

or make-whole payment that may be charged, taken, or received by an agricultural lender or a certified facility in connection with the full or partial payment of the principal amount due on a loan by a borrower in advance of the scheduled date for the payment under the terms of the loan, otherwise known as a prepayment of the loan principal.

(Pub. L. 92-181, title VIII, §8.12, as added Pub. L. 100-233, title VII, §702, Jan. 6, 1988, 101 Stat. 1703; amended Pub. L. 100-399, title VI, §601(k), (l), Aug. 17, 1988, 102 Stat. 1006; Pub. L. 104-105, title I, §112, Feb. 10, 1996, 110 Stat. 165.)

#### Editorial Notes

##### REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Securities Exchange Act of 1934, referred to in subsec. (a)(1), is act June 6, 1934, ch. 404, 48 Stat. 881, which is classified principally to chapter 2B (§78a et seq.) of Title 15, Commerce and Trade. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see section 78a of Title 15 and Tables.

The Investment Company Act of 1940, referred to in subsec. (a)(1), is title I of act Aug. 22, 1940, ch. 686, 54 Stat. 789, which is classified generally to subchapter I (§80a-1 et seq.) of chapter 2D of Title 15. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see section 80a-51 of Title 15 and Tables.

##### AMENDMENTS

1996—Subsec. (d). Pub. L. 104-105 added subsec. (d) and struck out heading and text of former subsec. (d). Text read as follows: “Any provision of the constitution or law of any State which expressly limits the rate or amount of interest, discount points, finance charges, or other charges that may be charged, taken, received, or reserved by agricultural lenders or certified facilities shall not apply to any agricultural loan made by an originator or a certified facility in accordance with this subchapter that is included in a pool for which the Corporation has provided a guarantee.”

1988—Subsec. (a)(1). Pub. L. 100-399, §601(k), inserted “, or obligations backed by,” before “a pool”.

Subsec. (b)(2). Pub. L. 100-399, §601(l), substituted “date of the enactment” for “effective date” both of which for purposes of codification was translated as “January 6, 1988.”

#### Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

##### EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1988 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 100-399 effective as if enacted immediately after enactment of Pub. L. 100-233, which was approved Jan. 6, 1988, see section 1001(a) of Pub. L. 100-399, set out as a note under section 2002 of this title.

#### § 2279aa-13. Authority to issue obligations to cover guarantee losses of Corporation

##### (a) Sale of obligations to Treasury

###### (1) In general

Subject to the limitations contained in section 2279aa-10(c) of this title and the requirement of paragraph (2), the Corporation may issue obligations to the Secretary of the Treasury the proceeds of which may be used by the Corporation solely for the purpose of fulfilling the obligations of the Corporation under any guarantee provided by the Corporation under this subchapter.

###### (2) Certification

The Secretary of the Treasury may purchase obligations of the Corporation under para-

graph (1) only if the Corporation certifies to the Secretary that—

(A) the requirements of section 2279aa-10(c) of this title have been fulfilled; and

(B) the proceeds of the sale of such obligations are needed to fulfill the obligations of the Corporation under any guarantee provided by the Corporation under this subchapter.

##### (b) Expeditious transaction required

Not later than 10 business days after receipt by the Secretary of the Treasury of any certification by the Corporation under subsection (a)(2), the Secretary of the Treasury shall purchase obligations issued by the Corporation in an amount determined by the Corporation to be sufficient to meet the guarantee liabilities of the Corporation.

##### (c) Limitation on amount of outstanding obligations

The aggregate amount of obligations issued by the Corporation under subsection (a)(1) which may be held by the Secretary of the Treasury at any time (as determined by the Secretary) shall not exceed \$1,500,000,000.

##### (d) Terms of obligation

###### (1) Interest

Each obligation purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury shall bear interest at a rate determined by the Secretary, taking into consideration the average rate on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States as of the last day of the last calendar month ending before the date of the purchase of such obligation.

###### (2) Redemption

The Secretary of the Treasury shall require that such obligations be repurchased by the Corporation within a reasonable time.

##### (e) Coordination with title 31

###### (1) Authority to use proceeds from sale of Treasury securities

For the purpose of purchasing obligations of the Corporation, the Secretary of the Treasury may use as a public debt transaction the proceeds from the sale by the Secretary of any securities issued under chapter 31 of title 31, and the purposes for which securities may be issued under such chapter are extended to include such purchases.

