

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members and Official Observers
SEC Advisory Committee on Improvements to Financial Reporting
(Committee)

FROM: Nili Shah

RE: Overview of Comments Received through June 30, 2008

DATE: July 7, 2008

I. Introduction

This memorandum provides an overview of comment letters received by the Committee from July 17, 2007, the date of its charter, through June 30, 2008. While I have attempted to accurately and concisely reflect the variety of responses received, the large number of responses makes a detailed discussion of all comment letters impracticable.

This overview has been prepared for the Committee's convenience, and is intended to broadly inform Committee members regarding overall themes and comments related to matters outside the scope of their respective subcommittees. This overview is not intended to serve as a substitute for a review of the comment letters themselves. All comment letters are available on the Committee's web site at <http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/265-24.shtml>.

As you read this memorandum, please bear in mind that the majority of the comment letters underlying this overview only address Committee statements through its March 13-14, 2008 public meeting in San Francisco. Accordingly, of necessity, the letters discussed below generally do not reflect comments regarding developments since the San Francisco meeting, which, in some cases, already incorporate changes as a result of the comment letters discussed below. Where a comment letter addresses a Committee development subsequent to the March 13-14, 2008 public meetings, this has been separately noted.

II. General Comment Letter Statistics

The Committee received 96 comment letters, from 77 different commenters,¹ through June 30, 2008. Commenters represented all constituencies, with preparers submitting the

¹ Some commenters submitted multiple letters, varying based on: (1) the stage of the Committee's work (e.g., formation; issuance of the August 2, 2007 discussion paper; or issuance of the February 14, 2008 progress report (Progress Report)) and/or (2) the individual within the organization. Statistics in the

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most letters, followed by users. Refer to appendix A for a list of commenters, segregated by constituency.

Note that throughout this overview, constituencies have been defined as follows:

Constituency	Description
Users	Investors and other users, investor groups, investor protection agencies, and attorneys representing users
Preparers	Preparers, preparer-related professional organizations, and advisors to preparers
Auditors	Auditors and audit-related professional organizations
Standards-Setters	Standards-setters and related formal and informal advisory groups
Regulators	Regulators, former regulators, and oversight bodies
Academics	Academics
Information Providers	Providers of financial information to users and providers of technology to support financial information dissemination
Professional Organizations	Accounting and finance professional organizations with broad-based membership, as well as informal professional groups
Other	Individuals and those with unknown affiliation

III. General Observations

There were two recurring themes throughout the comment letters.

First, commenters repeatedly expressed the need for consideration of the international environment. Some requested that the Committee express support for the use of IFRS in the U.S. Others requested consideration of how convergence efforts or wholesale IFRS adoption in the U.S. would affect the Committee's recommendations. For example, one auditor² questioned whether each of the recommendations would facilitate the transition to IFRS, would be accomplished as a result of transition to IFRS, or would become irrelevant upon transition to IFRS. Specifically, commenters:

- Stated that IFRS creates another type of exception in the form of jurisdictional variants.
- Believed that bright lines should be addressed in the context of the eventual move to IFRS and principles-based standards.
- Noted that the FASB's role would change with the move towards IFRS in the U.S.
- Believed that the FASB's agenda priorities should be considered in light of international convergence.
- Noted that adoption of IFRS in the U.S. will result in the elimination of much detailed guidance in the U.S.

remainder of this overview factor out multiple submissions from the same commenter, although footnote references list all submissions, including multiple submissions from the same commenter, to the extent they relate to the matter in question.

² PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (Mar 31, 2008)

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- Questioned how university education could best integrate the teaching of IFRS.
- Cautioned against a short-term focus that would lead to adoption of changes in U.S. GAAP, followed by additional changes upon adoption of IFRS.
- Noted that a professional judgment framework would facilitate a move towards principles-based accounting standards.
- Encouraged alignment between taxonomies developed in the U.S. and those developed based on IFRS. As one user³ stated,

...the XBRL implementation plan should be closely tied to the convergence agenda. If US implementation of XBRL were coordinated with taxonomies consistently mapped between US GAAP and IFRS, then XBRL would help foster the cause of ultimate convergence; however, as this project is now proposed, XBRL in the US would be insular and would in fact become an obstacle to eventual convergence...We believe that by not addressing convergence as part of the XBRL adoption plan, issuers could become further entrenched in US GAAP and investors may not invest in tools to utilize XBRL until the two taxonomies are aligned.

A preparer⁴ echoed this thought by encouraging

...the SEC to consider appropriate sequencing of the implementation of XBRL with the convergence with international accounting standards. We recommend appropriate sequencing of these efforts to allow companies to focus on convergence and avoid re-implementation of XBRL once international taxonomies are created that accurately [reflect] globally converged standards.

