



**AGFIRST FARM CREDIT BANK
& DISTRICT ASSOCIATIONS**

Quarterly Report
Second Quarter 2010

SECOND QUARTER 2010

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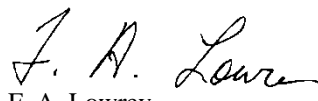
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CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certify that we have reviewed the June 30, 2010 quarterly report of AgFirst Farm Credit Bank and District Associations, that the report has been prepared under the oversight of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors and in accordance with all applicable statutory or regulatory requirements, and that the information contained herein is true, accurate, and complete to the best of our knowledge and belief.



Paul M. House
Chairman of the Board



F. A. Lowrey
Chief Executive Officer



Charl L. Butler
Chief Financial Officer

August 6, 2010

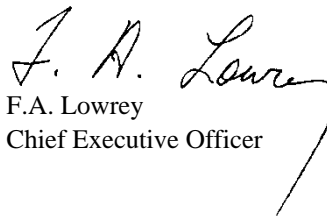
Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting


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

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

The Bank and each District Association's management has completed an assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2010. In making the assessment, management used the framework in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework*, promulgated by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, commonly referred to as the "COSO" criteria.

Based on the assessment performed, the Bank and each District Association concluded that as of June 30, 2010, the internal control over financial reporting was effective based upon the COSO criteria. Additionally, based on this assessment, the Bank and each District Association determined that there were no material weaknesses in the internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2010.


F.A. Lowrey
Chief Executive Officer


Charl L. Butler
Chief Financial Officer

August 6, 2010

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

The following discussion reviews the combined financial condition and results of operations of AgFirst Farm Credit Bank (AgFirst or Bank) and the District Agricultural Credit Associations (Associations or District Associations), collectively referred to as the District, as of and for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2010. These comments should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements, the Notes to the Financial Statements, and the 2009 Annual Report of AgFirst Farm Credit Bank and District Associations. The accompanying combined financial statements were prepared under the oversight of the Audit Committee of the AgFirst Board of Directors.

As of June 30, 2010, the District consisted of AgFirst and twenty-two District Associations. Key ratios and data reported below, and in the accompanying financial statements, address the financial performance of the District. However, neither the three months nor the six months results of operations may be indicative of an entire year due to the seasonal nature of a portion of the District's business.

FINANCIAL CONDITION

Loan Portfolio

The District's aggregate loan portfolio consists primarily of direct loans made by the Associations to eligible borrowers located within their chartered territories. Diversification of the loan volume by type is illustrated in the following table:

Loan Types <i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	June 30, 2010		December 31, 2009		June 30, 2009	
Real Estate Mortgage	\$ 9,862,773	43 %	\$ 9,870,486	43 %	\$ 9,700,465	42 %
Production and Intermediate-Term	8,200,209	36	8,270,399	36	8,273,210	36
Rural Residential Real Estate	2,123,069	9	2,007,563	9	1,855,350	8
Processing and Marketing	1,360,341	6	1,652,286	7	1,791,893	8
Energy	343,678	2	352,446	1	322,920	1
Farm-Related Business	340,487	1	353,353	1	418,653	2
Loans to Cooperatives	321,174	1	355,392	2	446,542	2
Communication	183,887	1	185,261	1	202,784	1
Water and Waste Disposal	28,024	1	28,000	—	28,000	—
Loans to OFIs	16,000	—	7,000	—	16,250	—
Lease Receivables	13,555	—	15,871	—	18,959	—
Other (including Mission Related)	97,293	—	110,132	—	171,410	—
Total	\$ 22,890,490	100 %	\$ 23,208,189	100 %	\$ 23,246,436	100 %

Total loans outstanding were \$22.890 billion at June 30, 2010, a decrease of \$317.7 million, or 1.37 percent, compared to total loans outstanding at December 31, 2009. The decline in loan volume, a trend that has continued since late 2008, largely reflects the persistent downturn in the general economy.

The weakened economy has affected the Bank's and District Associations' current and prospective customers in a number of ways, including lower demand and price for certain agricultural products and lower value for real estate and other investment holdings of some borrowers. These conditions have been detrimental to the general sentiment and financial capacity of many of the District's customers. As a result, customers have reduced production, delayed expansion plans, and generally taken actions to preserve their investment and working capital. Each of these factors, along with a generally more conservative credit approach and, in some cases, business development resources being redirected to problem asset

management, has contributed to the lower loan demand throughout the District. Future loan demand is very difficult to predict. However, it is expected to remain weak for the remainder of 2010.

Credit Quality

Credit quality has also been adversely affected by the weak economy. Although credit quality has stabilized during 2010, problem asset levels remained elevated as can be seen in the following table:

Credit Quality as of:			
Classification	June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009	June 30, 2009
Acceptable	86.73%	87.17%	89.11%
OAEM *	6.56%	5.98%	5.77%
Substandard	6.53%	6.78%	5.08%
Doubtful/loss	0.18%	0.07%	0.04%

* *Other Assets Especially Mentioned*

Certain commodity groups have been adversely affected in the current economic cycle. Housing-related industries such as timber, sawmills, nurseries, and sod operations remain stressed. Also, many customers in the District rely on off-farm income. Improvement in these segments is dependent on general economic conditions such as employment levels and housing market activity.

Loan portfolio credit quality was adversely affected by lower real estate values in certain geographic areas within the District's chartered territory, particularly in Florida. Beginning in 2008, real estate values declined, population growth slowed, and housing foreclosures increased in Florida. Other areas of the District experienced a less severe reduction in real estate values. However, real estate sales remain depressed throughout.

In 2009, over-supply in the pork and dairy industries affected pricing for these commodities and resulted in lower revenue for many producers. Higher input prices, such as corn and other feedstuff, were also prevalent during certain periods of 2009, which further reduced profit margins for these producers and those in other segments that use these inputs. Supplies of pork and dairy products appear to be easing, which will result in improved pricing. Also, the costs of grain, oil, and certain other inputs have moderated, which should prove beneficial to livestock producers. The ethanol sector continues to be challenged as profit margins remain low, making the industry vulnerable to fluctuations in corn prices, excess capacity, and blended gasoline demand.

Continued weakness in the general economy and certain agricultural sectors will have an impact on credit quality for some time. Although credit quality is stabilizing, some problem assets will take an extended period of time to fully resolve due to their dependency on general economic conditions, including employment, the housing market, and real estate values.

District management reviews the District's risk tolerance at the individual loan and portfolio levels and makes adjustments to credit policy and underwriting standards when appropriate as a part of the ongoing risk management process. The District employs a number of risk management techniques to limit credit risk, including underwriting standards and limits on the amounts of loans purchased from a single originator. Concentration risk throughout the portfolios is mitigated through established maximum hold positions to a single borrower and to a single commodity.

Nonaccrual Loans, Other Property Owned, and Allowance for Loan Losses

Nonaccrual loans represent all loans for which there is a reasonable doubt as to the collection of principal and/or interest under the contractual terms of the loan. Nonaccrual loans for the combined District at June 30, 2010, were \$811.9 million compared to \$769.7 million at December 31, 2009. Nonaccrual loans increased \$42.2 million, primarily due to transfers to nonaccrual status during the six month period ended June 30, 2010 totaling \$313.9 million. Offsetting that were charge-offs of \$56.7 million, transfers to other property owned of \$67.3 million, reinstatements to accrual status of \$78.7 million, and repayments of \$83.2 million. The ten largest borrower relationships transferred into nonaccrual during the six months ended June 30, 2010 totaled \$148.4 million, which represents 47.28 percent of the total transfers in for the period and 18.28 percent of the total nonaccrual loans at June 30, 2010. The ten largest nonaccrual borrower

relationships accounted for 32.84 percent of the total nonaccrual balance at June 30, 2010. At June 30, 2010, total nonaccrual loans were primarily classified in the forestry (31.13 percent of the total), other real estate (11.79 percent), cattle (9.21 percent), swine (7.45 percent), fruits/vegetables other (7.30 percent), and ethanol (7.13 percent) segments. Some of these nonaccrual loans are secured by real estate, which has been negatively impacted by the current economic environment as discussed previously. Nonaccrual loans were 3.55 percent of total loans outstanding at June 30, 2010.

Other property owned (OPO) consists of assets once held as loan collateral that were acquired through foreclosure or deeded to the Bank and District Associations (or a lender group) in satisfaction of secured loans. OPO may be comprised of real estate, equipment, and equity interests in companies or partnerships. OPO increased \$36.4 million during the first six months of 2010 and totaled \$109.8 million at June 30, 2010. For the six months ended June 30, 2010, transfers to OPO were \$67.3 million. The largest transfer to OPO for the period was a cattle and groves land holding of \$25.5 million. This was also the largest holding at June 30, 2010. Disposals of OPO were \$27.4 million for the six month period and the largest disposal was from the disposition of interest in an ethanol plant production facility through a \$7.6 million sale. Total gains of \$1.6 million from this sale were deferred and will be recognized in future periods in accordance with accounting guidance.

The District maintains an allowance for loan losses at a level management considers adequate to provide for probable and estimable credit losses within the loan portfolio as of each reported balance sheet date. The allowance for loan losses was \$203.5 million at June 30, 2010, as compared with \$195.1 million at December 31, 2009. The increase during the six months ended June 30, 2010 of \$8.4 million was due primarily to increases from provision expense of \$57.0 million and recoveries of \$7.8 million, offset by a decrease for charge-offs of \$56.4 million for loan amounts determined to be uncollectible. Provision expense and charge-offs were related primarily to the forestry (50.25 and 44.42 percent of the total, respectively) and other real estate (17.16 and 14.45 percent, respectively) segments. Recoveries of \$5.3 million were received from one borrower in the cattle segment during the six month period. The allowance at June 30, 2010 included specific reserves of \$97.5 million and \$106.0 million of general reserves. The total allowance at June 30, 2010 was comprised primarily of reserves for the forestry (23.54 percent of the total), fruits/vegetables other (7.93 percent), ethanol (7.44 percent), nursery/greenhouse (6.41 percent), swine (5.97 percent), cattle (5.26 percent), and other real estate (5.23 percent) segments. Declining real estate values impacted charge-offs and reserves in several of these loan segments. See Note 3, *Allowance for Loan Losses and Impaired Loans*, in the Notes to the Combined Financial Statements for further information. See *Provision for Loan Losses* section below for details regarding increases to the allowance from provision expense.

Liquidity and Funding Sources

One of AgFirst's primary responsibilities is to maintain sufficient liquidity to fund the lending operations of the District Associations, in addition to its own needs. The primary source of funds for AgFirst is the issuance of Systemwide Debt Securities through the Federal Farm Credit Banks Funding Corporation. At June 30, 2010, the District had \$28.696 billion in total debt outstanding compared to \$28.894 billion at December 31, 2009. In addition, other interest-bearing liabilities for the District included \$225.0 million in Bank Mandatorily Redeemable Preferred Stock in both periods. Total interest-bearing liabilities decreased primarily due to the decrease in loan volume as discussed in this report. The Bank anticipates continued access to funding through the issuance of Farm Credit System debt.