###### (2) Treatment of transactions

All purchases and sales by the Secretary of the Treasury of obligations issued by the Corporation under this section shall be treated as public debt transactions of the United States.

##### (f) Authorization of appropriations

There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Treasury \$1,500,000,000, without fiscal year limitation, to carry out the purposes of this subchapter.

(Pub. L. 92-181, title VIII, §8.13, as added Pub. L. 100-233, title VII, §702, Jan. 6, 1988, 101 Stat. 1704; amended Pub. L. 104-105, title I, §109(b)(2), Feb. 10, 1996, 110 Stat. 165.)

**Editorial Notes****AMENDMENTS**

1996—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 104-105 substituted “section” for “sections 2279aa-6(b) and” in pars. (1) and (2)(A).

**§ 2279aa-14. Federal jurisdiction**

Notwithstanding section 1349 of title 28 or any other provision of law:

(1) The Corporation shall be considered an agency under sections 1345 and 1442 of such title.

(2) All civil actions to which the Corporation is a party shall be deemed to arise under the laws of the United States and, to the extent applicable, shall be deemed to be governed by Federal common law. The district courts of the United States shall have original jurisdiction of all such actions, without regard to amount of value.

(3) Any civil or other action, case, or controversy in a court of a State or any court, other than a district court of the United States, to which the Corporation is a party may at any time before trial be removed by the Corporation, without the giving of any bond or security—

(A) to the District Court of the United States for the district and division embracing the place where the same is pending; or

(B) if there is no such district court, to the District Court of the United States for the district in which the principal office of the Corporation is located;

by following any procedure for removal for causes in effect at the time of such removal.

(4) No attachment or execution shall be issued against the Corporation or any of the property of the Corporation before final judgment in any Federal, State, or other court.

(Pub. L. 92-181, title VIII, §8.14, as added Pub. L. 100-233, title VII, §702, Jan. 6, 1988, 101 Stat. 1705.)

**PART B—REGULATION OF FINANCIAL SAFETY AND SOUNDNESS OF FEDERAL AGRICULTURAL MORTGAGE CORPORATION**

**§ 2279bb. Definitions**

For purposes of this part:

**(1) Compensation**

The term “compensation” means any payment of money or the provision of any other thing of current or potential value in connection with employment.

**(2) Core capital**

The term “core capital” means, with respect to the Corporation, the sum of the following (as determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles):

(A) The par value of outstanding common stock.

(B) The par value of outstanding preferred stock.

(C) Paid-in capital.

(D) Retained earnings.

**(3) Director**

The term “Director” means the Director of the Office of Secondary Market Oversight of

the Farm Credit Administration, selected under section 2279aa-11(a)(3) of this title.

**(4) Office**

The term “Office” means the Office of Secondary Market Oversight of the Farm Credit Administration, established in section 2279aa-11(a) of this title.

**(5) Regulatory capital**

The term “regulatory capital” means, with respect to the Corporation, the core capital of the Corporation plus an allowance for losses and guarantee claims, as determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

**(6) State**

The term “State” means the States of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

(Pub. L. 92-181, title VIII, §8.31, as added Pub. L. 102-237, title V, §503(b)(2), Dec. 13, 1991, 105 Stat. 1871.)

**Executive Documents**

**TERMINATION OF TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS**

For termination of Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, see note set out preceding section 1681 of Title 48, Territories and Insular Possessions.

**§ 2279bb-1. Risk-based capital levels****(a) Risk-based capital test**

The Director of the Office of Secondary Market Oversight shall, by regulation, establish a risk-based capital test under this section for the Corporation. When applied to the Corporation, the risk-based capital test shall determine the amount of regulatory capital for the Corporation that is sufficient for the Corporation to maintain positive capital during a 10-year period in which both of the following circumstances occur:

**(1) Credit risk****(A) In general**

With respect to securities representing an interest in, or obligations backed by, a pool of qualified loans owned or guaranteed by the Corporation and other obligations of the Corporation, losses on the underlying qualified loans occur throughout the United States at a rate of default and severity (based on any measurements of default reasonably related to prevailing industry practice in determining capital adequacy) reasonably related to the rate and severity that occurred in contiguous areas of the United States containing an aggregate of not less than 5 percent of the total population of the United States that, for a period of not less than 2 years (as established by the Director), experienced the highest rates of default and severity of agricultural mortgage losses, in