%	0.42%

The following tables provide the amortized cost for nonaccrual loans with and without a related allowance for credit losses, as well as interest income recognized on nonaccrual loans during the period:

	June 30, 2025			December 31, 2024		
	Amortized Cost with Allowance	Amortized Cost without Allowance	Total	Amortized Cost with Allowance	Amortized Cost without Allowance	Total
Nonaccrual loans:						
Real estate mortgage	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 152,222	$ 152,222
Production and intermediate-term	102,463	-	102,463	74,615	-	74,615
Total nonaccrual loans	$ 102,463	$ -	$ 102,463	$ 74,615	$ 152,222	$ 226,837

	Interest Income Recognized For the Six Months Ended June 30,2025	Interest Income Recognized For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2024
Nonaccrual loans:		
Real estate mortgage	$ -	$ -
Production and intermediate-term	-	1,385
Total nonaccrual loans	$ -	$ 1,385

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

June 30, 2025	30-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Not Past Due or Less Than 30 Days Past Due	Total Loans	Recorded Investment >90 Days Past Due and Accruing
Real estate mortgage	$ 6,189,536	$ 1,398,775	$ 7,588,311	$ 464,420,691	$ 472,009,002	$ 1,398,775
Production and intermediate-term	5,213,225	393,430	5,606,655	86,901,998	92,508,653	290,966
Processing and marketing	-	-	-	74,233,644	74,233,644	-
Farm-related business	-	-	-	20,721,250	20,721,250	-
Loans to cooperatives	485,710	-	485,710	3,911,354	4,397,064	-
Communication	-	-	-	14,230,170	14,230,170	-
Energy	-	-	-	7,066,485	7,066,485	-
International loans	-	-	-	5,730,756	5,730,756	-
Water and waste-water	-	-	-	4,424,690	4,424,690	-
Rural residential real estate	-	-	-	1,437,371	1,437,371	-
Total	$ 11,888,471	$ 1,792,205	$ 13,680,676	$ 683,078,409	$ 696,759,085	$ 1,689,741

December 31, 2024	30-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Not Past Due or Less Than 30 Days Past Due	Total Loans	Recorded Investment >90 Days Past Due and Accruing
Real estate mortgage	$ 660,882	$ -	$ 660,882	$ 472,341,490	$ 473,002,372	$ -
Production and intermediate-term	44,526	74,615	119,141	112,576,624	112,695,765	-
Processing and marketing	-	-	-	55,326,933	55,326,933	-
Farm-related business	-	-	-	16,950,966	16,950,966	-
Loans to cooperatives	-	-	-	3,425,683	3,425,683	-
Communication	-	-	-	12,872,211	12,872,211	-
Energy	-	-	-	7,232,117	7,232,117	-
International loans	-	-	-	5,074,272	5,074,272	-
Water and waste-water	-	-	-	7,056,295	7,056,295	-
Rural residential real estate	-	-	-	1,548,538	1,548,538	-
Total	$ 705,408	$ 74,615	$ 780,023	$ 694,405,129	$ 695,185,152	$ -

A loan is considered collateral dependent when the borrower is experiencing financial difficulty and repayment is expected to be provided substantially through the operation or sale of the collateral. The collateral dependent loans are primarily real estate mortgage and rural residential real estate loans.

Loan Modifications to Borrowers Experiencing Financial Difficulties

There were no new loan modifications as of June 30, 2025. The following table sets forth an aging analysis at June 30, 2025, of loans to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty that were modified during the twelve months prior to June 30, 2025:

	June 30, 2025 Payment Status of Loans Modified in the Past 12 Months		
	Current	**30-89 Days Past Due**	**90 Days or More Past Due**
Production and intermediate-term	**$ 1,619,631**	**$ -**	**$ -**
Total	**$ 1,619,631**	**$ -**	**$ -**

Allowance for Credit Losses

The credit risk rating methodology is a key component of the Association's allowance for credit losses evaluation and is generally incorporated into the Association's loan underwriting standards and internal lending limits. In addition, borrower and commodity concentration lending and leasing limits have been established by the Association to manage credit exposure. The regulatory limit to a single borrower or lessee is 15 percent of the Association's lending and leasing limit base, but the Association's board of directors has generally established more restrictive lending limits. This limit applies to associations with long-term and short- and intermediate-term lending authorities, and to the banks' (other than CoBank) loan participations.