Notwithstanding the above, two auditors⁵ nonetheless urged the Committee to reconsider the existing body of U.S. GAAP, as even with the adoption of IFRS, U.S. GAAP could still influence accounting under IFRS, due to the provisions in IAS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*.⁶ Further, one professional organization⁷ disagreed with the views of certain U.S. constituents that full-scale adoption of IFRS is the most expeditious means by which to achieve the FASB's agenda priorities, as this commenter believed that U.S. issuers should be permitted, but not required, to report under IFRS at this time.

Second, several commenters questioned the use of the term "investor," as it frequently appears in discussions regarding investor representation in the standards-setting process,

³ Fitch Ratings, Inc. (Apr 2, 2008)

⁴ Financial Executives International (Apr 4, 2008)

⁵ Center for Audit Quality (Nov 20, 2007), Ernst & Young LLP (Mar 31, 2008)

⁶ Note that the auditors made this comment in the context of industry-specific guidance, but that it is also applicable to other areas of U.S. GAAP. Specifically, IAS 8 permits use of other countries' GAAP in certain cases where IFRS is silent.

⁷ Bar Association of the City of New York (Apr 18, 2008)

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materiality, correction of errors, and professional judgment. Commenters noted that there are several types of investors. One user⁸ recommended that the Committee “adopt a single definition for “investor” that is used consistently – and in an unqualified manner – throughout the report and “distinguish ‘investors’ from ‘other users of financial reports.’”

IV. Overview of Comments

A. Substantive Complexity

The developed proposals, conceptual approaches, and future considerations related to substantive complexity seek to reduce the complexity in GAAP resulting from exceptions to general principles, bright lines, the mixed attribute model, and the lack of a holistic approach to disclosures. However, one academic⁹ noted that complexity affects constituents differently and that a task-complexity-capturing measurement system is important to systematically identify the causes and remedies of complexity.

Exceptions to General Principles

Industry-Specific Guidance

In the Progress Report, developed proposal 1.1 expressed that industry-specific guidance should be eliminated in favor of GAAP based on business activities. Seventeen commenters addressed this area in their comment letters. Six commenters¹⁰ (one user, one preparer, two auditors, and two professional organizations) were generally supportive of the developed proposal, particularly as it relates to the elimination of industry-specific guidance that conflicts with generalized GAAP. On the other hand, seven commenters¹¹ (one user, one preparer, and five auditors) believed that industry-specific guidance should be retained in certain circumstances or defined “business activities” in such a way that they effectively referred to industries. Some of these opponents also observed that if standards-setters did not issue industry-specific guidance, non-authoritative literature would fill the void.

Two significant themes emerged in this area. First, several commenters expressed confusion over or requested clarification as to the definition of “business activities.” Two

⁸ CFA Institute (Mar 31, 2008)

⁹ American Accounting Association (Apr 30, 2008)

¹⁰ User: CFA Institute (Mar 31, 2008); Preparers: Financial Executives International (Apr 4, 2008); Auditors: Center for Audit Quality (Nov 20, 2007), Ernst & Young LLP (Mar 31, 2008); Professional Organization: Institute of Public Auditors in Germany (Mar 26, 2008), Ohio Society of CPAs (Mar 31, 2008)

¹¹ User: Investment Company Institute (Mar 31, 2008); Preparer: Group of North American Insurance Enterprises (May 19, 2008); Auditors: BDO Seidman, LLP (Mar 31, 2008), Center for Audit Quality (Mar 31, 2008), Deloitte & Touche LLP (Mar 31, 2008), KPMG LLP (Mar 31, 2008), PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (Mar 31, 2008)

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commenters¹² (one user and one preparer) specifically questioned the role management intent plays in the definition of “business activities.” Second, several commenters cautioned the Committee that the significance of the change may result in transition issues and emphasized that new activities-based guidance would be necessary prior to the elimination of industry-specific guidance.

Alternative Accounting Policies

In the Progress Report, developed proposal 1.2 expressed that formally promulgated alternative accounting policies should not exist, except in rare circumstances. Eight commenters¹³ (two users, one preparer, three auditors, one professional organization, and one other) were generally supportive, while four commenters¹⁴ (two auditors and two academics) opposed this developed proposal. Those opposing this developed proposal stated that: (1) there is more evidence in favor of, rather than against, the benefits of accounting choice, (2) alternatives should be allowed if they are “more practical and cost-effective than a conceptually pure accounting requirement,”¹⁵ (3) alternatives, “supported by robust disclosures[,] enable preparers to more accurately reflect and disclose the economic realities of transactions, providing investors with more transparent and useful information that improves comparisons between companies,”¹⁶ and (4) “meaningful elimination of accounting choice would entail a rules-based approach to accounting standard setting that is in direct opposition to the [objectives-oriented] approach currently favored.”¹⁷

Commenters in this area also observed that even without formally promulgated accounting alternatives, diversity will continue to exist, in light of the movement to principles and acceptance of reasonable professional judgments. One user¹⁸ believed that this developed proposal was inconsistent with the recommendation regarding professional judgment, which would “encourage the SEC ‘to seek to accept a range of alternative judgments when preparers make good faith attempts to reach a reasonable judgment.’”

