

FIRST QUARTER 2013

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CERTIFICATION

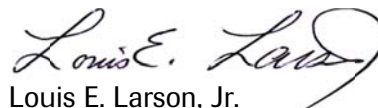
The undersigned certify that we have reviewed the March 31, 2013 quarterly report of Farm Credit of Florida, ACA, that the report has been prepared under the oversight of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors and in accordance with all applicable statutory or regulatory requirements, and that the information contained herein is true, accurate, and complete to the best of our knowledge and belief.



Gregory M. Cunningham
Chief Executive Officer



Laura Craker
Chief Financial Officer



Louis E. Larson, Jr.
Chairman of the Board

May 9, 2013

Farm Credit of Florida, ACA

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

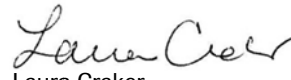
Internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that: (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Association, (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions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

The Association's management has completed an assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2013. In making the assessment, management used the framework in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework*, 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 March 31, 2013, 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 March 31, 2013.



Gregory M. Cunningham
Chief Executive Officer



Laura Craker
Chief Financial Officer

May 9, 2013

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

(dollars in thousands)

The following commentary reviews the financial condition and results of operations of Farm Credit of Florida, ACA, (Association) for the period ended March 31, 2013. These comments should be read in conjunction with the accompanying consolidated financial statements, notes to the consolidated financial statements and the 2012 Annual Report of the Association. The accompanying consolidated financial statements were prepared under the oversight of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.

Effective January 1, 2011, Farm Credit of North Florida and Farm Credit of Southwest Florida merged into Farm Credit of South Florida. The merged associations operate under the name of Farm Credit of Florida. The primary reason for the merger was based on a determination that the combined organization would be financially and operationally stronger than either of the associations on a stand-alone basis. The merger was accounted for under the acquisition method of accounting.

Additional information regarding the merger and the related impact to the Association's financial condition is contained in Note 7 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Association's CEO, Don Rice, retired during the month of November 2012. Effective November 5, 2012, the Board of Directors appointed Greg Cunningham the Association's Chief Executive Officer.

LOAN PORTFOLIO

The Association provides funds to farmers, rural homeowners and farm-related businesses for financing of short and intermediate-term loans and long-term real estate mortgage loans. The Association's loan portfolio is diversified over a range of agricultural commodities in our region, including cattle, citrus, dairy, field crops, nurseries, sugar, timber, tropical fruits and vegetables. During the period of 2002 through 2007, the Association's territory witnessed a rapid appreciation of real estate values followed by a significant decline since the summer of 2007. The Florida real estate market continues to experience an oversupply of properties with few interested buyers which have led to lower values. Land prices in much of the territory have declined 30-75% and the Florida housing market continues to have one of the highest foreclosure rates in the country. However, recent 1st Quarter 2013 reports are reflecting an increase in housing starts, market activity and sale prices of both new and existing homes.

In addition, the recession of 2009-2010 and economic stagnation during 2011-2012 has had a significant negative impact to two of the Association's largest commodities, nursery and timber, due to less new home construction and reduced demand for foliage/landscape material. Currently, these growers continue to remain stressed and are having to adjust their operations to bring costs in line with lower sales and reductions in prices. The nursery sales for 2012 only reflected a small increase over 2011. The amount of product available is less and sizes are smaller due to the reduction in planting over the past few years, with shortages of some products reported. Many tree and palm growers have realized their trees will be too large when the industry recovers and have been destroying existing inventory and replanting younger material. Tree producers who have been able to maintain quality continue to report improving sales numbers, and are starting to gain some increasing pricing ability.

The 2011-12 citrus crop was smaller than last season but the higher prices received resulted in the majority of growers having a more profitable year. The 2012-13 crop estimate continues to be lowered and is now estimated at 138 million boxes. Current orange juice prices are in the \$1.36-\$1.53/lb. solid range; these prices remain profitable for most growers. Citrus canker and citrus greening continue to plague growers and severely impact citrus acreage throughout the state. Fighting these diseases has materially increased the cost of production.

Cattle prices are currently in the mid \$1.25/lb. range which is the same as last quarter. Cattle numbers are down due to easing of the drought but cattle weight has increased resulting in about the same amount of beef entering the market. Futures for March are \$1.25/lb. Exports of beef are currently sluggish and imports are being affected by the COOL regulations that go into effect May 23rd. Lower cattle numbers has increased demand for feeders and the increased demand for cheaper cuts of beef has resulted in higher prices for cull cows. This has also helped the dairy farmers with replacements. Milk production has continued to remain high due to the increase in cow numbers and production per cow, which has led to a softening in demand and decrease in prices. Milk prices for 2011 averaged \$24.49/cwt and are currently at \$24.28+/cwt. Prices for 2012 averaged \$22.86/cwt. Feed costs increased in 2012 due to the drought but have decreased in 2013 and are expected to decrease more as the new crop matures without adversity which will support a higher milk-feed price ratio in 2013.

The 2012-13 sugar crop harvest has been completed and yields were higher than past seasons. Most producers booked 2012-2013 crops while prices were higher earlier in the year. Domestic futures prices for sugar have dropped back to the \$.20+/lb. level which is more in line with historical prices.

The 2013 spring vegetable season in the southern territory is well under way. Prices for beans, corn, peppers and other vegetables have been good. Most vegetable growers are expecting a profitable year. The season will be finishing up in May.

Planting of field crops, peanuts, potatoes, corn, cotton, etc. in the northern areas are well underway.

Due to the continued low new housing demand, saw timber, chip n saw and pulpwood remain about the same price as last year with saw timber up \$.46/ton at \$24.61 and pulpwood up \$1.07/ton at \$9.63. The general economic recession and resulting low new housing starts continue to hurt sawmills and timber growers resulting in tight cash flows.

Rainfall for 2013 has been below normal in Florida. Since most farms have irrigation capabilities the lower rainfall has not had an adverse effect to-date. There was some reported young crop losses in January and February due to some spot freezes from cold fronts passing over the state, however no significant amount of adversity was reported.

The gross loan volume of the Association as of March 31, 2013, was \$794,861, a decrease of \$14,926 as compared to \$809,787 at December 31, 2012. Net loans outstanding at March 31, 2013, were \$783,294 as compared to \$798,021 at December 31, 2012, a decrease of \$14,727 or 1.85 percent. Net loans accounted for 90.80 percent of total assets at March 31, 2013, as compared to 89.29 percent of total assets at December 31, 2012. The decrease in both gross and net loan volume during the period is attributed to scheduled repayments in the loan portfolio and a reduced demand for credit in the market.

There is an inherent risk in the extension of any type of credit. Portfolio credit quality has improved compared to year end 2012 as a result of the movement of loans from Substandard to OAEM. Acceptable and OAEM credit quality as a percentage of the total loan portfolio was 83.68% as of March 31, 2013 compared to 82.61% at December 31, 2012. During the three months, nonaccrual loans decreased to \$88,852 from the \$92,871 balance at December 31, 2012. This decrease is a result of slower declines in collateral values and increasing acceptable asset quality trends. The balance of Other Property Owned at March 31, 2013 was \$11,004 a decrease of \$1,226 from the \$12,230 balance at December 31, 2012. The Association was successful in selling a net of two properties during the period resulting in this decrease.

Association management maintains an allowance for loan losses in an amount considered sufficient to absorb possible losses in the loan portfolio based on current and expected

future conditions. The allowance for loan losses at March 31, 2013, was \$11,567 compared to \$11,766 at December 31, 2012. This decrease is the result of a provision for loan loss of \$825 recorded during the period and recoveries of \$872 offset by \$1,896 in charge-offs recorded on loans transferred to nonaccrual or other property owned. Management considers the current level of allowance adequate to cover additional possible losses. The ratio of the allowance for loan losses to gross loans at March 31, 2013 was 1.46 percent.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

As a result of the merger on January 1, 2011, \$551.5 million in non-impaired loans were purchased at a combined discount of approximately \$30.3 million. In accordance with accounting guidance, this discount is to be accreted into interest income over the remaining life of each individual loan. For loans that are paid off early, any remaining discount would be accreted into income at time of pay off. The discount amount accreted into interest income for the three months ended March 31, 2013, was \$1,162.

