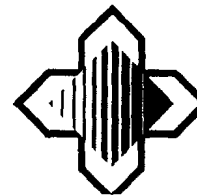


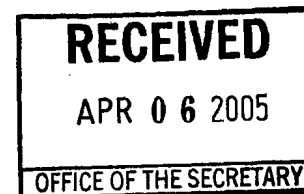


NDCC/SPARK Institute
714 Hopmeadow St., Ste. 3
Simsbury, CT 06070
Telephone - 860-658-5058
Facsimile - 860-658-5068



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April 1, 2005



Mr. Robert Plaze
Associate Director
Division of Investment Management
Securities and Exchange Commission
450 Fifth Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20549

57-27-03

Re: The SPARK Solution

Dear Bob:

Enclosed are the materials we discussed relating to the SPARK Solution. Please note that these materials are a work in progress and do not reflect certain modifications and enhancements that may be made, including those referred to herein.

On March 23, 2005, representatives of The SPARK Institute met with representatives of the five of the largest mutual fund company members of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation ("DTCC"). This meeting was arranged and hosted by the DTCC and also included representatives from the Investment Company Institute ("ICI").

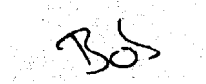
The purpose of the meeting was for The SPARK Institute to explain the SPARK Solution to the fund companies, to seek input from the fund companies regarding possible modifications of the trading aspects of the SPARK Solution that impact the fund companies, and to determine whether the fund companies will accept trades delivered to them by intermediaries that adopt the principles of the SPARK Solution. The meeting was extremely productive and we identified a few areas where some additional detail and fine-tuning will be beneficial. The SPARK Institute will work with the fund companies to make the needed adjustments.

Additionally, in our meeting the fund companies identified certain issues that will likely require clarification by the SEC in order for the SPARK Solution to be effective. We would like to discuss those issues with you at your earliest convenience. We believe that with the additional operational detail and the clarification from the SEC noted above, the fund companies would support the SPARK Solution and allow intermediaries that use their funds to submit trades under the principles and procedures of the SPARK Solution.

Mr. Robert Plaze
April 1, 2005
Page 2

If you have any questions regarding the enclosed materials or any of the matters discussed in this letter, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bob", is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

Robert G. Wuelfing
President
(860) 658-5058

CC: Ann E. Bergin
Larry H. Goldbrum



THE
SPARK
Institute, Inc.

The SPARK Solution

Appendices



Appendix A

The SPARK Solution Overview



SPARK Solution Overview

- Allows retirement plan service providers to continue to do after hours processing of trade instructions received prior to market close
- Avoids adverse impacts to participants of “4 p.m. hard close”
- Establishes standardized industry controls that leverage:
 - Existing practices and procedures
 - Technology solutions



SPARK Solution Overview

Trade Processing Requirements

- All critical trade information (excluding fund prices) must be captured and electronically time stamped by the service provider before the market closing time
- All orders submitted to the funds by the service provider must be based on instructions time stamped before the market closing time
- All instructions received by the service provider for the trading day must be processed
- No instructions are added or deleted after the market closing time
- Any modification or cancellation of an instruction is treated as a new instruction



SPARK Solution Overview

“Tamper Proof” or “Tamper Evident” verifiable electronic time stamping

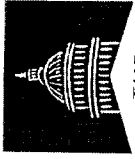
- Electronic time stamps must be applied by a third party, or by using third party systems and technology
- Every instruction must be assigned a unique sequential identification number (“TSN”)
- Time stamp technology must incorporate instruction information as part of the verification features (“Hashing Codes” or “Electronic Fingerprints”)



SPARK Solution Overview

“Tamper Proof” or “Tamper Evident” verifiable electronic time stamping (continued)

- All time stamp, TSN and Electronic Fingerprint information must be unalterable
- Certain time stamp, TSN and Electronic Fingerprint information will be reported daily to the fund companies or transfer agents in a secure “Time Stamp Packet”
- Data must be stored and available for inspection



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SPARK Solution Overview

Additional Features

- System generated real-time “red-flag” reporting will identify
 - Inclusion of a trade received after market close
 - Changes to or deletion of any trade after market close
 - Changes to a time stamp
- All trade instructions must be traceable and auditable from receipt by the service provider to submission to the mutual fund
- Standards for error correction after hours
- Standards for trade processing during system failures
- TPAs can:
 - Time stamp instructions and process orders after market close, or
 - Utilize Intermediary service provider trading systems and time stamping functionality prior to market close



