

FEDERAL AGRICULTURAL MORTGAGE CORP  
Form 10-Q  
November 09, 2006

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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on  
November 9, 2006

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UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

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FORM 10-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)  
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2006

Commission File Number 0-17440

FEDERAL AGRICULTURAL MORTGAGE CORPORATION  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Federally chartered instrumentality of the United  
States  
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or  
organization)

52-1578738

(I.R.S. employer identification number)

1133 Twenty-First Street, N.W., Suite 600  
Washington, D.C.  
(Address of principal executive offices)

20036  
(Zip code)

(202) 872-7700

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes T No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer T

Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes  No T

As of November 1, 2006, the registrant had 1,030,780 shares of Class A Voting Common Stock, 500,301 shares of Class B Voting Common Stock and 9,061,770 shares of Class C Non-Voting Common Stock outstanding.

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**PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION**Item 1. Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

The following interim unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements of the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (“Farmer Mac” or the “Corporation”) have been prepared pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”). These interim unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements reflect all normal and recurring adjustments that are, in the opinion of management, necessary to present a fair statement of the financial condition and the results of operations and cash flows of Farmer Mac for the interim periods presented. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in annual consolidated financial statements have been condensed or omitted as permitted by SEC rules and regulations. The December 31, 2005 consolidated balance sheet presented in this report has been derived from the Corporation’s audited 2005 restated consolidated financial statements. Management believes that the disclosures are adequate to present fairly the condensed consolidated financial position, condensed consolidated results of operations and condensed consolidated cash flows as of the dates and for the periods presented. These interim unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited 2005 consolidated financial statements of Farmer Mac included in the Corporation’s Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the year ended December 31, 2005. Results for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of those that may be expected for the fiscal year.

The following information concerning Farmer Mac’s interim unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements is included in this report beginning on the pages listed below:

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005 (as restated)	3
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005 (as restated)	4
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and nine months ended September 30, 2005 (as restated)	5
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (as restated)	6

**FEDERAL AGRICULTURAL MORTGAGE CORPORATION**  
**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

*(unaudited)*

*(in thousands, except share data)*

	September 30, 2006	December 31, 2005 (As Restated)*
Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 804,602	\$ 458,852
Investment securities	1,896,260	1,621,941
Farmer Mac Guaranteed Securities	1,315,801	1,330,976
Loans held for sale	63,981	41,956
Loans held for investment	706,231	762,436
Allowance for loan losses	(2,209)	(4,876)
Loan-s held for investment, net	704,022	757,560
Real estate owned	1,039	3,532
Financial derivatives	9,050	8,719
Interest receivable	52,344	67,509
Guarantee and commitment fees receivable	34,988	22,170
Deferred tax asset, net	5,006	3,223
Prepaid expenses and other assets	5,607	25,007
Total Assets	\$ 4,892,700	\$ 4,341,445
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity:		
Liabilities:		
Notes payable:		
Due within one year	\$ 3,366,472	\$ 2,587,704
Due after one year	1,187,827	1,406,527
Total notes payable	4,554,299	3,994,231
Financial derivatives	24,402	29,162
Accrued interest payable	25,444	29,250
Guarantee and commitment obligation	31,109	17,625
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	9,730	21,371
Reserve for losses	2,875	3,777
Total Liabilities	4,647,859	4,095,416
Stockholders' Equity:		
Preferred stock:		
Series A, stated at redemption/liquidation value, \$50 per share, 700,000 shares authorized, issued and outstanding	35,000	35,000
Common stock:		
Class A Voting, \$1 par value, no maximum authorization, 1,030,780 shares issued and outstanding	1,031	1,031
Class B Voting, \$1 par value, no maximum authorization, 500,301 shares issued and outstanding	500	500
Class C Non-Voting, \$1 par value, no maximum authorization, 9,083,258 and 9,559,554 shares issued and outstanding as of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively	9,083	9,560
Additional paid-in capital	83,730	83,058
Accumulated other comprehensive income	7,838	15,247

Retained earnings	107,659	101,633
Total Stockholders' Equity	244,841	246,029
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$ 4,892,700	\$ 4,341,445

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

\* See Note 6 to the condensed consolidated financial statements

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**FEDERAL AGRICULTURAL MORTGAGE CORPORATION**  
**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

*(unaudited)*

*(in thousands, except per share amounts)*

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2006	September 30, 2005 (As Restated)*	September 30, 2006	September 30, 2005 (As Restated)*
<b>Interest income</b>				
Investments and cash equivalents	\$ 35,153	\$ 19,888	\$ 92,148	\$ 47,241
Farmer Mac Guaranteed Securities	18,702	17,680	55,692	54,679
Loans	12,092	11,968	35,322	35,558
Total interest income	65,947	49,536	183,162	137,478
<b>Total interest expense</b>				
	56,840	38,028	153,310	99,147
<b>Net interest income</b>				
	9,107	11,508	29,852	38,331
Recovery/(provision) for loan losses	525	(2,465)	2,132	(1,678)
Net interest income after recovery/(provision)for loan losses	9,632	9,043	31,984	36,653
<b>Non-interest income/(loss)</b>				
Guarantee and commitment fees	5,548	4,844	15,885	14,689
(Loss)/gains on financial derivatives and trading assets	(20,320)	12,009	1,285	7,254
Gains on the sale of real estate owned	-	114	514	33
Representation and warranty claims income	-	-	718	79
Other income	846	926	1,073	1,671
Non-interest income/(loss)	(13,926)	17,893	19,475	23,726
<b>Non-interest expense</b>				
Compensation and employee benefits	3,185	2,211	8,762	5,886
General and administrative	2,357	2,554	7,689	6,817
Regulatory fees	588	576	1,763	1,728
Real estate owned operating costs, net	(11)	(10)	126	27
Provision/(recovery) for losses	(643)	(8,081)	(747)	(8,272)
Non-interest expense/(recovery)	5,476	(2,750)	17,593	6,186
<b>(Loss)/income before income taxes</b>				
	(9,770)	29,686	33,866	54,193
<b>Income tax (benefit)/expense</b>				
	(4,072)	9,778	9,975	17,343
Net (loss)/income	(5,698)	19,908	23,891	36,850
Preferred stock dividends	(560)	(560)	(1,680)	(1,680)
Net (loss)/income available to common stockholders	\$ (6,258)	\$ 19,348	\$ 22,211	\$ 35,170
<b>Earnings per common share:</b>				

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Basic earnings/(loss) per common share	\$	(0.58)	\$	1.73	\$	2.03	\$	3.08
Diluted earnings/(loss) per common share	\$	(0.58)	\$	1.70	\$	1.98	\$	3.05
Common stock dividends per common share	\$	0.10	\$	0.10	\$	0.30	\$	0.30

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

\* See Note 6 to the condensed consolidated financial statements

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**FEDERAL AGRICULTURAL MORTGAGE CORPORATION**  
**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

*(unaudited, in thousands)*

	Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2006	September 30, 2005 (As Restated)*
<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>		
Net income	\$ 23,891	\$ 36,850
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities:		
Net (accretion)/amortization of investment premiums and discounts	(2,279)	2,040
Net amortization of debt premiums, discounts and issuance costs	95,071	44,126
Proceeds from repayment of trading investment securities	1,406	2,148
Purchases of loans held for sale	(42,098)	(78,093)
Proceeds from repayment of loans held for sale	6,578	9,391
Net change in fair value of trading securities and financial derivatives	(5,101)	(20,428)
Amortization of SFAS 133 transition adjustment on financial derivatives	429	545
Gains on the sale of real estate owned	(514)	(33)
Total (recovery)/provision for losses	(2,878)	(6,594)
Deferred income taxes	2,190	(9,293)
Stock-based compensation expense	1,693	-
Decrease in interest receivable	15,165	12,894
Decrease/(increase) in guarantee and commitment fees receivable	(12,818)	1,058
Decrease in other assets	30,304	19,179
Increase in accrued interest payable	(3,806)	(258)
Decrease in other liabilities	(13,347)	(14,823)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	93,886	(1,291)
<b>Cash flows from investing activities:</b>		
Purchases of available-for-sale investment securities	(2,744,374)	(1,787,240)
Purchases of Farmer Mac II Guaranteed Securities and AgVantage Farmer Mac Guaranteed Securities	(186,416)	(149,547)
Purchases of loans held for investment	(32,529)	(650)
Purchases of defaulted loans	(5,693)	(11,022)
Proceeds from repayment of investment securities	2,478,819	1,237,548
Proceeds from repayment of Farmer Mac Guaranteed Securities	185,433	191,363
Proceeds from repayment of loans	105,442	118,999
Proceeds from sale of loans and Farmer Mac Guaranteed Securities	3,168	24,073
Proceeds from sale of real estate owned	2,819	2,882
Net cash used in investing activities	(193,331)	(373,594)
<b>Cash flows from financing activities:</b>		
Proceeds from issuance of discount notes	64,442,608	34,381,698
Proceeds from issuance of medium-term notes	375,782	767,643
Payments to redeem discount notes	(64,161,392)	(34,242,221)
Payments to redeem medium-term notes	(192,000)	(505,240)
Tax benefit from tax deductions in excess of compensation cost recognized	481	-
Proceeds from common stock issuance	4,051	836



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Purchases of common stock	(19,378)	(15,682)
Dividends paid	(4,957)	(5,092)
Net cash provided by financing activities	445,195	381,942
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	345,750	7,057
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	458,852	430,504
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 804,602	\$ 437,561

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

\* See Note 6 to the condensed consolidated financial statements

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**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**(AS RESTATED)**  
*(unaudited)*

**Note 1.****Accounting Policies**(a) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Farmer Mac considers highly liquid investment securities with maturities of three months or less at the time of purchase to be cash equivalents. Changes in the balance of cash and cash equivalents are reported in the condensed consolidated statements of cash flows. The following table sets forth information regarding certain cash and non-cash transactions for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005.

	Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2006	September 30, 2005
	<i>(in thousands)</i>	
Cash paid for:		
Interest	\$ 64,978	\$ 51,352
Income taxes	7,500	8,200
Non-cash activity:		
Real estate owned acquired through foreclosure	-	980
Loans acquired and securitized as Farmer Mac Guaranteed Securities	3,168	24,073
Loans previously under LTSPCs exchanged for Farmer Mac Guaranteed Securities	891,278	-

(b) Allowance for Losses

As of September 30, 2006, Farmer Mac maintained an allowance for losses to cover estimated probable losses on loans held for investment, real estate owned, and loans underlying long-term standby purchase commitments ("LTSPCs") and Farmer Mac I Guaranteed Securities issued after the Farm Credit System Reform Act of 1996 (the "1996 Act") in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 5, *Accounting for Contingencies* ("SFAS 5") and Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 114, *Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan*, as amended ("SFAS 114").

The allowance for losses is increased through periodic provisions for loan losses that are charged against net interest income and provisions for losses that are charged to operating expense and is reduced by charge-offs for actual losses, net of recoveries. Negative provisions for loan losses or negative provisions for losses are recorded in the event that the estimate of probable losses as of the end of a period is lower than the estimate at the beginning of the period.

Prior to September 30, 2005, Farmer Mac estimated its inherent probable losses using a systematic process that began with management's evaluation of the results of a proprietary loan pool simulation and guarantee fee model. That model drew upon historical information from a data set of agricultural mortgage loans screened to include only those loans with credit characteristics similar to those eligible for Farmer Mac's programs. The model offered historical loss experience on agricultural mortgage loans similar to those on which Farmer Mac had assumed credit risk, but over a longer term than Farmer Mac's own experience. The results generated by that model were then modified, as necessary, by the application of management's judgment. Prior to September 30, 2005, Farmer Mac did not believe that its own historical portfolio lending and loss experience was statistically sufficient to estimate the inherent probable losses in its portfolio.

As of September 30, 2005, Farmer Mac believed it had accumulated and analyzed sufficient data from its own historical portfolio lending, loss experience, and credit trends to estimate its inherent probable losses based upon its own historical experience. Farmer Mac believes that estimating its allowance for losses based on data derived from its own portfolio reflects the characteristics of credit trends within the portfolio. Farmer Mac recorded the effects of that change as a change in accounting estimate, which resulted in a \$4.8 million decrease in the allowance for losses as of September 30, 2005.