For the three months ended March 31, 2013

The Association recorded net income for the three months ended March 31, 2013 of \$2,101 as compared to net loss of \$4,069 for the same period in 2012. This \$6,170 increase is primarily attributed to a reduction in provision for loan losses resulting from slower decline in collateral values requiring less charge-offs offset by a reduction in net interest income resulting from reduced loan volume.

Net interest income before provision for loan losses was \$6,296 for the three months ended March 31, 2013 as compared to \$8,078 during the same period in 2012. The change in net interest income represents a 22.06 percent decrease when compared to the same period last year and is attributed to the decrease in loan volume during the past 12 months.

Noninterest income for the three months ended March 31, 2013, totaled \$3,057 as compared to \$2,329 for the same period of 2012, an increase of \$728 or 31.26 percent. This increase is attributed primarily to decreases in losses on sale of other property owned of \$1,038 offset by decreases in equity earnings of other Farm Credit institutions of \$247 and decreases in loan fees of \$375.

Noninterest expense for the three months ended March 31, 2013, increased \$1,005 or 18.54 percent compared to the same period of 2012. The primary reasons for the increase in noninterest expense are attributed to \$865 increase in salaries and employee benefits, and \$72 increase in other operating expenses.

FUNDING SOURCES

The principal source of funds for the Association is the borrowing relationship established with AgFirst Farm Credit Bank (the Bank) through a General Financing Agreement. The General Financing Agreement utilizes the Association's credit and fiscal performance as criteria for establishing a line of credit on which the Association may draw funds. These funds are advanced by the Bank to the Association in the form of notes payable. The notes payable are segmented into variable rate and fixed rate sections. The variable rate note is utilized by the Association to fund variable rate loan advances and operating funds requirements. The fixed rate note is used specifically to fund fixed rate loan advances made by the Association. The total notes payable to the Bank at March 31, 2013, was \$656,820 as compared to \$688,853 at December 31, 2012. The decrease during the period of \$32,033 is primarily attributed to the reduction in loan volume during the period and fluctuations in the usage of borrower SmartCash accounts. SmartCash accounts, a voluntary additional conditional payment fund, which are offset against the related loan outstanding in the portfolio, can influence fluctuations in volume and notes payable with the Bank. SmartCash balances at March 31, 2013 were \$2,750 as compared to \$3,600 at December 31, 2012. Additional SmartCash funds, held in Other Liabilities against commitment balances totaled \$5,240 as of March 31, 2013 as compared to \$2,796 at year-end.

CAPITAL RESOURCES

Total members' equity at March 31, 2013, increased to \$188,149 from the December 31, 2012 total of \$187,389. The increase is primarily attributed to the net income during the period.

Total capital stock and participation certificates were \$3,104 on March 31, 2013, compared to \$3,105 on December 31, 2012. This decrease is attributed to the retirement of protected stock and participation certificates on loans liquidated in the normal course of business and new loans being capitalized at new lower regulatory levels.

Farm Credit Administration (FCA) regulations require all Farm Credit institutions to maintain minimum permanent capital, total surplus and core surplus ratios. These ratios are calculated by dividing the Association's permanent capital, total surplus and core surplus as defined in FCA regulations, by a risk-adjusted asset base. As of March 31, 2013, the Association's total surplus ratio and core surplus ratio were 19.83 percent and 18.58 percent, respectively, and the permanent capital ratio was 20.74 percent. All three ratios were well above the minimum regulatory ratios of 7.00 percent for permanent capital and total surplus ratios and 3.50 percent for the core surplus ratio.

REGULATORY MATTERS

As previously disclosed, on June 15, 2012 the Farm Credit Administration (FCA) entered into a written supervisory agreement with the Board of Directors of the Association. The written supervisory agreement requires the Association to take corrective actions and other actions with respect to certain areas of its operations, including board governance, director fiduciary duties and standards of conduct, board consultant functions, staffing and succession planning, asset quality, collateral risk, allowance for loan losses, internal audit, board policies, compliance with requirements of the Financial Assistance Agreement, and business planning and reporting. In addition, the Association is operating under Supervisory Conditions of Merger and must maintain compliance with all requirements and conditions.

Conditions and events that led to the need for this agreement include portfolio credit quality deterioration, inadequate management succession and human capital planning, perceived weaknesses in board governance, and reduced earnings.

As of May 9, 2013, the Association has taken action to correct the weaknesses in its board operations and policies, asset quality, collateral risk, capital contingency planning, credit policy direction and guidance, internal audit and management reporting, has conducted a staffing study and has adopted a human capital and succession plan.

The Board will continue engaging an independent consultant to provide advice in understanding and fulfilling its fiduciary responsibilities and to perform other advisory functions as specified in the agreement. Both the Board and Senior Management are committed to continuing the administration of the Association in a sound manner.

On November 5, 2012, FCA communicated in a letter to the Board that the Association was found to be in violation of its Supervisory Conditions of Merger and the Supervisory Agreement as a result of an internal cost allocation that did not occur as required by the Financial Assistance Agreement with the Bank. The internal cost allocation does not impact the consolidated financial results presented in these financial statements. The Board took prompt corrective action by submitting a plan to the FCA to address the violation within 15 days of the date of the FCA letter and as of December 31, 2012, the Association had addressed the internal cost allocation violation.

The Association remained under written supervisory agreement as of the date of this report.

Please refer to Note 7, *Business Combination*, in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on the Financial Assistance Agreement with the Bank.

RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Please refer to Note 1, “*Organization, Significant Accounting Policies, and Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements*”, in the Notes to the Financial Statements, and the 2012 Annual Report to Shareholders for recently issued accounting pronouncements.

Note: Shareholder investment in the Association is materially affected by the financial condition and results of operations of AgFirst Farm Credit Bank. Copies of AgFirst’s annual and quarterly reports are available upon request free of charge by calling 1-800-845-1745, ext. 2832, or writing Susanne Caughman, AgFirst Farm Credit Bank, P. O. Box 1499, Columbia, SC 29202. Information concerning AgFirst Farm Credit Bank can also be obtained at their website, www.agfirst.com. Copies of the Association’s annual and quarterly reports are also available upon request, free of charge, by calling (561)-965-9001, or writing Laura Craker, CFO, Farm Credit of Florida, ACA, P. O. Box 213069, West Palm Beach, FL 33421, or accessing the website, www.farmcreditfl.com. The Association prepares a quarterly report within 40 days after the end of each fiscal quarter, except that no report need be prepared for the fiscal quarter that coincides with the end of the fiscal year of the institution.