AgFirst maintains a \$150.0 million unsecured committed line of credit facility obtained from its primary commercial depository bank. The line of credit is tied to AgFirst's master cash management clearing account.

Cash and cash equivalents, which increased \$475.9 million from December 31, 2009 to a total of \$1.457 billion at June 30, 2010, consist primarily of cash on deposit and money market securities that are short term in nature (from overnight maturities to maturities that range up to 90 days). Money market securities must carry one of the two highest short-term ratings from a rating agency. The increase in cash and cash equivalents was a result of efforts to strengthen the Bank's liquidity position.

Investment securities totaled \$8.384 billion, or 25.06 percent of total assets at June 30, 2010, compared to \$8.442 billion, or 25.27 percent, as of December 31, 2009. Investment securities decreased \$57.8 million (0.69 percent) compared to December 31, 2009, primarily as management maintained the investment securities portfolio size generally proportionate with that of the loan portfolio and within regulatory and policy guidelines.

Investment securities classified as being available-for-sale totaled \$6.977 billion at June 30, 2010. Available-for-sale investments at June 30, 2010 included \$4.568 billion in Agency Collateralized Mortgage Obligations (CMOs), \$2.049 billion in Agency Adjustable Rate Mortgages, \$323.8 million in non-agency CMOs, \$35.6 million in asset-backed securities, and \$1.1 million in commercial mortgage-backed securities. Since the majority of the portfolio is invested in agency securities, the portfolio is highly liquid and potential credit loss exposure is limited.

As of June 30, 2010, AgFirst exceeded all applicable regulatory liquidity requirements. FCA regulations require a liquidity policy that establishes a minimum “coverage” level of 90 days. “Coverage” is defined as the number of days that maturing debt could be funded through the sale of eligible available-for-sale investments and cash and cash equivalents maintained by the Bank. At June 30, 2010, AgFirst’s coverage was 195 days. The Bank’s cash and cash equivalents position provided 19 days of the total 195 days of liquidity coverage. Investment securities fully backed by the U.S. government provided an additional 94 days of liquidity. Cash provided by the Bank’s operating activities, primarily generated from net interest income in excess of operating expenses and maturities in the loan portfolio, is an additional source of liquidity for the Bank that is not reflected in the coverage calculation of 195 days.

Investment securities classified as being held-to-maturity totaled \$1.408 billion at June 30, 2010. These held-to-maturity investments were primarily Rural Housing Mortgage-Backed Securities purchased under a Mission-Related Investment pilot program approved by the FCA in 2005.

The FCA considers asset-backed and mortgage-backed investment securities rated below AAA/Aaa by the NRSROs to be ineligible and requires System institutions to divest their portfolios of such investments. However, System institutions may seek approval to continue to hold these investments. For each of the investment securities in the District’s portfolio at June 30, 2010 rated below AAA/Aaa (total fair value of \$213.5 million and amortized cost of \$286.4 million), the District has developed and submitted plans which were approved by the FCA that provide that these securities may continue to be held. A plan to hold one recently ineligible security is currently in the process of being submitted to the FCA for approval. Management is of the opinion that holding these securities will result in a higher return for the District than selling them in the current illiquid market.

For purposes of calculating the risk adjusted assets amount used in the permanent capital, total surplus, and core surplus regulatory ratios, certain District ineligible securities are risk weighted between 200 percent and 50 percent instead of the standard 20 percent. These ineligible securities had a fair value of \$157.6 million and amortized cost of \$192.6 million. Other ineligible securities must be deducted completely from both capital and risk adjusted assets, based on the extent of their below investment grade rating from NRSROs. These securities had a fair value of \$58.4 million and amortized cost of \$78.2 million at June 30, 2010. See the *Capital Resources* section below for further discussion of the regulatory ratios. In addition, all ineligible investments, except non-agency reperformer CMOs which meet certain conditions, are excluded from liquidity coverage as defined above.

Total net unrealized losses related to the available-for-sale securities decreased \$99.7 million during the six months ended June 30, 2010 to a total of \$22.1 million at June 30, 2010. These net unrealized losses are reflected in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (AOCI) in the Combined Financial Statements. The net unrealized losses stem from both normal market factors such as the current interest rate environment and some continued illiquidity in certain mortgage debt security markets.

The District performs periodic credit reviews, including other-than-temporary impairment analysis, on its entire investment securities portfolio. Additional analysis for each security not rated in the top category by the NRSROs is performed using a cash flow model with key assumptions and performance factors which may include credit default rate, prepayment rate, and loss severity. The objective is to quantify future possible loss of principal or interest due on each identified security. The credit enhancements specific to the individual security are considered as appropriate, and may include monoline credit insurance, subordination, over-collateralization, and excess interest spread. Asset-backed securities covered by insurers are analyzed with insurance and without, to quantify the extent of reliance on their guarantee. Based on the results of all analyses, the District recognized other-than-temporary credit related impairment of \$10.0 million on asset-backed securities and non-agency CMOs in its portfolio during the six months ended June 30, 2010, which was included in Net Impairment Losses on Investments in the Statements of Income. Credit loss is defined as the shortfall of the present value of the cash flows expected to be collected in relation to the amortized cost basis. Payment shortfalls on District asset-backed securities have totaled only \$11.0 million life to date (\$5.3 million in 2010), compared to total other-than-temporary credit related impairment charges life to date of \$35.1 million (\$7.1 million in 2010). Total other-than-temporary credit related impairment charges on District non-agency CMOs have totaled \$8.4

million life to date (\$2.9 million in 2010). There have been no payment shortfalls on non-agency CMOs. See Note 2, *Investment Securities*, in the Notes to the Financial Statements for further information.

For purposes of determining the fair values of the modeled securities and the resulting unrealized gain/loss impact through AOCI, the District considers both a price, or “mark,” provided by a third party pricing service and also a value determined using the results of a modeling process. The District reviews and periodically discusses with the third party pricing service and valuation experts the assumptions used in their pricing models for the asset-backed and non-agency CMO securities impacted by inactive trading or distressed sales. This process ensures that, when relevant observable inputs are not available, the fair value reported for each security reflects the price expected to be received in an orderly transaction that is not a forced liquidation or distressed sale at the measurement date. The modeling process was factored into the pricing for the asset-backed and non-agency CMO security portfolios.

Capital Resources

Total District shareholders’ equity increased \$379.4 million from December 31, 2009 to June 30, 2010. This 10.46 percent net increase is primarily attributed to an increase in unallocated retained earnings from net income of \$302.1 million and a decrease of \$99.7 million in unrealized losses on investments available-for-sale, a component of AOCI. Offsetting these increases was allocated retained earnings retired of \$27.4 million.

As of June 30, 2010, AgFirst and each of the District Associations exceeded the applicable minimum permanent capital, core surplus, total surplus, and net collateral ratio requirements established by FCA Regulations. FCA’s approval of a change in capital treatment of certain ineligible securities improved the Bank’s permanent capital, total surplus, and core surplus ratios for June 30, 2010. Beginning in the second quarter of 2010, more favorable capital treatment was permitted for the risk weighting of the senior-most positions of asset-backed securities and non-agency CMOs, as well as, guaranteed amounts of non-agency reperformer CMOs. For purposes of the Bank’s net collateral ratio, all ineligible investments are stated at lower of cost or market, except that guaranteed amounts of non-agency reperformer CMOs are used if higher than the lower of cost or market. Further information regarding the impact of these changes on the Bank’s regulatory ratios is contained in the AgFirst Farm Credit Bank 2010 Second Quarter Report to Shareholders.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Net income for the three months ended June 30, 2010 was \$123.8 million, compared to \$62.3 million at June 30, 2009, an increase of \$61.5 million, or 98.79 percent. For the six months ended June 30, 2010, net income was \$302.1 million compared to \$136.2 million at June 30, 2009, an increase of \$165.8 million, or 121.74 percent. The overall increases for the three and six month periods are discussed below.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income for the three months ended June 30, 2010 was \$256.8 million compared to \$228.0 million for the same period of 2009, an increase of \$28.8 million or 12.63 percent. For the six months ended June 30, 2010, net interest income was \$512.5 million compared to \$442.2 million at June 30, 2009, an increase of \$70.3 million, or 15.90 percent. Net interest margin was 3.24 percent in both the current year three and six month periods, an improvement of 39 basis points and 45 basis points over the respective periods of 2009. Spreads improved for several reasons, but primarily resulted from called debt being replaced by new debt issued at a lower rate of interest, decreasing funding costs. Loan pricing compared to the underlying cost of funds also improved, reflecting increased liquidity and credit risk premiums in the lending markets. Change in net interest income due to the change in balance sheet volume was very minimal as a result of decreased loan demand previously discussed. Prospectively, as assets reprice in the lower interest rate environment, spreads and margins will narrow which can negatively affect net interest income.

The following table illustrates the changes in net interest income:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	For the three months ended June 30, 2010 vs. June 30, 2009			For the six months ended June 30, 2010 vs. June 30, 2009		
	Increase (decrease) due to changes in:			Increase (decrease) due to changes in:		
	Volume	Rate	Total	Volume	Rate	Total
Interest Income:						
Loans	\$ (2,428)	\$ (5,630)	\$ (8,058)	\$ (2,568)	\$ (18,404)	\$ (20,972)
Investments & Cash Equivalents	(604)	(2,479)	(3,083)	787	(6,475)	(5,688)
Total Interest Income	\$ (3,032)	\$ (8,109)	\$ (11,141)	\$ (1,781)	\$ (24,879)	\$ (26,660)
Interest Expense:						
Interest-Bearing Liabilities	\$ 624	\$ (40,563)	\$ (39,939)	\$ 4,045	\$ (101,019)	\$ (96,974)
Changes in Net Interest Income	\$ (3,656)	\$ 32,454	\$ 28,798	\$ (5,826)	\$ 76,140	\$ 70,314

Provision for Loan Losses

The provision for loan losses was \$38.8 million and \$57.0 million for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2010, compared to \$61.9 million and \$98.8 million for the same periods in 2009. Provision expense for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2010 was comprised of \$39.5 and \$54.6 million, respectively, related to specific reserves and \$(0.7) and \$2.4 million, respectively, related to general reserves. Provision expense for the three month period ended June 30, 2010 included specific reserve increases for four borrower relationships totaling \$24.8 million. Provision expense for the three month period primarily consisted of borrowers in the forestry (53.71 percent of the total), fruits and vegetables (15.09 percent), and other real estate (12.20 percent) segments. Provision expense for the six month period ended June 30, 2010 included specific reserve increases for four borrower relationships totaling \$29.1 million. Provision expense for the six month period primarily related to borrowers in the forestry (50.25 percent of the total), other real estate (17.16 percent), fruits and vegetables (11.19 percent), non-farm income (5.96 percent), and nursery/greenhouse (5.79 percent), offset in part by a net provision reversal of \$7.0 million related to the ethanol segment.