Farmer Mac's current methodology for determining its allowance for losses incorporates the Corporation's proprietary automated loan classification system. That system scores loans based on criteria such as historical repayment performance, loan seasoning, loan size and loan-to-value ratio. For the purposes of the loss allowance methodology, the loans in Farmer Mac's portfolio of loans and loans underlying post-1996 Act Farmer Mac I Guaranteed Securities and LTSPCs have been scored and classified for each calendar quarter since first quarter 2000. The allowance methodology captures the migration of loan scores across concurrent and overlapping 3-year time horizons and calculates loss rates separately within each loan classification for (1) loans underlying LTSPCs and (2) loans held and loans underlying post-1996 Act Farmer Mac I Guaranteed Securities. The calculated loss rates are applied to the current classification distribution of Farmer Mac's portfolio to estimate inherent probable losses, on the assumption that the historical credit losses and trends used to calculate loss rates will continue in the future. Management evaluates this assumption by taking into consideration several factors, including:

- economic conditions;
- geographic and agricultural commodity/product concentrations in the portfolio;
- the credit profile of the portfolio;
- delinquency trends of the portfolio; and
- historical charge-off and recovery activities of the portfolio.

If, based on that evaluation, management concludes that the assumption is not valid due to other more compelling indicators, the loss allowance calculation is modified by the addition of further assumptions to capture current portfolio trends and characteristics that differ from historical experience.

As of September 30, 2006, Farmer Mac concluded that the credit profile of its portfolio was consistent with Farmer Mac's historical credit profile and trends. Management believes that its use of this methodology produces a reliable estimate of inherent probable losses, as of the balance sheet date, for all loans held, real estate owned and loans underlying post-1996 Act Farmer Mac I Guaranteed Securities and LTSPCs in accordance with SFAS 5 and SFAS 114.

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The following table summarizes the changes in the components of Farmer Mac's allowance for losses for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005:

	September 30, 2006			
	Allowance for Loan Losses	REO Valuation Allowance	Reserve for Losses	Total Allowance for Losses
	<i>(in thousands)</i>			
<b>Three Months Ended:</b>				
Beginning balance	\$ 2,734	\$ -	\$ 3,518	\$ 6,252
Provision/(recovery) for losses	(525)	-	(643)	(1,168)
Charge-offs	-	-	-	-
Recoveries	-	-	-	-
Ending balance	\$ 2,209	\$ -	\$ 2,875	\$ 5,084

<b>Nine Months Ended:</b>				
Beginning balance	\$ 4,876	\$ -	\$ 3,777	\$ 8,653
Provision/(recovery) for losses	(2,132)	155	(902)	(2,879)
Charge-offs	(900)	(155)	-	(1,055)
Recoveries	365	-	-	365
Ending balance	\$ 2,209	\$ -	\$ 2,875	\$ 5,084

	September 30, 2005			
	Allowance for Loan Losses	REO Valuation Allowance	Reserve for Losses	Total Allowance for Losses
	<i>(in thousands)</i>			
<b>Three Months Ended:</b>				
Beginning balance	\$ 3,670	\$ -	\$ 12,394	\$ 16,064
Provision/(recovery) for losses	(816)	85	(96)	(827)
Charge-offs	(20)	(85)	-	(105)
Recoveries	553	-	-	553
Change in accounting estimate	3,281	-	(8,070)	(4,789)
Ending balance	\$ 6,668	\$ -	\$ 4,228	\$ 10,896

<b>Nine Months Ended:</b>				
Beginning balance	\$ 4,395	\$ -	\$ 12,706	\$ 17,101
Provision/(recovery) for losses	(1,603)	205	(408)	(1,806)
Charge-offs	(46)	(205)	-	(251)
Recoveries	641	-	-	641
Change in accounting estimate	3,281	-	(8,070)	(4,789)
Ending balance	\$ 6,668	\$ -	\$ 4,228	\$ 10,896

The table below summarizes the components of Farmer Mac's allowance for losses as of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005:

	September 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
	<i>(in thousands)</i>	
Allowance for loan losses	\$ 2,209	\$ 4,876
Real estate owned valuation allowance	-	-
Reserve for losses:		
On-balance sheet Farmer Mac I Guaranteed Securities	1,147	2,068
Off-balance sheet Farmer Mac I Guaranteed Securities	1,173	1,078
LTSPCs	555	631
Total	\$ 5,084	\$ 8,653

No allowance for losses has been made for loans underlying Farmer Mac I Guaranteed Securities issued prior to the 1996 Act, AgVantage securities or securities issued under the Farmer Mac II program ("Farmer Mac II Guaranteed Securities"). Farmer Mac I Guaranteed Securities issued prior to the 1996 Act are supported by unguaranteed first loss subordinated interests, which are expected to exceed the estimated credit losses on those loans. Each AgVantage security is a general obligation of an issuing institution approved by Farmer Mac and is collateralized by eligible mortgage loans. As of September 30, 2006, there were no probable losses inherent in Farmer Mac's AgVantage securities, due to the high credit quality of the obligors as well as the underlying collateral. The guaranteed portions collateralizing Farmer Mac II Guaranteed Securities are guaranteed by the United States Department of Agriculture ("USDA"). Each USDA guarantee is an obligation backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. As of September 30, 2006, Farmer Mac had not experienced any credit losses on any Farmer Mac I Guaranteed Securities issued prior to the 1996 Act, AgVantage securities or Farmer Mac II Guaranteed Securities and does not expect to incur any such losses in the future.

As of September 30, 2006, Farmer Mac individually analyzed \$21.8 million of its \$60.8 million of impaired assets for collateral shortfalls against updated appraised values, other updated collateral valuations or discounted values. Farmer Mac evaluated the remaining \$39.0 million of impaired assets for which updated valuations were not available in the aggregate in consideration of their similar risk characteristics and historical statistics. All of the \$21.8 million of assets analyzed individually were adequately collateralized. Accordingly, Farmer Mac did not record any specific allowances for under-collateralized assets as of September 30, 2006. In addition, Farmer Mac's non-specific or general allowances were \$5.1 million as of September 30, 2006.

The balance of impaired assets, both on- and off-balance sheet, and the related allowance specifically allocated to those impaired assets as of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005 are summarized in the following table:

	September 30, 2006			December 31, 2005		
	Balance	Specific Allowance	Net Balance	Balance	Specific Allowance	Net Balance
	<i>(in thousands)</i>					
Impaired assets:						
Specific allowance for losses	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,445	\$ (161)	\$ 2,284
No specific allowance for losses	60,759	-	60,759	71,177	-	71,177
Total	\$ 60,759	\$ -	\$ 60,759	\$ 73,622	\$ (161)	\$ 73,461

(c)

Financial Derivatives

Farmer Mac enters into financial derivative transactions principally to protect against risk from the effects of market price or interest rate movements on the value of certain assets and future cash flows or debt issuance, not for trading or speculative purposes. Farmer Mac enters into interest rate swap contracts principally to adjust the characteristics of its short-term debt to match more closely the cash flow and duration characteristics of its longer-term mortgage and other assets, and also to adjust the characteristics of its long-term debt to match more closely the cash flow and duration characteristics of its short-term assets, thereby reducing interest rate risk. These transactions also may provide an overall lower effective cost of borrowing than would otherwise be available in the conventional debt market.

Farmer Mac manages the interest rate risk related to loans it has committed to acquire, but has not yet purchased and permanently funded through the use of forward sale contracts on mortgage-backed securities and the debt of other GSEs and futures contracts involving U.S. Treasury securities. Farmer Mac uses forward sale contracts on GSE securities to reduce its interest rate exposure to changes in both Treasury rates and spreads on Farmer Mac debt and Farmer Mac Guaranteed Securities. The notional amounts of these contracts are determined based on a duration-matched hedge ratio between the hedged item and the hedge instrument. Gains or losses generated by these hedge transactions should offset any changes in funding costs or AMBS sale prices that occur during the hedge period.

All financial derivatives are recorded on the balance sheet at fair value as a freestanding asset or liability in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, as amended ("SFAS 133"). As discussed in Note 6, Farmer Mac does not designate its financial derivatives as fair value hedges or cash flow hedges, therefore, the changes in the fair values of financial derivatives are reported as gains or losses on financial derivatives and trading assets in the condensed consolidated statements of operations.

The following table summarizes information related to Farmer Mac's financial derivatives as of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005:

	As of September 30, 2006		As of December 31, 2005	
	Notional Amount	Fair Value	Notional Amount	Fair Value
Interest rate swaps:				
Pay-fixed	\$ 824,177	\$ (11,148)	\$ 710,678	\$ (17,228)
Receive-fixed	527,582	(6,772)	205,000	(5,752)
Basis	355,435	2,524	389,496	2,801
Treasury futures	27	1	-	-
Agency forwards	5,749	43	91,178	(264)
Total	\$ 1,712,970	\$ (15,352)	\$ 1,396,352	\$ (20,443)

As of September 30, 2006, Farmer Mac had approximately \$1.0 million of net after-tax unrealized losses included in accumulated other comprehensive income related to the SFAS 133 transition adjustment. These amounts will be reclassified into earnings in the same period or periods during which the hedged forecasted transactions (either the payment of interest or the issuance of discount notes) affect earnings or immediately when it becomes probable that the original hedged forecasted transaction will not occur within two months of the originally specified date. Over the next twelve months, Farmer Mac estimates that \$0.4 million of the amount currently reported in accumulated other comprehensive income will be reclassified into earnings.

As of September 30, 2006, Farmer Mac had outstanding basis swaps with a related party with a notional amount of \$193.0 million and a fair value of \$3.2 million. Those swaps hedge the interest rate basis risk related to loans Farmer Mac purchases that pay a Constant Maturity Treasury-based rate and the Discount Notes Farmer Mac issues to fund the loan purchases. Under the terms of those basis swaps which are not in designated hedge relationships, Farmer Mac pays Constant Maturity Treasury-based rates and receives LIBOR. See Note 3 "Related Party Transactions" in the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the year ended December 31, 2005, as filed with the SEC on November 9, 2006 for additional information on these related party transactions. As of December 31, 2005, these swaps had an outstanding notional amount of \$225.6 million and a fair value of \$3.7 million.

(d) Earnings Per Common Share

Basic earnings per common share are based on the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding. Diluted earnings per common share are based on the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding adjusted to include all potentially dilutive common stock options. The following schedule reconciles basic and diluted earnings per common share ("EPS") for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005:

	September 30, 2006			September 30, 2005		
	Basic EPS	Dilutive stock options (1)	Diluted EPS	Basic EPS	Dilutive Stock options	Diluted EPS
<i>(in thousands, except per share amounts)</i>						
<b>Three Months Ended:</b>						
Net income available to common stockholders	\$ (6,258)		\$ (6,258)	\$ 19,348		\$ 19,348
Weighted-average shares	10,704	-	10,704	11,205	200	11,405
Earnings/(loss) per common share	\$ (0.58)		\$ (0.58)	\$ 1.73		\$ 1.70

**Nine Months Ended:**

Net income available to common stockholders	\$ 22,211		\$ 22,211	\$ 35,170		\$ 35,170
Weighted average shares	10,963	272	11,235	11,434	104	11,538
Earnings per common share	\$ 2.03		\$ 1.98	\$ 3.08		\$ 3.05

- (1) For the three months ended September 30, 2006, approximately 242,000 stock options were not included in the loss per share computation because they would have been anti-dilutive.

On November 11, 2005, Farmer Mac established a program to repurchase up to 10 percent, or 958,632 shares, of the Corporation's outstanding Class C non-voting common stock. During the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2006, Farmer Mac repurchased 384,900 shares and 706,350 shares, respectively, of its Class C Non-Voting Common Stock at an average price of \$26.98 and \$26.85 per share, respectively, pursuant to the Corporation's stock repurchase program. These repurchases reduced the Corporation's capital by approximately \$10.4 million and \$19.0 million, respectively.

**(e) Stock-Based Compensation**

In 1997, Farmer Mac adopted a stock option plan for directors, officers and other employees to acquire shares of Class C Non-Voting Common Stock. Under the plan, stock option awards vest annually in thirds, with the first third vesting one year after the date of grant. If not exercised, any options granted under the 1997 plan expire ten years from the date of grant, except options issued to directors since June 1, 1998, if not exercised, expire five years from the date of grant. Of the 3,750,000 shares authorized to be issued under the plan, 483,257 remain available for future issuance. For all stock options granted, the exercise price is equal to the closing price of the Class C Non-Voting Common Stock on or immediately preceding the date of grant.