¹² User: CFA Institute (Mar 31, 2008); Preparer: Financial Executives International (Apr 4, 2008)

¹³ User: AFL-CIO (Jun 23, 2008), CFA Institute (Mar 31, 2008); Preparer: Financial Executives International (Apr 4, 2008); Auditors: BDO Seidman, LLP (Mar 31, 2008), Deloitte & Touche LLP (Mar 31, 2008), KPMG LLP (Mar 31, 2008); Professional Organization: Ohio Society of CPAs (Mar 31, 2008); Other: Paul H. Rosenfield (Mar 25, 2008)

¹⁴ Auditors: Ernst & Young LLP (Mar 31, 2008), PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (Mar 31, 2008); Academics: American Accounting Association (Apr 30, 2008), University of Michigan, Ross School of Business (Feb 19, 2008)

¹⁵ Ernst & Young LLP (Mar 31, 2008)

¹⁶ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (Mar 31, 2008)

¹⁷ American Accounting Association (Apr 30, 2008)

¹⁸ AFL-CIO (Jun 23, 2008)

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The Committee also discussed the role of management intent in accounting policies, but refrained from expressing a view. In this regard, two preparers¹⁹ believed that management intent should play a role in accounting policies, while two other commenters²⁰ (one user and one other) disagreed with this view.

Scope Exceptions other than Industry-Specific Guidance

In the Progress Report, the Committee identified a future consideration related to when, if at all, scope exceptions should be eliminated. Comments in this area were sparse, with one auditor²¹ expressing support for few exceptions; one auditor²² supporting a re-examination of scope exceptions, with change, as necessary; and one preparer²³ observing that scope exceptions do not necessarily increase complexity and, at times, reduce complexity, such as in the case of an exception to treating purchase orders to buy fungible products as derivatives.

Competing Models

In the Progress Report, the Committee identified a future consideration related to when, if at all, competing models should be eliminated. Only one auditor²⁴ addressed this area, noting that U.S. GAAP has several competing models and that this area may be simplified.

The Progress Report also noted that the Committee would explore the relationship between competing models and the FASB's conceptual framework. One academic noted the lack of a coherent conceptual framework hampers faculty efforts to educate "students [on] how to analyze the economic substance of a business event consistent with the basic definitions of an asset, liability, revenue, or expense and then [to] proceed rationally [to] determine the proper handling of the item,"²⁵ sometimes resulting in the teaching of rules and exceptions, rather than concepts. Two commenters²⁶ (one preparer and one auditor) suggested that the Committee provide recommendations regarding the conceptual framework. The auditor also believed that the "conceptual framework reflects compromises among differing views of seven Board members." As such, although an existing accounting standard may be inconsistent with the conceptual framework, it should only be changed if there is a related practice problem or other compelling reason

¹⁹ Financial Executives International (Apr 4, 2008), UBS AG (Mar 31, 2008)

²⁰ User: CFA Institute (Mar 31, 2008); Other: Paul H. Rosenfield (Mar 25, 2008)

²¹ KPMG LLP (Mar 31, 2008)

²² Center for Audit Quality (Nov 20, 2007), Center for Audit Quality (Mar 31, 2008)

²³ Institute of Management Accountants (Oct 3, 2007)

²⁴ BDO Seidman, LLP (Mar 31, 2008)

²⁵ American Academic Association (Apr 30, 2008)

²⁶ Preparer: Prime Income Asset Management (Jun 17, 2008); Auditor: BDO Seidman, LLP (Oct 1, 2007)

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to change. Other commenters²⁷ (one auditor, one professional organization, and one other) were more specific, stating that the conceptual framework should emphasize simplicity, practicability, operationality, and soundness, rather than just relevance, reliability, and consistency. One academic²⁸ also asserted a need to: (1) move away from the balance sheet approach to financial reporting, towards an income statement approach and (2) renew emphasis on the principle of matching of expenses to revenues.

Bright Lines

In the Progress Report, conceptual approach 1.A listed potential alternatives to the current use of bright lines, such as proportionate recognition, additional disclosure, and rules-of-thumb or presumptions. Seven commenters addressed this area. Four commenters²⁹ (one user, two auditors, and one professional organization) generally agreed that the use of bright lines required re-examination or should generally be avoided. Four commenters³⁰ (three auditors and one professional organization) questioned this conceptual approach, in the context of: (1) why proportionate recognition, rules-of-thumb, or presumptions were preferable solutions, and (2) how the conceptual approach would apply in the determination of the economic substance of a transaction and which accounting model to apply to that transaction.