A summary of changes in the allowance for credit losses by portfolio segment for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, are as follows:

	Real Estate Mortgage	**Production and Intermediate-Term**	**Agribusiness**	**Communi-cation**	**Energy**	**International Loans**	**Water and Waste-Water**	**Rural Residential Real Estate**	**Total**
Allowance for credit losses on loans:									
Balance at March 31, 2025	$ 809,810	$ 363,541	$ 262,606	$ 19,696	$ 3,036	$ 1,759	$ 4,032	$ 1,494	$ 1,465,974
Charge-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for (credit loss reversal) credit losses	(303,119)	(127,791)	1,054,223	1,487	(267)	(93)	(297)	(24)	624,119
Balance at June 30, 2025	**$ 506,691**	**$ 235,750**	**$ 1,316,829**	**$ 21,183**	**$ 2,769**	**$ 1,666**	**$ 3,735**	**$ 1,470**	**$ 2,090,093**
Allowance for credit losses on unfunded commitments:									
Balance at March 31, 2025	$ 796	$ 42,394	$ 24,077	$ 1,921	$ -	$ 870	$ 297	$ -	$ 70,355
Provision for unfunded commitments	1,650	(4,799)	10,374	182	-	(159)	(27)	-	7,221
Balance at June 30, 2025	**$ 2,446**	**$ 37,595**	**$ 34,451**	**$ 2,103**	**$ -**	**$ 711**	**$ 270**	**$ -**	**$ 77,576**

	Real Estate Mortgage	Production and Intermediate-Term	Agribusiness	Communi-cation	Energy	International Loans	Water and Waste-Water	Rural Residential Real Estate	Total
Allowance for credit losses on loans:									
Balance at December 31, 2024	$ 829,456	$ 310,342	$ 264,332	$ 19,038	$ 3,544	$ 1,999	$ 4,778	$ 776	$ 1,434,265
Charge-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for (credit loss reversal) credit losses	(322,765)	(74,592)	1,052,497	2,145	(775)	(333)	(1,043)	694	655,828
Balance at June 30, 2025	**$ 506,691**	**$ 235,750**	**$ 1,316,829**	**$ 21,183**	**$ 2,769**	**$ 1,666**	**$ 3,735**	**$ 1,470**	**$ 2,090,093**
Allowance for credit losses on unfunded commitments:									
Balance at December 31, 2024	$ 2,322	$ 40,756	$ 37,187	$ 2,145	$ -	$ -	$ 431	$ 1,091	$ 83,932
Provision for unfunded commitments	124	(3,161)	(2,736)	(42)	-	711	(161)	(1,091)	(6,356)
Balance at June 30, 2025	**$ 2,446**	**$ 37,595**	**$ 34,451**	**$ 2,103**	**$ -**	**$ 711**	**$ 270**	**$ -**	**$ 77,576**

A summary of changes in the allowance for credit losses by portfolio segment for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, are as follows:

	Real Estate Mortgage	Production and Intermediate-Term	Agribusiness	Communi-cation	Energy	International Loans	Water and Waste-Water	Rural Residential Real Estate	Total
Allowance for credit losses on loans:									
Balance at March 31, 2024	$ 724,293	$ 818,312	$ 224,444	$ 18,673	$ 155,282	$ 2,179	$ 6,371	$ -	$ 1,949,554
Charge-offs	-	(267,132)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(267,132)
Recoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for (credit loss reversal) credit losses	(46,340)	(309,833)	(37,962)	(4,518)	907	(127)	(1,533)	358	(399,048)
Balance at June 30, 2024	$ 677,953	$ 241,347	$ 186,482	$ 14,155	$ 156,189	$ 2,052	$ 4,838	$ 358	$ 1,283,374
Allowance for credit losses on unfunded commitments:									
Balance at March 31, 2024	$ 145	$ 22,849	$ 50,796	$ 1,580	$ -	$ 1,470	$ 445	$ -	$ 77,285
Provision for unfunded commitments	(83)	7,792	(6,830)	598	-	(172)	(26)	-	1,279
Balance at June 30, 2024	$ 62	$ 30,641	$ 43,966	$ 2,178	$ -	$ 1,298	$ 419	$ -	$ 78,564

