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May 31, 2006



Technical Director - File Reference No. 1025-300 Financial Accounting Standards Board of the Financial Accounting Foundation 401 Merritt 7 P.O. Box 5116 Norwalk, CT 06856-5116

LETTER OF COMMENT NO. 213

Re: "Proposed Statement of Financial Accounting Standards – Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans"

Dear Director:

On behalf of GreenStone Farm Credit Services, we welcome the opportunity to express our views with respect to the proposed statement of Financial Accounting Standards on employers' accounting for defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefits.

Background Information about the Farm Credit System (System) and GreenStone Farm Credit Services (FCS)

GreenStone FCS is part of the Farm Credit System, a federally chartered network of borrower-owned lending institutions comprised of cooperatives and related service organizations. Through its five Banks and 96 Associations, the System provides sound and dependable credit to American farmers, ranchers, producers or harvesters of aquatic products, their cooperatives, and farm-related businesses. The Associations, such as GreenStone FCS, are cooperatives owned by their borrowers, and the Banks are cooperatives owned by their affiliated Associations or principally owned by cooperatives and other eligible borrowers. As of March 31, 2006, the System's assets totaled \$143 billion, with \$108 billion of the assets consisting of net loans, and liabilities consisting of Systemwide debt obligations (publicly-traded) of \$120 billion.

GreenStone FCS is Michigan's largest agricultural lender, with several locations in Wisconsin as well. Headquartered in East Lansing, MI, GreenStone is the country's fourth largest association in the Farm Credit System. As of March 31, 2006, assets at GreenStone totaled \$3.3 billion, with \$3.2 billion of the assets consisting of net loans, and liabilities of \$2.7 billion.

The comments that follow are the result of a thorough consideration of issues related to the accounting by employers' for defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans that affect not only GreenStone, but the entire Farm Credit System. Some System institutions have submitted comments separate from this letter in order to address specific issues not discussed or to clarify or emphasize positions expressed herein.

Comments

Our comments relate to the issues as set forth in the exposure draft.

Issue 1: Cost of Implementing the Proposed Statement's Requirement to Recognize a Plan's Overfunded or Underfunded Status in the Employers' Statement of Financial Position

The Board concluded that the costs of implementing the proposed requirement would not be significant. We disagree with the Board's conclusion that the costs of implementing the proposal would not be significant because the information required is already available to employers. In order to apply retrospective application, an entity will be required to assess for the periods covered the realizability of any incremental deferred tax assets and whether there is a need for a valuation allowance related to those assets. This will cause a significant amount of work to determine. In addition, if actuaries and asset managers are required to use a measurement date that is the financial statement date instead of allowing for the option of up to three months prior for measurement date, the costs incurred by companies are likely to increase. One additional item that will result in increased costs is the review and potential revision of loan agreements and debt covenants that will be necessitated from the implementation of the provisions of the proposed Standard.

Issue 2: The Employer's Measurement Date

The Board is proposing that the provisions in Statements 87 and 106 that permit measurement as of a date that is not more than three months earlier than the date of the employer's statement of financial position be eliminated. We strongly disagree with this proposal. Measurement of the pension information is generally not under management control but relies heavily on third parties, specifically plan trustees and fund managers, for measuring plan assets and actuaries for the projected benefit obligation. Allowing measurement up to 90 days before the statement of financial position provides additional time for third parties to provide companies with their required data that can then be reviewed and in the case of Farm Credit System Banks, allocated and recorded by various Associations, such as GreenStone, before reporting in the financial statements. Requiring the measurement date to be the same date as the employer's statement of financial position would result in a significant lengthening the "closing process," which could threaten companies' abilities to meet accelerated reporting deadlines.

We believe that benefit obligations are estimates taking into account many assumptions so that using an earlier measurement date for this estimate should still be acceptable. An alternative may be to shorten the provisions in the Statements to permit measurement not more than one month prior to the date of the employer's statement of financial position instead of three months.

Issue 3: Effective Dates and Transition

Issue 3a: Recognition of the Overfunded or Underfunded Status

The proposed requirement to recognize the over or underfunded statuses of defined benefit postretirement plans would be effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2006, retrospective application would be required unless deemed impracticable. We believe that the Board should allow for the impracticability exemption related to the assessment of the realizability of deferred tax assets. As a network of cooperatives, which we are, determining the realizability of deferred tax assets may not be possible. In addition, a significant amount of effort would be required for retrospective application with minimal value to be gained.

Issue 3b: Contractual Arrangements

The Board is interested in how the proposed Statement impacts contractual arrangements other than debt covenants. Farm Credit System institutions are financial institutions regulated by the Farm Credit Administration. As financial institutions, we are required to comply with certain regulatory capital requirements that would be impacted by the proposed provisions of the Statement. Our regulatory agency will most likely carefully consider whether regulatory relief related to capital requirements may be necessary under the circumstances. This process would take additional time and any relief may not be determined by year-end 2006.

Issue 4: Measurement Date

The proposed Standard would require a public entity that currently measures plan assets and benefit obligations as of a date other than the date of its statement of financial position to implement a change in measurement date as of the beginning of the fiscal year beginning after December 15, 2006. We do not believe that any impediments exist that would make this proposed effective date impracticable. However, as discussed in Issue 2, the real issue is whether or not the measurement date must be the date of the statement of financial position. We believe that a provision allowing for an earlier measurement date should continue to be retained in the proposed Standard.

Other Issues

We agree with the goal of enhancing understandability of accounting and reporting of pensions as contained in the financial statements. However, we do not believe the proposed Statement, as currently written, achieves that goal. Financial Accounting Concept Number 6 defines liabilities as:

Liabilities are probable future sacrifices of economic benefits arising from **present** obligations of a particular entity to transfer assets or provide services to other entities in the future as a result of **past** transactions or events.

We do not believe using the Projected Benefit Obligation (PBO) to determine the pension liability is consistent with the definition of a liability. If a pension plan is terminated or curtailed the liability is the short fall of plan assets compared to benefits earned through the termination date. The PBO, especially in a final average pay plan, reflects projected obligations related to future salary increases. Including these future salary increases, which are within the control of the employer, is inconsistent with the Board's objective of reporting the current economic status of the pension plan. In addition to the future salary increases, the PBO is discounted at a current discount rate. This ignores that in many interest rate environments, including the current environment, the existing plan assets are expected to generate a rate of return in excess of the discount rate used to value the PBO. The accumulated benefit obligation (ABO) is a more realistic measure of the current liability.

The exposure draft addresses the lack of comparable measures to the ABO for other postretirement benefits. The lack of a comparable measure does not seem to justify using a less meaningful measure for the pension obligation. The magnitude of the pension component merits using the most relevant information to best meet the needs of users of the financial statements.

We appreciate this opportunity to respond and hope our comments prove useful to the Board. If you have any questions with respect to the contents of this response, please call me at (517)318-4154.

Respectfully,

James F. Schiller Chief Executive Officer