Specifically, the professional organization³¹ believed that it was unclear that proportionate recognition was better than the all-or-nothing approach currently used. One auditor³² stated, “Although bright-lines should be challenged, proportionate recognition on its own does not appear to be the simple solution.” Another auditor³³ questioned the practicability of proportionate recognition and how it would reduce complexity; this auditor also believed that bright lines should not be avoided if they are relevant to the determination of the substance of a transaction. The remaining auditor³⁴ stated

We believe that this discussion should be broadened to a discussion of how to decide whether a class of transactions has such varied economic substance that more than one accounting model is needed. Then, if the conclusion is reached

²⁷ Auditor: BDO Seidman, LLP (Oct 1, 2007), BDO Seidman, LLP (Mar 31, 2008); Professional Organization: Institute of Public Auditors in Germany (Mar 26, 2008); Other: Paul H. Rosenfield (Mar 25, 2008)

²⁸ University of Michigan, Ross School of Business (Feb 19, 2008)

²⁹ User: CFA Institute (Mar 31, 2008); Auditors: Center for Audit Quality (Nov 20, 2007), Center for Audit Quality (Mar 31, 2008), KPMG LLP (Mar 31, 2008); Professional Organization: Ohio Society of CPAs (Mar 31, 2008)

³⁰ Auditors: BDO Seidman, LLP (Mar 31, 2008), Ernst & Young LLP (Mar 31, 2008), KPMG LLP (Mar 31, 2008); Professional Organization: Ohio Society of CPAs (Mar 31, 2008)

³¹ Ohio Society of CPAs (Mar 31, 2008)

³² Ernst & Young LLP (Mar 31, 2008)

³³ KPMG LLP (Mar 31, 2008)

³⁴ BDO Seidman, LLP (Mar 31, 2008)

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that there needs to be more than one accounting model, the discussion should address the best way to provide guidance on which model applies...

For [some] classes of transactions...one model may not fit all...If the FASB concludes that the variation in economic substance supports the retention of two accounting models, we believe guidance would be necessary to help accountants identify the appropriate model for a specific transaction and achieve reasonable consistency in practice. Rules of thumb and presumptions may be a reasonable alternative to bright lines, but we note that where this approach is used in today's standards, practice has often gravitated to bright lines to resolve debates and achieve more consistency in practice. In our view, this natural tendency can only be mitigated through clearly explained standards interspersed with suitable examples.

The Progress Report also presented conceptual approach 1.B related to a possible recommendation to facilitate better training of students, investors, preparers, and auditors to understand the economic substance and business purposes of transactions, in contrast to mechanically complying with rules without sufficient context. Five commenters³⁵ (two users and three auditors) generally agreed with this developed proposal, noting that: (1) regulators should also receive training in this regard, (2) the conceptual approach may be better implemented by focusing on the training and tools available to the teaching profession, and (3) the Treasury Advisory Committee is also considering recommendations related to education. One academic³⁶ asserted that university education has moved in this direction, but has encountered difficulties due to the state of the conceptual framework (refer to the competing models section of this overview for further discussion).

Mixed Attribute Model

In the Progress Report, the Committee presented conceptual approaches 1.C, 1.D, 1.E, and 1.F regarding the mixed attribute model. Specifically, the Committee discussed potential recommendations requiring the judicious use of fair value until completion of a measurement framework, groupings in financial statement presentation, and additional disclosures.

Sixteen commenters expressed views regarding the use of fair value. Three commenters³⁷ (one user, one regulator, and one other) opposed the Committee's conceptual approach, in support of the use of fair value, with the user suggesting that the Committee's language may be interpreted as a "recommendation to slow or impede the

³⁵ Users: CFA Institute (Mar 31, 2008), Fitch Ratings, Inc. (Apr 2, 2008); Auditors: BDO Seidman, LLP (Mar 31, 2008), Ernst & Young LLP (Mar 31, 2008), PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (Mar 31, 2008)

³⁶ American Accounting Association (Apr 30, 2008)

³⁷ User: CFA Institute (Mar 31, 2008); Regulator: Walter P. Schuetze (Aug 1, 2007); Other: Paul H. Rosenfield (Mar 25, 2008)

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implementation of fair value reporting.” Three commenters³⁸ (two users and one other) opposed the use of fair value, noting that fair value is difficult to estimate, easy to manipulate, and difficult to audit. The remaining ten commenters expressed views in between these two extremes:

- Five commenters³⁹ (one user, two auditors, and two professional organizations) generally supported the judicious use of fair value until completion of a measurement framework, with the user recommending that the FASB prioritize the measurement framework to be better positioned to consider the use of fair value.
- One professional organization⁴⁰ recommended a study to ascertain whether fair value is both relevant and reliable before increased use.
- Two commenters⁴¹ (one user and one auditor) supported the use of fair value for financial instruments.
- One auditor⁴² supported the use of fair value for financial instruments, possibly except for an entity’s own debt.
- One auditor⁴³ supported the use of fair value for traded items.