	Real Estate Mortgage	Production and Intermediate-Term	Agribusiness	Communi-cation	Energy	International Loans	Water and Waste-Water	Rural Residential Real Estate	Total
Allowance for credit losses on loans:									
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 659,680	$ 667,329	$ 266,034	$ 19,093	$ 155,732	$ 2,328	$ 6,445	$ -	$ 1,776,641
Charge-offs	-	(267,132)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(267,132)
Recoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for (credit loss reversal) credit losses	18,273	(158,850)	(79,552)	(4,938)	457	(276)	(1,607)	358	(226,135)
Balance at June 30, 2024	$ 677,953	$ 241,347	$ 186,482	$ 14,155	$ 156,189	$ 2,052	$ 4,838	$ 358	$ 1,283,374
Allowance for credit losses on unfunded commitments:									
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 225	$ 21,586	$ 64,217	$ 2,016	$ -	$ 1,587	$ 525	$ -	$ 90,156
Provision for unfunded commitments	(163)	9,055	(20,251)	162	-	(289)	(106)	-	(11,592)
Balance at June 30, 2024	$ 62	$ 30,641	$ 43,966	$ 2,178	$ -	$ 1,298	$ 419	$ -	$ 78,564

Discussion of Changes in Allowance for Credit Losses

The allowance for credit losses (ACL) increased $655,828 to $2,090,093 at June 30, 2025, as compared to $1,434,265 at December 31, 2024. This is largely due to the downgrade of a large loan relationship.

NOTE 3 – LEASES:

The components of lease expense were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended	
Classification	**June 30, 2025**	June 30, 2024
Operating lease cost	**$ 4,697**	$ 5,469
Net lease cost	**$ 4,697**	$ 5,469

	For the Six Months Ended	
Classification	**June 30, 2025**	June 30, 2024
Operating lease cost	**$ 10,787**	$ 9,697
Net lease cost	**$ 10,787**	$ 9,697

Other information related to leases was as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended	
	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities:		
Operating cash flows from operating leases	**$ 4,697**	$ 6,020

	For the Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities:		
Operating cash flows from operating leases	**$ 10,787**	$ 11,900

Lease term and discount rate are as follows:

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Weighted average remaining lease term in years		
Operating leases	**1.83**	0.33
Weighted average discount rate		
Operating leases	**4.19%**	4.11%

Future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable leases as of June 30, 2025, were as follows:

	Total
2025	$ 8,000
2026	16,333
2027	5,500
2028	-
2029	-
Thereafter	-
Total	$ 29,833

NOTE 4 — CAPITAL:

The Association’s board of directors has established a Capital Adequacy Plan (Plan) that includes the capital targets that are necessary to achieve the Association's capital adequacy goals as well as the minimum permanent capital standards. The Plan monitors projected dividends, equity retirements and other actions that may decrease the Association’s permanent capital. In addition to factors that must be considered in meeting the minimum standards, the board of directors also monitors the following factors: capability of management; quality of operating policies, procedures and internal controls; quality and quantity of earnings; asset quality and the adequacy of the allowance for credit losses to absorb potential loss within the loan and lease portfolios; sufficiency of liquid funds; needs of an Association's customer base; and any other risk-oriented activities, such as funding and interest rate risk, potential obligations under joint and several liability, contingent and off-balance-sheet liabilities or other conditions warranting additional capital. At least quarterly, management reviews the Association's goals and objectives with the board.