Effective January 1, 2006, Farmer Mac adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (revised 2004), *Share-Based Payments* (“SFAS 123(R)”) using the modified prospective method of transition, which requires (1) the recordation of compensation expense for the non-vested portion of previously issued awards that remain outstanding as of the initial date of adoption and (2) the recordation of compensation expense for any awards issued or modified after December 31, 2005. Accordingly, prior period amounts have not been retrospectively adjusted for this change. The adoption resulted in the recognition of \$0.4 million and \$1.3 million of compensation expense during the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2006, respectively, related to the non-vested portion of previously issued stock option awards that were outstanding as of the initial date of adoption. Additionally, Farmer Mac recognized \$0.3 million and \$0.4 million of compensation expense related to stock options awarded during 2006, for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2006, respectively. The effect of the recognition of compensation expense resulting from stock options on diluted EPS for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2006 was a reduction of \$0.04 and \$0.10, respectively, per diluted share. Prior to the adoption of SFAS 123(R), Farmer Mac accounted for its stock-based employee compensation plans under the intrinsic value method of accounting for employee stock options pursuant to Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees* (“APB 25”), and had adopted the disclosure-only provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, as amended (“SFAS 123”). Accordingly, no compensation expense was recognized in 2005 for employee stock option plans. Had Farmer Mac elected to use the fair value method of accounting for employee stock options, net income available to common stockholders and earnings per share for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005 would have been reduced to the pro forma amounts indicated in the following table:

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2005	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005
	<i>(in thousands, except per share amounts)</i>	
Net income available to common stockholders, as reported	\$ 19,348	\$ 35,170
Deduct: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value-based method for all awards, net of tax	(228)	(2,066)
Pro forma net income available to common stockholders	\$ 19,120	\$ 33,104
<b>Earnings per common share:</b>		
Basic - as reported	\$ 1.73	\$ 3.08
Basic - pro forma	\$ 1.71	\$ 2.90
Diluted - as reported	\$ 1.70	\$ 3.05
Diluted - pro forma	\$ 1.68	\$ 2.87

As of September 30, 2006, there was \$2.4 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to stock options outstanding and unvested as of December 31, 2005. Of that cost, \$0.4 million and \$1.4 million is expected to be recognized in the remainder of 2006 and 2007, respectively.

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The following table summarizes stock option activity for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005:

	September 30, 2006		September 30, 2005	
	Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
<b>Three Months Ended:</b>				
Outstanding, beginning of period	2,299,934	\$ 23.22	2,141,300	\$ 22.30
Granted	15,000	26.59	46,000	24.34
Exercised	(109,463)	17.46	(7,966)	19.85
Canceled	(7,334)	28.73	(2,668)	21.91
Outstanding, end of period	2,198,137	23.52	2,176,666	22.36
Options exercisable at end of period	1,424,001		1,473,156	
<b>Nine Months Ended:</b>				
Outstanding, beginning of period	2,153,008	\$ 22.40	1,812,222	\$ 22.67
Granted	373,928	26.36	478,561	20.95
Exercised	(246,374)	16.31	(47,769)	15.07
Canceled	(82,425)	28.81	(66,348)	26.16
Outstanding, end of period	2,198,137	23.52	2,176,666	22.36
Options exercisable at end of period	1,424,001		1,473,156	

Stock option cancellations during the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and September 30, 2005 were due either to unvested options terminating in accordance with the provisions of the applicable stock option plans upon directors' or employees' departures from Farmer Mac or vested options terminating unexercised on their expiration date. For the three-month and the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2006, the additional paid-in capital received from stock option exercises was \$1.8 million and \$3.8 million, respectively, compared to \$0.2 million and \$0.7 million for the comparable periods in the prior year. For the three-month and the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2006, the reduction of income taxes to be paid as a result of the deduction for stock option exercises was \$0.4 million and \$1.1 million, respectively, compared to \$14,000 and \$0.1 million for the comparable periods in the prior year.

The following table summarizes information regarding options outstanding as of September 30, 2006:

Range of Exercise Prices	Options Outstanding Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life	Options Exercisable Number of Shares
\$10.00 - \$19.99	329,069	6.5 years	254,725
20.00 - 24.99	1,062,801	5.7 years	736,937
25.00 - 29.99	615,349	7.1 years	241,421
30.00 - 34.99	190,418	4.7 years	190,418
35.00 - 39.99	-	-	-
40.00 - 44.99	-	-	-
45.00 - 50.00	500	5.5 years	500
	2,198,137		1,424,001

The weighted-average grant date fair values of options granted in 2006, 2005 and 2004 were \$10.03, \$6.69 and \$7.34 per share, respectively. The fair values were estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model based on the following assumptions:

	2006	2005	2004
Risk-free interest rate	5.0%	3.9%	4.3%
Expected years until exercise	6 years	7 years	5 years
Expected stock volatility	36.9%	46.3%	47.8%
Dividend yield	1.6%	1.9%	0.0%

(f) Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications of prior period information were made to conform to the current period presentation.

(g) New Accounting Standards

In May 2005, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 154, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections* (“SFAS 154”), which replaced Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 20, *Accounting Changes*, and FASB Statement No. 3, *Reporting Accounting Changes in Interim Financial Statements*. SFAS 154 requires retrospective application to prior periods’ financial statements for changes in

accounting principles, unless determination of either the period specific effects or the cumulative effect of the change is impracticable or otherwise promulgated. SFAS 154 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005. Farmer Mac's adoption of SFAS 154 effective January 1, 2006 did not have a material effect on Farmer Mac's results of operations or financial position.

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In February 2006, FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 155, *Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments - an Amendment of FASB Statements No. 133 and 140* (“SFAS 155”), which resolves issues addressed in Statement 133 Implementation Issue No. D1, *Application of Statement 133 to Beneficial Interests in Securitized Financial Assets*. SFAS 155, among other things, permits the fair value re-measurement of any hybrid financial instrument that contains an embedded derivative that otherwise would require bifurcation; clarifies which interest-only strips and principal-only strips are not subject to the requirements of SFAS 133; and establishes a requirement to evaluate interests in securitized financial assets to identify interests that are freestanding derivatives or that are hybrid financial instruments that contain an embedded derivative requiring bifurcation. SFAS 155 is effective for all financial instruments acquired or issued in a fiscal year beginning after September 15, 2006. SFAS 155 is not expected to have a material effect on Farmer Mac’s results of operations and financial position.

In March 2006, FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 156, *Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets* (“SFAS 156”), which requires that all separately recognized servicing assets and servicing liabilities be initially measured at fair value, if practicable and permits the entities to elect either fair value measurement with changes in fair value reflected in earnings or the amortization and impairment requirements of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 140, *Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities*, for subsequent measurement. SFAS 156 is effective on January 1, 2007. The adoption of SFAS 156 is not expected to have a material effect on Farmer Mac’s results of operations or financial position.

In July 2006, FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes—an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109* (“FIN 48”), which clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in tax positions. This Interpretation requires the recognition in financial statements of the impact of a tax position if that position is more likely than not to be sustained on audit, based on the technical merits of the position. The provisions of FIN 48 are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 31, 2006, with the cumulative effect of the change in accounting principle recorded as an adjustment to opening retained earnings. Farmer Mac is currently evaluating the impact, if any, that FIN 48 will have on its financial statements.

In September 2006, the SEC issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108 (“SAB 108”), *Quantifying Financial Misstatements*, which expresses the SEC’s views regarding the process of quantifying financial statement misstatements. Registrants are required to quantify the impact of correcting all misstatements, including both the carryover and reversing effects of prior year misstatements, on the current year financial statements. The techniques most commonly used in practice to accumulate and quantify misstatements are generally referred to as the “rollover” (current year income statement perspective) and “iron curtain” (year-end balance perspective) approaches. The financial statements would require adjustment when either approach results in quantifying a misstatement that is material, after considering all relevant quantitative and qualitative factors. SAB 108 is not expected to have a material effect on Farmer Mac’s results of operations and financial position.

**Note 2.****Farmer Mac Guaranteed Securities**

The following table sets forth information about Farmer Mac Guaranteed Securities retained by Farmer Mac as of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005.

	September 30, 2006			December 31, 2005		
	Available-for-Sale	Held-to-Maturity	Total	Available-for-Sale	Held-to-Maturity	Total
	<i>(in thousands)</i>					
Farmer Mac I	\$ 408,666	\$ 36,233	\$ 444,899	\$ 492,158	\$ 41,573	\$ 533,731
Farmer Mac II	-	870,902	870,902	-	797,245	797,245
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 408,666</b>	<b>\$ 907,135</b>	<b>\$ 1,315,801</b>	<b>\$ 492,158</b>	<b>\$ 838,818</b>	<b>\$ 1,330,976</b>
Amortized cost	\$ 401,128	\$ 907,135	\$ 1,308,263	\$ 477,561	\$ 838,818	\$ 1,316,379
Unrealized gains	10,792	217	11,009	18,395	448	18,843
Unrealized losses	(3,254)	(7,752)	(11,006)	(3,798)	(8,339)	(12,137)
Fair value	\$ 408,666	\$ 899,600	\$ 1,308,266	\$ 492,158	\$ 830,927	\$ 1,323,085

The temporary unrealized losses presented above are principally due to changes in interest rates from the date of acquisition to September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, as applicable. Farmer Mac has the intent and ability to hold its guaranteed securities until either the market value recovers or the securities mature.

The table below presents a sensitivity analysis for Farmer Mac's retained Farmer Mac Guaranteed Securities as of September 30, 2006.

	September 30, 2006
	<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>
Fair value of beneficial interests retained in Farmer Mac Guaranteed Securities	\$ 1,308,266
Weighted-average remaining life (in years)	4.5
Weighted-average prepayment speed (annual rate)	11.7%
Effect on fair value of a 10% adverse change	\$ (341)
Effect on fair value of a 20% adverse change	\$ (627)
Weighted-average discount rate	5.8%
Effect on fair value of a 10% adverse change	\$ (17,218)
Effect on fair value of a 20% adverse change	\$ (34,810)

These sensitivities are hypothetical. Changes in fair value based on 10 percent or 20 percent variations in assumptions generally cannot be extrapolated because the relationship of the change in assumptions to the change in fair value may not be linear. Also, the effect of a variation in a particular assumption on the fair value of the retained interest is calculated without changing any other assumption. In fact, changes in one factor may result in changes in another (for example, increases in market interest rates may result in lower prepayments), which might amplify or counteract the sensitivities.



The table below presents the outstanding principal balances as of the periods indicated for Farmer Mac Guaranteed Securities, loans, and LTSPCs.

	September 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
	<i>(in thousands)</i>	
On-balance sheet assets:		
Farmer Mac I:		
Loans	\$ 763,084	\$ 784,422
Guaranteed Securities	436,721	518,250
Farmer Mac II:		
Guaranteed Securities	866,663	796,224
Total on-balance sheet	\$ 2,066,468	\$ 2,098,896
Off-balance sheet assets:		
Farmer Mac I:		
LTSPCs	\$ 1,884,223	\$ 2,329,798
Guaranteed Securities	3,073,307	804,785
Farmer Mac II:		
Guaranteed Securities	34,171	39,508
Total off-balance sheet	\$ 4,991,701	\$ 3,174,091
Total	\$ 7,058,169	\$ 5,272,987

Farmer Mac purchases defaulted loans from Farmer Mac I Guaranteed Securities and LTSPCs pursuant to its obligations under its respective contractual commitments. Farmer Mac records purchases of defaulted loans at their fair values. Fair values are determined by appraisal or management's estimate of discounted collateral value, and represents the cash flows expected to be collected. Farmer Mac records, at acquisition, the difference between each loan's acquisition cost and its fair value, if any, as a charge-off to the reserve for losses. Subsequent to the purchase, such defaulted loans are treated as nonaccrual loans and, therefore, interest is accounted for on the cash basis. Any decreases in expected cash flows are recognized as impairment. The following table presents information related to Farmer Mac's purchases of defaulted loans as of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005 and for the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005.



	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2006	September 30, 2005	September 30, 2006	September 30, 2005
	<i>(in thousands)</i>			
Fair value at acquisition date	\$ 1,128	\$ 7,218	\$ 5,693	\$ 11,022
Contractually required payments receivable	1,164	7,495	5,799	11,420
Impairment recognized subsequent to acquisition	-	40	-	40

	September 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
	<i>(in thousands)</i>	
Outstanding balance	\$ 45,343	\$ 51,043
Carrying amount	41,539	47,544

Net credit losses and 90-day delinquencies as of and for the periods indicated for Farmer Mac Guaranteed Securities, loans and LTSPCs are presented in the table below. Information is not presented for loans underlying Farmer Mac I Guaranteed Securities issued prior to the 1996 Act or Farmer Mac II Guaranteed Securities. Farmer Mac I Guaranteed Securities issued prior to the 1996 Act are supported by unguaranteed first loss subordinated interests, which are expected to exceed the estimated credit losses on those loans. The guaranteed portions collateralizing Farmer Mac II Guaranteed Securities are guaranteed by the USDA. Each USDA guarantee is an obligation backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. As of September 30, 2006, Farmer Mac had not experienced any credit losses on any Farmer Mac I Guaranteed Securities issued prior to the 1996 Act or on any Farmer Mac II Guaranteed Securities and does not expect to incur any such losses in the future.