Eight commenters addressed aspects of financial statement presentation in their comment letters. Of these, five commenters⁴⁴ (one user, one preparer, two academics, and one other) presented detailed views as to improvements that may be made to financial statement presentation, such as inclusion of a fair value statement, additional emphasis on cash flow, and recognition of internally-generated intangible assets, among others. The user, as well as three auditors,⁴⁵ generally supported the direction of the conceptual approach, particularly as it relates to segregation of fair value remeasurements from other operating results.

As it relates to disclosures, two commenters⁴⁶ (one user and one auditor) expressed support for more disclosure around fair value and non-fair value measures, as well as additional disclosure regarding variability and subjectivity, to the extent that fair value is permitted or required for assets / liabilities that are not traded in active markets.

³⁸ User: Richard Solomon (Jun 26, 2008); Gilbert F. Viets (Mar 11, 2008); Other: John S. Ferguson (Feb 19, 2008)

³⁹ User: Fitch Ratings, Inc. (Apr 2, 2008); Auditors: Ernst & Young LLP (Mar 31, 2008), PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (Mar 31, 2008); Professional Organization: Institute of Public Auditors in Germany (Jun 16, 2008), Ohio Society of CPAs (Mar 31, 2008)

⁴⁰ New York State Society of CPAs (Sep 28, 2007)

⁴¹ User: AFL-CIO (Feb 10, 2008); Auditor: Center for Audit Quality (Nov 20, 2007)

⁴² KPMG LLP (Mar 31, 2008)

⁴³ BDO Seidman, LLP (Mar 31, 2008)

⁴⁴ User: CFA Institute (Mar 31, 2008); Preparer: Occidental Petroleum (Jul 28, 2007); Academics: Dartmouth University, Tuck School of Business (Nov 2, 2007), University of Michigan, Ross School of Business (Feb 19, 2008); Other: Next Generation Healthcare Solutions, LLC (Jan 17, 2008)

⁴⁵ Center for Audit Quality (Nov 20, 2007), Center for Audit Quality (Mar 31, 2008), KPMG LLP (Mar 31, 2008), PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (Mar 31, 2008)

⁴⁶ User: CFA Institute (Mar 31, 2008); Auditor: BDO Seidman, LLP (Mar 31, 2008)

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Disclosure Framework

In the Progress Report, conceptual approach 1.G discussed the Committee's consideration of a recommendation related to the development of a disclosure framework, improvement of the piecemeal approach to establish disclosures, and regular SEC evaluation of its disclosure requirements as new FASB standards are issued, to eliminate redundancies. The Committee received eight comment letters addressing this area, all of which were generally supportive. Two auditors⁴⁷ supported the conceptual approach, noting that a disclosure framework would facilitate the review and updating of both the FASB's and SEC's disclosure requirements. Three commenters⁴⁸ (one user and two auditors) provided specific disclosure-related recommendations, noting: (1) that disclosures about uncertainties and imprecision should be simple, straightforward, and prominent to help communicate to a broad audience, and (2) a need for increased disclosure of risks, underlying estimates and assumptions, the way those estimates and assumptions impact reported amounts, and sensitivity analyses.

In addition, two commenters⁴⁹ (one preparer and one professional organization) observed that financial statements are too voluminous to be meaningful and that there needs to be balance between investors' desire for maximum disclosures and preparer and auditor costs. One academic⁵⁰ recommended that the Committee highlight this tension between the benefits and costs of disclosure, and the important role it "must play in any conceptually based framework." Specifically, although impossible to meaningfully quantify, the academic noted benefits of a reduced cost of capital (which is still subject to debate), improved market liquidity, and reduced litigation costs, as compared to costs related to competitive disadvantages from disclosure and increased litigation costs (particularly related to forward-looking data).

One user⁵¹ asserted that the FASB should prioritize a presentation and disclosure project, as it, along with a measurement framework and the financial presentation project, form the building blocks to improved financial reporting.

Note that comments received related to disclosures associated with the mixed attribute model and the professional judgment framework are discussed in those respective sections.

⁴⁷ Ernst & Young LLP (Mar 31, 2008), PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (Mar 31, 2008)

⁴⁸ User: CFA Institute (Mar 31, 2008); Auditors: Center for Audit Quality (Mar 31, 2008), PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (Mar 31, 2008)

⁴⁹ Preparer: John R. Roberts (Mar 25, 2008); Professional Organization: Ohio Society of CPAs (Mar 31, 2008)

⁵⁰ American Accounting Association (Apr 30, 2008)

⁵¹ Fitch Ratings, Inc. (Apr 2, 2008)

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B. Standards-Setting Process

Investor Representation

In the Progress Report, developed proposal 2.1 noted a need for additional investor representation on standards-setting bodies and stated that investor perspectives should have pre-eminence. Twenty-one commenters expressed views in this area, as follows:

- Six commenters⁵² (four users, one preparer, and one academic) generally agreed with this developed proposal.
- One preparer⁵³ believed that the current status is sufficient.
- Five commenters⁵⁴ (four academics and one other) objected to the Committee's view that academic representation should not be mandated.
- Eight commenters⁵⁵ (six auditors, one academic, and one professional organization) believed that representation should be balanced, instead of giving investor perspectives pre-eminence. In particular, the academic noted that

[s]ince investors and other users of financial statements (e.g. analysts) without an ownership position in the firm are free riders (i.e. garnering the benefits of disclosure without bearing the costs), overweighting the views of such constituents could yield suboptimal outcomes.