As mentioned previously, declining real estate values were, in part, the reason for some of the provision expense recognized by the District. See Note 3, *Allowance for Loan Losses and Impaired Loans*, in the Notes to the Financial Statements for further information.

Noninterest Income

The following table illustrates the changes in noninterest income:

Change in Noninterest Income	For the three months ended June 30,			For the six months ended June 30,		
	2010	2009	Increase/ (Decrease)	2010	2009	Increase/ (Decrease)
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>						
Loan fees	\$ 10,799	\$ 11,431	\$ (632)	\$ 21,654	\$ 23,720	\$ (2,066)
Fees for financially related services	2,639	1,931	708	4,059	3,520	539
Gains (losses) from other property owned, net	(3,866)	(3,545)	(321)	(4,431)	(4,332)	(99)
Gains (losses) on investments, net	(77)	-	(77)	1,406	-	1,406
Net impairment losses on investments	(3,227)	(3,378)	151	(9,985)	(8,831)	(1,154)
Gains (losses) on derivatives, net	-	(266)	266	-	305	(305)
Gains (losses) on sale of rural home loans, net	592	743	(151)	952	1,352	(400)
Gains from sale of premises and equipment, net	225	150	75	308	519	(211)
Patronage refunds from other Farm						
Credit institutions	(104)	(470)	366	525	1,163	(638)
Insurance premium refund	-	-	-	34,327	-	34,327
Other noninterest income	799	2,370	(1,571)	2,345	4,655	(2,310)
Total noninterest income	\$ 7,780	\$ 8,966	\$ (1,186)	\$ 51,160	\$ 22,071	\$ 29,089

Noninterest income for the three months ended June 30, 2010 was \$7.8 million, which reflected a decrease of \$1.2 million compared to the same period in 2009. For the six months ended June 30, 2010 noninterest income was \$51.2 million, which reflected an increase of \$29.1 million compared to the corresponding period in 2009.

The decrease of total noninterest income of \$1.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010 was due to the \$1.6 million decrease in other noninterest income primarily from an increase in losses incurred on investments which fund non-qualified pension plans.

The increase of total noninterest income of \$29.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010 was primarily due to the District's recording \$34.3 million of Insurance premium refunds during the first quarter of 2010 from the Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation (FCSIC), which insures the System's debt obligations. These payments are nonrecurring and resulted from the assets of the Farm Credit Insurance Fund exceeding the secure base amount as defined by the Farm Credit Act. Also, contributing to the increase in noninterest income were gains of \$1.6 million on the sales of Bank investment securities during the first quarter of 2010. These sales were the result of normal investment activities related to managing the composition and overall size of the Bank's portfolio. Offsetting the increases to noninterest income was an increase of \$1.2 million in the recognition of credit related other-than-temporary impairment on several of the Bank's investment securities during the first half of 2010 as compared to the first half of 2009. See discussion of 2010 credit related other-than-temporary impairment above. Also, for the six months ended June 30, 2010, other noninterest income decreased \$2.3 million primarily due to a captive insurance allocated loss based on claims experience recorded in 2010 and an increase in losses incurred on investments which fund non-qualified pension plans.

Noninterest Expense

The following table illustrates the changes in noninterest expense:

Change in Noninterest Expense	For the three months ended June 30,			For the six months ended June 30,		
	2010	2009	Increase/ (Decrease)	2010	2009	Increase/ (Decrease)
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>						
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 60,248	\$ 62,039	\$ (1,791)	\$ 120,395	\$ 122,170	\$ (1,775)
Occupancy and equipment	8,862	8,661	201	17,623	17,187	436
Insurance Fund premium	191	12,236	(12,045)	6,291	23,885	(17,594)
Other operating expenses	18,297	18,204	93	37,961	37,967	(6)
Called debt expense	12,321	9,495	2,826	18,106	23,296	(5,190)
Correspondent lending servicing expense	2,112	1,878	234	4,057	3,496	561
Other noninterest expense	70	70	-	139	139	-
Total noninterest expense	\$ 102,101	\$ 112,583	\$ (10,482)	\$ 204,572	\$ 228,140	\$ (23,568)

Noninterest expense for the three months ended June 30, 2010 was \$102.1 million, which reflected a decrease of \$10.5 million compared to the corresponding period in 2009. The three month decrease is primarily due to the decrease in the Insurance Fund premium. For the six months ended June 30, 2010, noninterest expense was \$204.6 million, which reflected a decrease of \$23.6 million compared to the corresponding period in 2009. The six month decrease of \$23.6 million was primarily due to decreases in the Insurance Fund premiums and called debt expense.

Insurance Fund premiums decreased \$12.0 million (98.44 percent) and \$17.6 million (73.66 percent) for the three and six month periods primarily due to a change in the premium rate charged. In June 2010, the base annual premium rate was reduced from 10 to 5 basis points retroactive to January 1, 2010 compared to the 20 basis points charged in 2009.

Concession or debt issuance expense is amortized over the life of the underlying debt security. When debt securities are called prior to maturity, any unamortized concession is expensed. Called debt expense increased \$2.8 million (29.76 percent) for the three month period and decreased \$5.2 million (22.28 percent) for the six month period. Call options were exercised on bonds totaling \$12.779 billion during the first half of 2010 compared to \$14.675 billion during the first half of 2009. The called debt expense is more than offset by interest expense savings realized as called debt is replaced by new debt issued at a lower rate of interest. Over time, the favorable effect on net interest income is diminished as earning assets reprice downward.

Salaries and employee benefits decreased \$1.8 million for the three and six month period primarily due to lower pension expense.

Other noninterest expense consists of amortization of the Bank's mandatorily redeemable preferred stock issuance costs.

Key results of operations comparisons:

	Annualized for the six months ended June 30, 2010	For the year ended December 31, 2009	Annualized for the six months ended June 30, 2009
Return on average assets	1.83%	1.12%	0.85%
Return on average shareholders' equity	15.75%	10.79%	8.40%
Net interest income as a percentage of average earning assets	3.24%	2.93%	2.80%
Net (charge-offs) recoveries to average loans	(0.12)%	(0.59)%	(0.76)%

REGULATORY MATTERS

During 2010, the FCA has entered into written supervisory agreements with two District Associations whose combined assets totaled less than \$850.0 million at June 30, 2010. The written supervisory agreements require those District Associations to take corrective actions with respect to certain areas of their operations, including capital, portfolio management, and asset quality. These enforcement actions will not have a significant impact on the Bank's or District's financial condition or results of operations. While the FCA has taken no other enforcement actions against the Bank or other District Associations during 2010, five additional District Associations are currently subject to special supervision by the FCA, subjecting them to additional regulatory scrutiny.

On July 8, 2010, the Farm Credit Administration issued an advance notice of proposed rulemaking (ANPRM) to gather public comments on the promulgation of Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital standards for Farm Credit System institutions. The Tier 1/Tier 2 capital standards would be similar to the capital tiers delineated in the Basel Accord that other Federal financial regulatory agencies have adopted for the banking organizations they regulate. The Farm Credit Administration is seeking comments to facilitate the development of this regulatory capital framework, including new minimum risk-based and leverage ratio capital requirements that take into consideration both the System's cooperative structure of primarily wholesale banks owned by retail lender Associations that are, in turn, owned by their member borrowers, and the System's status as a Government-sponsored enterprise. The comment period for the ANPRM ends November 5, 2010.

Financial Regulatory Reform

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the Dodd-Frank Act) was signed into law on July 21, 2010. While the Dodd-Frank Act represents a significant overhaul of many aspects of the regulation of the financial services industry, many of the rules and regulations are not applicable to the System. The Dodd-Frank Act requires various federal agencies to adopt a broad range of new implementing rules and regulations, and to prepare numerous studies and reports for Congress. The federal agencies are given significant discretion in drafting the implementing rules and regulations, and consequently, many of the details and much of the impact of the Dodd-Frank Act may not be known for many months or years.

The Dodd-Frank Act creates new regulators and expands the authority of the Federal Reserve Board over non-bank financial companies previously not subject to its or other bank regulators' direct jurisdiction, particularly those that are important to the U.S. financial system. Nevertheless, the Dodd-Frank Act largely preserves the authority of the Farm Credit Administration as the System's independent federal regulator by excluding System institutions from being a non-bank financial company and providing other exemptions and exclusions from certain of the law's provisions. Also, the rules prohibiting banking entities from engaging in proprietary trading under the so-called Volcker Rule will not apply to the debt securities issued by the System.

The provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act pertaining to the regulation of over-the-counter derivatives will require more of these transactions to be cleared through a third-party central clearinghouse and traded on regulated exchanges. These

requirements have the potential of making derivative transactions more costly and less attractive as risk management tools for System institutions. The Dodd-Frank Act requires the Commodities Futures Trading Commission to consider an end-user exemption from the mandatory clearing and trading requirements for derivative transactions entered into by certain System institutions.

Among the studies called for under the Act are two that will examine Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, and federal home loan finance. One provision expressed Congress' sense of importance of GSE reform to residential mortgage credit. The other calls for the Treasury department to conduct a study on ending the conservatorship of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac and reforming the federal housing finance system. A potential risk for the Farm Credit System is that the System is also a GSE and may directly or indirectly be impacted by the decisions made as Congress addresses Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac.

In light of the foregoing, it is difficult to predict at this time the extent to which the Dodd-Frank Act or the forthcoming implementing rules and regulations will have on the System. However, it is possible they could affect funding strategies and increase funding costs.

DISTRICT MERGER ACTIVITY

Please refer to Note 11, *District Merger Activity*, in the Notes to the Financial Statements for information regarding merger activity in the District.

RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Please refer to Note 1, *Organization, Significant Accounting Policies, and Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements*, in the Notes to the Combined Financial Statements, and the 2009 Annual Report of AgFirst Farm Credit Bank and District Associations for recently issued accounting pronouncements.

NOTE: Shareholder investment in a District Association is materially affected by the financial condition and results of operations of AgFirst Farm Credit Bank. Copies of AgFirst's annual and quarterly reports are available upon request free of charge by calling 1-800-845-1745, ext. 2378, or writing Stephen Gilbert, Controller, AgFirst Farm Credit Bank, P.O. Box 1499, Columbia, SC 29202. Combined information concerning AgFirst Farm Credit Bank and District Associations can also be obtained at the Bank's website, www.agfirst.com. AgFirst prepares a quarterly report within 40 days after the end of each fiscal quarter, except that no quarterly report need be prepared for the fiscal quarter that coincides with the end of the fiscal year of the institution.