	90-Day Delinquencies (1)		Net Credit Losses/(Recoveries)	
	As of September 30, 2006	As of December 31, 2005	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2006                      2005	
	<i>(in thousands)</i>			
On-balance sheet assets:				
Farmer Mac I:				
Loans	\$ 23,616	\$ 23,308	\$ 536	\$ (595)
Guaranteed Securities	-	-	-	-
Total on-balance sheet	\$ 23,616	\$ 23,308	\$ 536	\$ (595)
Off-balance sheet assets:				
Farmer Mac I:				
LTSPCs	\$ 4,821	\$ 2,153	\$ -	\$ -
Guaranteed Securities	-	-	-	-
Total off-balance sheet	\$ 4,821	\$ 2,153	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 28,437</b>	<b>\$ 25,461</b>	<b>\$ 536</b>	<b>\$ (595)</b>

(1) Includes loans and loans underlying post-1996 Act Farmer Mac I Guaranteed Securities and LTSPCs that are 90 days or more past due, in foreclosure, restructured after delinquency, and in bankruptcy, excluding loans performing under either their original loan terms or a court-approved bankruptcy plan.

### **Note 3. Off-Balance Sheet Guarantees and Long-Term Standby Purchase Commitments**

#### *Overview*

Farmer Mac offers approved agricultural and rural residential mortgage lenders two off-balance sheet alternatives to increase their liquidity or lending capacity while retaining the cash flow benefits of their loans: (1) Farmer Mac Guaranteed Securities, which are available through either the Farmer Mac I program or the Farmer Mac II program; and (2) LTSPCs, which are available only through the Farmer Mac I program. Both of these alternatives result in the creation of off-balance sheet obligations for Farmer Mac in the ordinary course of its business.

*Off-Balance Sheet Farmer Mac Guaranteed Securities*

Periodically Farmer Mac transfers agricultural mortgage loans into trusts that are used as vehicles for the securitization of the transferred assets and the beneficial interests in the trusts are sold to third party investors. The following table summarizes certain cash flows received from and paid to these trusts:

	Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2006	September 30, 2005
	<i>(in thousands)</i>	
Proceeds from new securitizations	\$ 3,168	\$ 24,073
Guarantee fees received	1,313	1,329
Purchases of assets from the trusts	506	2,508
Servicing advances	64	6
Repayment of servicing advances	69	21

The following table presents the outstanding balance of off-balance sheet Farmer Mac Guaranteed Securities, which represents the maximum principal amount of potential undiscounted future payments that Farmer Mac could be required to make with respect to those securities as of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, not including offsets provided by any recourse provisions, recoveries from third parties or collateral for the underlying loans.

**Outstanding Balance of Off-Balance Sheet  
Farmer Mac Guaranteed Securities**

	September 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
	<i>(in thousands)</i>	
Farmer Mac I Guaranteed Securities	\$ 3,073,307	\$ 804,785
Farmer Mac II Guaranteed Securities	34,171	39,508
Total Farmer Mac I and II	\$ 3,107,478	\$ 844,293

As of September 30, 2006, the weighted-average remaining maturity of all loans underlying off-balance sheet Farmer Mac Guaranteed Securities, excluding AgVantage securities, was 14.6 years. For those securities issued or modified on or after January 1, 2003, Farmer Mac has recorded a liability for its obligation to stand ready under the guarantee in the guarantee and commitment obligation on the condensed consolidated balance sheet. This liability approximated \$13.7 million as of September 30, 2006 and \$5.2 million as of December 31, 2005.

*Long-Term Standby Purchase Commitments (LTSPCs)*

An LTSPC is a commitment by Farmer Mac to purchase eligible loans from a segregated pool of loans, either for cash or in exchange for Farmer Mac I Guaranteed Securities, on one or more undetermined future dates.

As of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, the maximum principal amount of potential undiscounted future payments that Farmer Mac could be requested to make under LTSPCs, not including offsets provided by any recourse provisions, recoveries from third parties or collateral for the underlying loans, was \$1.9 billion and \$2.3 billion, respectively.

As of September 30, 2006, the weighted-average remaining maturity of all loans underlying LTSPCs was 15.3 years. For those LTSPCs issued or modified on or after January 1, 2003, Farmer Mac has recorded a liability for its obligation to stand ready under the commitment in the guarantee and commitment obligation on the condensed consolidated balance sheet. This liability approximated \$17.4 million as of September 30, 2006 and \$12.4 million as of December 31, 2005.

#### Note 4. Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income/(loss) represents all changes in stockholders' equity except those resulting from investments by or distributions to stockholders, and is comprised primarily of net income available to common stockholders and unrealized gains and losses on securities available-for-sale net of related taxes. The following table sets forth Farmer Mac's comprehensive income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2006	September 30, 2005	September 30, 2006	September 30, 2005
	<i>(in thousands)</i>			
Net income/(loss) available to common stockholders	\$ (6,258)	\$ 19,348	\$ 22,211	\$ 35,170
Unrealized gains/(losses) on securities	12,128	(24,582)	(12,058)	(26,238)
Amortization of FAS 133 transition adjustment on financial derivatives	202	260	660	840
Other comprehensive income/(loss), before tax	12,329	(24,322)	(11,398)	(25,398)
Income tax expense/(benefit) related to items of other comprehensive income	4,315	(8,513)	(3,989)	(8,889)
Other comprehensive income/(loss), net of tax	8,014	(15,809)	(7,409)	(16,509)
Comprehensive income available to common stockholders	\$ 1,756	\$ 3,539	\$ 14,802	\$ 18,661

**Note 5.****Investments**

As of the dates indicated below, Farmer Mac's investment portfolio was comprised of the following investment securities:

	September 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
	<i>(in thousands)</i>	
Held-to-maturity	\$ 10,602	\$ 10,602
Available-for-sale	1,880,135	1,604,419
Trading	5,523	6,920
	\$ 1,896,260	\$ 1,621,941

The amortized cost and estimated fair values of investments as of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005 were as follows:

	As of September 30, 2006				As of December 31, 2005			
	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
	<i>(in thousands)</i>							
<b>Held-to-maturity:</b>								
<b>Cash investment in</b>								
<b>fixed rate</b>								
<b>guaranteed</b>								
<b>investment contract</b>								
	\$ 10,602	\$ -	\$ (6)	\$ 10,596	\$ 10,602	\$ 18	\$ -	\$ 10,620
<b>Total</b>								
<b>held-to-maturity</b>	\$ 10,602	\$ -	\$ (6)	\$ 10,596	\$ 10,602	\$ 18	\$ -	\$ 10,620
<b>Available-for-sale:</b>								
<b>Floating rate</b>								
<b>asset-backed</b>								
<b>securities</b>								
	\$ 272,148	\$ 825	\$ -	\$ 272,973	\$ 336,647	\$ 941	\$ -	\$ 337,588
<b>Floating rate</b>								
<b>corporate debt</b>								
<b>securities</b>	386,818	429	(4)	387,243	230,787	515	(10)	231,292
<b>Fixed rate corporate</b>								
<b>debt securities</b>	604,530	29	(3,833)	600,726	520,381	-	(1,950)	518,431
<b>Fixed rate preferred</b>								
<b>stock</b>	237,338	9,164	(711)	245,791	239,033	11,687	(304)	250,416
<b>Fixed rate</b>								
<b>commercial paper</b>	209,876	-	-	209,876	90,848	-	-	90,848
<b>Floating rate</b>								
<b>mortgage-backed</b>								
<b>securities</b>	153,281	571	(9)	153,843	175,441	481	(78)	175,844
<b>Fixed rate</b>								
<b>mortgage-backed</b>								
<b>securities</b>	9,859	-	(176)	9,683	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>								
<b>available-for-sale</b>	\$ 1,873,850	\$ 11,018	\$ (4,733)	\$ 1,880,135	\$ 1,593,137	\$ 13,624	\$ (2,342)	\$ 1,604,419

Trading:

Adjustable rate mortgage-backed securities	\$	5,461	\$	62	\$	-	\$	5,523	\$	6,867	\$	53	\$	-	\$	6,920
Total trading	\$	5,461	\$	62	\$	-	\$	5,523	\$	6,867	\$	53	\$	-	\$	6,920

The temporary unrealized losses presented above are principally due to changes in interest rates from the date of acquisition to September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, as applicable.

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Farmer Mac has the intent and ability to hold its investment securities until either the market value recovers or the securities mature.

As of September 30, 2006, Farmer Mac owned one held-to-maturity investment that matures in 2006 with an amortized cost of \$10.6 million, a fair value of \$10.6 million, and a yield of 6.5 percent. As of September 30, 2006, Farmer Mac owned trading investment securities that mature after 10 years with an amortized cost of \$5.5 million, a fair value of \$5.5 million, and a weighted average yield of 5.38 percent. The amortized cost, fair value and yield of investments by remaining contractual maturity for available-for-sale investment securities as of September 30, 2006 are set forth below. Asset- and mortgage-backed securities are included based on their final maturities, although the actual maturities may differ due to prepayments of the underlying assets or mortgages.

	Investment Securities Available-for-Sale as of September 30, 2006		
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Yield
	<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>		
Due within one year	\$ 329,413	\$ 329,288	2.12%
Due after one year through five years	1,017,627	1,017,785	5.43%
Due after five years through ten years	30,859	30,946	5.70%
Due after ten years	495,951	502,116	6.05%
Total	\$ 1,873,850	\$ 1,880,135	5.02%

#### Note 6. Restatement of Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

In the preparation of its September 30, 2006 condensed consolidated financial statements, the Corporation determined that it needed to restate prior financial results to correct its accounting for financial derivatives. The Corporation determined that it had inappropriately recorded changes in the fair value of cash flow hedges in other comprehensive income, net of income taxes, and recorded changes in the fair value of fair value hedges as basis adjustments on the hedged item rather than account for the financial derivatives as undesignated financial derivatives with all changes in the fair value of the financial derivatives recognized in the consolidated statements of operations.

The Corporation, in light of SEC staff comments, has recently concluded a reassessment of its documentation and accounting treatment of financial derivative transactions in accordance with SFAS 133, and related interpretations. Based on the reassessment, while the transactions engaged in by the Corporation were highly effective economic hedges of interest rate risk, the Corporation has determined that it was not appropriately applying hedge accounting in accordance with SFAS 133.

As a result, the Corporation's financial results prior to June 30, 2006 have been restated from the amounts originally reported to correct the accounting for financial derivatives. The corrections related to the Corporation's accounting for fair value hedges and cash flow hedges as described in more detail below.

The Corporation reduced its stockholders' equity by \$0.9 million as of January 1, 2003 as the cumulative effect of the correction of its accounting for financial derivatives for all periods preceding January 1, 2003, and restated its consolidated statements of operations and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003 and its consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2005 and 2004. The restatement resulted in an increase to previously reported net income available to common stockholders of \$11.7 million (\$1.03 per diluted common share) and \$14.4 million (\$1.25 per diluted common share) for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005, respectively. There was no effect on net cash flows or the amount of dividends declared for any periods presented.

*Fair Value Hedges:*

The Corporation has determined that it did not meet the specific documentation requirements required by SFAS 133 to assume no ineffectiveness in its fair value hedge relationships or to apply hedge accounting to its fair value hedges. As a result, the Corporation's designation of its financial derivatives as fair value hedges for the period from January 1, 2001 to June 30, 2006 did not meet the requirements of SFAS 133.

The impact of the restatement on the consolidated statements of operations related to fair value hedges was to reverse previously applied hedge accounting for all hedging relationships. For financial derivatives previously accounted for as fair value hedges, the net accruals for the derivatives were previously recorded to net interest income, and net changes in fair values of the financial derivatives were previously recorded as basis adjustments to the hedged items, such as notes payable, loans held for sale, or investment securities. As a result of the restatement, the previous accounting treatment was reversed (i.e., the net accruals recorded to net interest income were reclassified to gains and losses on financial derivatives and basis adjustments for the hedged items was reversed), and the total changes in the fair values of the derivative instruments, including interest accrual settlements, were recorded directly to gains/(losses) on financial derivatives and trading assets.

*Cash Flow Hedges:*

The Corporation determined also that it did not meet specific documentation and other requirements of SFAS 133 to apply hedge accounting to its cash flow hedges. In this regard, the Corporation has determined that its forecasted transactions were not documented with sufficient specificity at the inception of the hedge relationship to allow those transactions to be identified as the intended "hedged transactions" when they occurred; some of its forecasted transactions related to the acquisitions of assets, or incurrences of liabilities, involved subsequent remeasurements with changes in fair value attributable to the hedged risk reported currently in earnings; and the benchmark index identified for its basis swaps did not meet the definition of a "benchmark interest rate" as that term is defined in SFAS 133. As a result, the Corporation's designation of its financial derivatives as cash flow hedges for the period from January 1, 2001 to June 30, 2006 did not meet the requirements of SFAS 133.