- One auditor⁵⁶ advocated the use of a mix of full- and part-time Board members and staff so that standards-setters will have a better appreciation of the burdens of complexity.
- One professional organization,⁵⁷ noting that there is no single type of investor, questioned how investor representation would be determined to ensure the average investor perspective is achieved.

One professional organization⁵⁸ supported the revisions related to investor perspectives in subcommittee II's May 2, 2008 update report, noting that the language appears to somewhat reflect the need for a more balanced representation.

⁵² Users: Bernstein Litowitz Berger & Grossmann LLP (Mar 10, 2008), CFA Institute (Mar 31, 2008), Consumer Federation of America (Jan 16, 2008), Council of Institutional Investors (Mar 31, 2008); Preparer: FirstEnergy Corp. (Mar 31, 2008); Academic: University of Michigan, Ross School of Business (Feb 19, 2008)

⁵³ Financial Executives International (Mar 31, 2008), Financial Executives International (Apr 4, 2008)

⁵⁴ Academics: American Accounting Association (Feb 3, 2008), American Accounting Association (Apr 30, 2008), Brigham Young University (Jan 21, 2008), Rice University (Jan 22, 2008), University of Wisconsin (Feb 4, 2008); Other: Paul H. Rosenfield (Mar 25, 2008)

⁵⁵ Auditors: BDO Seidman, LLP (Mar 31, 2008), Center for Audit Quality (Mar 31, 2008), Deloitte & Touche LLP (Mar 31, 2008), Ernst & Young LLP (Mar 31, 2008), KPMG LLP (Mar 31, 2008), PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (Mar 31, 2008); Academic: American Accounting Association (Apr 30, 2008); Professional Organization: Institute of Public Auditors in Germany (Mar 26, 2008)

⁵⁶ BDO Seidman, LLP (Oct 1, 2007)

⁵⁷ Ohio Society of CPAs (Mar 31, 2008)

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FAF and FASB Governance

In the Progress Report, developed proposal 2.2 identified ways for the FAF to enhance its governance of the FASB. Six commenters⁵⁹ (one user, one preparer, three auditors, and one professional organization) specifically addressed this developed proposal, and generally agreed with its provisions.

Standards-Setting Process Improvements

In the Progress Report, developed proposal 2.3 identified a number of ways for the FASB to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of standards-setting. The Committee received twenty-four comment letters addressing this area.

With respect to the formation of an agenda advisory group, sixteen commenters expressed views, as follows:

- Five commenters⁶⁰ (three preparers and two professional organizations) supported its formation.
- Eleven commenters⁶¹ (four users, one preparer, four auditors, one standards-setter, and one academic) either opposed its formation or questioned its need, stating that: (1) FASAC and ITAC already play similar roles, such that the group would create systemic redundancies, (2) the group could be created via an executive committee of the FASAC, and (3) the group appears to bring the FASB under more of the SEC's control, further politicizing the standards-setting process. One commenter, instead, supported a system-wide group to serve as an advisor to all constituents and to facilitate a coordinated assessment of which groups should address emergency application and implementation issues in U.S. GAAP.

With respect to field tests, cost-benefit analyses, and investor pre-reviews, ten commenters⁶² (one user, four preparers, four auditors, and one professional organization)

⁵⁸ Institute of Public Auditors in Germany (Jun 16, 2008)

⁵⁹ User: CFA Institute (Mar 31, 2008); Preparer: Financial Executives International (Apr 4, 2008); Auditors: BDO Seidman, LLP (Mar 31, 2008), Ernst & Young LLP (Mar 31, 2008), PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (Mar 31, 2008); Professional Organization: American Academy of Actuaries (Mar 13, 2008)

⁶⁰ Preparers: Financial Executives International (Apr 4, 2008), FirstEnergy Corp. (Mar 31, 2008), Medtronic, Inc. (Mar 31, 2008); Professional Organizations: Institute of Public Auditors in Germany (Mar 26, 2008), Ohio Society of CPAs (Mar 31, 2008)

⁶¹ Users: AFL-CIO (Feb 10, 2008), CFA Institute (Mar 31, 2008), Council of Institutional Investors (Mar 31, 2008), Fitch Ratings, Inc. (Apr 2, 2008); Preparer: UBS AG (Mar 31, 2008); Auditors: Center for Audit Quality (Mar 31, 2008), Ernst & Young LLP (Mar 31, 2008), KPMG LLP (Mar 31, 2008), PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (Mar 31, 2008); Standards-Setter: Financial Accounting Standards Advisory Council (Mar 31, 2008); Academic: University of Wisconsin (Feb 4, 2008)

⁶² User: CFA Institute (Mar 31, 2008); Preparers: Equipment Leasing and Finance Association (Oct 10, 2007), Financial Executives International (Apr 4, 2008), Institute of Management Accountants (Oct 3,

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were generally supportive, although one auditor⁶³ expressed concerns with identifying users to perform pre-reviews. Four commenters⁶⁴ (two users, one preparer, and one academic), while not openly opposing this approach, expressed concerns regarding delays and the difficulty in performing cost-benefit analyses.