Combined Balance Sheets

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	June 30, 2010 <i>(unaudited)</i>	December 31, 2009 <i>(audited)</i>
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,456,951	\$ 981,041
Investment securities:		
Available for sale (amortized cost of \$6,998,890 and \$7,008,151 respectively)	6,976,755	6,886,270
Held to maturity (fair value of \$1,493,416 and \$1,585,825 respectively)	1,407,681	1,555,960
Total investment securities	8,384,436	8,442,230
Loans	22,890,490	23,208,189
Less: allowance for loan losses	203,547	195,132
Net loans	22,686,943	23,013,057
Loans held for sale	8,375	4,974
Other investments	296,862	367,461
Accrued interest receivable	203,641	206,470
Investments in other Farm Credit System institutions	10,436	22,074
Premises and equipment, net	124,035	126,850
Other property owned	109,791	73,354
Deferred tax assets, net	1	1
Other assets	171,676	167,985
Total assets	\$ 33,453,147	\$ 33,405,497
Liabilities		
Bonds and notes	\$ 28,695,880	\$ 28,894,013
Mandatorily redeemable preferred stock	225,000	225,000
Accrued interest and dividend payable	55,613	83,164
Dividends and patronage refunds payable	10,014	79,622
Pension and other postretirement benefits liability	336,136	324,734
Advanced conditional payments	9,568	7,962
Other liabilities	114,530	163,975
Total liabilities	29,446,741	29,778,470
Commitments and contingencies (Note 6)	—	—
Shareholders' Equity		
Perpetual preferred stock	400,000	400,000
Protected borrower equity	3,854	4,205
Capital stock and participation certificates	151,159	138,504
Retained earnings		
Allocated	1,170,601	1,199,441
Unallocated	2,606,303	2,323,523
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(325,511)	(438,646)
Total shareholders' equity	4,006,406	3,627,027
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 33,453,147	\$ 33,405,497

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

Combined Statements of Income

(unaudited)

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	For the three months ended June 30,		For the six months ended June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Interest Income				
Investment securities	\$ 50,134	\$ 52,309	\$ 100,557	\$ 104,587
Loans	304,991	313,049	610,067	631,039
Other	3,825	4,733	7,754	9,412
Total interest income	358,950	370,091	718,378	745,038
Interest Expense				
	102,115	142,054	205,878	302,852
Net interest income	256,835	228,037	512,500	442,186
Provision for (reversal of) loan losses	38,799	61,872	56,991	98,799
Net interest income after provision for (reversal of) loan losses	218,036	166,165	455,509	343,387
Noninterest Income				
Loan fees	10,799	11,431	21,654	23,720
Fees for financially related services	2,639	1,931	4,059	3,520
Gains (losses) from other property owned, net	(3,866)	(3,545)	(4,431)	(4,332)
Gains (losses) on investments, net	(77)	—	1,406	—
Total other-than-temporary impairment losses on investments (Note 2)	(180)	(3,500)	(2,110)	(22,134)
Portion of loss recognized in other comprehensive income (Note 2)	(3,047)	122	(7,875)	13,303
Net other-than-temporary impairment losses on investments included in earnings	(3,227)	(3,378)	(9,985)	(8,831)
Gains (losses) on derivatives, net	—	(266)	—	305
Gain (loss) on sale of rural home loans	592	743	952	1,352
Gains from sale of premises and equipment, net	225	150	308	519
Patronage refunds from other Farm Credit institutions	(104)	(470)	525	1,163
Insurance premium refund	—	—	34,327	—
Other noninterest income	799	2,370	2,345	4,655
Total noninterest income	7,780	8,966	51,160	22,071
Noninterest Expenses				
Salaries and employee benefits	60,248	62,039	120,395	122,170
Occupancy and equipment	8,862	8,661	17,623	17,187
Insurance Fund premiums	191	12,236	6,291	23,885
Other operating expenses	18,297	18,204	37,961	37,967
Called debt expense	12,321	9,495	18,106	23,296
Correspondent lending servicing expense	2,112	1,878	4,057	3,496
Other noninterest expense	70	70	139	139
Total noninterest expenses	102,101	112,583	204,572	228,140
Income before income taxes	123,715	62,548	302,097	137,318
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	(75)	276	28	1,091
Net income	\$ 123,790	\$ 62,272	\$ 302,069	\$ 136,227

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

Combined Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

(unaudited)

(dollars in thousands)	Perpetual Preferred Stock	Protected Borrower Equity	Capital Stock and Participation Certificates	Retained Earnings		Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total Shareholders' Equity
				Allocated	Unallocated		
Balance at December 31, 2008	\$ 400,000	\$ 4,670	\$ 129,529	\$ 1,126,994	\$ 2,191,324	\$ (730,791)	\$ 3,121,726
Cumulative-effect adjustment for investment impairment accounting change (Note 2)					3,474	(3,474)	—
Comprehensive income							
Net income					136,227		136,227
Unrealized gains (losses) on investments available for sale:							
Other-than-temporarily impaired (Note 2)						(13,303)	
Temporarily impaired (Note 2)						148,217	
Total unrealized gains (losses) on investments available for sale							134,914
Employee benefit plans adjustments						14,349	14,349
Total comprehensive loss							285,490
Protected borrower equity retired		(355)					(355)
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net			2,976				2,976
Dividends declared/paid			285		(285)		—
Perpetual preferred stock dividends paid					(13,706)		(13,706)
Patronage distribution							
Cash					(6,461)		(6,461)
Retained earnings retired				(35,472)			(35,472)
Patronage distribution adjustment				2,810	(1,999)		811
Balance at June 30, 2009	\$ 400,000	\$ 4,315	\$ 132,790	\$ 1,094,332	\$ 2,308,574	\$ (585,002)	\$ 3,355,009
Balance at December 31, 2009	\$ 400,000	\$ 4,205	\$ 138,504	\$ 1,199,441	\$ 2,323,523	\$ (438,646)	\$ 3,627,027
Comprehensive income							
Net income					302,069		302,069
Unrealized gains (losses) on investments available for sale:							
Other-than-temporarily impaired (Note 2)						5,066	
Temporarily impaired (Note 2)						94,681	
Total unrealized gains (losses) on investments available for sale							99,747
Employee benefit plans adjustments						13,388	13,388
Total comprehensive income							415,204
Protected borrower equity retired		(351)					(351)
Capital stock/participation certificates issued/(retired), net			12,515				12,515
Dividends declared/paid			140		(358)		(218)
Perpetual preferred stock dividends paid					(13,706)		(13,706)
Patronage distribution							
Cash					(7,091)		(7,091)
Retained earnings retired				(27,384)			(27,384)
Patronage distribution adjustment				(1,456)	1,866		410
Balance at June 30, 2010	\$ 400,000	\$ 3,854	\$ 151,159	\$ 1,170,601	\$ 2,606,303	\$ (325,511)	\$ 4,006,406

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

Combined Statements of Cash Flows

(unaudited)

	For the six months ended	
	June 30,	
	2010	2009
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>		
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	\$ 302,069	\$ 136,227
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation on premises and equipment	9,010	9,242
Amortization of net deferred loan origination (fees) costs	(5,141)	(5,137)
Premium amortization/discount accretion on investment securities	11,643	(2,768)
Premium amortization/discount accretion on bonds and notes	(4,586)	26,943
Provision for (reversal of) loan losses	56,991	98,799
(Gains) losses on other property owned	4,431	(985)
(Gains) losses from sale of premises and equipment, net	(308)	(519)
Net impairment losses on investment	9,985	8,831
(Gains) losses on investments, net	(1,406)	—
(Gains) losses on derivatives, net	—	(305)
Gains (losses) on sales of rural home loans, net	(952)	(1,352)
Net change in loans held for sale	10,163	189,395
(Increase) decrease in accrued interest receivable	2,829	21,785
(Increase) decrease in deferred tax assets, net	—	—
(Decrease) increase in deferred tax liabilities, net	—	(3)
(Increase) decrease in other assets	2,390	(22,886)
Increase (decrease) in accrued interest payable	(27,551)	(49,412)
Increase (decrease) in pension and other postretirement benefits liability	11,402	14,951
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	(45,814)	(5,402)
Total adjustments	33,086	281,177
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	335,155	417,404
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Investment securities purchased	(1,125,214)	(1,087,806)
Investment securities sold or matured	1,264,764	1,170,449
Net (increase) decrease in loans	197,213	(411,484)
(Increase) decrease in investments in other Farm Credit System institutions	11,638	170
Purchases of other investments	(2,993)	(6,777)
Proceeds from payments received on other investment	81,346	77,818
Purchase of premises and equipment, net	(6,422)	(14,220)
Proceeds from sale of premises and equipment, net	535	713
Proceeds from sale of other property owned	23,571	468
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	444,438	(270,669)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Bonds and notes issued	29,933,669	56,695,369
Bonds and notes retired	(30,133,525)	(56,633,093)
Net increase (decrease) in advanced conditional payments	1,606	(8,419)
Protected borrower equity retired	(351)	(355)
Capital stock and participation certificates issued/retired, net	12,515	2,976
Patronage refunds and dividends paid	(76,507)	(99,014)
Dividends paid on perpetual preferred stock	(13,706)	(13,706)
Retained earnings retired	(27,384)	(35,472)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(303,683)	(91,714)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	475,910	55,021
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	981,041	316,010
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 1,456,951	\$ 371,031
Supplemental schedule of non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Financed sales of other property owned	\$ 2,885	\$ 1,175
Loans transferred to other property owned	67,324	60,391
Investments transferred to loans (Note 1)	—	91,353
Patronage refund and dividends payable	7,309	6,461
Change in unrealized gains (losses) on investments and derivative instruments, net	99,747	134,914
Employee benefit plans adjustments	13,388	14,349
Cumulative-effect adjustment for investment impairment accounting change (Note 2)	—	(3,474)
Non-cash changes related to hedging activities:		
Increase (decrease) in bonds and notes	\$ 6,309	\$ (42,641)
Decrease (increase) in other assets	(6,081)	42,543
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	(228)	(305)
Supplemental information:		
Interest paid	\$ 238,015	\$ 325,321
Taxes paid, net	716	1,812

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

Notes to the Combined Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands, except as noted)

(unaudited)

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

The accompanying combined financial statements include the accounts of AgFirst Farm Credit Bank (AgFirst or Bank) and the District Agricultural Credit Associations (Associations or District Associations), collectively referred to as the District. All significant transactions and balances between AgFirst and the District Associations have been eliminated in combination. A description of the organization and operations, the significant accounting policies followed, and the financial condition and results of operations of the District as of and for the year ended December 31, 2009 are contained in the 2009 Annual Report to Shareholders. These unaudited second quarter 2010 financial statements should be read in conjunction with the 2009 Annual Report to Shareholders.