The impact of the restatement on the consolidated statements of operations related to fair value hedges was to reverse previously applied hedge accounting for all hedging relationships. For financial derivatives previously accounted for as cash flow hedges, the Corporation recorded accruals from the financial derivatives to net interest income and recorded net changes in the fair values of the derivatives, net-of-tax, to accumulated other comprehensive income ("OCI"). As a result of the restatement, the previous accounting treatment for cash flow hedges was reversed from accumulated OCI and net interest income, and recorded to gains/(losses) on financial derivatives and trading assets.

The following tables set forth the previously reported and restated amounts of selected items within the condensed consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2005 and within the consolidated statements of operations and consolidated statements of cash flows for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005.

Selected Balance Sheet Data:	December 31, 2005	
	As Previously Reported	As Restated
	<i>(in thousands)</i>	
Assets:		
Deferred tax asset, net	\$ 2,397	\$ 3,223
Total Assets	4,340,619	4,341,445
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity:		
Notes payable: Due after one year	1,403,598	1,406,527
Total notes payable	3,991,302	3,994,231
Total Liabilities	4,092,487	4,095,416
Accumulated other comprehensive income	3,339	15,247
Retained earnings	115,644	101,633
Total Stockholders' Equity	248,132	246,029
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	4,340,619	4,341,445

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Selected Statements of Operations Data:	For the three months ended, September 30, 2005		For the nine months ended, September 30, 2005	
	As Previously Reported	As Restated <i>(in thousands, except per share data)</i>	As Previously Reported	As Restated
<b>Interest income</b>				
Farmer Mac Guaranteed Securities	\$ 17,203	\$ 17,680	\$ 52,057	\$ 54,679
Total interest income	49,059	49,536	134,856	137,478
Total interest expense	41,186	38,028	111,054	99,147
Net interest income	7,873	11,508	23,802	38,331
Net interest income after recovery/(provision) for loan losses	5,408	9,043	22,124	36,653
<b>Non-interest income/(loss)</b>				
(Loss)/gains on financial derivatives and trading assets	(2,379)	12,009	(392)	7,254
Non-interest income	3,505	17,893	16,080	23,726
Income before income taxes	11,663	29,686	32,018	54,193
Income tax expense	3,470	9,778	9,582	17,343
Net income	8,193	19,908	22,436	36,850
Net income available to common stockholders	7,633	19,348	20,756	35,170
<b>Earnings per common share:</b>				
Basic earnings /(loss) per common share	\$ 0.68	\$ 1.73	\$ 1.82	\$ 3.08
Diluted earnings /(loss) per common share	\$ 0.67	\$ 1.70	\$ 1.80	\$ 3.05

Selected Statements of Cash Flows Data:	For the nine months ended, September 30, 2005	
	As Previously Reported	As Restated <i>(in thousands)</i>
<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>		
Net income	\$ 22,436	\$ 36,850
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash used in operating activities:		
Net change in fair value of trading securities and financial derivatives	999	(20,428)
Amortization of SFAS 133 transition adjustment on financial derivatives	1,346	545
Deferred income taxes	-	(9,293)
Decrease in other assets	1,914	19,179
Net cash used in operating activities	(1,449)	(1,291)
<b>Cash flows from financing activities:</b>		
Settlement of financial derivatives	158	-

Net cash provided by financing activities	382,100	381,942
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Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations set forth in this Item 2 reflects changes in financial reporting resulting from the Corporation's corrections in accounting for financial derivative transactions under SFAS 133 that were contained in the Corporation's restated audited condensed consolidated financial statements and other financial information as of December 31, 2005 and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005 as discussed below and in Note 6 of the restated unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements. Financial information is consolidated to include the accounts of Farmer Mac and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Farmer Mac Mortgage Securities Corporation.

This discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations should be read together with: (1) the interim unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and the related notes that appear elsewhere in this report; and (2) Farmer Mac's Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005.

The discussion below is not necessarily indicative of future results.

**Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements**

Some statements made in this report are "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 pertaining to management's current expectations as to Farmer Mac's future financial results, business prospects and business developments. Forward-looking statements include, without limitation, any statement that may predict, forecast, indicate or imply future results, performance or achievements, and typically are accompanied by, and identified with, such terms as "anticipates," "believes," "expects," "intends," "should" and similar phrase. The following management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations includes forward-looking statements addressing Farmer Mac's:

- prospects for earnings;
- prospects for growth in loan purchase, guarantee, securitization and LTSPC volume;
- trends in net interest income;
- trends in provisions for losses;
- trends in expenses;
- changes in capital position; and
- other business and financial matters.

Management's expectations for Farmer Mac's future involve a number of assumptions and estimates and the evaluation of risks and uncertainties. Various factors or events could cause Farmer Mac's actual results to differ materially from the expectations as expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements, including the factors discussed under "Risk Factors" in Part II, Item 1A in this report and in Part I, Item 1A of Farmer Mac's Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the year ended December 31, 2005, as filed with the SEC on November 9, 2006 and uncertainties regarding:

- the possible establishment of additional statutory or regulatory restrictions or constraints on Farmer Mac that could hamper its growth or diminish its profitability;
  - the rate and direction of development of the secondary market for agricultural mortgage loans, particularly lender interest in the Farmer Mac secondary market and Farmer Mac credit products;
  - possible reaction in the financial markets to events involving government-sponsored enterprises other than Farmer Mac.
- the general rate of growth in agricultural mortgage indebtedness;
  - borrower preferences for fixed-rate agricultural mortgage indebtedness;
  - the willingness of investors to invest in Farmer Mac Guaranteed Securities; and

In light of these potential risks and uncertainties, no undue reliance should be placed on any forward-looking statements expressed in this report. Furthermore, Farmer Mac undertakes no obligation to release publicly the results of revisions to any forward-looking statements that may be made to reflect new information or any future events or circumstances, except as otherwise mandated by law.

#### Restatement of Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

On November 9, 2006, the Corporation filed amendments to: (1) its Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005 to restate the Corporation's consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, and for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, and other financial information as of and for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001 and the quarterly unaudited data for 2005 and 2004; (2) its Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2006 to restate the quarterly unaudited interim consolidated financial statements and other financial information contained in that report; and (3) its Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2006 to restate the quarterly unaudited interim consolidated financial statements and other financial information contained in that report. These restatements and resulting revisions related to the accounting treatment for financial derivatives transactions under SFAS 133. In this regard, and as the Corporation previously reported on Form 8-K on October 6, 2006, investors should not rely on the Corporation's previously issued consolidated financial statements and other financial information for the years and each of the quarters in the years 2005, 2004, 2003, 2002 and 2001 and the first and second quarters of 2006.

The Corporation, in light of SEC staff comments, has recently concluded a reassessment of its documentation and accounting treatment of financial derivative transactions in accordance with SFAS 133, interpretations of which have evolved. Based on the reassessment, while the transactions engaged in by the Corporation were highly effective economic hedges of interest rate risk, the Corporation has determined that it was not appropriately applying hedge accounting in accordance with SFAS 133.

As a result, the condensed consolidated financial statements included in Item 1 have been restated from the amounts previously reported to correct the accounting for financial derivatives. The corrections related to the Corporation's accounting for fair value hedges and cash flow hedges as described in more detail below.

The Corporation reduced its stockholders' equity by \$0.9 million as of January 1, 2003 as the cumulative effect of the correction of its accounting for financial derivatives for all periods preceding January 1, 2003, and restated its consolidated statements of operations and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003 and its consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2005 and 2004. The restatement resulted in an increase to previously reported net income available to common stockholders of \$5.8 million (\$0.51 per diluted common share) and \$15.8 million (\$1.39 per diluted common share) for the three and six months ended June 30, 2006, and an increase of \$11.7 million (\$1.03 per diluted common share) and \$14.4 million (\$1.25 per diluted common share) for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005, respectively. There was no effect on net cash flows, core earnings, or the amount of dividends declared for any periods presented.

*Fair Value Hedges:*

The Corporation has determined that it did not meet the specific documentation requirements required by SFAS 133 to assume no ineffectiveness in its fair value hedge relationships or to apply hedge accounting to its fair value hedges. As a result, the Corporation's designation of its financial derivatives as fair value hedges for the period from January 1, 2001 to June 30, 2006 did not meet the requirements of SFAS 133.

The impact of the restatement on the consolidated statements of operations related to fair value hedges was to reverse previously applied hedge accounting for all hedging relationships. For financial derivatives previously accounted for as fair value hedges, the net accruals for the derivatives were previously recorded to net interest income, and net changes in fair values of the financial derivatives were previously recorded as basis adjustments to the hedged items, such as notes payable, loans held for sale, or investment securities. As a result of the restatement, the previous accounting treatment was reversed (i.e., the net accruals recorded to net interest income were reclassified to gains and losses on financial derivatives and basis adjustments for the hedged items was reversed), and the total changes in the fair values of the derivative instruments, including interest accrual settlements, were recorded directly to gains/(losses) on financial derivatives and trading assets.

*Cash Flow Hedges:*

The Corporation determined also that it did not meet specific documentation and other requirements of SFAS 133 to apply hedge accounting to its cash flow hedges. In this regard, the Corporation has determined that its forecasted transactions were not documented with sufficient specificity at the inception of the hedge relationship to allow those transactions to be identified as the intended "hedged transactions" when they occurred; some of its forecasted transactions related to the acquisitions of assets, or incurrences of liabilities, involved subsequent remeasurements with changes in fair value attributable to the hedged risk reported currently in earnings; and the benchmark index identified for its basis swaps did not meet the definition of a "benchmark interest rate" as that term is defined in SFAS 133. As a result, the Corporation's designation of its financial derivatives as cash flow hedges for the period from January 1, 2001 to June 30, 2006 did not meet the requirements of SFAS 133.

The impact of the restatement on the consolidated statements of operations related to cash flow hedges was to reverse previously applied hedge accounting for all hedging relationships. For financial derivatives previously accounted for as cash flow hedges, the Corporation recorded accruals from the financial derivatives to net interest income and recorded net changes in the fair values of the derivatives, net-of-tax, to accumulated other comprehensive income ("OCI"). As a result of the restatement, the previous accounting treatment for cash flow hedges was reversed from accumulated OCI and net interest income, and recorded to gains/(losses) on financial derivatives and trading assets.

### **Critical Accounting Policy and Estimates**

The critical accounting policy that is both important to the portrayal of Farmer Mac's financial condition and results of operations and requires complex, subjective judgments is the accounting policy for the allowance for losses. For a discussion of Farmer Mac's critical accounting policy, changes implemented in its methodology for determining its allowance for losses as of September 30, 2005, as well as Farmer Mac's use of estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes for the periods presented, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Critical Accounting Policy and Estimates" in the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the year ended December 31, 2005, as filed with the SEC on November 9, 2006.

### **Results of Operations**

*Overview.* Net (loss)/income available to common stockholders for third quarter 2006 was \$(6.3) million or \$(0.58) per diluted common share, compared to \$19.3 million or \$1.70 per diluted common share for third quarter 2005. Net income available to common stockholders for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 was \$22.2 million or \$1.98 per diluted common share, compared to \$35.2 million or \$3.05 per diluted common share for the nine months ended September 30, 2005. These decreases were due principally to the effects of losses on financial derivatives used to manage interest rate risk. Although Farmer Mac's financial derivatives provided highly effective economic hedges of that risk, accounting under SFAS 133 caused the losses on the financial derivatives to be reflected in net income for the quarter while the offsetting economic benefits of the hedged items were not. Similarly, the gains on financial derivatives for the previous two quarters were reflected in net income, while the offsetting economic losses on the hedged items were not. As a result of Farmer Mac's classification of its financial derivatives as undesignated hedges under SFAS 133, factors unrelated to the performance of the Corporation's business, such as changes in interest rates, may cause the Corporation's earnings under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") to be more volatile than - and even counter-directional to - the underlying economics of its business operations.

During third quarter 2006, Farmer Mac recorded losses of \$20.3 million on financial derivatives. Farmer Mac recorded gains on financial derivatives in first and second quarters 2006 of \$11.7 million and \$9.9 million, bringing the total gain on financial derivatives for the nine months ending September 30, 2006 to \$1.3 million. By comparison, Farmer Mac recorded gains of \$12.0 million and \$7.3 million on financial derivatives for third quarter 2005 and the nine months ended September 30, 2005, respectively. Notwithstanding the increased volatility of its GAAP results, the Corporation intends to continue to use financial derivatives to manage interest rate risk to optimize its economic performance. Consistent with the latter, the Board and management of Farmer Mac focus on the long-term growth of its business and its overall return to stockholders, rather than the short-term volatility of GAAP net income.

