What degrees and skills we need

To become an FCA bank examiner, you must be a U.S. citizen and have one of the following degrees:

- Accounting
- Agricultural Business*
- Agricultural Finance
- Agricultural Economics*
- Banking
- Business Administration*
- Commercial/Banking Law*
- Economics*
- Finance
- Marketing*

* Ideally, candidates with this degree would also have at least six credit hours in accounting and six hours in finance.

Our examiners need many skills to be successful, but these five are the most important:

- Analytical skills
- Project management
- Oral and written communication skills
- Teamwork
- Ability to accept and apply feedback

How to apply

Go to [www.fca.gov/recruit](http://www.fca.gov/recruit) or scan the code below to enter your contact information in the online form. You’ll also find links to information about our positions. In the meantime, create a USAJOBS account today so you will be ready to apply when the job opens.

When the announcement is posted, we will notify you by email.

The application process requires an initial online assessment. If you pass, you will be asked to take additional online assessments. If you receive a high enough score on these tests, you will be referred to the FCA hiring manager.

FCA is an equal opportunity employer and seeks to create and maintain a vibrant and diverse workforce.

How we hire

The process of applying for a federal government job is different from applying for a private-sector job. You can’t just submit a resume to a recruiter. To ensure open and fair competition, the federal government advertises its vacancies online at USAJOBS.gov, and all candidates must apply through the website.
What our examiners do

FCA examiners conduct examinations of Farm Credit System institutions and Farmer Mac. They make sure institutions

• comply with laws and regulations, and
• identify and manage risks that threaten safety and soundness.

Working together on teams, our examiners evaluate the institutions’ capital, assets, loans, liquidity, management, and information technology. After completing exams, they prepare written and oral reports for the institutions’ management and boards of directors.

Where we work

FCA has its headquarters in the Washington, DC, metro area and field offices in four other cities.

Who we are

We are the federal financial regulator of the Farm Credit System (System). At FCA, our job is to make sure the System provides safe, sound, and dependable credit. We also regulate Farmer Mac, a publicly traded secondary market for agricultural mortgages and loans to rural utilities. We are ranked one of the top five places to work among small federal agencies by the Partnership for Public Service.

Who we regulate

We regulate the Farm Credit System, which is a nationwide network of financial institutions providing credit and related services to agriculture and rural America. Congress created the Farm Credit System in 1916 to provide affordable agricultural financing in good times and bad. For a century, U.S. farmers and ranchers have borrowed from System institutions to purchase land and equipment and to fund their operations. The System also funds many infrastructure projects for rural America. The Farm Credit System is an important reason our nation is one of the world’s top agricultural producers.

Why we matter

We ensure the System complies with laws and regulations, and practices safe and sound lending practices. Our mission contributes to the food security of our nation and world by ensuring the Farm Credit System remains a viable source of credit to agriculture and rural America.

What we offer

• Recruitment bonus
• 13 days of vacation & 13 days of sick leave
• 10 paid holidays
• Flexible work schedules
• Telework options
• Up to 60 percent weekday travel
• Comprehensive on-the-job training
• Excellent health, dental & vision insurance
• Retirement plans with up to 8 percent employer contribution
• Student loan repayment program
• Continuing professional education
• Parental leave

Bank examiners are “the first line of defense in preventing banking disasters, . . . acting as the eyes and ears for financial regulatory agencies.”

—CNNMoney