The accompanying financial statements contain all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of the interim financial condition and results of operations and conform with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and prevailing practices within the banking industry. The results for the six months ended June 30, 2010 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the year ending December 31, 2010.

There were no reclassifications of amounts in the prior period's financial statements to conform to the current period's financial statement presentation. During the second quarter of 2009, the Bank reclassified certain financial instruments which totaled \$91.4 million from investments to loans. These instruments were secondary market acquisitions of either private placement or senior secured notes transacted under the scope of the Bank's lending authority. The reclassification better reflects the nature of these notes and provides for consistent presentation across the Farm Credit System. This reclassification of \$91.4 million is reflected as a non-cash item in the Combined Statements of Cash Flows and did not have a significant impact on the Combined Financial Statements or the regulatory ratios.

The District maintains an allowance for loan losses at a level considered adequate by management to provide for probable and estimable losses inherent in the loan portfolio. The allowance for loan losses is increased through provisions for loan losses and loan recoveries and is decreased through allowance for loan losses reversals and loan charge-offs. A review of individual loans in each respective portfolio is performed periodically to determine the appropriateness of risk ratings and to assure loss exposure to the District has been identified. The allowance for loan losses is a valuation account used to reasonably estimate loan losses as of the financial statement date. Determining the appropriate allowance for loan losses balance involves significant judgment about when a loss has been incurred and the amount of that loss. The District considers factors such as credit risk classifications, collateral values, risk concentrations, weather related conditions, current production and economic conditions, and prior loan loss experience, among others, when determining the allowance for loan losses.

A specific allowance may be established for impaired loans under Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) guidance on accounting by creditors for impairment of a loan. Impairment of these loans is measured based on the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate or at the loan's observable market price or fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent.

A general allowance may also be established under FASB guidance on accounting for contingencies, to reflect estimated probable credit losses incurred in the remainder of the loan portfolio at the financial statement date, which excludes loans included under the specific allowance discussed above. A general allowance can be evaluated on a pool basis for those loans with similar characteristics. The level of the general allowance may be based on management's best estimate of the likelihood of default adjusted for other relevant factors reflecting the current environment.

In addition to the recently issued accounting pronouncements discussed in the 2009 Annual Report to Shareholders, in June 2009, the FASB issued guidance "Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets," which amended previous guidance by improving the relevance, representational faithfulness, and comparability of the information that a reporting entity

provides in its financial statements about a transfer of financial assets; the effects of a transfer on its financial position, financial performance, and cash flows; and a transferor's continuing involvement, if any, in transferred financial assets.

This guidance was effective January 1, 2010. This guidance must be applied to transfers occurring on or after the effective date. Additionally, the concept of a qualifying special purpose entity is no longer relevant for accounting purposes. Therefore, formerly qualifying special-purpose entities (as defined under previous accounting guidance) should be evaluated for consolidation by reporting entities on and after the effective date in accordance with the applicable consolidation guidance. If the evaluation on the effective date results in consolidation, the reporting entity should apply the transition guidance that requires consolidation. The District evaluated the impact of adoption on its loan participation agreements to ensure that participations would meet the requirements for sales treatment. The impact of adoption on January 1, 2010 was immaterial to the District's financial condition and results of operations.

In June 2009, the FASB also issued guidance to improve financial reporting for those enterprises involved with variable interest entities, which amends previous guidance by requiring an enterprise to perform an analysis to determine whether the enterprise's variable interest or interests give it a controlling financial interest in a variable interest entity.

Additionally, an enterprise is required to assess whether it has an implicit financial responsibility to ensure that a variable interest entity operates as designed when determining whether it has the power to direct the activities of the variable interest entity that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance.

This guidance was effective January 1, 2010. The District does not have any variable interest or controlling interest in a variable entity. Therefore, there was no impact of adoption of the guidance for the District.

In January 2010, the FASB issued guidance "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures," which is intended to improve disclosures about fair value measurement by increasing transparency in financial reporting. The changes provide a greater level of disaggregated information and more detail disclosures of valuation techniques and inputs to fair value measurement. The new disclosures and clarification of existing disclosures were effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2009, except for the disclosures about purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements in the rollforward of activity in Level 3 fair value measurements. Those disclosures are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010, and for interim periods within those fiscal years. The adoption of this guidance had no impact on the District's financial condition and results of operations but resulted in additional disclosures (see Note 4).

In July 2010, the FASB issued guidance on "Disclosures about the Credit Quality of Financing Receivables and the Allowance for Credit Losses." This guidance is intended to provide additional information to assist financial statement users in assessing an entity's credit risk exposures and evaluating the adequacy of its allowance for credit losses. Existing disclosures would be amended to include additional disclosures of financing receivables on both a portfolio segment and class of financing receivable basis. This would include a rollforward schedule of the allowance for credit losses from the beginning of the reporting period to the end of the period on a portfolio segment basis, with the ending balance further disclosed on the basis of the method of impairment (individually or collectively evaluated). The guidance also calls for new disclosures including but not limited to credit quality indicators at the end of the reporting period by class of financing receivables, the aging of past due financing receivables, nature and extent of financing receivables modified as troubled debt restructurings by class and the effect on the allowance for credit losses. For public entities, the disclosures as of the end of a reporting period are effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending on or after December 15, 2010. The disclosures about activity that occurs during a reporting period are effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning on or after December 15, 2010. The adoption of this guidance should have no impact on the District's financial condition or results of operations, but it will result in additional disclosures.

NOTE 2 — INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Available-for-sale

A summary of the amortized cost and fair value of debt securities held as available-for-sale investments at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 follows:

June 30, 2010					
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Yield
U.S. Govt. GNMA MBS/CMOs	\$ 4,489,822	\$ 82,390	\$ (4,440)	\$ 4,567,772	2.09%
U.S. Govt. Agency MBS	2,044,340	31,120	(26,929)	2,048,531	1.58
Non-Agency CMOs	410,140	-	(86,355)	323,785	0.75
Commercial MBS	1,394	-	(324)	1,070	7.17
Asset-Backed Securities	53,194	-	(17,597)	35,597	1.66
Total	\$ 6,998,890	\$ 113,510	\$ (135,645)	\$ 6,976,755	1.86%

December 31, 2009					
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Yield
U.S. Govt. GNMA MBS/CMOs	\$ 3,835,831	\$ 34,286	\$ (12,958)	\$ 3,857,159	2.04%
U.S. Govt. Agency MBS	2,595,257	22,374	(44,256)	2,573,375	1.58
Non-Agency CMOs	460,865	-	(100,839)	360,026	0.56
Commercial MBS	10,353	-	(539)	9,814	1.34
Asset-Backed Securities	105,845	55	(20,004)	85,896	0.79
Total	\$ 7,008,151	\$ 56,715	\$ (178,596)	\$ 6,886,270	1.75%

Held-to-maturity

A summary of the amortized cost and fair value of debt securities held as held-to-maturity investments at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 follows:

June 30, 2010					
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Yield
U.S. Govt. Agency MBS	\$ 1,104,116	\$ 77,069	\$ (260)	\$ 1,180,925	5.28%
Asset-Backed Securities	90,099	718	(798)	90,019	1.53
Mission Related Investments	213,466	9,984	(978)	222,472	6.14
Total	\$ 1,407,681	\$ 87,771	\$ (2,036)	\$ 1,493,416	5.17%

December 31, 2009					
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Yield
U.S. Govt. Agency MBS	\$ 1,250,051	\$ 47,751	\$ (289)	\$ 1,297,513	5.19%
Asset-Backed Securities	96,580	555	(912)	96,223	1.60
Mission Related Investments	209,329	2,329	(19,569)	192,089	6.13
Total	\$ 1,555,960	\$ 50,635	\$ (20,770)	\$ 1,585,825	5.10%

A summary of the expected maturity, estimated fair value and amortized cost of investment securities at June 30, 2010 follows:

Available-for-sale

	Due in 1 year or less		Due after 1 year through 5 years		Due after 5 years through 10 years		Due after 10 years		Total	
	Amount	Weighted Average Yield	Amount	Weighted Average Yield	Amount	Weighted Average Yield	Amount	Weighted Average Yield	Amount	Weighted Average Yield
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>										
U.S. Govt. GNMA MBS/CMOs	\$ -	- %	\$ -	- %	\$ 1,464	0.76 %	\$ 4,566,308	2.09 %	\$ 4,567,772	2.09 %
U.S. Govt. Agency MBS	-	-	539	1.09	105,317	1.91	1,942,675	1.56	2,048,531	1.58
Non-Agency CMOs	-	-	-	-	-	-	323,785	0.75	323,785	0.75
Commercial MBS	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,070	7.17	1,070	7.17
Asset-Backed Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,597	1.66	35,597	1.66
Total fair value	\$ -	- %	\$ 539	1.09 %	\$ 106,781	1.89 %	\$ 6,869,435	1.86 %	\$ 6,976,755	1.86 %
Total amortized cost	\$ -		\$ 539		\$ 104,220		\$ 6,894,131		\$ 6,998,890	

Held-to-maturity

	Due in 1 year or less		Due after 1 year through 5 years		Due after 5 years through 10 years		Due after 10 years		Total	
	Amount	Weighted Average Yield	Amount	Weighted Average Yield	Amount	Weighted Average Yield	Amount	Weighted Average Yield	Amount	Weighted Average Yield
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>										
U.S. Govt. Agency MBS	\$ -	- %	\$ -	- %	\$ 2,600	5.00 %	\$ 1,101,516	5.28 %	\$ 1,104,116	5.28 %
Asset-Backed Securities	2,147	1.80	13,173	1.38	53,015	1.50	21,764	1.67	90,099	1.53
Mission Related Investments	5,700	7.27	27,846	6.31	19,329	6.37	160,591	6.04	213,466	6.14
Total amortized cost	\$ 7,847	5.78 %	\$ 41,019	4.73 %	\$ 74,944	2.88 %	\$ 1,283,871	5.32 %	\$ 1,407,681	5.17 %
Total fair cost	\$ 7,896		\$ 41,515		\$ 75,877		\$ 1,368,128		\$ 1,493,416	

Included in the available-for-sale investments are collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs). Substantially all CMO securities have contractual maturities in excess of ten years. However, expected maturities for CMO securities will differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to prepay obligations with or without prepayment penalties.

During the first half of 2010, proceeds from sales of investment securities were \$100.4 million and net realized gains were \$1.4 million. There were no sales of investment securities during the first half of 2009.