Farm Credit of Florida, ACA

Consolidated Balance Sheets

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	March 31, 2013 <i>(unaudited)</i>	December 31, 2012 <i>(audited)</i>
Assets		
Cash	\$ 513	\$ 1,156
Investment securities:		
Held to maturity (fair value of \$28,961 and \$30,375, respectively)	27,484	28,928
Loans	794,861	809,787
Less: allowance for loan losses	11,567	11,766
Net loans	783,294	798,021
Other investments	2,663	5,380
Accrued interest receivable	4,159	3,450
Investments in other Farm Credit institutions	15,373	17,464
Premises and equipment, net	7,372	7,413
Other property owned	11,004	12,230
Due from AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	1,514	8,629
Other assets	9,308	11,110
Total assets	\$ 862,684	\$ 893,781
Liabilities		
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	\$ 656,820	\$ 688,853
Accrued interest payable	1,290	1,391
Patronage refunds payable	318	328
Advanced conditional payments	5,240	2,796
Other liabilities	10,867	13,024
Total liabilities	674,535	706,392
Commitments and contingencies		
Members' Equity		
Protected borrower stock	933	946
Capital stock and participation certificates	2,171	2,159
Additional paid-in-capital	7,873	7,873
Retained earnings		
Allocated	95,855	97,197
Unallocated	81,523	79,422
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(206)	(208)
Total members' equity	188,149	187,389
Total liabilities and members' equity	\$ 862,684	\$ 893,781

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

Farm Credit of Florida, ACA

Consolidated Statements of Operations

(unaudited)

For the three months
ended March 31,

(dollars in thousands)

2013 **2012**

Interest Income

Investment securities	\$	235	\$	302
Loans		9,693		12,514
Other investments		34		22
		9,962		12,838

Interest Expense

Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank		3,666		4,760
Net interest income		6,296		8,078
Provision for loan losses		825		9,054
		5,471		(976)

Noninterest Income

Loan fees		279		654
Fees for financially related services		419		521
Patronage refunds from other Farm Credit institutions		1,963		2,210
Gains (losses) on other property owned, net		(92)		(1,130)
Gains (losses) on sales of rural home loans, net		6		27
Other noninterest income		482		47
		3,057		2,329

Noninterest Expense

Salaries and employee benefits		4,812		3,947
Occupancy and equipment		344		325
Insurance Fund premiums		173		124
Other operating expenses		1,098		1,026
		6,427		5,422

Net income (loss)	\$	2,101	\$	(4,069)
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Farm Credit of Florida, ACA
**Consolidated Statements of
Comprehensive Income (Loss)**

(unaudited)

**For the three months
ended March 31,**

(dollars in thousands)

2013

2012

Net income (loss)	\$ 2,101	\$ (4,069)
Other comprehensive income net of tax		
Employee benefit plan adjustments	2	(10)
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 2,103	\$ (4,079)

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

Farm Credit of Florida, ACA

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Members' Equity

(unaudited)

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Protected Borrower Stock	Capital Stock and Participation Certificates	Additional Paid In Capital	Retained Earnings		Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Members' Equity
				Allocated	Unallocated		
Balance at December 31, 2011	\$ 2,601	\$ 2,326	\$ 7,873	\$ 97,197	\$ 95,338	\$ (152)	\$ 205,183
Comprehensive income (loss)					(4,069)	(10)	(4,079)
Protected borrower stock retired	(36)						(36)
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net		11					11
Balance at March 31, 2012	\$ 2,565	\$ 2,337	\$ 7,873	\$ 97,197	\$ 91,269	\$ (162)	\$ 201,079
Balance at December 31, 2012	\$ 946	\$ 2,159	\$ 7,873	\$ 97,197	\$ 79,422	\$ (208)	\$ 187,389
Comprehensive income					2,101	2	2,103
Protected borrower stock retired	(13)						(13)
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net		12					12
Retained earnings retired				(1,342)			(1,342)
Balance at March 31, 2013	\$ 933	\$ 2,171	\$ 7,873	\$ 95,855	\$ 81,523	\$ (206)	\$ 188,149

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

Farm Credit of Florida, ACA

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

NOTE 1 – ORGANIZATION, SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, AND RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

The accompanying financial statements include the accounts of Farm Credit of Florida, ACA (the Association). A description of the organization and operations of the Association, the significant accounting policies followed, and the financial condition and results of operations as of and for the year ended December 31, 2012, are contained in the 2012 Annual Report to Shareholders. These unaudited first quarter 2013 consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the 2012 Annual Report to Shareholders.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of the interim financial condition and results of operations and conform with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and prevailing practices within the banking industry. The results for the three months ended March 31, 2013, are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the year ending December 31, 2013.

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

The Association maintains an allowance for loan losses in accordance with GAAP. The loan portfolio is reviewed quarterly to determine the adequacy of the allowance for losses. As of March 31, 2013, the allowance for losses is adequate in management's opinion to provide for possible losses on existing loans.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2013 the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2013-04, "Liabilities (Topic 405): Obligations Resulting from Joint and Several Liability Arrangements for which the Total Amount of the Obligation Is Fixed at the Reporting Date," which addresses the recognition, measurement and disclosure of certain obligations including debt arrangements, other contractual obligations, and settled litigation and judicial rulings. The amendments are to be applied retrospectively to all prior periods presented for those obligations resulting from joint and several liability arrangements within the Update's scope that exist at the beginning of an entity's fiscal year of adoption. An entity may elect to use hindsight for the comparative periods (if it

changed its accounting as a result of adopting the amendments in the Update) and should disclose that fact. The amendments are effective for public entities for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2013. For nonpublic entities, the amendments are effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2014, and interim periods and annual periods thereafter. Early application is permitted. It is not anticipated the adoption of this guidance will have a material impact on the Association's financial condition or results of operations but will result in additional disclosures.

In February 2013 the FASB issued ASU 2013-02, "Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Reporting of Amounts Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income." The update is intended to improve the transparency of reporting reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income. The amendments do not change the requirements for reporting net income or other comprehensive income in financial statements. However, the amendments require an entity to provide information about the amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income by component. In addition, an entity is required to present, either on the face of the statement where net income is presented or in the notes, significant amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income by the respective line items of net income but only if the amount reclassified is required under U.S. GAAP to be reclassified to net income in its entirety in the same reporting period. For other amounts that are not required to be reclassified in their entirety to net income, an entity is required to cross-reference to other disclosures required under U.S. GAAP that provide additional detail about those amounts. For public entities, the amendments are effective prospectively for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2012. For nonpublic entities, the amendments are effective prospectively for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2013. Early application is permitted.

In January 2013, the FASB issued ASU 2013-01 "Balance Sheet (Topic 210): Clarifying the Scope of Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities." The Update clarifies that ordinary trade receivables and payables are not in the scope of ASU 2011-11, "Balance Sheet (Topic 210): Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities." Specifically, ASU 2011-11 applies only to derivatives, repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements, and securities borrowing and securities lending transactions that are either offset in accordance with specific criteria or subject to a master netting arrangement or similar agreement. The effective date is the same as that for ASU 2011-11 below.

In December 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-11, "Balance Sheet (Topic 210) - Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities." The guidance requires an entity to disclose information about offsetting and related arrangements to enable users of its financial statements to understand the effect of those arrangements on its financial position. This includes the effect or potential effect of rights of setoff associated with an entity's recognized assets and recognized liabilities. The requirements apply to recognized financial instruments and derivative instruments that are offset in accordance with accounting guidance and for those recognized financial instruments and derivative instruments that are subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement, irrespective of whether they are offset or not. This guidance is to be applied retrospectively for all comparative periods and is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, and interim periods within those annual periods. The adoption of this guidance, in conjunction with ASU 2013-01 above, will not impact the Association's financial condition or its results of operations, but will result in additional disclosures.

Other recently issued accounting pronouncements are discussed in the 2012 Annual Report to Shareholders.

NOTE 2 — INVESTMENT SECURITIES

A summary of the amortized cost and fair value of investment securities held-to-maturity at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 follows:

	March 31, 2013				
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Yield
Mission-related investments	\$ 9,484	\$ 1,296	\$ (32)	\$ 10,748	5.84%
Asset-backed securities	18,000	344	(131)	18,213	0.36
Total	\$ 27,484	\$ 1,640	\$ (163)	\$ 28,961	2.25%

	December 31, 2012				
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Yield
Mission-related investments	\$ 9,493	\$ 1,540	\$ (7)	\$ 11,026	6.12%
Asset-backed securities	19,435	212	(298)	19,349	0.45
Total	\$ 28,928	\$ 1,752	\$ (305)	\$ 30,375	2.31%

A summary of the contractual maturity, amortized cost and estimated fair value of investment securities held-to-maturity at March 31, 2013 follows:

	March 31, 2013		
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Weighted Average Yield
In one year or less	\$ 34	\$ 32	(11.80)%
After one year through five years	8,082	8,008	0.01
After five years through ten years	7,490	7,648	0.97
After ten years	11,878	13,273	4.62
Total	\$ 27,484	\$ 28,961	2.25%

The asset-backed securities (ABSs) are rated AAA and they are guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the United States government. ABSs are held for managing short-term surplus funds and managing interest rate risk. These securities must meet the applicable Farm Credit Administration (FCA) regulatory guidelines, which require these securities to be high quality, senior class, and rated AAA at the time of purchase. To achieve the ratings, these securities have a guarantee of timely payment of principal and interest or credit enhancement achieved through over collateralization and the priority of payments of senior classes over junior classes. The FCA considers an asset-backed security investment ineligible if it falls below the AAA credit rating criteria and requires System institutions to divest of such an investment unless approval is granted to continue to hold by the FCA. All of the Association's asset-backed securities at March 31, 2013 are considered eligible under FCA regulatory guidelines.