Eight commenters⁶⁵ (three preparers, four auditors, and one professional organization) agreed with post-adoption reviews of new standards, while two users⁶⁶ disagreed, expressing concerns regarding the uncertainty that the post-adoption reviews would create in the market and that the leeway in those reviews would undermine the quality of financial statements. Two of the commenters who supported post-adoption reviews proposed different time frames, with one preparer⁶⁷ suggesting that post-adoption reviews begin immediately after issuance of a standard and one auditor⁶⁸ suggesting that they begin two to three years after issuance, to ensure sufficient data.

Regarding periodic assessments of existing standards, six commenters⁶⁹ (one user, three preparers, and two auditors) expressed support, although one preparer⁷⁰ suggested that reevaluations begin one year after issuance of a standard.

Separately, one auditor⁷¹ observed a number of examples where standards had been issued, only to be superseded, amended, or delayed shortly thereafter, often for reasons identified during the public comment letter process. As such, this auditor recommended that the FAF and FASB study past experiences to see how the process for evaluating public comments could be improved.

Interpretative Implementation Guidance

In the Progress Report, developed proposal 2.4 discussed proposals to reduce the number of parties that interpret GAAP and the volume of interpretative guidance. Sixteen

2007), Medtronic, Inc. (Mar 31, 2008); Auditors: BDO Seidman, LLP (Mar 31, 2008), Center for Audit Quality (Mar 31, 2008), Ernst & Young LLP (Mar 31, 2008), PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (Mar 31, 2008); Professional Organization: Ohio Society of CPAs (Mar 31, 2008)

⁶³ Center for Audit Quality (Mar 31, 2008)

⁶⁴ Users: CFA Institute (Mar 31, 2008), Council of Institutional Investors (Mar 31, 2008); Preparer: UBS AG (Mar 31, 2008); Academic: American Accounting Association (Apr 30, 2008)

⁶⁵ Preparers: Financial Executives International (Apr 4, 2008), FirstEnergy Corp. (Mar 31, 2008), Medtronic, Inc. (Mar 31, 2008); Auditors: BDO Seidman, LLP (Mar 31, 2008), Center for Audit Quality (Mar 31, 2008), Ernst & Young LLP (Mar 31, 2008), PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (Mar 31, 2008); Professional Organization: Ohio Society of CPAs (Mar 31, 2008)

⁶⁶ AFL-CIO (Feb 10, 2008), Consumer Federation of America (Jan 16, 2008)

⁶⁷ Financial Executives International (Apr 4, 2008)

⁶⁸ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (Mar 31, 2008)

⁶⁹ User: CFA Institute (Mar 31, 2008); Preparers: Equipment Leasing and Finance Association (Oct 10, 2007), Financial Executives International (Apr 4, 2008), Medtronic, Inc. (Mar 31, 2008); Auditors: Center for Audit Quality (Mar 31, 2008), Ernst & Young LLP (Mar 31, 2008)

⁷⁰ Equipment Leasing and Finance Association (Oct 10, 2007)

⁷¹ BDO Seidman, LLP (Mar 31, 2008)

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commenters addressed this area in their comment letters. Eleven commenters⁷² (one user, three preparers, four auditors, and three professional organizations) generally agreed with this developed proposal, particularly as it relates to the FASB being the sole standards-setter, with the codification including all authoritative literature, including SEC literature. However, eight commenters⁷³ (one user, one preparer, five auditors, and one professional organization) supported continued non-authoritative interpretations, noting that: (1) the FASB and the SEC do not have the authority to restrain the expression of constituent views, (2) non-authoritative guidance fills a void, particularly given the length of time required to issue standards, and (3) in a principles-based environment, non-authoritative dialogue and interpretations will be more important.

SEC Roles and Responsibilities

In the Progress Report, conceptual approach 2.A discussed ways to further reduce interpretative implementation guidance through clarification of the SEC's role in relation to the FASB and the SEC's internal roles and responsibilities. Nine commenters addressed this conceptual approach. Four auditors⁷⁴ observed that SEC staff interpretations are of broad interest, given the SEC's statutory responsibility, and thus, do not support curtailment of the SEC staff's ability to communicate publicly. However, commenters suggested changes in SEC staff procedures, including review by the Office of the Chief Accountant of all potential restatements identified by the Division of Corporation Finance, prudence in making public comments, improved quality control in drafting and reviewing comment letters in order to avoid inappropriate inferences, and adoption of a mechanism to clearly disseminate SEC staff positions with broad implications.

