

January 27, 2005

Mr. Lawrence W. Smith
Director of Technical Application and Implement
Financial Accounting Standards Board
401 Merritt 7
P.O. Box 5116
Norwalk CT 06856-5116

Letter of Comment No: 21
File Reference: AICPA ICG

Dear Mr. Smith:

We have learned that the AICPA Investment Companies Expert Panel and Accounting Standards Executive Committee recently provided you with an issues paper requesting guidance on generally accepted accounting principles for valuing fully benefit responsive investment contracts held by non-registered investment companies (commingled stable value funds).

Our plan would like for you to consider the impact that your decision will have on thousands of small and medium plan investors nationwide who are only able to realize the full benefits of stable value by investing through commingled stable value funds. Stable value funds are an integral component of our retirement programs for hard-working public sector employees.

Stable value has and continues to be a popular investment option for our plan participants as it provides them with returns that are similar to an intermediate bond fund with risk levels comparable to a money market fund. The funds provide an essential balance against the risk of equity funds in long-term portfolios. Stable value's attractiveness as an investment option stems from returns that average 2%-4% greater than money market instruments, without a corresponding increase in risk. Currently, our plan's stable value assets are invested in the VantageTrust PLUS Fund managed by the ICMA Retirement Corporation.

We believe that it is imperative to preserve the current commingled stable value fund accounting treatment for fully benefit responsive investment contracts as commingled funds are the only vehicle that will allow small plans to realize the diversification and portfolio efficiency (lower rusk and higher return) of large plans.

In our opinion, an unfavorable decision by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) would have a disparate impact on small and large defined contribution plans. The expected differences would be reflected by unequal performance, risk and cost profiles for large and small plans.

Sincerely

Rita M. Griffey, CPP