Appendix B

Retirement Services Industry Flow of Mutual Fund Trades

With Trade Instruction Verification



Retirement Services Industry Flow of Mutual Fund Trades

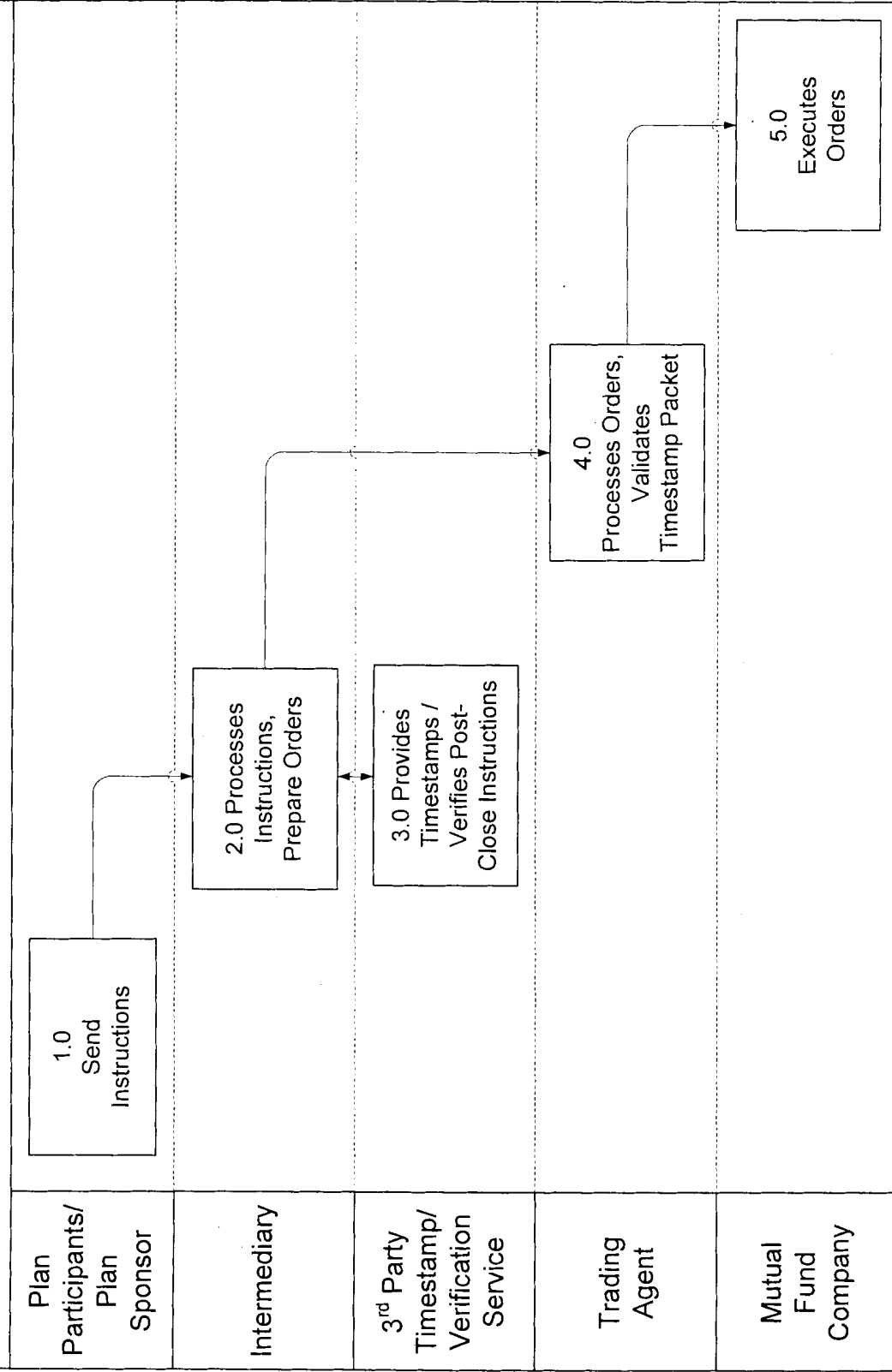


Figure 1



Figure 1 Notes

3rd Party Timestamp & Verification Service	Independent 3 rd Third Party Time-Stamping Service time stamps instructions and verifies the Intermediary's daily instructions for after-hours processing. The service includes assigning Transaction Sequence Numbers (TSN) for each instruction, and creating and transmitting a special "Timestamp Packet" that will be used by a trading agent to identify potential irregularities.
Trading Agent	The entity that receives mutual fund orders (e.g., NSCC or mutual fund transfer agent) from the Intermediary and passes them on to the mutual fund for execution. The Trading Agent also verifies the data in the Timestamp Packet for potential irregularities.