As part of Farmer Mac's continuing evaluation of the overall credit quality of its portfolio, the state of the U.S. agricultural economy, the recent upward trends in agricultural land values, and the level of Farmer Mac's outstanding guarantees and commitments, Farmer Mac determined that the appropriate allowance for losses as of September 30, 2006 was \$5.1 million. This resulted in the release of \$1.2 million from the allowance for losses in third quarter 2006. As of September 30, 2006, the allowance for losses was \$5.1 million and 11 basis points relative to the outstanding post-1996 Act Farmer Mac I portfolio, compared to \$8.7 million and 20 basis points as of December 31, 2005.

As of September 30, 2006, Farmer Mac's 90-day delinquencies (Farmer Mac I loans purchased or placed under Farmer Mac I Guaranteed Securities or long-term standby purchase commitments ("LTSPCs") after changes to Farmer Mac's statutory charter in 1996 that were 90 days or more past due, in foreclosure, restructured after delinquency, or in bankruptcy, excluding loans performing under either their original loan terms or a court-approved bankruptcy plan) were \$28.4 million, representing 0.62 percent of the principal balance of all loans held and loans underlying post-1996 Act Farmer Mac I Guaranteed Securities and LTSPCs, down from \$40.6 million (0.95 percent) as of September 30, 2005.

During third quarter 2006, Farmer Mac:

- added \$177.9 million of Farmer Mac I loans under LTSPCs;
- guaranteed \$1.0 billion of AgVantage securities;
- purchased \$18.3 million of newly originated and current seasoned Farmer Mac I loans;
- purchased \$74.2 million of Farmer Mac II USDA-guaranteed portions of loans; and
- converted \$341.2 million of pre-existing LTSPCs into Farmer Mac I Guaranteed Securities.

As of September 30, 2006, Farmer Mac's outstanding program volume was \$7.1 billion, which represented approximately 14.8 percent of management's estimate of a \$48.0 billion market of eligible agricultural mortgage loans.

Farmer Mac's ongoing guarantee and commitment fee income is earned on the cumulative outstanding principal balance of Farmer Mac Guaranteed Securities and loans underlying LTSPCs. Accordingly, guarantee and commitment fees increase or decrease through changes in periodic business volume in proportion to the change in that cumulative outstanding principal balance, not in proportion to the change in periodic volume.

Set forth below is a more detailed discussion of Farmer Mac's results of operations.

Net Interest Income. Net interest income was \$9.1 million for third quarter 2006, compared to \$11.5 million for third quarter 2005. Net interest income was \$29.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, compared to \$38.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2005. The net interest yield was 89 basis points for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, compared to 135 basis points for the nine months ended September 30, 2005. Net interest income includes guarantee fees for loans purchased after April 1, 2001 (the effective date of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 140, *Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities* ("SFAS 140")), but not for loans purchased prior to that date. The effect of SFAS 140 was the classification of approximately \$2.6 million (7 basis points) of guarantee fee income as interest income for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, compared to \$2.8 million (10 basis points) for the nine months ended September 30, 2005.



As discussed in Note 6 to the condensed consolidated financial statements, Farmer Mac accounts for its financial derivatives as undesignated financial derivatives. Accordingly, the Corporation classifies the net interest income and expense realized on financial derivatives as gains and losses on financial derivatives and trading assets. For the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, this classification resulted in decrease of the net interest yield of 9 basis points and 48 basis points, respectively.

The net interest yields for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005 included the benefits of yield maintenance payments of 9 basis points and 12 basis points, respectively. Yield maintenance payments represent the present value of expected future interest income streams and accelerate the recognition of interest income from the related loans. Because the timing and size of these payments vary greatly, variations do not necessarily indicate positive or negative trends to gauge future financial results. For the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, the after-tax effects of yield maintenance payments on net income and diluted earnings per share were \$1.9 million or \$0.17 per diluted share and \$2.2 million or \$0.19 per diluted share, respectively.

The following table provides information regarding interest-earning assets and funding for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005. The balance of non-accruing loans is included in the average balance of interest-earning loans presented, although no related income is included in the income figures presented. Therefore, as the balance of non-accruing loans increases or decreases, the net interest yield will decrease or increase accordingly. Net interest income and the yield will also fluctuate due to the uncertainty of the timing and size of yield maintenance payments. The average rate earned on cash and cash equivalents reflects the increase in short-term market rates during the first nine months of 2006. The increase in the average rate for investments reflects the general increase in short-term rates and the short-term or floating rate nature of most investments acquired or reset during the first nine months of 2006. The higher average rate on loans and Farmer Mac Guaranteed Securities during the first nine months of 2006 reflects the increase in market rates during the first part of 2006, which affected the rates on loans acquired or reset during that period and outstanding during the first nine months of 2006. The higher average rate on Farmer Mac's notes payable due within one year is consistent with general trends in average short-term rates during the periods presented. The upward trend in the average rate on notes payable due after one year reflects the retirement of older debt and the issuance of new debt at higher market rates during the first nine months of 2006.

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	September 30, 2006		Nine Months Ended			
	Average Balance	Income/ Expense	Average Rate	Average Balance	Income/ Expense	Average Rate
	September 30, 2005					
	<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>					
<b>Interest-earning assets:</b>						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 691,632	\$ 25,667	4.95%	\$ 475,649	\$ 10,607	2.97%
Investments	1,709,212	66,481	5.19%	1,180,011	36,634	4.14%
Loans and Farmer Mac Guaranteed Securities	2,057,086	91,014	5.90%	2,121,657	90,237	5.67%
<b>Total interest-earning assets</b>	<b>4,457,930</b>	<b>183,162</b>	<b>5.48%</b>	<b>3,777,317</b>	<b>137,478</b>	<b>4.85%</b>
<b>Funding:</b>						
Notes payable due within one year	2,565,391	92,287	4.80%	1,875,762	41,628	2.96%
Notes payable due after one year	1,679,403	61,023	4.84%	1,701,524	57,519	4.51%
<b>Total interest-bearing liabilities</b>	<b>4,244,794</b>	<b>153,310</b>	<b>4.82%</b>	<b>3,577,286</b>	<b>99,147</b>	<b>3.70%</b>
Net non-interest-bearing funding	213,136			200,031		
<b>Total funding</b>	<b>\$ 4,457,930</b>	<b>153,310</b>	<b>4.59%</b>	<b>\$ 3,777,317</b>	<b>99,147</b>	<b>3.50%</b>
Net interest income/yield		\$ 29,852	0.89%		\$ 38,331	1.35%

The following table sets forth information regarding the changes in the components of Farmer Mac's net interest income for the periods indicated. For each category, information is provided on changes attributable to changes in volume (change in volume multiplied by old rate) and changes in rate (change in rate multiplied by old volume). Combined rate/volume variances, the third element of the calculation, are allocated based on their relative size. The increases in income due to changes in rate reflect the short-term or adjustable-rate nature of the assets or liabilities and the general increases in short-term market rates.

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2006		
	Compared to Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005		
	Rate	Volume	Total
	<i>(in thousands)</i>		
<b>Income from interest-earning assets:</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 8,945	\$ 6,115	\$ 15,060
Investments	10,761	19,086	29,847
Loans and Farmer Mac Guaranteed Securities	3,571	(2,794)	777
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,277</b>	<b>22,407</b>	<b>45,684</b>
Expense from interest-bearing liabilities	33,526	20,637	54,163
<b>Change in net interest income</b>	<b>\$ (10,249)</b>	<b>\$ 1,770</b>	<b>\$ (8,479)</b>

Guarantee and Commitment Fees. Guarantee and commitment fees, which compensate Farmer Mac for assuming the credit risk on loans underlying Farmer Mac Guaranteed Securities and LTSPCs, were \$5.5 million for third quarter 2006 and \$15.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, compared to \$4.8 million and \$14.7 million, respectively, for the same periods in 2005. The effect of SFAS 140 was the classification as interest income of guarantee fees of \$0.9 million for third quarter 2006 and \$2.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, compared to \$0.9 million and \$2.8 million, respectively, for the same periods in 2005, although management considers the amounts to have been earned in consideration for the assumption of credit risk. That portion of the difference or “spread” between the cost of Farmer Mac’s debt funding for loans and the yield on post-1996 Act Farmer Mac I Guaranteed Securities held on its books compensates for credit risk. When a post-1996 Act Farmer Mac I Guaranteed Security is sold to a third party, Farmer Mac continues to receive the guarantee fee component of that spread, which continues to compensate Farmer Mac for its assumption of credit risk. The portion of the spread that compensates for interest rate risk would not typically continue to be received by Farmer Mac if the asset were sold, except to the extent attributable to any retained interest-only strip.

Expenses. General and administrative expenses were \$2.4 million for third quarter 2006 and \$7.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, compared to \$2.6 million and \$6.8 million, respectively, for the same periods in 2005. Compensation and employee benefits were \$3.2 million for third quarter 2006 and \$8.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, compared to \$2.2 million and \$5.9 million, respectively, for the same periods in 2005. For third quarter 2006 and the nine months ended September 30, 2006, compensation costs were higher primarily due to expense related to stock options of \$0.7 million and \$1.7 million, respectively. The comparable periods in the prior year did not include expense related to stock options. For more information on stock option expense and the adoption of SFAS 123(R) on January 1, 2006, see Note 1(e).

Regulatory fee expense for each of the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2006 and 2005 were \$1.8 million and \$1.7 million, respectively. The Farm Credit Administration (“FCA”) has advised the Corporation that its estimated fees for the federal fiscal year ended September 30, 2006 will be \$2.4 million. After the end of a federal government fiscal year, FCA may revise its prior year estimated assessments to reflect actual costs incurred, and has issued both additional assessments and refunds in the past. Farmer Mac expects all of the above-mentioned expenses and regulatory fees to continue at approximately the same levels through 2006.

During third quarter 2006, Farmer Mac released \$1.2 million from the allowance for losses, compared to a release of \$5.6 million for third quarter 2005. During the nine months ended September 30, 2006, Farmer Mac released \$2.9 million from the allowance for losses, compared to a release of \$6.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2005. Included in the releases from the allowance for losses for third quarter 2005 and the nine months ended September 30, 2005, was a \$4.8 million decrease in the allowance for losses as a result of a change in accounting estimate. See “—Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk Management—Credit Risk” for additional information regarding Farmer Mac’s provision for losses, provision for loan losses and Farmer Mac’s methodology for determining its allowance for losses. As of September 30, 2006, Farmer Mac’s total allowance for losses was \$5.1 million, or 11 basis points of outstanding loans held or loans underlying post-1996 Act Farmer Mac I Guaranteed Securities (excluding AgVantage securities) and LTSPCs, compared to \$8.7 million and 20 basis points as of December 31, 2005.

Gains and Losses on Financial Derivatives and Trading Assets. SFAS 133 requires the change in the fair values of financial derivatives to be reflected in a company's net income or accumulated other comprehensive income. As discussed in Note 6 of the condensed consolidated financial statements, the Corporation accounts for its financial derivatives as undesignated financial derivatives. The pre-tax net effect of gains and losses on financial derivatives and trading assets recorded in Farmer Mac's consolidated statements of operations was a net loss of \$20.3 million for third quarter 2006 and a net gain of \$1.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, compared to gains of \$12.0 million and \$7.3 million, respectively, for the same periods in 2005.

Farmer Mac records financial derivatives at fair value on its balance sheet with the related changes in fair value recognized in the consolidated statement of operations. Although the Corporation's use of financial derivatives achieves its economic and risk management objectives, its classification of financial derivatives as undesignated hedges under SFAS 133 allows factors unrelated to the economic performance of the Corporation's business, such as changes in interest rates, to increase the volatility - even the direction - of the Corporation's GAAP earnings.

Farmer Mac enters into financial derivative transactions to protect against risk from the effects of market price or interest rate movements on the value of assets, future cash flows and debt issuance, not for trading or speculative purposes. Farmer Mac enters into interest rate swap contracts to adjust the characteristics of its short-term debt to match more closely the cash flow and duration characteristics of its longer-term mortgage and other assets, and also to adjust the characteristics of its long-term debt to match more closely the cash flow and duration characteristics of its short-term assets, thereby reducing interest rate risk and also to derive an overall lower effective fixed-rate cost of borrowing than would otherwise be available to Farmer Mac in the conventional debt market. Specifically, interest rate swaps convert economically the variable cash flows related to the forecasted issuance of short-term debt to effectively fixed-rate medium-term and long-term notes that match the anticipated duration, repricing and interest rate characteristics of the corresponding assets. Since this strategy provides Farmer Mac with approximately the same cash flows as those that are inherent in the issuance of medium-term notes, Farmer Mac uses either the bond market or the swap market based upon their relative pricing efficiencies.