AgFirst's and certain District Association investments include primarily mortgage-backed securities (MBSs) and asset backed securities (ABSs). These securities are held to maintain a liquidity reserve, manage short-term surplus funds, and manage interest rate risk. These securities must meet the applicable Farm Credit Administration (FCA) regulatory guidelines, which require these securities to be high quality, senior class, and rated in the top category (AAA/Aaa) by Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations (NRSROs) at the time of purchase. To achieve the ratings, these securities have a guarantee of timely payment of principal and interest, credit enhancements achieved through over collateralization or other means, and the priority of payments of senior classes over junior classes. All ABSs have credit enhancement features including senior/subordinate structure and/or are backed by a bond insurer.

The FCA considers a MBS or ABS ineligible if it falls below the AAA/Aaa credit rating criteria and requires System institutions to divest of such an investment unless the FCA grants specific approval to continue to hold an ineligible security.

The District's MBSs are collateralized by U.S. government or U.S. agency guaranteed residential mortgages and all were rated AAA/Aaa at June 30, 2010. Non-agency CMO securities not rated in the top category by at least one of the NRSROs at June 30, 2010 had a fair value of \$188.9 million. ABSs not rated in the top category by at least one of the NRSROs at June 30, 2010 had a fair value of \$24.6 million. For each of these investment securities in the District's portfolio rated below AAA/Aaa, the District has developed and submitted plans for approval by the FCA that provide that the securities may be held to maturity. The FCA has approved, with conditions, the District's plans for all but one investment that has recently become ineligible. The District is in the process of submitting a plan to hold this investment to the FCA for approval.

The fair value of all investments at June 30, 2010 split rated AAA/Aaa or lower by the NRSROs totaled \$345.7 million (amortized cost of \$448.4 million). This represents approximately 4.08 percent (and 5.35 percent) of total fair value (and amortized cost) of the District's total investment portfolio at June 30, 2010. Split rated AAA/Aaa is defined as a security maintaining different ratings by the NRSROs with at least one NRSRO rating the security AAA/Aaa.

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

An investment is considered impaired if its fair value is less than its cost. This also applies to those securities other-than-temporarily impaired for which a credit loss has been recognized but noncredit-related losses continue to remain unrealized. The following table shows the fair value and gross unrealized losses for investments that have been in a continuous unrealized loss position aggregated by investment category at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009. A continuous unrealized loss position for an investment is measured from the date the impairment was first identified.

	June 30, 2010					
	Less than 12 Months		Greater than 12 Months		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>						
U.S. Govt. GNMA MBS/CMOs	\$ 7,687	\$ 52	\$ 730,981	\$ 4,388	\$ 738,668	\$ 4,440
U.S. Govt. Agency MBS	7,272	8	890,841	27,182	898,113	27,190
Non-Agency CMOs	—	—	323,785	86,355	323,785	86,355
Asset-Backed Securities	6,251	57	63,456	18,337	69,707	18,394
Mortgage-Backed Securities	—	—	1,070	324	1,070	324
Mission Related Investments	41,189	374	15,919	604	57,108	978
Total	\$ 62,399	\$ 491	\$ 2,026,052	\$ 137,190	\$ 2,088,451	\$ 137,681

	December 31, 2009					
	Less than 12 Months		Greater than 12 Months		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>						
U.S. Govt. GNMA MBS/CMOs	\$ 186,492	\$ 1,242	\$ 1,269,486	\$ 11,716	\$ 1,455,978	\$ 12,958
U.S. Govt. Agency MBS	213,231	2,014	1,369,665	42,531	1,582,896	44,545
Non-Agency CMOs	12,042	2,395	347,984	98,444	360,026	100,839
Asset-Backed Securities	18,897	153	97,021	20,763	115,918	20,916
Mortgage-Backed Securities	—	—	9,814	539	9,814	539
Mission Related Investments	67,072	11,949	75,690	7,620	142,762	19,569
Total	\$ 497,734	\$ 17,753	\$ 3,169,660	\$ 181,613	\$ 3,667,394	\$ 199,366

On June 30, 2010, the District held certain investments having continuous unrealized loss positions greater than 12 months with a fair value totaling \$2.03 billion and an unrealized loss position totaling \$137.2 million. FASB guidance for other-than-temporary impairment contemplates numerous factors in determining whether an impairment is other-than-temporary. These factors include: (1) whether or not management intends to sell the security, (2) whether it is more likely than not that management would be required to sell the security before recovering its costs, or (3) whether management expects to recover the security's entire amortized cost basis (even if there is no intention to sell). If the District intends to sell the security or it is more likely than not that it would be required to sell the security, the impairment loss equals the full difference between amortized cost and fair value of the security. When the District does not intend to sell securities in an unrealized loss position and it is not more likely than not that it would be required to sell the securities, other-than-temporary impairment loss is separated into credit loss and non-credit loss. Credit loss is defined as the shortfall of the present value of the cash flows expected to be collected in relation to the amortized cost basis.

The District performs periodic credit reviews, including other-than-temporary impairment analyses, on its investment securities portfolio. The objective is to quantify future possible loss of principal or interest due on securities in the portfolio. Factors considered in determining whether an impairment is other-than-temporary include among others: (1) the length of time and the extent to which the fair value is less than cost, (2) adverse conditions specifically related to the industry, (3) geographic area and the condition of the underlying collateral, (4) payment structure of the security, (5) ratings by rating agencies, (6) the credit worthiness of bond insurers, and (7) volatility of the fair value changes. Based on

the results of all analyses, the District has recognized total other-than-temporary impairment during 2010 of \$2.1 million in connection with ABS securities and non-agency CMO securities in its portfolio, which is included in Impairment Losses on Investments in the Combined Statements of Income.

Since the District does not intend to sell these other-than-temporarily impaired debt securities and is not more likely than not to be required to sell before recovery, the other-than temporary impairment of \$2.1 million is separated into: (1) the estimated amount relating to credit loss (\$10.0 million reflected in Net Income in the Statements of Income), which is partially offset by (2) the amount relating to all other factors (\$7.9 million reflected in other comprehensive income in the Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity).

The District uses the present value of cash flows expected to be collected from the debt security to determine the amount of credit loss. This technique requires assumptions related to the underlying collateral, including default rates, degree and timing of prepayments, and loss severity. Assumptions can vary widely from security to security and are influenced by such factors as loan interest rate, geographical location of the borrower, borrower characteristics, and collateral type.

Significant inputs used in this technique to measure the amount related to the credit loss include, but are not limited to, performance indicators of the underlying assets in the security (including default rates, delinquency rates, and percentage of nonperforming assets), loan-to-collateral value ratios, third-party guarantees, current levels of subordination, vintage, geographic concentration, and credit ratings. The District obtains assumptions for the default rate, prepayment rate, and loss severity rate from an independent third party. Default rate assumptions are generally estimated using historical loss and performance information to estimate future defaults. The forecasted cumulative default rates used at June 30, 2010 ranged from 2 percent to 48 percent for non-agency CMO securities and from 23 percent to 79 percent for ABS securities. Prepayment rate assumptions are based on forecasted prepayments and resulted in prepayment rates that ranged from 5 percent to 19 percent for non-agency CMO securities and from 4 percent to 14 percent for ABS securities at June 30, 2010. At June 30, 2010, the loss severity rates estimated from assumptions ranged from 5 percent to 81 percent for non-agency CMO securities and from 60 percent to 100 percent for ABS securities.

For all investments other than the other-than-temporarily impaired securities discussed above, the District has not recognized any other-than-temporary impairment as the unrealized losses resulted from non-credit related factors. The District has the ability and intent to hold these investments until a recovery of unrealized losses occurs, which may be at maturity, and at this time expects to collect the full principal amount and interest due on these securities. Substantially all of these investments were in U.S. government agency securities and the District expects these securities would not be settled at a price less than their amortized cost. For the six months ended June 30, 2010, net unrealized gains of \$94.7 million were recognized in other comprehensive income for temporarily impaired available-for-sale investments.

The following schedule details the activity related to cumulative credit losses on investments recognized in earnings as of June 30, 2010 and 2009:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	For the six months ended June 30, 2010
Beginning balance at January 1, 2010	\$ 33,445
Additions for the amount related to credit loss for which other-than-temporary impairment was not previously recognized	221
Additions for the amount related to credit loss for which other-than-temporary impairment was previously recognized	9,764
Ending balance at June 30, 2010	\$ 43,430

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	For the six months ended June 30, 2009
Beginning balance at January 1, 2009	\$ —
Adjustment to beginning balance due to application of investment impairment accounting change	6,991
Adjusted beginning balance at January 1, 2009	6,991
Additions for the amount related to credit loss for which other-than-temporary impairment was not previously recognized	6,749
Additions for the amount related to credit loss for which other-than-temporary impairment was not previously recognized	2,082
Ending balance at June 30, 2009	\$ 15,822

NOTE 3 — ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES AND IMPAIRED LOANS

An analysis of the allowance for loan losses follows:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	For the six months ended June 30,	
	2010	2009
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 195,132	\$ 169,090
Provision for (reversal of) loan losses	56,991	98,799
Charge-offs	(56,397)	(88,312)
Recoveries	7,821	1,614
Balance at end of period	\$ 203,547	\$ 181,191

Impaired loans are loans for which it is probable that all principal and interest will not be collected according to the contractual terms of the loan.

The following table presents information concerning impaired loans as of June 30,

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	2010	2009
Impaired loans with related allowance	\$ 415,732	\$ 205,513
Impaired loans with no related allowance	433,509	472,424
Total impaired loans	\$ 849,241	\$ 677,937
Allowance on impaired loans	\$ 97,542	\$ 73,740

The following table summarizes impaired loan information for the six months ended June 30,

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	2010	2009
Average impaired loans	\$ 806,407	\$ 628,312
Interest income recognized on impaired loans	6,359	3,802

NOTE 4 — FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

Effective January 1, 2008, the District adopted FASB guidance on fair value measurements. This guidance defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands the District's fair value disclosure for certain assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring and non-recurring basis. These assets and liabilities consist primarily

of investments available-for-sale, highly-liquid funds, derivative assets and liabilities, assets held in trust funds, standby letters of credit, impaired loans, other property owned, and collateral liabilities.

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

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

The three levels of inputs and the classification of the District's financial instruments within the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

Level 1

Level 1 inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets. Level 1 assets and liabilities could include investment securities and derivative contracts that are traded in an active exchange market, in addition to certain U.S. Treasury securities that are highly-liquid and are actively traded in over-the-counter markets.

The District's Level 1 assets at June 30, 2010 consist of assets held in trust funds related to deferred compensation and supplemental retirement plans. The trust funds include investments in securities that are actively traded and have quoted net asset value prices that are directly observable in the marketplace.