1.0 Plan Participants / Plan Sponsor Send Instructions

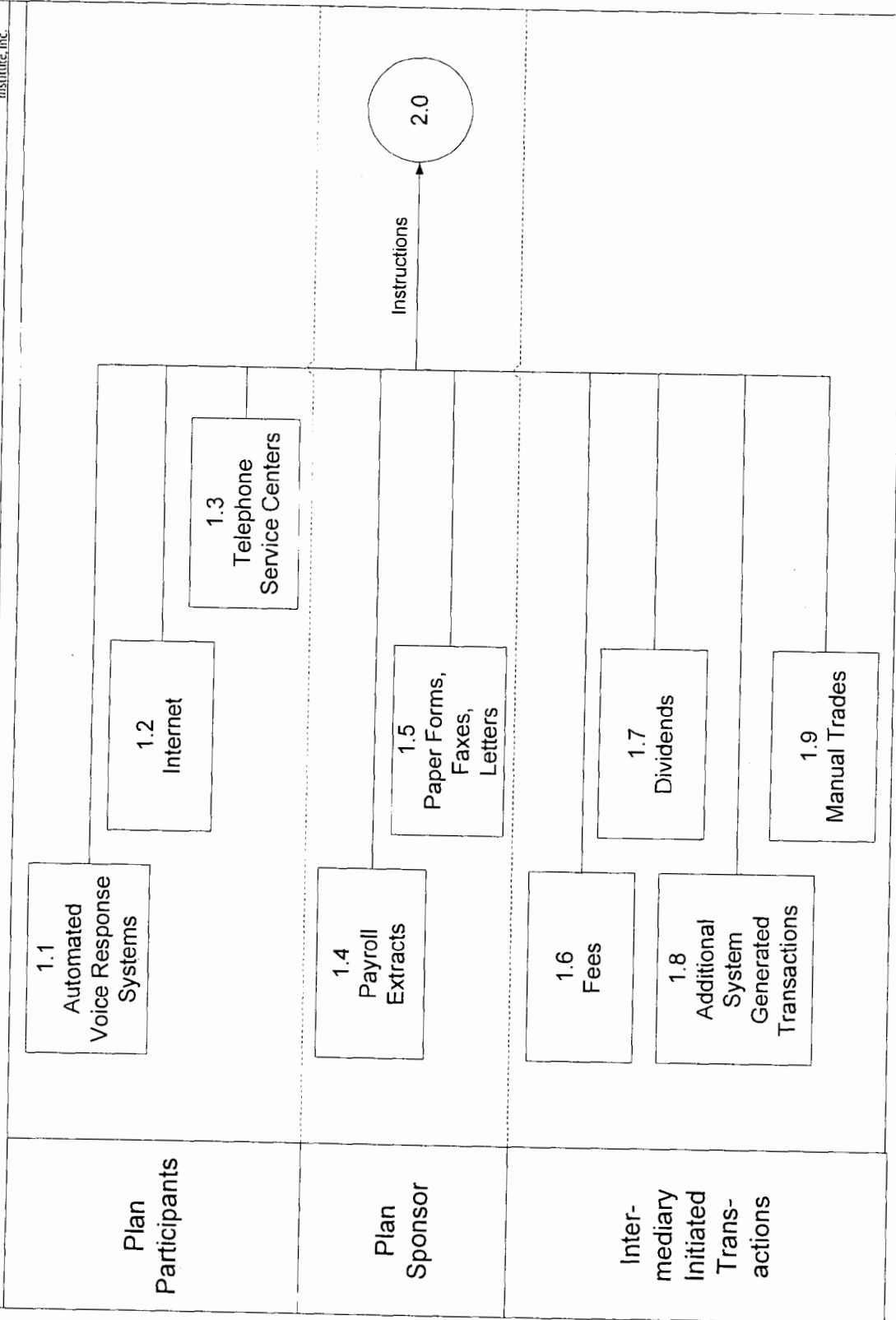


Figure 2



Pre-Close: 2.0 Process Instructions, 3.0 Obtain Timestamps

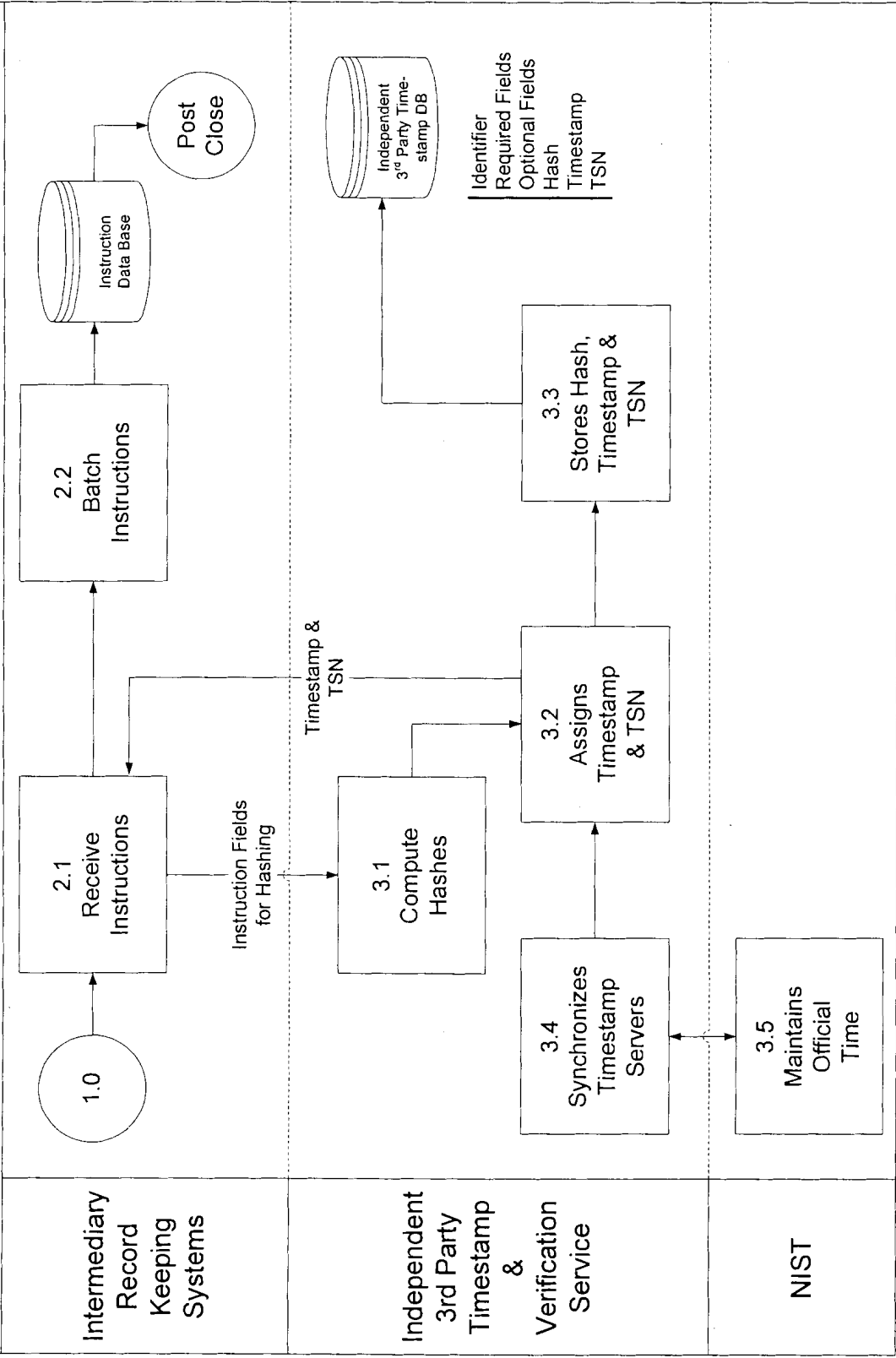


Figure 3



Figure 3 Notes

2.1 Receive Instructions	The Intermediary's record keeping systems receives electronic instructions and performs initial processing.
2.2 Batch Instructions	All instructions intended for same day pricing are batched together by plan, by the record keeping system. The aggregated instructions are stored in a database that will be accessed by the order processing system.
3.1 Compute Hashes	Each instruction will be required to be hashed in a secure manner that can be reproduced in the future to verify that the instruction has not been altered.
3.2 Assign Timestamp & TSN	<p>Upon receiving a hash from an Intermediary, the Independent 3rd Party Time-Stamping Service will assign a timestamp with the current time and associate a TSN to each hash. The TSN will be an industry wide standardized alpha-numeric string currently formatted as follows: FFFFSSSSYYYYssssssssssssss</p> <p>where: FFFFF is a 5 digit ID for the institution originating the transaction, SSSS is a 4 digit system id within the institution, YYYY is the 4 digit year, sssssssssssss is a consecutive sequence number.</p>
3.3 Stores Hash, Timestamp & TSN	The Independent 3rd Party Time-Stamping Service will maintain a database of all hashes, timestamps and TSN numbers.
3.4 Synchronizes Timestamp Servers	The Independent 3rd Party Time-Stamping Service maintains timestamp servers that are synchronized to the official time as maintained by NIST.
3.5 Maintains Official Time	NIST maintains the official time for the United States.