Farmer Mac uses callable interest rate swaps (in conjunction with the issuance of short-term debt) as an alternative to callable medium-term notes with equivalently structured maturities and call options. The call options on the swaps are designed to match the implicit prepayment options on those mortgage assets without prepayment protection. The blended durations of the swaps are also designed to match the duration of the related mortgages over their estimated lives. If the mortgages prepay, the swaps can be called and the short-term debt repaid; if the mortgages do not prepay, the swaps remain outstanding and the short-term debt is rolled over, effectively providing fixed-rate callable funding over the lives of the related mortgages. Thus, the economics of the assets are closely matched to the economics of the interest rate swap and funding combination.

Business Volume. New business volume for third quarter 2006 was \$1.3 billion, up from \$657.9 million in second quarter 2006. In July 2006, Farmer Mac guaranteed \$1.0 billion of AgVantage securities supported by a five-year mortgage-backed obligation of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company ("MetLife") backed by agricultural real estate mortgage loans. This transaction was in addition to the similar first quarter transaction in which Farmer Mac guaranteed \$500.0 million of AgVantage securities supported by a MetLife agricultural mortgage-backed obligation. Additionally, during third quarter 2006 Farmer Mac added \$177.9 million of Farmer Mac I loans under LTSPCs and purchased \$74.2 million of Farmer Mac II USDA-guaranteed portions of loans.

All of the above-referenced transactions were products of Farmer Mac's ongoing efforts to diversify its marketing focus to include large program transactions that emphasize high asset quality, with greater protection against adverse credit performance and commensurately lower compensation for the assumption of credit risk and administrative costs. While Farmer Mac's new business volume has improved as a result of those efforts, its future business with agricultural mortgage lenders may still be constrained by:

- high levels of available capital and liquidity of agricultural lenders;
- alternative sources of funding and credit enhancement for agricultural lenders; and
- increased competition in the secondary market for agricultural mortgage loans.

Management believes that legislative or regulatory developments or interpretations of Farmer Mac's statutory charter could adversely affect Farmer Mac, its ability to offer new products, the ability or motivation of certain lenders to participate in its programs or the terms of any such participation, or increase the cost of regulation and related corporate activities. See "Risk Factors" in Part I, Item 1A of Farmer Mac's Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the year ended December 31, 2005, as filed with the SEC on November 9, 2006.

For a more detailed discussion of the above factors and the related effects on Farmer Mac's business volume, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Outlook for 2006" in the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the year ended December 31, 2005, as filed with the SEC on November 9, 2006.

Looking ahead, Farmer Mac is developing innovative ways to serve the financing needs of rural America, and remains confident of opportunities for increased business volume and income growth as a result of the Corporation's product development and customer service efforts. Farmer Mac's marketing initiatives are generating business opportunities for 2006 and, it believes, beyond. Current initiatives include:

- an ongoing alliance with the American Bankers Association ("ABA"), under which Farmer Mac agreed to facilitate access and improve pricing to ABA member institutions and the ABA agreed to promote member participation in the Farmer Mac I program;
- expanded use of AgVantage transactions, targeting highly-rated financial institutions with large agricultural mortgage portfolios; and
- agribusiness and rural development loans associated with agriculture, in fulfillment of Farmer Mac's Congressional mission.

Some of the agribusiness and rural development initiatives will require Farmer Mac to consider credit risks that expand upon or differ from those the Corporation has accepted previously. Farmer Mac will use underwriting standards appropriate to those credit risks, and likely will draw upon outside expertise to analyze and evaluate the credit and funding aspects of loans submitted pursuant to those initiatives. While Farmer Mac is seeking to expand its mix of loan types within the scope of its Congressional charter, it is too early to assess the probability of success of these efforts. Farmer Mac believes that prospects for large portfolio transactions similar to those that have accounted for a significant portion of Farmer Mac's previous growth, including the previously mentioned January and July 2006 AgVantage transactions and the April 2006 LTSPC transaction, continue to exist. No assurance can be given at this time as to the certainty or timing of similar transactions in the future.

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The following tables set forth the amount of all Farmer Mac I and Farmer Mac II loan purchase and guarantee activities for newly originated and current seasoned loans during the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2006	September 30, 2005	September 30, 2006	September 30, 2005
	<i>(in thousands)</i>			
Loan purchase and guarantee and commitment activity:				
Farmer Mac I:				
Loans	\$ 18,253	\$ 39,821	\$ 74,627	\$ 78,743
LTSPCs	177,885	91,783	821,635	221,484
AgVantage	1,000,000	-	1,500,000	-
Farmer Mac II Guaranteed Securities	74,217	52,181	180,548	140,938
Total purchases, guarantees and commitments	\$ 1,270,355	\$ 183,785	\$ 2,576,810	\$ 441,165
Farmer Mac I Guaranteed Securities issuances:				
Sold	\$ 135	\$ 2,061	\$ 3,168	\$ 24,073
Retained	-	-	-	-
Loans previously under LTSPCs exchanged for Farmer Mac Guaranteed Securities	341,164	-	891,278	-
Total	\$ 341,299	\$ 2,061	\$ 894,446	\$ 24,073

To fulfill its guarantee and commitment obligations, Farmer Mac purchases defaulted loans underlying Farmer Mac Guaranteed Securities and LTSPCs, all of which are at least 90 days delinquent at the time of purchase. The following table presents Farmer Mac's loan purchases of newly originated and current seasoned loans and defaulted loans purchased underlying Farmer Mac I Guaranteed Securities and LTSPCs:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2006	September 30, 2005	September 30, 2006	September 30, 2005
	<i>(in thousands)</i>			
Farmer Mac I newly originated and current seasoned loan purchases	\$ 18,253	\$ 39,821	\$ 74,627	\$ 78,743
Defaulted loans purchased underlying off-balance sheet Farmer Mac I Guaranteed Securities	-	913	506	2,508
Defaulted loans underlying on-balance sheet Farmer Mac I Guaranteed Securities transferred to loans	854	6,103	1,667	7,277
Defaulted loans purchased underlying LTSPCs	274	202	3,520	1,237
Total loan purchases	\$ 19,381	\$ 47,039	\$ 80,320	\$ 89,765

The weighted-average age of the Farmer Mac I newly originated and current seasoned loans purchased during third quarter 2006 and during third quarter 2005 was less than one month. Of the Farmer Mac I newly originated and current seasoned loans purchased during third quarter 2006 and third quarter 2005, 66 percent and 50 percent, respectively, had principal amortization periods longer than the maturity date, resulting in balloon payments at maturity, with a weighted-average remaining term to maturity of 15.2 years and 14.6 years, respectively. The weighted-average age of delinquent loans purchased out of securitized pools and LTSPCs during third quarter 2006 and third quarter 2005 was 10.4 years and 5.7 years, respectively.

As of September 30, 2006, Farmer Mac had 163 approved loan sellers eligible to participate in the Farmer Mac I program, ranging from single-office to multi-branch institutions, spanning community banks, FCS institutions, mortgage companies, commercial banks and insurance companies. The increase in the number of approved Farmer Mac I loan sellers from 116 as of September 30, 2005 is principally a result of two factors: (1) an increase in the number of new Farmer Mac Sellers precipitated largely by the new American Bankers Association/Farmer Mac Alliance; and (2) a new, customized seller recertification process that is conducted quarterly instead of annually. In addition to participating directly in the Farmer Mac I program, some of the approved loan sellers enable other lenders to participate indirectly in the Farmer Mac I program by managing correspondent networks of lenders from which they purchase loans to sell to Farmer Mac. As of September 30, 2006, approximately 100 lenders were participating in those networks. Sellers in the Farmer Mac II program consist mostly of community and regional banks. As of September 30, 2006, more than 300 lenders were participating, directly or indirectly, in one or both of the Farmer Mac I or Farmer Mac II programs.

USDA's most recent publications (as available on USDA's website as of October 22, 2006) forecast:

- 2006 net cash farm income to be \$63.2 billion, following record years of \$81.2 billion in 2005 and \$81.5 billion in 2004;
- 2006 net farm income to be \$54.4 billion, which is a decrease of \$19.4 billion from the 2005 figure of \$73.8 billion and slightly below the 10-year average net farm income of \$55.7 billion;
- total direct U.S. government payments to be \$18.2 billion in 2006, down 25 percent from \$24.3 billion in 2005;
- countercyclical payments are forecast to increase from \$4.1 billion in 2005 to \$4.2 billion in 2006 with primarily sorghum, cotton, and peanut producers expected to receive payments;
- marketing loan benefits including loan deficiency payments, marketing loan gains, and certificate exchange gains are projected to decrease from \$7.0 billion in 2005 to \$2.9 billion in 2006;
- the value of U.S. farm real estate to increase 7.7 percent in 2006 to \$1.64 trillion, as compared to the 2005 increase of 16 percent, and the general economy to support further growth in farmland values; and
- the amount of farm real estate debt to increase by 4.0 percent in 2006 to \$119.1 billion, compared to \$114.3 billion in 2005.

The USDA forecasts referenced above relate to U.S. agriculture generally, but should be favorable for Farmer Mac's financial condition relative to its exposure to outstanding guarantees and commitments, as they indicate solid borrower cash flows and generally increased values in U.S. farm real estate.

### **Balance Sheet Review**

During the nine months ended September 30, 2006, there were \$49.2 million of net principal paydowns in program assets (Farmer Mac Guaranteed Securities and loans) offset by a \$620.1 million increase in the portfolio of investment securities and cash and cash equivalents. Consistent with the net increase in assets during the period, total liabilities increased \$552.4 million from December 31, 2005 to September 30, 2006. For further information regarding off-balance sheet program activities, see "—Off-Balance Sheet Program Activities" below.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2006, accumulated other comprehensive income decreased \$7.4 million, which is primarily the net effect of a \$7.8 million decrease in after-tax unrealized gains on securities available for sale. Accumulated other comprehensive income is not a component of Farmer Mac's core capital or regulatory capital.

Farmer Mac is required to hold capital at the higher of the statutory minimum capital requirement or the amount required by the risk-based capital stress test. As of September 30, 2006, Farmer Mac's core capital totaled \$237.0 million, compared to \$244.8 million as of December 31, 2005. As of September 30, 2006, core capital exceeded Farmer Mac's statutory minimum capital requirement of \$171.7 million by \$65.3 million.



Farmer Mac was in compliance with its risk-based capital standards as of September 30, 2006. As of September 30, 2006, the risk-based capital stress test generated a regulatory capital requirement of \$46.3 million, up from the \$29.5 million requirement as of December 31, 2005. The increase in the risk-based capital requirement from December 31, 2005 to September 30, 2006 was attributable to an increase in Farmer Mac's outstanding business volume and changes in the interest rate environment during that period. As of September 30, 2006, Farmer Mac's regulatory capital of \$242.1 million exceeded the risk-based capital requirement by approximately \$195.8 million. On November 17, 2005, FCA published in the Federal Register a proposed rule that would revise the risk-based capital regulation. For further discussion of that proposed rule, see "Regulatory Matters."

### **Off-Balance Sheet Program Activities**

Farmer Mac offers approved agricultural and rural residential mortgage lenders two off-balance sheet alternatives to increase their liquidity or lending capacity while retaining the cash flow benefits of their loans: (1) Farmer Mac Guaranteed Securities, which are available through either the Farmer Mac I program or the Farmer Mac II program; and (2) LTSPCs, which are available only through the Farmer Mac I program. Both of these alternatives result in the creation of off-balance sheet obligations for Farmer Mac in the ordinary course of its business. See Note 3 to the interim unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for further information regarding Farmer Mac's off-balance sheet program activities.

### **Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk Management**

*Interest Rate Risk.* Farmer Mac is subject to interest rate risk on all assets held for investment because of possible timing differences in the cash flows of the assets and related liabilities. This risk is primarily related to loans held and on-balance sheet Farmer Mac Guaranteed Securities due to the ability of borrowers to prepay their mortgages before the scheduled maturities, thereby increasing the risk of asset and liability cash flow mismatches. Cash flow mismatches in a changing interest rate environment can reduce the earnings of the Corporation if assets repay sooner than expected and the resulting cash flows must be reinvested in lower-yielding investments when Farmer Mac's funding costs cannot be correspondingly reduced, or if assets repay more slowly than expected and the associated debt must be replaced by higher-cost debt.