Mission related investments consist primarily of Rural America Bonds, which are private placement securities purchased under the Mission Related Investment program approved by the FCA.

An investment is considered impaired if its fair value is less than its cost. A continuous unrealized loss position for an investment is based on the date the impairment was first identified. The following table shows the fair value and gross unrealized losses for investments that were in a continuous unrealized loss position aggregated by investment category at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012:

	March 31, 2013			
	Less than 12 Months		Greater than 12 Months	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Mission-related investments	\$ 172	\$ -	\$ 91	\$ (32)
Asset-backed securities	3,253	(21)	4,575	(110)
Total	\$ 3,425	\$ (21)	\$ 4,666	\$ (142)

	December 31, 2012			
	Less than 12 Months		Greater than 12 Months	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Mission-related investments	\$ 116	\$ (7)	\$ -	\$ -
Asset-backed securities	430	(10)	11,571	(288)
Total	\$ 546	\$ (17)	\$ 11,571	\$ (288)

The Association performs periodic credit reviews, including other-than-temporary impairment analyses, on its investment securities portfolio. The objective is to quantify any future possible loss of principal or interest due on each security identified for additional analysis. Factors considered in determining whether an impairment is other-than-temporary include among others as applicable: 1) the length of time and the extent to which the fair value is less than cost, 2) adverse conditions specifically related to the industry, 3) geographic

area and the condition of the underlying collateral, 4) payment structure of the security, 5) ratings by rating agencies, 6) the credit worthiness of bond insurers, and 7) volatility of the fair value changes. Based on the results of all analyses, the Association has not recognized any other-than-temporary impairment as the unrealized losses resulted primarily from reduced liquidity in the securities markets stemming from general adversity in the financial markets. The Association has the ability and intent to hold these investments until a recovery of unrealized losses occurs, which may be at maturity, and at

this time expects to collect the full principal amount and interest due on these securities, especially after considering credit enhancements. The Association does not intend to sell these investments and it is not more likely than not that the Association would be required to sell these investments before recovering its costs. Substantially all of these investments were in U. S. government agency securities and the Association expects these securities would not be settled at a price less than their amortized cost. All securities continue to perform at March 31, 2013.

NOTE 3 – LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

A summary of loans outstanding at period end were as follows:

	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Real estate mortgage	\$ 519,026	\$ 532,126
Production and intermediate-term Agribusiness	245,041	246,886
Loans to cooperatives	229	325
Processing and marketing	15,018	14,629
Farm-related business	9,982	9,888
Total agribusiness	25,229	24,842
Rural residential real estate	5,565	5,933
Total Loans	\$ 794,861	\$ 809,787

The Association may purchase or sell participation interests with other parties in order to diversify risk, manage loan volume, and comply with Farm Credit Administration regulations. Participation loan balances at period end were as follows:

	March 31, 2013							
	Within AgFirst District		Within Farm Credit System		Outside Farm Credit System		Total	
	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold
Real estate mortgage	\$ -	\$ 84,392	\$ -	\$ 7,620	\$ 6,706	\$ 2,197	\$ 6,706	\$ 94,209
Production and intermediate-term Agribusiness	112,874	100,997	5,081	4,688	58,200	-	176,155	105,685
Loans to cooperatives	-	-	229	-	-	-	229	-
Processing and marketing	7,587	-	2,661	-	-	-	10,248	-
Farm-related business	636	-	904	-	280	-	1,820	-
Total agribusiness	8,223	-	3,794	-	280	-	12,297	-
Total	\$ 121,097	\$ 185,389	\$ 8,875	\$ 12,308	\$ 65,186	\$ 2,197	\$ 195,158	\$ 199,894

	December 31, 2012							
	Within AgFirst District		Within Farm Credit System		Outside Farm Credit System		Total	
	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold	Participations Purchased	Participations Sold
Real estate mortgage	\$ 101	\$ 89,101	\$ -	\$ 7,615	\$ 6,799	\$ 2,323	\$ 6,900	\$ 99,039
Production and intermediate-term Agribusiness	105,402	103,760	4,888	4,691	58,800	-	169,090	108,451
Loans to cooperatives	-	-	326	-	-	-	326	-
Processing and marketing	7,249	-	2,637	-	-	-	9,886	-
Farm-related business	674	-	1,098	-	283	-	2,055	-
Total agribusiness	7,923	-	4,061	-	283	-	12,267	-
Total	\$ 113,426	\$ 192,861	\$ 8,949	\$ 12,306	\$ 65,882	\$ 2,323	\$ 188,257	\$ 207,490

A significant source of liquidity for the Association is the repayments and maturities of loans. The following table presents the contractual maturity distribution of loans by loan type at March 31, 2013 and indicates that approximately 35.01 percent of loans had maturities of less than one year:

	Due less than 1 year	Due 1 Through 5 years	Due after 5 years	Total
Real estate mortgage	\$ 116,556	\$ 200,353	\$ 202,117	\$ 519,026
Production and intermediate term	143,635	74,813	26,593	245,041
Agribusiness				
Loans to cooperatives	125	104	-	229
Processing and marketing	12,532	2,486	-	15,018
Farm-related business	4,196	4,883	903	9,982
Total agribusiness	16,853	7,473	903	25,229
Rural residential real estate	1,255	588	3,722	5,565
Total Loans	\$ 278,299	\$ 283,227	\$ 233,335	\$ 794,861

The following table shows loans and related accrued interest classified under the Farm Credit Administration Uniform Loan Classification System as a percentage of total loans and related accrued interest receivable by loan type.

	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012		March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Real estate mortgage:			Farm-related business:		
Acceptable	71.13%	70.53%	Acceptable	98.70%	95.25%
OAEM	10.59	9.55	OAEM	0.82	0.83
Substandard/doubtful/loss	18.28	19.92	Substandard/doubtful/loss	0.48	3.92
	100.00%	100.00%		100.00%	100.00%
Production and intermediate-term:			Total agribusiness:		
Acceptable	81.35%	83.00%	Acceptable	86.53%	84.05%
OAEM	6.38	4.94	OAEM	0.74	1.73
Substandard/doubtful/loss	12.27	12.06	Substandard/doubtful/loss	12.73	14.22
	100.00%	100.00%		100.00%	100.00%
Agribusiness:			Rural residential real estate:		
Loans to cooperatives:			Acceptable	64.39%	70.16%
Acceptable	48.66%	60.68%	OAEM	7.61	4.34
OAEM	45.65	39.32	Substandard/doubtful/loss	28.00	25.50
Substandard/doubtful/loss	5.69	-		100.00%	100.00%
	100.00%	100.00%	Total Loans:		
Processing and marketing:			Acceptable	74.72%	74.74%
Acceptable	79.02%	77.00%	OAEM	8.96	7.87
OAEM	-	1.50	Substandard/doubtful/loss	16.32	17.39
Substandard/doubtful/loss	20.98	21.50		100.00%	100.00%
	100.00%	100.00%			

The following table provides an age analysis of past due loans and related accrued interest.