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Capital stock and participation certificates	**$ 1,997,950**	$ 2,003,475
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	**(28,451)**	(28,451)
Unallocated retained earnings	**134,463,638**	129,202,524
Total Capital	**$ 136,433,137**	$ 131,177,548

Regulatory Capitalization Requirements

Risk-adjusted:	Regulatory Minimums wih Buffer	As of June 30, 2025
Common equity tier 1 ratio	4.50%	16.19%
Tier 1 capital ratio	6.00%	16.19%
Total capital ratio	8.00%	16.40%
Permanent capital ratio	7.00%	16.22%
Non-risk-adjusted:		
Tier 1 leverage ratio	5.00%	16.97%
UREE leverage ratio	1.50%	16.69%

The details for the amounts used in the calculation of the regulatory capital ratios as of June 30, 2025:

	Common equity tier 1 ratio	Tier 1 capital ratio	Total capital ratio	Permanent capital ratio
Numerator:				
Unallocated retained earnings	$ 133,017,939	$ 133,017,939	$ 133,017,939	$ 133,017,939
Common Cooperative Equities:				
Statutory minimum purchased borrower stock	1,999,306	1,999,306	1,999,306	1,999,306
Allowance for credit losses and reserve for credit losses subject to certain limitations	-	-	1,543,344	-
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:				
Amount of allocated investments in other System institutions	(14,925,140)	(14,925,140)	(14,925,140)	(14,925,140)
	$ 120,092,105	$ 120,092,105	$ 121,635,449	$ 120,092,105
Denominator:				
Risk-adjusted assets excluding allowance	$ 756,696,021	$ 756,696,021	$ 756,696,021	$ 756,696,021
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:				
Regulatory deductions included in total capital	(14,925,140)	(14,925,140)	(14,925,140)	(14,925,140)
Allowance for credit losses	-	-	-	(1,472,908)
	$ 741,770,881	$ 741,770,881	$ 741,770,881	$ 740,297,973

	Tier 1 leverage ratio	UREE leverage ratio
Numerator:		
Unallocated retained earnings	$ 133,017,939	$ 133,017,939
Common Cooperative Equities:		
Statutory minimum purchased borrower stock	1,999,306	-
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:		
Amount of allocated investments in other System institutions	(14,925,140)	(14,925,140)
	$ 120,092,105	$ 118,092,799
Denominator:		
Total Assets	$ 725,130,874	$ 725,130,874
Regulatory Adjustments and Deductions:		
Regulatory deductions included in tier 1 capital	(17,405,702)	(17,405,702)
	$ 707,725,172	$ 707,725,172

The following tables present the activity in the accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax, by component:

	Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income
Balance at December 31, 2024	**$ (28,451)**
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	**-**
Net current period other comprehensive income	**-**
Balance at June 30, 2025	**$ (28,451)**

		Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income
Balance at December 31, 2023	$	218,689
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications		(5,184)
Net current period other comprehensive income		(5,184)
Balance at June 30, 2024	$	213,505

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

	2025	2024
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income at January 1	**$ (28,451)**	$ 218,689
Actuarial losses	**-**	(2,727)
Amortization of prior (credit) costs included in salaries and employee benefits	**-**	(2,457)
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	**-**	(5,184)
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income at June 30	**$ (28,451)**	$ 213,505

NOTE 5 — INCOME TAXES:

Central Texas Farm Credit, ACA conducts its business activities through two wholly-owned subsidiaries. Long-term mortgage lending activities are conducted through a wholly-owned FLCA subsidiary, which is exempt from federal and state income tax. Short- and intermediate-term lending activities are conducted through a wholly-owned PCA subsidiary. The PCA subsidiary and the ACA holding company are subject to income tax. Central Texas Farm Credit, ACA operates as a cooperative that qualifies for tax treatment under Subchapter T of the Internal Revenue Code. Accordingly, under specified conditions, Central Texas Farm Credit, ACA can exclude from taxable income amounts distributed as qualified patronage dividends in the form of cash, stock, or allocated retained earnings. Provisions for income taxes are made only on those taxable earnings that will not be distributed as qualified patronage dividends. Deferred taxes are recorded at the tax effect of all temporary differences based on the assumption that such temporary differences are retained by the Association and will therefore impact future tax payments. A valuation allowance is provided against deferred tax assets to the extent that it is more likely than not (more than 50 percent probability), based on management's estimate, that they will not be realized.

NOTE 6 — FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS:

Accounting guidance defines fair value as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability. See Note 14 in the 2024 Annual Report to Stockholders for a more complete description.

Assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis for each of the fair value measurements that are triggered by particular circumstances such as impaired assets, for each of the fair value hierarchy values are summarized below. The Association did not have any liabilities measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis.

June 30, 2025	**Fair Value Measurement Using**			**Total Fair Value**
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	
Assets:				
Loans*	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 71,074**	**$ 71,074**
Other property owned	**-**	**-**	**225,081**	**225,081**

December 31, 2024	Fair Value Measurement Using			Total Fair Value
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Assets:				
Loans*	$ -	$ -	$ 43,227	$ 43,227
Other property owned	-	-	322,003	322,003

*Represents the fair value of certain loans that were evaluated for impairment under the authoritative guidance "Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan." The fair value was based upon the underlying collateral since these were collateral-dependent loans for which real estate is the collateral.

With regard to nonrecurring measurements for impaired loans and other property owned, it is not practicable to provide specific information on inputs, as each collateral property is unique. The System associations utilize appraisals to value these loans and other property owned and take into account unobservable inputs, such as income and expense, comparable sales, replacement cost and comparability adjustments.

Valuation Techniques

As more fully discussed in Note 14 to the 2024 Annual Report to Stockholders, authoritative guidance establishes a fair value hierarchy, which requires an association to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The following represent a brief summary of the valuation techniques used for the Association's assets and liabilities. For a more complete description, see the 2024 Annual Report to Stockholders.

Loans Evaluated for Impairment

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

Other Property Owned

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

Cash

For cash, the carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

Loans

Fair value is estimated by discounting the expected future cash flows using the Association's current interest rates at which similar loans would be made to borrowers with similar credit risk. The discount rates are based on the Association's current loan origination rates as well as management's estimates of credit risk. Management has no basis to determine whether the fair values presented would be indicative of the value negotiated in an actual sale and could be less.

For purposes of estimating fair value of accruing loans, the loan portfolio is segregated into pools of loans with homogeneous characteristics. Expected future cash flows, primarily based on contractual terms, and interest rates reflecting appropriate credit risk are separately determined for each individual pool.

The fair value of loans in nonaccrual status that are current as to principal and interest is estimated as described above, with appropriately higher interest rates which reflect the uncertainty of continued cash flows. For collateral-dependent impaired loans, it is assumed that collection will result only from the disposition of the underlying collateral.

NOTE 7 — EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS:

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

	Other Benefits	
Three months ended June 30:	**2025**	2024
Service cost	**$ 5,124**	$ 4,422
Interest cost	**28,007**	25,035
Amortization of prior service credits	**-**	(1,229)
Amortization of net actuarial gain	**-**	(1,363)
Net periodic benefit cost	**$ 33,131**	$ 26,865

Six months ended June 30:	Other Benefits 2025	2024
Service cost	**$ 10,248**	$ 8,844
Interest cost	**56,015**	50,070
Amortization of prior service credits	**-**	(2,457)
Amortization of net actuarial gain	**-**	(2,727)
Net periodic benefit cost	**$ 66,263**	$ 53,730

The Association's liability for the unfunded accumulated obligation for these benefits at June 30, 2025, was $2,167,909 and is included in other liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The components of net periodic benefit cost other than the service cost component are included in the line item "other components of net periodic postretirement benefit cost" in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income.

The structure of the District's defined benefit pension plan is characterized as multiemployer since the assets, liabilities, and cost of the plan are not segregated or separately accounted for by participating employers (Bank and associations). The Association recognizes its amortized annual contributions to the plan as an expense. The Association previously disclosed in its financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024, that it expected to contribute $93,012 to the District's defined benefit pension plan in 2025. As of June 30, 2025, $66,264 of contributions have been made. The Association presently anticipates contributing an additional $66,261 to fund the defined benefit pension plan in 2025 for a total of $132,525.

NOTE 8 — COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES:

The Association is involved in various legal proceedings in the normal course of business. In the opinion of legal counsel and management, there are no legal proceedings at this time that are likely to materially affect the Association.

NOTE 9 — SUBSEQUENT EVENTS:

The Association has evaluated subsequent events through August 8, 2025, which is the date the financial statements were issued. There are no other significant events requiring disclosure as of August 8, 2025.