Level 2

Level 2 inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets; quoted prices in markets that are not active; and inputs that are observable, or can be corroborated, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability. Level 2 assets and liabilities could include investment securities that are traded in active, non-exchange markets and derivative contracts that are traded in active, over-the-counter markets.

The fair value of substantially all of the District's investment securities is determined from third-party valuation services that estimate current market prices. Inputs and assumptions related to third-party market valuation services are typically observable in the marketplace. Such services incorporate prepayment assumptions and underlying mortgage- or asset-backed collateral information to generate cash flows that are discounted using appropriate benchmark interest rate curves and volatilities. Third-party valuations also incorporate information regarding broker/dealer quotes, available trade information, historical cash flows, credit ratings, and other market information. Such valuations represent an estimated exit price, or price to be received by a seller in active markets to sell the investment securities to a willing participant.

The fair value of the District's derivative financial instruments is the estimated amount to be received to sell a derivative asset or paid to transfer a derivative liability in active markets among willing participants at the reporting date. Estimated fair values are determined through internal market valuation models which use an income approach. These models incorporate benchmark interest rate curves (primarily the LIBOR swap curve), potential volatilities of future interest rate movements, and other inputs which are observable directly or indirectly in the marketplace. The District compares internally calculated derivative valuations to broker/dealer quotes to substantiate the results.

The District's Level 2 assets and liabilities at June 30, 2010 include derivative contracts and investment in U.S. government and agency mortgage-backed securities, and U.S. agency debt securities, all of which have unadjusted values from third-party or internal pricing models. The underlying loans for these investment securities are residential mortgages. Level 2 assets also include federal funds sold, securities purchased under resale agreements and other highly-liquid funds, all of which are non-exchange-traded instruments. The market value of these federal funds sold and other instruments is generally their face value, plus accrued interest, as these instruments are highly-liquid, readily convertible to cash, and short-term in nature.

The District's Level 2 liabilities also include collateral liabilities. The majority of derivative contracts are supported by bilateral collateral agreements with counterparties requiring the posting of collateral in the event certain dollar thresholds of credit exposure are reached. The market value of collateral liabilities is its face value plus accrued interest that approximates fair value.

Level 3

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

Level 3 assets at June 30, 2010 include certain loans evaluated for impairment under FASB guidance, which have fair values based upon the underlying collateral as the loans were collateral-dependent loans. Since the value of the collateral, less estimated cost to sell, was less than the principle balance of the loan, specific reserves were established for these loans. The fair value measurement process uses independent appraisals and other market-based information, but in many cases it also requires significant input based on management's knowledge of and judgment about current market conditions, specific issues relating to the collateral, and other matters. As a result, these fair value measurements fall within Level 3 of the hierarchy.

Level 3 assets at June 30, 2010 also include the Bank's mortgage-related asset-backed investment portfolio and non-agency CMO investment portfolio. The underlying loans for the asset-backed securities are primarily mortgage related and small business loans. The underlying loans for the non-agency CMO securities are residential mortgages. Based on the currently illiquid marketplace for these investments and the lack of marketplace information available as inputs and assumptions to the valuation process, the Bank classified the mortgage-related asset-backed investment portfolio and non-agency CMO investment portfolio as Level 3 assets. The fair value measurement of these assets involved management's judgment and was based on multiple factors including information obtained from third-party valuation services using both Level 2 and Level 3 inputs. The significant inputs for the valuation models include yields, probability of default, loss severity, and prepayment rates.

Other property owned is classified as a Level 3 asset at June 30, 2010. The fair value for other property owned is based upon the collateral fair value. Costs to sell represent transaction costs and are not included as a component of the fair value of other property owned.

Level 3 liabilities at June 30, 2010 include standby letters of credit whose market value is internally calculated based on information that is not observable either directly or indirectly in the marketplace.

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

The following tables present the assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 for each of the fair value hierarchy levels:

	June 30, 2010			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value
Assets:				
Investments available-for-sale:				
U.S. Govt. GNMA MBS/CMOs	\$ —	\$ 4,567,772	\$ —	\$ 4,567,772
U.S. Govt. Agency MBS	—	2,048,531	—	2,048,531
Non-Agency CMOs	—	—	323,785	323,785
Commercial MBS	—	1,070	—	1,070
Asset-Backed Securities	—	—	35,597	35,597
Total Investments Available-for-sale	\$ —	\$ 6,617,373	\$ 359,382	\$ 6,976,755
Commercial paper, Bankers' Acceptances, CD's & Others	\$ —	\$ 56,624	\$ —	\$ 56,624
Federal funds sold, securities purchased under resale agreements, and other	—	—	—	—
Interest rate swaps and other financial instruments	—	76,122	—	76,122
Assets held in trust funds	10,344	—	—	10,344
Total Assets	\$ 10,344	\$ 6,750,119	\$ 359,382	\$ 7,119,845
Liabilities:				
Interest rate swaps and other financial instruments	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Collateral liabilities	—	24,165	—	24,165
Standby letters of credit	—	—	4,641	4,641
Total Liabilities	\$ —	\$ 24,165	\$ 4,641	\$ 28,806

	December 31, 2009			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value
Assets:				
Investments available-for-sale:				
U.S. Govt. GNMA MBS/CMOs	\$ —	\$ 3,857,159	\$ —	\$ 3,857,159
U.S. Govt. Agency MBS	—	2,573,375	—	2,573,375
Non-Agency CMOs	—	—	360,026	360,026
Commercial MBS	—	9,814	—	9,814
Asset-Backed Securities	—	38,431	47,465	85,896
Total Investments Available-for-sale	—	6,478,779	407,491	6,886,270
Commercial paper, Bankers' Acceptances, CD's & Others	—	86,690	—	86,690
Federal funds sold, securities purchased under resale agreements, and other	—	146,201	—	146,201
Interest rate swaps and other financial instruments	—	70,041	—	70,041
Assets held in trust funds	10,144	—	—	10,144
Total Assets	\$ 10,144	\$ 6,781,711	\$ 407,491	\$ 7,199,346
Liabilities:				
Interest rate swaps and other financial instruments	\$ —	\$ 229	\$ —	\$ 229
Collateral liabilities	—	14,065	—	14,065
Standby letters of credit	—	—	5,236	5,236
Total Liabilities	\$ —	\$ 14,294	\$ 5,236	\$ 19,530

The following tables present the changes in Level 3 assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009. Non-agency CMO securities of the Bank were transferred from level 2 to level 3 assets effective March 31, 2009 as the Bank began adjusting the valuation obtained from a third party pricing service for this portfolio to reflect, in part, the valuation obtained from a cash flow modeling process. Total credit losses of \$1.4 million were included in earnings for the second quarter of 2009 for non-agency CMOs determined to be other-than-temporarily impaired by the Bank. The District had no other transfers of assets or liabilities into or out of Level 1 or Level 2 during the first six months of 2009 and the District had no transfers of assets or liabilities into or out of Level 1 or Level 2 during the first six months of 2010.

	Asset- Backed Investment Securities	Non- Agency CMOs	Standby Letters Of Credit
Balance at January 1, 2010	\$ 47,465	\$ 360,027	\$ 5,236
Total gains or (losses) realized/unrealized:			
Included in earnings	(7,139)	(2,847)	-
Included in other comprehensive loss	2,098	14,484	-
Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements, net	(6,827)	(47,879)	(595)
Transfers in and/or out of level 3	-	-	-
Balance at June 30, 2010	<u>\$ 35,597</u>	<u>\$ 323,785</u>	<u>\$ 4,641</u>

	Asset- Backed Investment Securities	Non- Agency CMOs	Standby Letters Of Credit
Balance at January 1, 2009	\$ 79,961	\$ -	\$ 5,262
Total gains or (losses) realized/unrealized:			
Included in earnings	(6,092)	(1,297)	-
Included in other comprehensive loss	8,995	29,995	-
Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements, net	(24,682)	(31,306)	774
Transfers in and/or out of level 3	-	397,320	-
Balance at June 30, 2009	<u>\$ 58,182</u>	<u>\$ 394,712</u>	<u>\$ 6,036</u>

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Non-recurring Basis

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 for each of the fair value hierarchy values are summarized below:

	June 30, 2010				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value	Total Gains (Losses)
Assets:					
Impaired loans	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 271,667	\$ 271,667	\$ (54,572)
Other property owned	-	-	81,509	81,509	(4,332)
	December 31, 2009				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value	Total Gains (Losses)
Assets:					
Impaired loans	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 292,624	\$ 292,624	\$ (144,942)
Other property owned	-	-	79,237	79,237	(5,515)

NOTE 5 — DISCLOSURES ABOUT FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The following table presents the carrying amounts and fair values of the District's financial instruments at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009.

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

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	June 30, 2010		December 31, 2009	
	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value
Financial assets:				
Loans, net of allowance	\$ 26,686,943	\$ 23,079,181	\$ 23,013,057	\$ 23,280,763
Derivative assets	76,122	76,122	70,041	70,041
Cash and cash equivalents	1,456,951	1,456,951	981,041	981,041
Investment securities	8,384,436	8,470,171	8,442,230	8,472,095
Other investments	296,862	321,614	367,461	391,103
Assets held in trust funds	10,344	10,344	10,144	10,144
Financial liabilities:				
Systemwide Debt Securities	\$ 28,695,880	\$ 28,863,132	\$ 28,894,013	\$ 28,913,520
Derivative liabilities	—	—	229	229

A description of the methods and assumptions used to estimate the fair value of each class of the District's financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate that value follows:

A. **Loans:** Because no active market exists for the District's loans, fair value is estimated by discounting the expected future cash flows using the District's current interest rates at which similar loans currently would be made to borrowers with similar credit risk.

For purposes of determining fair value of accruing loans, the loan portfolio is segregated into pools of loans with homogeneous characteristics based upon repricing and credit risk. Expected future cash flows and interest rates reflecting appropriate credit risk are separately determined for each individual pool. Fair values of loans in a nonaccrual status are estimated to be the carrying amount of the loan less specific reserves. The carrying value of accrued interest approximates its fair value.

B. **Cash and Cash Equivalents:** The carrying value is primarily utilized as a reasonable estimate of fair value.

C. **Investment Securities:** Fair value is primarily based upon prices obtained from a third party valuation service. See additional information in Note 4.

D. **Other Investments:** Fair value is estimated by discounting future annual cash flows using prevailing rates for similar instruments at year-end.

E. **Bonds and Notes:** Systemwide bonds and notes are not regularly traded; thus, quoted market prices are not available. Fair value of these instruments is estimated by discounting expected future cash flows based on the quoted market price of similar maturity Treasury notes, assuming a constant estimated spread relationship between Systemwide bonds and notes and comparable Treasury notes.