Post-Close: 2.0 Prepare Orders, 3.0 Verification

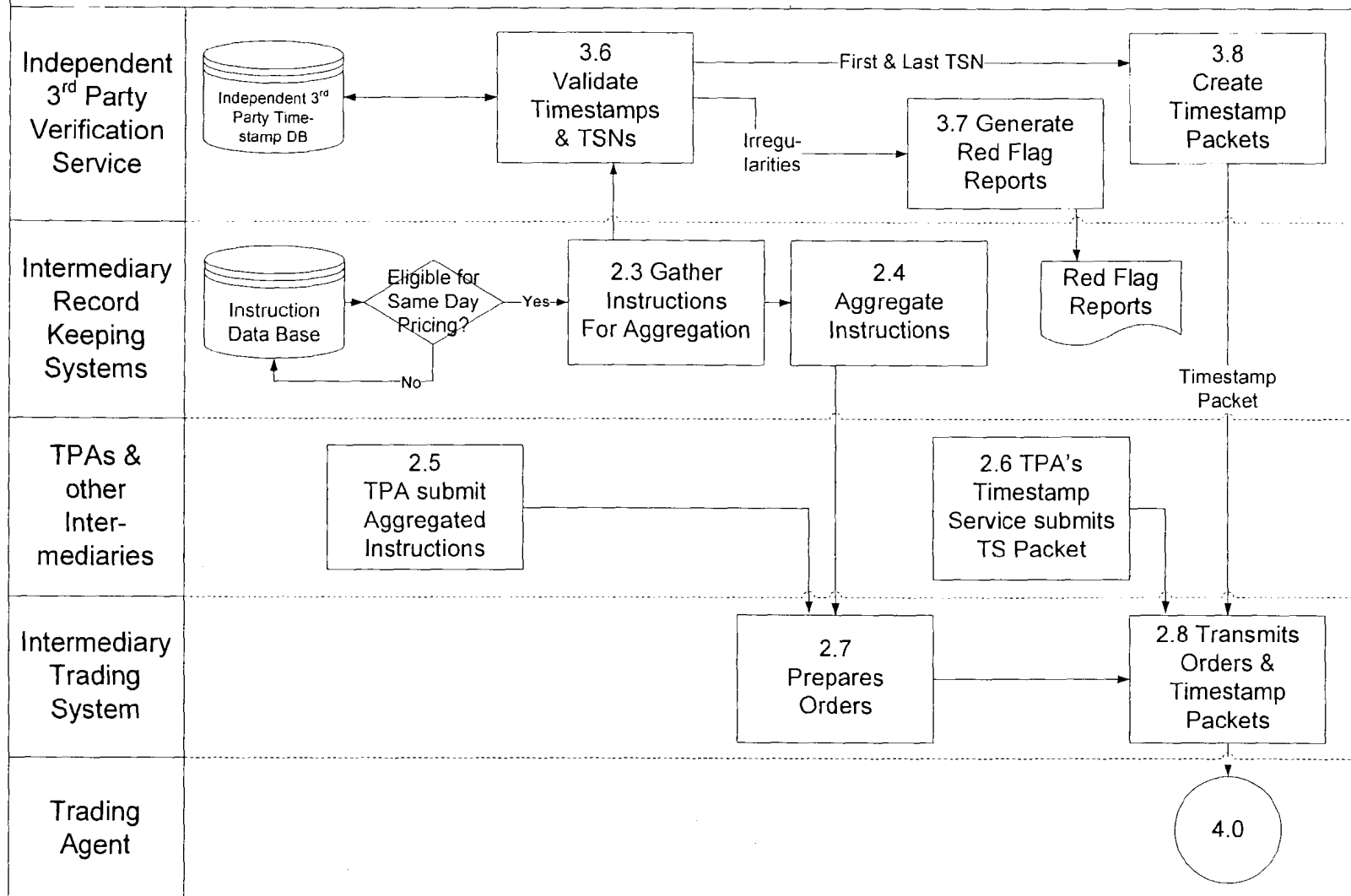


Figure 4



Figure 4 Notes

Intermediary Pulls Instructions Eligible for Same Day Pricing	The Intermediary pulls all pre-close instructions and submits them to the Independent 3 rd Party Time-Stamping Service for Verification. Only instructions that occur prior to the same-day pricing time are eligible to become orders. All instructions time stamped after the pricing time are stored in the Instruction Database for next day processing.
2.3 Gather Instructions for Aggregation	All valid instructions are then batched for order processing. The Intermediary notifies the Independent 3 rd Party Time-Stamping Service when the batching process is complete and the Independent 3 rd Party Time-Stamping Service initiates the instruction verification and Red Flag Report processes.
2.4 Aggregate Instructions	All valid instructions are batched for order processing.
3.6 Validate Timestamps & TSNs	Verifies that the timestamps are valid, that the associated hash matches the hash of the instruction, and that each TSN is present.
3.7 Generate Red Flag Reports	Any insertions, deletions, or modifications are reported on Red Flag Reports that are monitored by senior personnel at the Intermediary. Intermediary reviews red flag reports and follows-up on potential irregularities.
2.5 TPA submits Aggregated Instructions.	Other TPAs may submit files of their aggregated Instructions. This step only applies if the Intermediary submits trades on behalf of other parties.
2.7 Prepare Orders	All valid instructions received prior to the pricing time are converted into trade orders.
3.8 Create Timestamp Packets	The Independent 3 rd Party Time-Stamping Service prepares a secure Timestamp Packet that includes the hash, timestamp and TSN for the first and last instruction in each batch. The timestamp packets are sent to the Intermediary.
2.6 TPA's Timestamp Packet	The time-stamping and instruction verification service for the TPA will compile and submit a secure Timestamp Packet.
2.8 Transmits Orders & Timestamp Packets	When order processing is completed, the Intermediaries Trading System transmits the Orders and Timestamp Packets to the Trading Agent.