	March 31, 2013					Recorded Investment 90 Days or More Past Due and Accruing Interest
	30 Through 89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Not Past Due or Less Than 30 Days Past Due	Total Loans	
Real estate mortgage	\$ 9,676	\$ 37,711	\$ 47,387	\$ 474,384	\$ 521,771	\$ -
Production and intermediate-term	2,546	10,586	13,132	232,965	246,097	-
Agribusiness						
Loans to cooperatives	-	-	-	230	230	-
Processing and marketing	-	3,077	3,077	11,969	15,046	-
Farm-related business	-	-	-	10,015	10,015	-
Total agribusiness	-	3,077	3,077	22,214	25,291	-
Rural residential real estate	361	1,166	1,527	4,060	5,587	-
Total	\$ 12,583	\$ 52,540	\$ 65,123	\$ 733,623	\$ 798,746	\$ -

December 31, 2012

	30 Through 89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due	Not Past Due or Less Than 30 Days Past Due	Total Loans	Recorded Investment 90 Days or More Past Due and Accruing Interest
Real estate mortgage	\$ 15,300	\$ 35,285	\$ 50,585	\$ 483,936	\$ 534,521	\$ -
Production and intermediate-term Agribusiness	3,442	10,560	14,002	233,604	247,606	-
Loans to cooperatives	-	-	-	327	327	-
Processing and marketing	-	1,797	1,797	12,883	14,680	-
Farm-related business	51	276	327	9,599	9,926	-
Total agribusiness	51	2,073	2,124	22,809	24,933	-
Rural residential real estate	313	1,126	1,439	4,511	5,950	-
Total	\$ 19,106	\$ 49,044	\$ 68,150	\$ 744,860	\$ 813,010	\$ -

The recorded investment in a 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 investment.

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

	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Nonaccrual loans:		
Real estate mortgage	\$ 62,571	\$ 64,606
Production and intermediate-term Agribusiness	21,731	23,445
Loans to cooperatives	13	-
Processing and marketing	3,157	3,157
Farm-related business	3	337
Total agribusiness	3,173	3,494
Rural residential real estate	1,377	1,326
Total nonaccrual loans	\$ 88,852	\$ 92,871
Accruing restructured loans:		
Real estate mortgage	\$ 2,374	\$ 2,208
Production and intermediate-term	1,738	1,746
Total accruing restructured loans	\$ 4,112	\$ 3,954
Accruing loans 90 days or more past due:		
Total accruing loans 90 days or more past due	\$ -	\$ -
Total nonperforming loans	\$ 92,964	\$ 96,825
Other property owned	11,004	12,230
Total nonperforming assets	\$ 103,968	\$ 109,055
Nonaccrual loans as a percentage of total loans	11.18%	11.47%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of total loans and other property owned	12.90%	13.27%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of capital	55.26%	58.20%

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

	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Impaired nonaccrual loans:		
Current as to principal and interest	\$ 33,168	\$ 32,167
Past due	55,684	60,704
Total impaired nonaccrual loans	88,852	92,871
Impaired accrual loans:		
Restructured	4,112	3,954
90 days or more past due	-	-
Total impaired accrual loans	4,112	3,954
Total impaired loans	\$ 92,964	\$ 96,825

The following tables present additional information concerning impaired loans and related allowance by loan type at period end.

	March 31, 2013			Quarter Ended March 31, 2013	
	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized on Impaired Loans
Impaired loans with a related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 26,894	\$ 46,251	\$ 3,506	\$ 27,155	\$ 72
Production and intermediate-term Agribusiness	4,298	6,572	303	4,340	11
Processing and marketing Farm-related business	3,157	3,310	888	3,188	8
	-	-	-	-	-
Total agribusiness	3,157	3,310	888	3,188	8
Rural residential real estate	1,151	2,306	69	1,162	3
Total	\$ 35,500	\$ 58,439	\$ 4,766	\$ 35,845	\$ 94
Impaired loans with no related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 38,051	\$ 58,113	\$ -	\$ 38,422	\$ 101
Production and intermediate-term Agribusiness	19,171	36,265	-	19,357	51
Loans to cooperatives	13	13	-	13	-
Processing and marketing Farm-related business	-	-	-	-	-
	3	90	-	3	-
Total agribusiness	16	103	-	16	-
Rural residential real estate	226	413	-	229	1
Total	\$ 57,464	\$ 94,894	\$ -	\$ 58,024	\$ 153
Total impaired loans:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 64,945	\$ 104,364	\$ 3,506	\$ 65,577	\$ 173
Production and intermediate-term Agribusiness	23,469	42,837	303	23,697	62
Loans to cooperatives	13	13	-	13	-
Processing and marketing Farm-related business	3,157	3,310	888	3,188	8
	3	90	-	3	-
Total agribusiness	3,173	3,413	888	3,204	8
Rural residential real estate	1,377	2,719	69	1,391	4
Total	\$ 92,964	\$ 153,333	\$ 4,766	\$ 93,869	\$ 247
December 31, 2012					
	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Impaired Loans	Interest Income Recognized on Impaired Loans
Impaired loans with a related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 20,192	\$ 39,981	\$ 3,423	\$ 23,244	\$ 261
Production and intermediate-term Agribusiness	4,862	7,240	444	5,597	63
Processing and marketing Farm-related business	2,824	3,310	889	3,250	36
	275	953	26	317	4
Total agribusiness	3,099	4,263	915	3,567	40
Rural residential real estate	999	2,453	68	1,150	13
Total	\$ 29,152	\$ 53,937	\$ 4,850	\$ 33,558	\$ 377
Impaired loans with no related allowance for credit losses:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 46,622	\$ 63,714	\$ -	\$ 53,669	\$ 603
Production and intermediate-term Agribusiness	20,329	39,893	-	23,402	263
Processing and marketing Farm-related business	333	-	-	384	5
	62	135	-	71	-
Total agribusiness	395	135	-	455	5
Rural residential real estate	327	203	-	377	4
Total	\$ 67,673	\$ 103,945	\$ -	\$ 77,903	\$ 875
Total impaired loans:					
Real estate mortgage	\$ 66,814	\$ 103,695	\$ 3,423	\$ 76,913	\$ 864
Production and intermediate-term Agribusiness	25,191	47,133	444	28,999	326
Processing and marketing Farm-related business	3,157	3,310	889	3,634	41
	337	1,088	26	388	4
Total agribusiness	3,494	4,398	915	4,022	45
Rural residential real estate	1,326	2,656	68	1,527	17
Total	\$ 96,825	\$ 157,882	\$ 4,850	\$ 111,461	\$ 1,252

Unpaid principal balance represents the contractual principal balance of the loan.

There were no material commitments to lend additional funds to debtors whose loans were classified as impaired at each reporting period.

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

	Real Estate Mortgage	Production and Intermediate- term	Agribusiness	Communication	Energy and Water/Waste Disposal	Rural Residential Real Estate	Total
Allowance for credit losses:							
Balance at December 31, 2012	\$ 8,908	\$ 1,385	\$ 1,373	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 100	\$ 11,766
Charge-offs	(1,706)	(190)	-	-	-	-	(1,896)
Recoveries	160	712	-	-	-	-	872
Provision for loan losses	1,444	(540)	(83)	-	-	4	825
Balance at March 31, 2013	\$ 8,806	\$ 1,367	\$ 1,290	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 104	\$ 11,567
Balance at December 31, 2011	\$ 9,437	\$ 2,574	\$ 520	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 133	\$ 12,666
Charge-offs	(9,514)	(2,036)	-	-	-	(19)	(11,569)
Recoveries	1,041	13	-	-	-	2	1,056
Provision for loan losses	8,857	404	(198)	(1)	(1)	(7)	9,054
Balance at March 31, 2012	\$ 9,821	\$ 955	\$ 322	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 109	\$ 11,207
Loans individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 3,232	\$ 303	\$ 888	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6	\$ 4,429
Loans collectively evaluated for impairment	5,300	1,064	402	-	-	35	6,801
Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality	274	-	-	-	-	63	337
Balance at March 31, 2013	\$ 8,806	\$ 1,367	\$ 1,290	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 104	\$ 11,567
Loans individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 3,066	\$ 444	\$ 889	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8	\$ 4,407
Loans collectively evaluated for impairment	5,485	941	458	-	-	32	6,916
Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality	357	-	26	-	-	60	443
Balance at December 31, 2012	\$ 8,908	\$ 1,385	\$ 1,373	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 100	\$ 11,766
Recorded investment in loans outstanding:							
Loans individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 55,766	\$ 22,491	\$ 3,333	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 298	\$ 81,888
Loans collectively evaluated for impairment	452,889	220,492	21,963	-	-	4,116	699,460
Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality	13,116	3,114	(5)	-	-	1,173	17,398
Ending balance at March 31, 2013	\$ 521,771	\$ 246,097	\$ 25,291	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,587	\$ 798,746
Loans individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 50,842	\$ 19,850	\$ 3,225	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 143	\$ 74,060
Loans collectively evaluated for impairment	469,962	224,116	21,438	-	-	4,623	720,139
Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality	13,717	3,640	270	-	-	1,184	18,811
Ending balance at December 31, 2012	\$ 534,521	\$ 247,606	\$ 24,933	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,950	\$ 813,010