F. **Derivative Instruments:** The fair value of derivatives is the estimated amount to be received or paid to replace the instruments at the reporting date, considering current and projected interest rates. Where actively quoted market prices do not exist, estimated fair values are determined through internal market valuation models. See additional information in Note 8.

G. Assets Held In Trust Funds: See Note 4 for discussion of estimation of fair value for these assets.

NOTE 6 — COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Under the Farm Credit Act of 1971, each Farm Credit System bank is primarily liable for its portion of Systemwide bond and discount note obligations. Additionally, the banks are jointly and severally liable for the bonds and notes of the other Farm Credit System banks. The bonds and notes of the System totaled \$176.833 billion at June 30, 2010.

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

NOTE 7 — EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

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

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	For the six months ended June 30,	
	2010	2009
Pension	\$ 24,087	\$ 28,223
401k	2,944	2,897
Other postretirement benefits	4,290	4,329
Total	\$ 31,321	\$ 35,449

The following is a table of retirement and other postretirement benefit contributions for the District. Projections are based upon actuarially determined amounts as of the most recent measurement date of December 31, 2009.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Actual YTD Through 6/30/10	Projected Contributions for Remainder Of 2010	Projected Total Contributions 2010
Pensions	\$ 247	\$ 44,959	\$ 45,206
Other postretirement benefits	3,069	3,329	6,398
Total	\$ 3,316	\$ 48,288	\$ 51,604

Contributions in the above table include allocated estimates of funding for multi-employer plans in which the District participates. These amounts may change when a total funding amount and allocation is determined by the respective Plans' Sponsor Committees. Also, market conditions could impact discount rates and return on plan assets which could change contributions necessary before the next plan measurement date of December 31, 2010.

Further details regarding employee benefit plans are contained in the 2009 Annual Report to Shareholders.

NOTE 8 – DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES

Effective January 1, 2009, the District adopted FASB guidance, "Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities," which amends and expands the disclosure requirements for derivative instruments and for hedging activities previously required.

The District's goal is to minimize interest rate sensitivity by managing the repricing characteristics of assets and liabilities so that the net interest margin is not adversely affected by movements in interest rates. The District maintains an overall interest rate risk management strategy that may incorporate the use of derivative instruments to lower cost of funding or to reduce interest rate risk. Currently, the primary derivative type used by the District is interest rate swaps which convert fixed interest rate debt to a lower floating interest rate than was achievable from issuing floating rate debt with identical repricing characteristics.

As a result of interest rate fluctuations, interest income and interest expense related to hedged variable-rate assets and liabilities, respectively, will increase or decrease. Another result of interest rate fluctuations is that hedged fixed-rate assets and liabilities will appreciate or depreciate in market value. The effects of any earnings variability or unrealized changes in market value are expected to be substantially offset by the District's gains or losses on the derivative instruments that are linked to these hedged assets and liabilities. The District considers its strategic use of derivatives to be a prudent method of managing interest rate sensitivity, as it prevents earnings from being exposed to undue risk posed by changes in interest rates.

The District may enter into derivatives, particularly interest rate swaps, to lower funding costs, to allow it to diversify sources of funding, or to alter interest rate exposures arising from mismatches between assets and liabilities. As mentioned previously, interest rate swaps enable the District to raise long-term borrowings at fixed rates and swap them into floating rates that are lower than those available to the District if floating rate borrowings were made directly. Under interest rate swap arrangements, the District agrees with other parties to exchange, at specified intervals, payment streams calculated on a specified notional principal amount, with at least one stream based on a specified floating rate index. The District may also purchase interest rate derivatives such as caps in order to reduce the impact of rising interest rates on its floating-rate debt and floors in order to reduce the impact of falling interest rates on its floating-rate assets.

The primary type of derivative instrument used and the amount of notional activity for the year ended June 30, 2010 is summarized in the following table:

(dollars in millions)	Receive-Fixed Swaps
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 1,373
Additions	50
Maturities/amortization	(100)
Terminations	—
Balance at end of period	\$ 1,323

By using derivative instruments, the District exposes itself to credit and market risk. If a counterparty fails to fulfill its performance obligations under a derivative contract, the District's credit risk will equal the fair value gain in the derivative. Generally, when the fair value of a derivative contract is positive, this indicates that the counterparty owes the District, thus creating a repayment risk for the District. When the fair value of the derivative contract is negative, the District owes the counterparty and, therefore, assumes no repayment risk.

To minimize the risk of credit losses, the District deals with counterparties that have an investment grade credit rating from a major rating agency and also monitors the credit standing of and levels of exposure to individual counterparties. The estimated gross credit risk exposure at June 30, 2010 of \$76.1 million was with eight counterparties and represented approximately 5.75 percent of the total notional amount of interest rate swaps. The District held \$24.2 million of interest-bearing cash collateral posted by one counterparty related to these swaps. The District does not anticipate nonperformance by any of these counterparties. The estimated gross credit risk exposure at December 31, 2009 of \$70.0 million was with eight counterparties and represented approximately 5.08 percent of the total notional amount of interest rate swaps. The District held \$14.1 million of interest-bearing cash collateral posted by one counterparty related to these swaps. The District typically enters into master agreements that contain netting provisions. These provisions allow the District to require the net settlement of covered contracts with the same counterparty in the event of default by the counterparty on one or more contracts. A number of swaps are supported by collateral arrangements with counterparties. At June 30, 2010, the District had not posted collateral with respect to any of these arrangements.

All of the District's derivative activities are performed by the Bank, which are monitored by its Asset-Liability Management Committee (ALCO) as part of the Committee's oversight of the District's asset/liability and treasury functions. The Bank's ALCO is responsible for approving hedging strategies that are developed within parameters established by the Bank's board of directors through the Bank's analysis of data derived from financial simulation models and other internal and industry sources. The resulting hedging strategies are then incorporated into the District's overall interest rate risk-management strategies.

Fair-Value Hedges

For derivative instruments designated as a fair value hedges, the gains or losses on the derivative as well as the offsetting loss or gain on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are recognized in current earnings. The District includes the gain or loss on the hedged items in the same line item (interest expense) as the offsetting loss or gain on the related interest rate swaps. The amount of the gain on interest rate swaps recognized in interest expense for the six months ended June 30, 2010 was \$6.1 million, while the amount of the loss on the Systemwide Debt Securities was (\$6.1) million. Gains and losses on each derivative representing either hedge ineffectiveness or hedge components excluded from the assessment of effectiveness are recognized in current earnings.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Balance Sheet Classification – Assets	6/30/10 Fair Value	Balance Sheet Classification – Liabilities	6/30/10 Fair Value
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:				
Receive-fixed swaps	Other Assets	\$ 76,122	Other Liabilities	\$ –
Total		\$ 76,122		\$ –

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Balance Sheet Classification – Assets	6/30/09 Fair Value	Balance Sheet Classification – Liabilities	6/30/09 Fair Value
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:				
Receive-fixed swaps	Other Assets	\$ 82,439	Other Liabilities	\$ 164
Total		\$ 82,439		\$ 164

The following table sets forth the effect of derivative instruments on the Statement of Income for the six month period ended June 30, 2009. Amount presented is net. The District had no gain or loss on derivatives recognized in the Income Statement for the six months ended June 30, 2010.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Location of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in the Statement of Income	Amount of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in the Statement of Income
Derivatives – Fair Value Hedging Relationships:		
Receive-fixed swaps	Noninterest Income	\$305
Total		\$305

NOTE 9 — BANK ONLY FINANCIAL DATA

Condensed financial information of AgFirst Farm Credit Bank follows:

Balance Sheet Data

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	6/30/10	12/31/09
	<i>(unaudited)</i>	<i>(audited)</i>
Cash, cash equivalents and investment securities	\$ 9,652,852	\$ 9,165,093
Loans	20,726,642	21,327,319
Less: allowance for loan losses	31,897	32,292
Net loans	20,694,745	21,295,027
Other assets	360,210	407,424
Total assets	\$ 30,707,807	\$ 30,867,544
Bonds and notes	\$ 28,495,880	\$ 28,694,013
Mandatorily redeemable preferred stock	225,000	225,000
Other liabilities	128,207	368,201
Total liabilities	28,849,087	29,287,214
Perpetual preferred stock	400,000	400,000
Capital stock and participation certificates	434,906	438,707
Retained earnings	1,047,591	864,827
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(23,777)	(123,204)
Total shareholders' equity	1,858,720	1,580,330
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 30,707,807	\$ 30,867,544

Statement of Income Data

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	For the six months ended June 30,	
	2010	2009
	<i>(unaudited)</i>	<i>(unaudited)</i>
Interest income	\$ 485,734	\$ 527,127
Interest expense	205,088	301,926
Net interest income	280,646	225,201
Provision for (reversal of) loan losses	22,482	34,895
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	258,164	190,306
Noninterest expense, net	51,497	73,863
Net income	\$ 206,667	\$ 116,443

NOTE 10 — REGULATORY ENFORCEMENT MATTERS

During 2010, the FCA has entered into written supervisory agreements with two District Associations whose combined assets totaled less than \$850.0 million at June 30, 2010. The written supervisory agreements require those District Associations to take corrective actions with respect to certain areas of their operations, including capital, portfolio management, and asset quality. These enforcement actions will not have a significant impact on the Bank's or District's financial condition or results of operations. The FCA has taken no other enforcement actions against the Bank or other District Associations during 2010.

NOTE 11 – DISTRICT MERGER ACTIVITY

In May 2010, the Boards of Directors of Farm Credit of North Florida, ACA and Farm Credit of South Florida, ACA (collectively referred to as the “Two Merger Associations”) approved a proposed Plan of Merger (“Merger”). The Merger has been approved by AgFirst and has been submitted to the Farm Credit Administration (FCA) for approval. Upon FCA approval, the Merger will be submitted to shareholders of the Two Merger Associations for their review and approval. Pending the necessary approvals, the Merger is anticipated to be effective January 1, 2011.

In July 2010, the Boards of Directors of Farm Credit of North Florida, ACA, Farm Credit of South Florida, ACA, and Farm Credit of Southwest Florida, ACA (collectively referred to as the “Three Merger Associations”) signed a Letter of Intent to merge. The Letter of Intent to merge allows the Three Merger Associations to explore the benefits of a merger. If Boards of the Three Merger Associations agree to proceed with a merger, a Plan of Merger (“Merger”) will be prepared and submitted to the Bank and the FCA for approval. Upon approval by the Bank and FCA, the Merger will be submitted to shareholders of the Three Merger Associations for their review and approval. The Letter of Intent to merge contains a proposed merger effective date of January 1, 2011 and would supersede the first Merger discussed above pending all necessary approvals.

NOTE 12 — SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The District has evaluated subsequent events and except for the merger activity discussed in Note 11 above, has determined there are no other subsequent events requiring disclosure through August 6, 2010, which is the date the financial statements were issued.