4.0 Validate Timestamp Packets, Process Orders

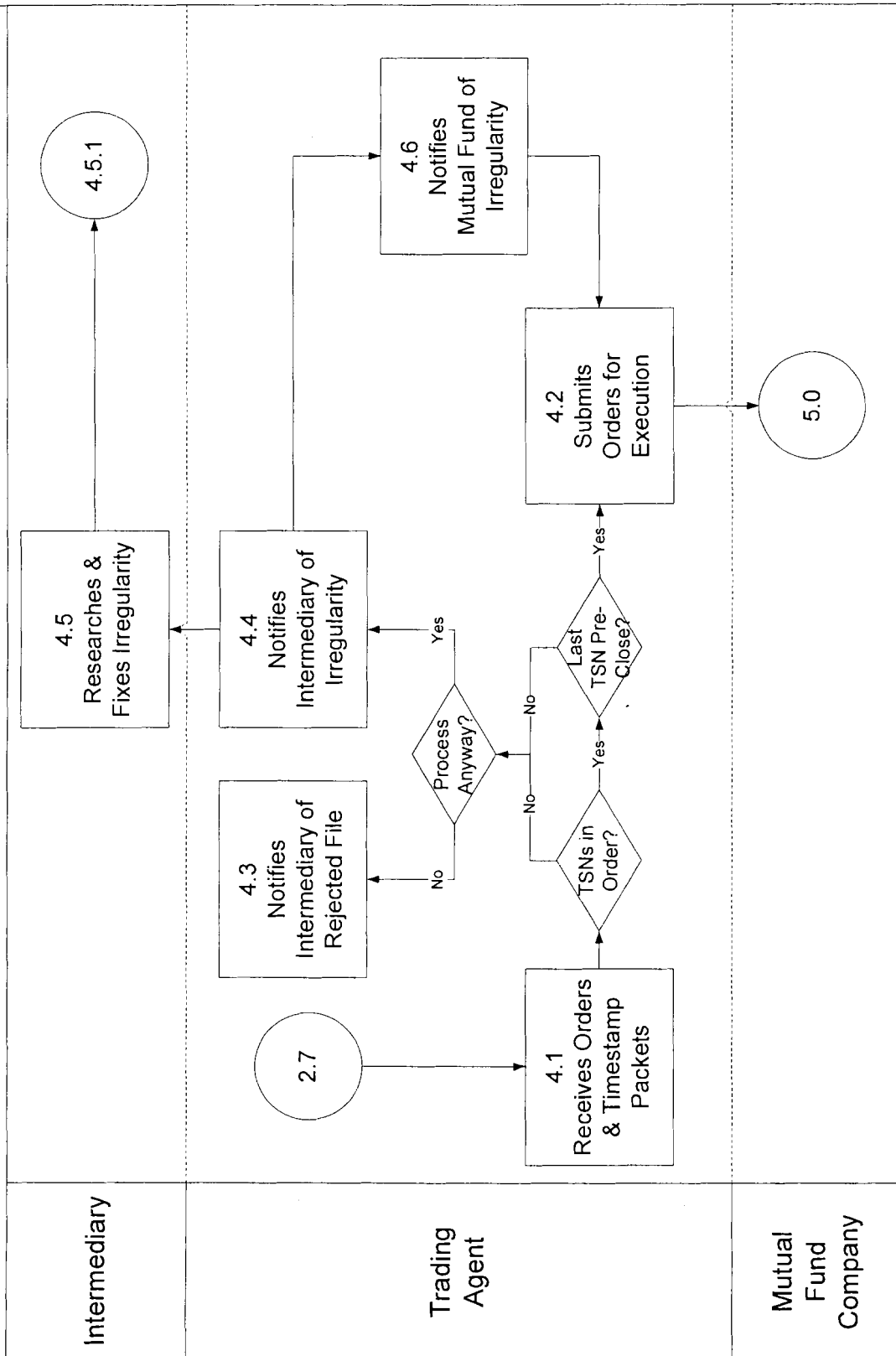


Figure 5



Figure 5 Notes

4.1 Receives Orders & Timestamp Packets	<p>The Trading Agent receives the files transmitted by the Intermediary's trading system.</p>
4.2 Submits Orders for Execution	<p>The Timestamp Packets are validated to determine if the first TSN for the current day is in order relative to the last TSN of the prior day. The timestamps are checked to determine if the last timestamp for the current day is before the pricing time. If there are no irregularities, the Trading Agent submits the orders for execution.</p>
4.3 & 4.4 Notifies Intermediary	<p>If the Trading Agent identifies a potential irregularity, the Trading Agent will, depending on the instructions from the Intermediary at the time the order file was submitted, either (a) reject the order file and notify the Intermediary (step 4.3), or (b) process the file anyway and notify the Intermediary and mutual fund of the irregularity (steps 4.4 and 4.6). When an order file is rejected the Intermediary can submit a corrected order file or resubmit the original file at any time for processing by the Intermediary that will resume at step 4.1.</p>
4.5 Research & Correct Irregularity	<p>The Intermediary must identify the irregularity, correct any error and make financial restitution to the funds, as needed.</p>
4.6 Notifies Mutual Fund of Irregularity	<p>The Trading Agent notifies the mutual fund of the potential irregularity.</p>