Yield maintenance provisions and other prepayment penalties contained in many agricultural mortgage loans reduce, but do not eliminate, prepayment risk, particularly in the case of a defaulted loan where yield maintenance may not be collected. Those provisions require borrowers to make an additional payment when they prepay their loans so that, when reinvested with the prepaid principal, yield maintenance payments generate substantially the same cash flows that would have been generated had the loan not prepaid. Those provisions create a disincentive to prepayment and compensate the Corporation for its interest rate risks to a large degree. As of September 30, 2006, 54 percent of the outstanding balance of all loans held and loans underlying on-balance sheet Farmer Mac I Guaranteed Securities (including 79 percent of all loans with fixed interest rates) were covered by yield maintenance provisions and other prepayment penalties. Of the Farmer Mac I fixed rate loans purchased in third quarter 2006, 4 percent had yield maintenance or another form of prepayment protection. As of September 30, 2006, none of the USDA-guaranteed portions underlying Farmer Mac II Guaranteed Securities had yield maintenance provisions; however, 17 percent contained prepayment penalties. Of the USDA-guaranteed portions purchased in third quarter 2006, 5 percent contained other forms of prepayment penalties.

As of September 30, 2006, Farmer Mac had \$804.6 million of cash and cash equivalents and \$1.9 billion of investment securities. Cash equivalents and investment securities pose only limited interest rate risk to Farmer Mac, due to their closely matched funding. Farmer Mac's cash equivalents mature within three months and are match-funded with discount notes having similar maturities. As of September 30, 2006, Farmer Mac's investment securities consisted of \$816.0 million of floating rate securities that have rates that adjust within one year. These floating rate investments are funded using:

- a series of discount note issuances in which each successive discount note is issued and matures on or about the corresponding interest rate reset date of the related investment;
  - floating-rate notes having similar rate reset provisions as the related investment; or
  - fixed-rate notes swapped to floating rates having similar reset provisions as the related investment.

An important "stress test" of Farmer Mac's exposure to long-term interest rate risk is the measurement of the sensitivity of its market value of equity ("MVE") to yield curve shocks. MVE represents the present value of all future cash flows from on- and off-balance sheet assets, liabilities and financial derivatives, discounted at current interest rates and spreads. The following schedule summarizes the results of Farmer Mac's MVE sensitivity analysis as of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005 to an immediate and instantaneous parallel shift in the yield curve.

Interest Rate Scenario	Percentage Change in MVE from Base Case	
	September 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
+ 300 bp	-7.7%	-6.2%
+ 200 bp	-4.4%	-3.6%
+ 100 bp	-1.7%	-1.4%
- 100 bp	0.1%	0.0%
- 200 bp	-0.7%	-0.7%
- 300 bp	-1.5%	-1.5%

During third quarter 2006, Farmer Mac maintained a low level of interest rate sensitivity through ongoing asset and liability management activities. As of September 30, 2006, a uniform or “parallel” increase of 100 basis points would have increased Farmer Mac’s net interest income (“NII”), a shorter-term measure of interest rate risk, by 1.6 percent, while a parallel decrease of 100 basis points would have decreased NII by 3.5 percent. Farmer Mac also measures the sensitivity of both MVE and NII to a variety of non-parallel interest rate shocks, including flattening and steepening yield curve scenarios. As of September 30, 2006, both MVE and NII showed similar or lesser sensitivity to non-parallel shocks as to the parallel shocks. As of September 30, 2006, Farmer Mac’s effective duration gap, another standard measure of interest rate risk that measures the difference between the sensitivities of assets compared to that of liabilities, was plus 0.6 months, compared to plus 0.5 months as of December 31, 2005. Duration matching helps to maintain the correlation of cash flows and stable portfolio earnings even when interest rates are not stable. Farmer Mac believes the relative insensitivity of its MVE and NII to both parallel and non-parallel interest rate shocks, and its duration gap, indicate that Farmer Mac’s approach to managing its interest rate risk exposures is effective.

As of September 30, 2006, Farmer Mac had \$1.7 billion combined notional amount of interest rate swaps with terms ranging from 1 to 15 years. Of those interest rate swaps, \$824.2 million were floating-to-fixed rate interest rate swaps, \$527.6 million were fixed-to-floating interest rate swaps and \$355.4 million were basis swaps.

Farmer Mac uses financial derivatives for hedging purposes, not for trading or speculative purposes. As discussed in Note 6 to the condensed consolidated financial statements, Farmer Mac accounts for its financial derivatives as undesignated financial derivatives. All of Farmer Mac’s financial derivative transactions are conducted under standard collateralized agreements that limit Farmer Mac’s potential credit exposure to any counterparty. As of September 30, 2006, Farmer Mac had uncollateralized net exposure of \$0.7 million to one counterparty.

*Credit Risk.* Farmer Mac’s primary exposure to credit risk is the risk of loss resulting from the inability of borrowers to repay their mortgages in conjunction with a deficiency in the value of the collateral relative to the amount outstanding on the mortgage and the costs of liquidation. Farmer Mac has established underwriting, appraisal and documentation standards for Farmer Mac I agricultural mortgage loans to mitigate the risk of loss from borrower defaults and to provide guidance concerning the management, administration and conduct of underwriting and appraisals to all participating sellers and potential sellers in its programs.

Farmer Mac’s allowance for losses is presented in three components on its consolidated balance sheet:

- an “Allowance for loan losses” on loans held for investment;
- a valuation allowance on real estate owned, which is included in the balance sheet under “Real estate owned”;
- an allowance for losses on loans underlying post-1996 Act Farmer Mac I Guaranteed Securities and LTSPCs, which is included in the balance sheet under “Reserve for losses.”

Farmer Mac’s provision for losses is presented in two components on its consolidated statement of operations:

- a “Provision for loan losses,” which represents losses on Farmer Mac’s loans held for investment; and
- a “Provision for losses,” which represents losses on loans underlying post-1996 Act Farmer Mac I Guaranteed Securities and LTSPCs and real estate owned.

Prior to September 30, 2005, Farmer Mac estimated its inherent probable losses using a systematic process that began with management's evaluation of the results of a proprietary loan pool simulation and guarantee fee model. That model drew upon historical information from a data set of agricultural mortgage loans screened to include only those loans with credit characteristics similar to those eligible for Farmer Mac's programs. The model offered historical loss experience on agricultural mortgage loans similar to those on which Farmer Mac had assumed credit risk, but over a longer term than Farmer Mac's own experience. The results generated by that model were then modified, as necessary, by the application of management's judgment. Prior to September 30, 2005, Farmer Mac did not believe that its own historical portfolio lending and loss experience was statistically sufficient to estimate the inherent probable losses in its portfolio.

As of September 30, 2005, Farmer Mac believed it had accumulated and analyzed sufficient data from its own historical portfolio lending, loss experience, and credit trends to estimate its inherent probable losses based upon its own historical experience. Farmer Mac believes that estimating its allowance for losses based on data derived from its own portfolio reflects the characteristics of credit trends within the portfolio. Farmer Mac recorded the effects of that change as a change in accounting estimate, which resulted in a \$4.8 million decrease in the allowance for losses as of September 30, 2005.

Farmer Mac's current methodology for determining its allowance for losses incorporates the Corporation's proprietary automated loan classification system. That system scores loans based on criteria such as historical repayment performance, loan seasoning, loan size and loan-to-value ratio. For the purposes of the loss allowance methodology, the loans in Farmer Mac's portfolio of loans and loans underlying post-1996 Act Farmer Mac I Guaranteed Securities and LTSPCs have been scored and classified for each calendar quarter since first quarter 2000. The new allowance methodology captures the migration of loan scores across concurrent and overlapping 3-year time horizons and calculates loss rates separately within each loan classification for (1) loans underlying LTSPCs and (2) loans held and loans underlying post-1996 Act Farmer Mac I Guaranteed Securities. The calculated loss rates are applied to the current classification distribution of Farmer Mac's portfolio to estimate inherent losses, on the assumption that the historical credit losses and trends used to calculate loss rates will continue in the future. Management evaluates this assumption by taking into consideration several factors, including:

- economic conditions;
- geographic and agricultural commodity/product concentrations in the portfolio;
- the credit profile of the portfolio;
- delinquency trends of the portfolio; and
- historical charge-off and recovery activities of the portfolio.

If, based on that evaluation, management concludes that the assumption is not valid due to other more compelling indicators, the loss allowance calculation is modified by the addition of further assumptions to capture current portfolio trends and characteristics that differ from historical experience.

As of September 30, 2006, Farmer Mac concluded that the credit profile of its portfolio was consistent with Farmer Mac's historical credit profile and trends. Management believes that its use of this methodology produces a reliable estimate of inherent probable losses, as of the balance sheet date, for all loans held, real estate owned and loans underlying post-1996 Act Farmer Mac I Guaranteed Securities and LTSPCs in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 5, *Accounting for Contingencies* and Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 114, *Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan*, as amended.

No allowance for losses has been made for loans underlying Farmer Mac I Guaranteed Securities issued prior to the 1996 Act, AgVantage securities or Farmer Mac II Guaranteed Securities. Farmer Mac I Guaranteed Securities issued prior to the 1996 Act are supported by unguaranteed first loss subordinated interests, which are expected to exceed the estimated credit losses on those loans. Each AgVantage security is a general obligation of an issuing institution approved by Farmer Mac and is collateralized by eligible mortgage loans. As of September 30, 2006, there were no probable losses inherent in Farmer Mac's AgVantage securities due to the high credit quality of the obligors, as well as the underlying collateral. The guaranteed portions collateralizing Farmer Mac II Guaranteed Securities are guaranteed by the USDA. Each USDA guarantee is an obligation backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. As of September 30, 2006, Farmer Mac had not experienced any credit losses on any Farmer Mac I Guaranteed Securities issued prior to the 1996 Act, AgVantage securities or Farmer Mac II Guaranteed Securities and does not expect to incur any such losses in the future.

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The following table summarizes the changes in the components of Farmer Mac's allowance for losses for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005:

	September 30, 2006			
	Allowance for Loan Losses	REO Valuation Allowance	Reserve for Losses	Total Allowance for Losses
	<i>(in thousands)</i>			
Three Months Ended:				
Beginning balance	\$ 2,734	\$ -	\$ 3,518	\$ 6,252
Provision/(recovery) for losses	(525)	-	(643)	(1,168)
Charge-offs	-	-	-	-
Recoveries	-	-	-	-
Ending balance	\$ 2,209	\$ -	\$ 2,875	\$ 5,084
Nine Months Ended:				
Beginning balance	\$ 4,876	\$ -	\$ 3,777	\$ 8,653
Provision/(recovery) for losses	(2,132)	155	(902)	(2,879)
Charge-offs	(900)	(155)	-	(1,055)
Recoveries	365	-	-	365
Ending balance	\$ 2,209	\$ -	\$ 2,875	\$ 5,084

	September 30, 2005			
	Allowance for Loan Losses	REO Valuation Allowance	Reserve for Losses	Total Allowance for Losses
	<i>(in thousands)</i>			
Three Months Ended:				
Beginning balance	\$ 3,670	\$ -	\$ 12,394	\$ 16,064
Provision/(recovery) for losses	(816)	85	(96)	(827)
Charge-offs	(20)	(85)	-	(105)
Recoveries	553	-	-	553
Change in accounting estimate	3,281	-	(8,070)	(4,789)
Ending balance	\$ 6,668	\$ -	\$ 4,228	\$ 10,896
Nine Months Ended:				
Beginning balance	\$ 4,395	\$ -	\$ 12,706	\$ 17,101
Provision/(recovery) for losses	(1,603)	205	(408)	(1,806)
Charge-offs	(46)	(205)	-	(251)
Recoveries	641	-	-	641
Change in accounting estimate	3,281	-	(8,070)	(4,789)
Ending balance	\$ 6,668	\$ -	\$ 4,228	\$ 10,896

During third quarter 2006, Farmer Mac released \$1.2 million from the allowance for losses, compared to the release of \$5.6 million in third quarter 2005. Included in the change in the allowance for losses for third quarter 2005 was a \$4.8 million decrease in the allowance for losses as a result of a change in accounting estimate. During third quarter 2006, Farmer Mac did not have any charge-offs or recoveries against the allowance for losses. During third quarter 2005, Farmer Mac charged off \$0.1 million in losses against the allowance for losses and had \$0.5 million in recoveries for net recoveries of \$0.4 million. There was no previously accrued or advanced interest on loans or Farmer Mac I Guaranteed Securities that was charged off in third quarter 2006 or third quarter 2005. As of September 30, 2006, Farmer Mac's allowance for losses totaled \$5.1 million, or 11 basis points of the outstanding principal balance of loans held and loans underlying post-1996 Act Farmer Mac I Guaranteed Securities (excluding AgVantage securities) and LTSPCs, compared to \$8.7 million (20 basis points) as of December 31, 2005.