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 tables present additional information regarding TDRs as of the restructuring date that occurred during the periods presented. The table does not include purchased credit impaired loans.

	Three months ended March 31, 2013			
	Pre-modification Outstanding Recorded Investment			
	Interest Concessions	Principal Concessions	Other Concessions	Total
Troubled debt restructurings:				
Real estate mortgage	\$ 331	\$ 581	\$ -	\$ 912
Production and intermediate-term	-	1,221	271	1,492
Total	\$ 331	\$ 1,802	\$ 271	\$ 2,404

Three months ended March 31, 2013						
	Post-modification Outstanding Recorded Investment				Effects of Modification	
	Interest Concessions	Principal Concessions	Other Concessions	Total	Provisions	Charge-offs
Troubled debt restructurings:						
Real estate mortgage	\$ 332	\$ 421	\$ -	\$ 753	\$ -	\$ -
Production and intermediate-term	-	1,221	271	1,492	11	-
Total	\$ 332	\$ 1,642	\$ 271	\$ 2,245	\$ 11	\$ -

Three months ended March 31, 2012				
	Pre-modification Outstanding Recorded Investment			
	Interest Concessions	Principal Concessions	Other Concessions	Total
Troubled debt restructurings:				
Real estate mortgage	\$ 533	\$ 3,077	\$ -	\$ 3,610
Production and intermediate-term	-	244	-	244
Total	\$ 533	\$ 3,321	\$ -	\$ 3,854

Three months ended March 31, 2012						
	Post-modification Outstanding Recorded Investment				Effects of Modification	
	Interest Concessions	Principal Concessions	Other Concessions	Total	Provisions	Charge-offs
Troubled debt restructurings:						
Real estate mortgage	\$ 532	\$ 2,921	\$ -	\$ 3,453	\$ 26	\$ -
Production and intermediate-term	-	248	-	248	-	-
Total	\$ 532	\$ 3,169	\$ -	\$ 3,701	\$ 26	\$ -

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

The following table presents outstanding recorded investment for TDRs that occurred during the previous twelve months and for which there was a subsequent payment default during the period. Payment default is defined as a payment that was thirty days or more past due.

	March 31,	
	2013	2012
Defaulted troubled debt restructurings:		
Real estate mortgage	\$ 1,890	\$ 606
Production and intermediate-term	1,457	32
Total	\$ 3,347	\$ 638

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

	Total TDRs		Nonaccrual TDRs	
	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Real estate mortgage	\$ 20,277	\$ 21,223	\$ 17,903	\$ 19,015
Production and intermediate-term	10,864	9,743	9,126	7,997
Agribusiness				
Processing and marketing	3,157	3,157	3,157	3,157
Farm-related business	(5)	(6)	(5)	(6)
Total agribusiness	3,152	3,151	3,152	3,151
Rural residential real estate	1,077	1,085	1,077	1,085
Total Loans	\$ 35,370	\$ 35,202	\$ 31,258	\$ 31,248

Additional commitments to lend to borrowers whose loans have been modified in troubled debt restructurings was \$0 at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively.

Purchased Credit Impaired Loan Disclosures

The Association acquires loans individually and in groups or portfolios. For certain acquired loans that experienced deterioration in credit quality between origination and acquisition, the amount paid for the loan will reflect this fact. At acquisition, each loan is reviewed to determine whether there is evidence of deterioration of credit quality since origination and if it is probable that the Association would be unable to collect all amounts due according to the loan's contractual terms. If both conditions exist, the purchaser determines whether each such loan is to be accounted for individually or whether such loans would be assembled into pools of loans based on common risk characteristics (credit score, loan type, and date of origination, for example). Considerations of value should include expected prepayments, the estimated amount and timing of undiscounted expected principal, interest, and other cash flows (expected at acquisition) for each loan and the subsequently aggregated pool of loans. Any excess of the loan's or pool's scheduled contractual principal and contractual interest payments over all of the cash flows expected at acquisition is an amount that should not be accreted to income (nonaccretable difference). The remaining amount, representing the excess of the loan's cash flows expected to be collected over the amount paid, is accreted into interest income over the remaining life of the loan or pool (accretable yield).

Accounting guidance requires that the purchaser continue to estimate cash flows expected to be collected over the life of the loan or pool. It then evaluates at the balance sheet date whether the present value of its loans, determined using the effective interest rate, has decreased and if so, recognizes a loss. For loans or pools that are not accounted for as debt securities, the present value of any subsequent increase in the loan's or pool's actual cash flows or cash flows expected to be collected is used first to reverse any existing valuation allowance for that loan or pool. For any remaining increases in cash flows expected to be collected, or for loans or pools accounted for as debt securities, a purchaser adjusts the amount of accretable yield recognized on a prospective basis over the loan's or pool's remaining life.

Valuation allowances for all purchased impaired loans reflect only those losses incurred after acquisition, that is, the present value of cash flows expected at acquisition that are not expected to be collected. Valuation allowances are established only subsequent to acquisition of the loans.

The carrying amounts of loans acquired in a 2011 business combination included in the balance sheet amounts of loans receivable at March 31, 2013, were as follows.

March 31, 2013	
Real estate mortgage	\$ 13,116
Production and intermediate-term Agribusiness	3,114
Farm-related business	(5)
Total agribusiness	(5)
Rural residential real estate	1,173
Total Loans	<u>\$ 17,398</u>

At March 31, 2013, the allowance for loan losses related to these loans was \$337 compared with \$443 at December 31, 2012. During the three month period ended March 31, 2013, provision for loan losses on these loans was an expense reversal of \$612 compared with expense of \$260 for the three month period ended March 31, 2012. See above for a summary of changes in the total allowance for loan losses for the period ended March 31, 2013. There were no loans acquired during 2013 or 2012 for which it was probable at acquisition that all contractually required payments would not be collected.

Certain of the loans acquired by the Association in the 2011 business combination that were within the scope of purchased impaired loan guidance are accounted for using a cash basis method of income recognition because the Association cannot reasonably estimate cash flows expected to be collected. Substantially all of the loans acquired were real estate collateral dependent loans. The real estate market in Florida was extremely unstable, making the estimation of the amount and timing of a sale of loan collateral in essentially the same condition as received upon foreclosure indeterminate. As such, the Association did not have the information necessary to reasonably estimate cash flows expected to be collected to compute a yield. Management determined a nonaccrual classification would be the most appropriate and that no income would be recognized on these loans as is allowed under accounting guidance. These amounts are included in the carrying values, net of allowance, described above.