4.5.0 Notification, Research and Restitution

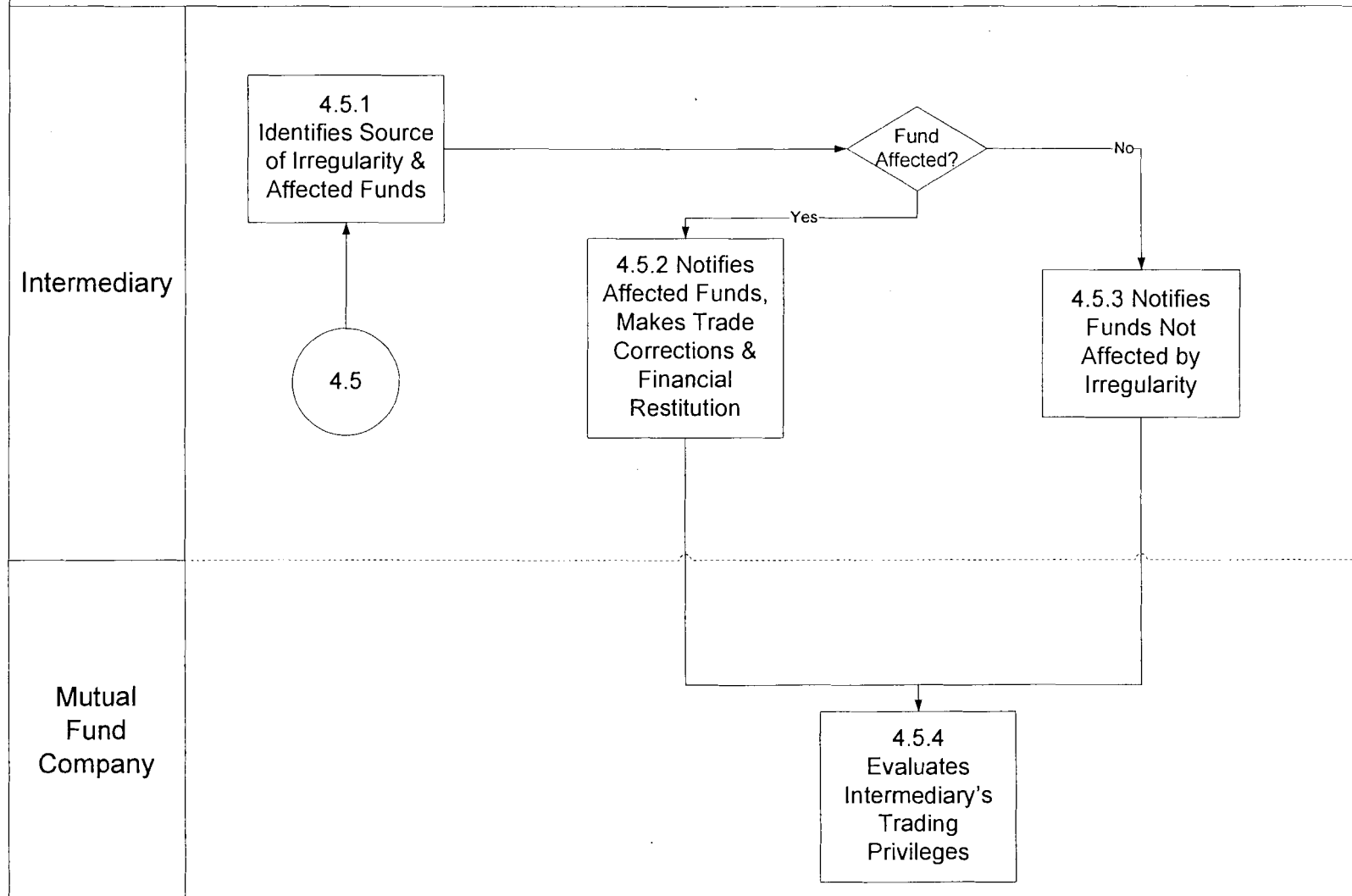


Figure 6



Figure 6 Notes

4.5.1 Identifies Source of Irregularity and Affected Funds	The Intermediary researches the potential irregularity and determines which funds are affected, if any.
4.5.2 Notifies Affected Funds, Makes Trade Corrections and Financial Restitution	If the mutual fund is affected then appropriate corrections and financial restitution is made.
4.5.3 Notifies Funds Not Affected by the Irregularity	The funds that are not affected are notified by the Intermediary that their funds were not affected.
4.5.4 Evaluates Intermediary's Trading Privileges	The mutual fund company will evaluate whether or not to modify or suspend the Intermediary's after hours trade processing privileges.

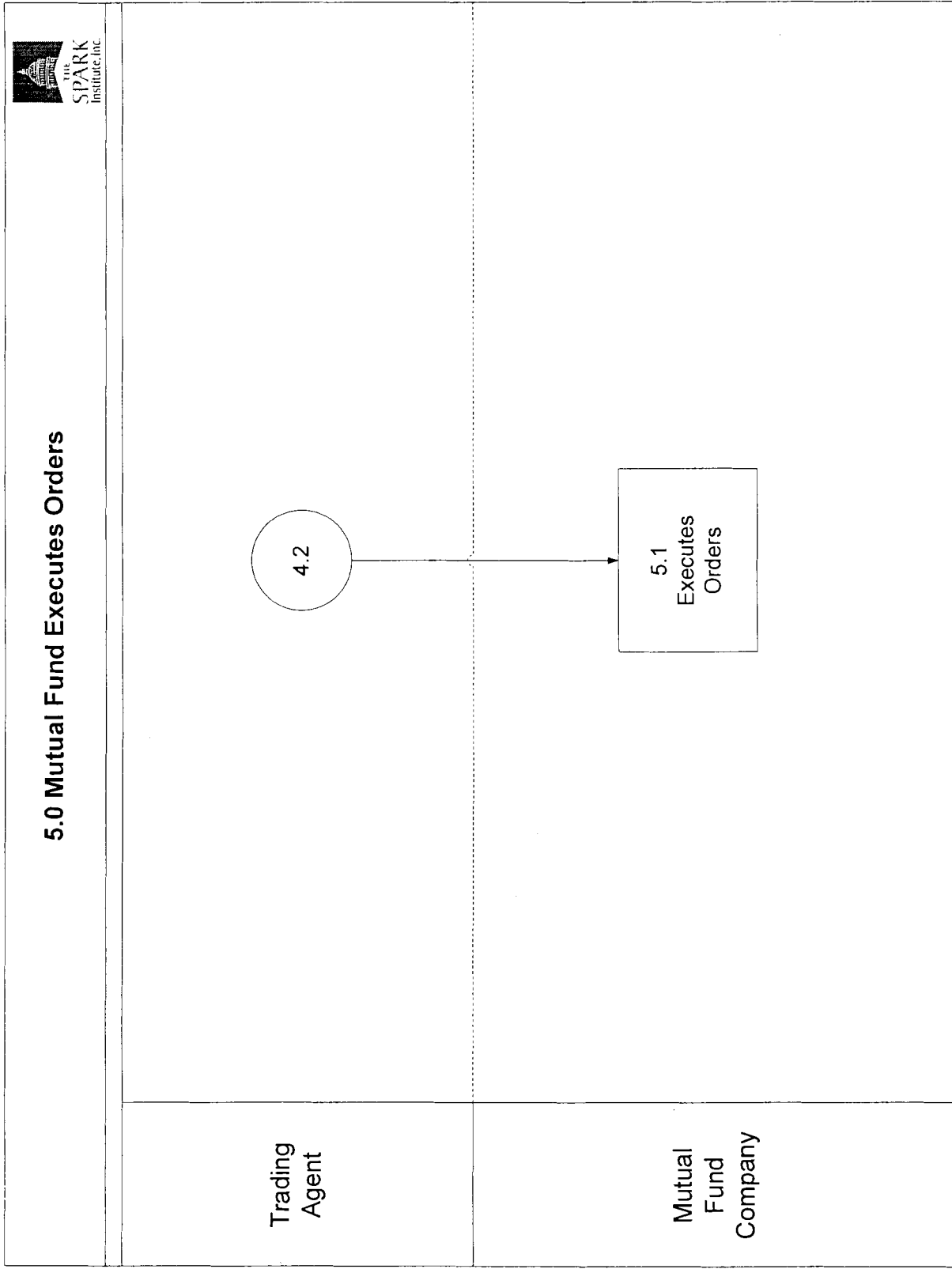


Figure 7



Appendix C

Retirement Services Industry Critical Trade Information Required for Hashing



Critical Trade Information Required for Hashing

Generally, instructions that result in trades/orders can be grouped into seven categories for the purpose of identifying data elements required for hashing. Two additional categories are necessary for the cancellation and modification of instructions, and for manual trades. All of the categories are listed below.

1. Exchange – Investment to Investment
2. Exchange – Multiple Investments
3. Participant Withdrawal
4. Plan Withdrawal
5. Single Participant Purchase
6. Aggregate Purchase
7. Rebalance
8. Delete/Cancel
9. Manual Trades

For each category, the list of required data elements, examples of transactions that fit into that category and any additional requirements are documented below.



Critical Trade Information Required for Hashing

1. Exchange - Investment to Investment

Example Transactions:

- Exchange \$1,000 from Bond to Equity
- Exchange 100 shares from Equity to Money Market
- Exchange 10% from Money Market to Bond

Required Data Elements:

- Transaction Type
- Plan ID
- Participant ID
- Dollar Amount, Number of Shares or Percent
- From Investment
- To Investment



Critical Trade Information Required for Hashing

2. Exchange – Multiple Investments

Example Transactions:

- Exchange
 - \$100 From Bond
 - \$1,000 From Equity
 - 20% to Money Market
 - 80% to International
- Exchange
 - 30% from Money Market
 - 100% from International
 - 15% from Equity
 - 100% to Bond

Required Data Elements:

- Transaction Type
- Plan ID
- Participant ID
- From Investment 1 (Dollar Amount, Number of Shares, Percentage)
- From Investment 2 (Dollar Amount, Number of Shares, Percentage)
- To Investment 1 (Percentage)
- To Investment 2 (Percentage)
- To Investment n (Percentage)



Critical Trade Information Required for Hashing

3. Participant Withdrawal

Example Transactions:

- Participant requests a \$5,000 loan
- Participant requests a \$15,000 in-service withdrawal
- Terminating Participant withdraws entire balance

Required Data Elements:

- Transaction Type
- Plan ID
- Participant ID
- Dollar Amount, Number of Shares, Percentage



Critical Trade Information Required for Hashing

4. Plan Withdrawal

Example Transactions:

- Plan Conversion to another provider (not in-kind)

Required Data Elements:

- Transaction Type
- Plan ID
- Dollar amount, Number of Shares



Critical Trade Information Required for Hashing

5. Single Participant Purchase

Example Transactions:

- Participant submits rollover contribution of \$15,000

Required Data Elements:

- Transaction Type
- Plan ID
- Participant ID
- Dollar amount



Critical Trade Information Required for Hashing

6. Aggregate Purchase

Example Transactions:

- Plan submits a \$125,000 payroll deduction (contribution) for 100 participants
- Profit sharing allocation is received for \$15,000

Required Data Elements:

- Transaction Type
- Plan ID
- Dollar amount



Critical Trade Information Required for Hashing

7. Rebalance

Example Transactions:

- Automated periodic balance based on investment elections
- Rebalance Enrollment

Required Data Elements:

- Transaction Type
- Plan ID
- Participant ID



Critical Trade Information Required for Hashing

8. Delete/Cancel

Example Transactions:

- A participant calls in at 9:00 a.m. and requests a transfer. At 2:00 p.m. the participant calls back and cancels the first transfer request and requests a new one. This category will prevent breaks in the TSN chain.

Required Data Elements:

- Transaction Type
- Plan ID
- Participant ID
- System Transaction ID or TSN of deleted transaction



Critical Trade Information Required for Hashing

9. Manual Trades

Example Transactions:

- Manual buy or sell as needed for corrections.

Required Data Elements:

- Transaction Type
- Plan ID
- Dollar amount, number of shares
- If exchange – both the sale and buy