NOTE 4 – EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

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

	For the three months ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
Pension	\$ 891	\$ 875
401(k)	114	83
Other postretirement benefits	107	91
Total	<u>\$ 1,112</u>	<u>\$ 1,049</u>

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

	Actual YTD Through 3/31/13	Projected Contributions For Remainder of 2013	Projected Total Contributions 2013
Pension	\$ 11	\$ 3,453	\$ 3,464
Other postretirement benefits	71	232	303
Total	\$ 82	\$ 3,685	\$ 3,767

Contributions in the above table include allocated estimates of funding for multi-employer plans in which the Association participates. These amounts may change when a total funding amount and allocation is determined by the Plan's Sponsor Committee. Also, market conditions could impact discount rates and return on plan assets which could change contributions necessary before the next plan measurement date of December 31, 2013.

Further details regarding employee benefit plans are contained in the 2012 Annual Report to Shareholders.

NOTE 5 – FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

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

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

Estimating the fair value of the Association's investment in the Bank and Other Farm Credit Institutions is not practicable because the stock is not traded. The net investment is a requirement of borrowing from the Bank and is carried at cost plus allocated equities in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. The Association owns 4.03 percent of the issued stock of the Bank as of March 31, 2013 net of any reciprocal investment. As of that date, the Bank's assets totaled \$27.7 billion and shareholders' equity totaled \$2.4 billion. The Bank's earnings were \$121 million for the first three months of 2013. In addition, the Association has an investment of \$4,353 related to other Farm Credit institutions.

Management determines the Association's valuation policies and procedures. The Bank performs the majority of the Association's valuations, and its valuation processes are

calibrated annually by an independent consultant. The fair value measurements are analyzed on a quarterly basis. For other valuations, documentation is obtained for third party information, such as pricing, and periodically evaluated alongside internal information and pricing that is available.

The classifications of the Association's financial instruments within the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

Level 1

Level 1 inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets. The Association's Level 1 assets at March 31, 2013 consist of assets held in trust funds related to deferred compensation plans. The trust funds include investments in securities that are actively traded and have quoted net asset value prices that are directly observable in the marketplace. For cash, the carrying value is primarily utilized as a reasonable estimate of fair value.

Level 2

Level 2 inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets; quoted prices in markets that are not active; and inputs that are observable, or can be corroborated, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability. The Association has no Level 2 assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at March 31, 2013.

For investment securities, the fair value is determined by discounting the expected future cash flows using appropriate interest rates for similar assets.

Level 3

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

Because no active market exists for the Association's accruing loans, fair value is estimated by discounting the expected future cash flows using the Association's current interest rates at which similar loans currently would be made to borrowers with similar credit risk. The loan portfolio is segregated into pools of loans with homogeneous characteristics based upon repricing and credit risk. Expected future cash flows and interest rates reflecting appropriate credit risk are separately determined for each individual pool.

Fair values of loans in a nonaccrual status are estimated to be the carrying amount of the loan less specific reserves. Level 3 assets include impaired loans which represent the fair value of certain loans that were evaluated for impairment under FASB guidance. The fair value was based upon the underlying collateral since these were collateral-dependent. When the value of the collateral, less estimated costs to sell, is less than the principal balance of the loan, a specific reserve is established. 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.

The notes payable are segregated into pricing pools according to the types and terms of the loans (or other assets) which they fund. Fair value of the notes payable is estimated by discounting the anticipated cash flows of each pricing pool using the current rate that would be charged for additional borrowings. For purposes of this estimate it is assumed the cash flow on the notes is equal to the principal payments on the Association's loan receivables. This assumption implies that earnings on the Association's interest margin are used to fund operating expenses and capital expenditures.

For investment securities, the fair value is determined by discounting the expected future cash flows using extrapolated interest rates for similar assets.

Other property owned is classified as a level 3 asset. The fair value is generally determined using formal appraisals of each individual property. These assets are held for sale. Costs to sell represent transaction costs and are not included as a component of the fair value of other property owned. Other property owned consists of real and personal property acquired through foreclosure or deed in lieu of foreclosure and is carried as an asset held for sale, which is generally not its highest and best use. These properties are part of the Association's credit risk mitigation efforts, not its ongoing business. In addition, FCA regulations require that these types of property be disposed of within a reasonable period of time.

For commitments to extend credit, the estimated market value of off-balance-sheet commitments is minimal since the committed rate approximates current rates offered for commitments with similar rate and maturity characteristics; therefore, the related credit risk is not significant.

The following tables present the changes in Level 3 assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis for the periods presented. The Association had no transfers of assets or liabilities into or out of Level 1 or Level 2 during the periods presented.

	Standby Letters Of Credit
Balance at January 1, 2013	\$ 60
Total gains or (losses) realized/unrealized:	
Included in earnings	-
Included in other comprehensive income	-
Purchases	-
Sales	-
Issuances	-
Settlements	(8)
Transfers in and/or out of level 3	-
Balance at March 31, 2013	<u>\$ 52</u>

	Standby Letters Of Credit
Balance at January 1, 2012	\$ 240
Total gains or (losses) realized/unrealized:	
Included in earnings	-
Included in other comprehensive income	-
Purchases	-
Sales	-
Issuances	-
Settlements	(9)
Transfers in and/or out of level 3	-
Balance at March 31, 2012	<u>\$ 231</u>

INFORMATION ABOUT SENSITIVITY TO CHANGES IN SIGNIFICANT UNOBSERVABLE INPUTS

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

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

Investment Securities

The fair values of predominantly all level 3 investment securities have consistent inputs, valuation techniques and correlation to changes in underlying inputs. The models used to determine fair value for these instruments use certain significant unobservable inputs within a discounted cash flow or market comparable pricing valuation technique. Such inputs generally include discount rate components including

risk premiums, prepayment estimates, default estimates and loss severities.

These level 3 assets would decrease (increase) in value based upon an increase (decrease) in discount rates, defaults, or loss severities. Conversely, the fair value of these assets would generally increase (decrease) in value if the prepayment input were to increase (decrease).

Generally, a change in the assumption used for defaults is accompanied by a directionally similar change in the risk premium component of the discount rate (specifically, the portion related to credit risk) and a directionally opposite change in the assumption used for prepayments.

Unobservable inputs for loss severities do not normally increase or decrease based on movements in the other significant unobservable inputs for these level 3 assets.

Other Property Owned/Impaired Loans

Other property owned and impaired loans are valued using appraisals, market comparable sales, replacement costs and income and expense (cash flow) techniques. Certain unobservable inputs are used within these techniques to determine the level 3 fair value of these properties. The

significant unobservable inputs are primarily sensitive only to industry, geographic and overall economic conditions, and/or specific attributes of each property.

Inputs to Valuation Techniques

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

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

Quantitative Information about Recurring and Nonrecurring Level 3 Fair Value Measurements

	Fair Value	Valuation Technique(s)	Unobservable Input	Range
Mission Related Investments	\$ 10,748	Discounted cash flow	Risk adjusted spread	2.00%-8.25%
Non-agency securities	\$ 18,213	Vendor priced		
Impaired loans and other property owned	\$ 100,302	Appraisal	Income and expense Comparable sales Replacement costs Comparability adjustments	* * * *

* Ranges for this type of input are not useful because each collateral property is unique.

Information about Other Financial Instrument Fair Value Measurements

	Valuation Technique(s)	Input
Cash	Carrying Value	Par/Principal and appropriate interest yield
Loans	Discounted cash flow	Prepayment rates Probability of default Loss severity Annualized volatility
Mission-related investments	Discounted cash flow	Probability of default Risk adjusted discount rate
Asset-backed securities	Discounted cash flow	Prepayment rates Probability of default Loss severity
Other investments	Discounted cash flow	Probability of default Risk adjusted discount rate
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	Discounted cash flow	Prepayment rates Probability of default Loss severity Annualized volatility
Subordinate debt payable to other Farm Credit institutions	Discounted cash flow	Probability of default Risk adjusted discount rate

The following table presents the carrying amounts and fair values of assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring and nonrecurring basis, as well as, those financial instruments not measured at fair value, for each of the hierarchy levels at the period ended:

At or for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2013						
Total Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value	Fair Value Effects On Earnings	
Recurring Measurements						
Assets:						
Assets held in Trust funds	\$ 830	\$ 830	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 830	
Recurring Assets	\$ 830	\$ 830	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 830	
Liabilities:						
Standby letters of credit	\$ 52	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 52	\$ 52	
Recurring Liabilities	\$ 52	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 52	\$ 52	
Nonrecurring Measurements						
Assets:						
Impaired loans	\$ 88,198	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 88,198	\$ 88,198	\$ (941)
Other property owned	11,004	-	-	12,104	12,104	(56)
Nonrecurring Assets	\$ 99,202	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 100,302	\$ 100,302	\$ (997)
Other Financial Instruments						
Assets:						
Cash	\$ 513	\$ 513	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 513	
Mission-related investments	9,484	-	-	10,748	10,748	
Asset-backed securities	18,000	-	18,213	-	18,213	
Loans	695,096	-	-	711,067	711,067	
Other investments	2,663	-	-	2,719	2,719	
Other Assets	\$ 725,756	\$ 513	\$ 18,213	\$ 724,534	\$ 743,260	
Liabilities:						
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	\$ 656,820	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 659,438	\$ 659,438	
Other Liabilities	\$ 656,820	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 659,438	\$ 659,438	

At or for the Year Ended December 31, 2012						
Total Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value	Fair Value Effects On Earnings	
Recurring Measurements						
Assets:						
Assets held in Trust funds	\$ 1,992	\$ 1,992	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,992	
Recurring Assets	\$ 1,992	\$ 1,992	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,992	
Liabilities:						
Standby letters of credit	\$ 60	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 60	\$ 60	
Recurring Liabilities	\$ 60	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 60	\$ 60	
Nonrecurring Measurements						
Assets:						
Impaired loans	\$ 91,975	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 91,975	\$ 91,975	\$ (36,777)
Other property owned	12,230	-	-	13,454	13,454	(2,902)
Nonrecurring Assets	\$ 104,205	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 105,429	\$ 105,429	\$ (39,679)
Other Financial Instruments						
Assets:						
Cash	\$ 1,156	\$ 1,156	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,156	
Mission-related investments	9,493	-	-	11,026	11,026	
Asset-backed securities	19,435	-	19,349	-	19,349	
Loans	706,046	-	-	724,841	724,841	
Other investments	5,380	-	-	5,458	5,458	
Other Assets	\$ 741,510	\$ 1,156	\$ 19,349	\$ 741,325	\$ 761,830	
Liabilities:						
Notes payable to AgFirst Farm Credit Bank	\$ 688,853	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 685,525	\$ 685,525	
Other Liabilities	\$ 688,853	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 685,525	\$ 685,525	

NOTE 6 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Legal actions are pending against the Association in which claims for money damages are asserted. On the basis of information presently available, management and legal counsel are of the opinion that the ultimate liability, if any, from these actions, would not be material in relation to the financial position of the Association.

NOTE 7 – BUSINESS COMBINATION

Effective January 1, 2011, Farm Credit of North Florida, ACA, and Farm Credit of Southwest Florida, ACA, merged with and into Farm Credit of South Florida, ACA. Farm Credit of South Florida then changed its name to Farm Credit of Florida, ACA. As part of the merger, those Associations entered into an agreement with the Bank under which the Bank would provide limited financial assistance to the merged Association in the event of substantial further deterioration in the combined high risk asset portfolio of the merged Association. This agreement relates only to a finite pool of high risk assets of the merged Association existing at the merger date, which had a net book value at January 1, 2011 of \$250.0 million. At March 31, 2013, those assets had a net book value of \$102.2 million. This agreement with the Bank does not include losses that are sustained outside of the high risk asset pool. The agreement provides for limits on the merged Association’s ability to make patronage distributions and certain other restrictions which are imposed if certain merged Association capital ratios fail to meet minimum established levels.

Under the financial assistance agreement, if specified minimum levels of capital allocated to the high risk asset pool are not maintained by the merged Association, the Bank would provide financial assistance as stipulated in the agreement. The assistance consists of three components.

First, the Bank would allow the Association to include up to \$10.1 million of Bank allocated stock owned by the merged Association in its capital ratio computations. Second, the Bank would redeem purchased stock held by the merged Association, up to the total amount outstanding, which was \$1.3 million at March 31, 2013, and the redeemed amount would be included in capital ratio computations by the merged Association. The third and final level of assistance would be a purchase by the Bank at the option of the merged Association of the high risk asset pool from the Association at net book value. Sale of the asset pool by the Association would be conditioned upon the purchase and or reallocation of Bank stock by the merged Association in an amount necessary to satisfy the capitalization requirement under the Bank’s capitalization plan then in effect.

At March 31, 2013, capital allocated to the high risk asset pool failed to meet specified minimum levels due to losses in the pool from resolution efforts, provisions, and write-downs subsequent to the merger date. This resulted in the Association receiving assistance from the Bank under the agreement by allowing the merged Association to include in its capital ratio computations all of the total \$10.1 million of Bank allocated stock owned by the merged Association and by redeeming \$876 of the total \$1.3 million in purchased stock held by the merged Association. Based on projected performance, the merged Association is likely to continue to require assistance under the agreement during 2013.

NOTE 8 - ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive income by Component (a)	
Employee Benefit Plans	
Balance at December 31, 2012	\$ (208)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	-
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	2
Net current period other comprehensive income	2
Balance at March 31, 2013	\$ (206)
Balance at December 31, 2011	\$ (152)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	(11)
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	1
Net current period other comprehensive income	(10)
Balance at March 31, 2012	\$ (162)

Reclassifications Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (b)			
For the three months ended March 31,			
	2013	2012	Income Statement Line Item
Defined Benefit Pension Plans:			
Periodic pension costs	\$ (2)	\$ (1)	See footnote 4.
Net amounts reclassified	\$ (2)	\$ (1)	

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

NOTE 9 – REGULATORY ENFORCEMENT MATTERS

As previously disclosed, on June 15, 2012 the Farm Credit Administration (FCA) entered into a written supervisory agreement with the Board of Directors of the Association. The written supervisory agreement requires the Association to take corrective actions and other actions with respect to certain areas of its operations, including board governance, director fiduciary duties and standards of conduct, board consultant functions, staffing and succession planning, asset quality, collateral risk, allowance for loan losses, internal audit, board policies, compliance with requirements of the Financial Assistance Agreement, and business planning and reporting. In addition, the Association is operating under Supervisory Conditions of Merger and must maintain compliance with all requirements and conditions.

Conditions and events that led to the need for this agreement include portfolio credit quality deterioration, inadequate management succession and human capital planning, perceived weaknesses in board governance and reduced earnings.

As of May 9, 2013, the Association has taken action to correct the weaknesses in its board operations and policies, asset quality, collateral risk, capital contingency planning, credit policy direction and guidance, internal audit and management reporting, has conducted a staffing study and has adopted a human capital and succession plan.

The Board will continue engaging an independent consultant to provide advice in understanding and fulfilling its fiduciary responsibilities and to perform other advisory functions as specified in the agreement. Both the Board and Senior Management are committed to continuing the administration of the Association in a sound manner.

On November 5, 2012, FCA communicated in a letter to the Board that the Association was found to be in violation of its Supervisory Conditions of Merger and the Supervisory Agreement as a result of an internal cost allocation that did not occur as required by the Financial Assistance Agreement with the Bank. The internal cost allocation does not impact the consolidated financial results presented in these financial statements. The Board took prompt corrective action by submitting a plan to the FCA to address the violation within 15 days of the date of the FCA letter and as of December 31, 2012, the Association had addressed the internal cost allocation violation.

The Association remained under written supervisory agreement as of the date of this report.

NOTE 10 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Association has evaluated subsequent events and has determined that there are none requiring disclosure through May 9, 2013, which is the date the financial statements were issued.