Optimal Design of Standards

In the Progress Report, conceptual approach 2.B discussed consideration of a proposal to encourage improvement in the way standards are written. Sixteen commenters touched on this area. Eleven commenters⁷⁵ (one user, three preparers, four auditors, and three

⁷² User: CFA Institute (Mar 31, 2008); Preparers: Financial Executives International (Mar 31, 2008), Financial Executives International (Apr 4, 2008), FirstEnergy Corp. (Mar 31, 2008), UBS AG (Mar 31, 2008); Auditors: BDO Seidman, LLP (Mar 31, 2008), Deloitte & Touche LLP (Mar 31, 2008), KPMG LLP (Mar 31, 2008), PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (Mar 31, 2008); Professional Organizations: American Academy of Actuaries (Mar 13, 2008), Institute of Public Auditors in Germany (Mar 26, 2008), Ohio Society of CPAs (Mar 31, 2008)

⁷³ User: Fitch Ratings, Inc. (Apr 2, 2008); Preparer: Equipment Leasing and Finance Association (Oct 10, 2007); Auditor: BDO Seidman, LLP (Mar 31, 2008), Center for Audit Quality (Mar 31, 2008), Deloitte & Touche LLP (Mar 31, 2008), Ernst & Young LLP (Mar 31, 2008), KPMG LLP (Mar 31, 2008), Professional Organization: Bar Association of the City of New York (Apr 18, 2008)

⁷⁴ BDO Seidman, LLP (Mar 31, 2008), Center for Audit Quality (Mar 31, 2008), KPMG LLP (Mar 31, 2008), PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (Mar 31, 2008)

⁷⁵ User: CFA Institute (Mar 31, 2008); Preparers: Financial Executives International (Mar 31, 2008), Institute of Management Accountants (Oct 3, 2007), John R. Roberts (Mar 25, 2008); Auditors: BDO

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professional organizations) generally agreed with this conceptual approach and the characteristics of optimal accounting standards, as presented at the Global Public Policy Symposium in January 2008. Some of these commenters expressly supported principles-based standards, but advocated the standards-setters giving: (1) reasons for any detailed requirements, and (2) examples to illustrate the link between the detailed requirements and the principles. Some commenters also expressly stated that accounting standards should not include anti-abuse provisions.

One academic⁷⁶ highlighted inconsistencies in the Progress Report with respect to the use of “principles-based” and “objectives-based” standards. This academic supported objectives-based standards, not solely principles-based, and believed that standards should take whatever form best allows them to achieve their objectives.

Two commenters⁷⁷ (one user and one preparer) opposed this recommendation, preferring rules over principles, noting that principles add to uncertainty and would be harmful to investors.

Certain commenters also provided specifics as to areas that should be considered in optimal standards. Specifically: (1) one professional organization⁷⁸ stated that a preparer’s ability to comply with a standard should also be considered, (2) one auditor⁷⁹ suggested that standards-setters “bunch” the implementation dates of new standards, to diminish the pace of change and to provide stability in between the implementation dates, (3) one preparer⁸⁰ expressed a need for standards-setters to better understand and include some element of the underlying mathematics in standards that require the use of probability, and (4) one preparer⁸¹ recommended consideration of tax effects, as they are important to the economics of a transaction.

FASB Agenda

In the Progress Report, conceptual approach 2.C considers a re-prioritization of the standards-setting agenda that balances international convergence, improvements to the conceptual framework, and the maintenance of existing GAAP, as well as the addition of a second phase of the codification project to the agenda. Eight commenters addressed

Seidman, LLP (Mar 31, 2008), Center for Audit Quality (Nov 20, 2007), Center for Audit Quality (Mar 31, 2008), Ernst & Young LLP (Mar 31, 2008), KPMG LLP (Mar 31, 2008); Professional Organizations: American Academy of Actuaries (Mar 13, 2008), Institute of Public Auditors in Germany (Mar 26, 2008), Ohio Society of CPAs (Mar 31, 2008)

⁷⁶ George Washington University (Mar 2, 2008)

⁷⁷ User: Bernstein Litowitz Berger & Grossmann LLP (Mar 10, 2008); Preparer: Equipment Leasing and Finance Association (Oct 10, 2007)

⁷⁸ Institute of Public Auditors in Germany (Jun 16, 2008)

⁷⁹ BDO Seidman, LLP (Oct 1, 2007)

⁸⁰ Occidental Petroleum (Jul 28, 2007)

⁸¹ Equipment Leasing and Finance Association (Oct 10, 2007)

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this area in their comment letters. Six commenters⁸² (two users, three auditors, and one other) generally agreed on aspects of this conceptual approach, such as prioritization of convergence, the conceptual framework, and the second phase of the codification project; however, one auditor⁸³ cautioned that while U.S. GAAP should be revisited after codification with the intent of simplification, changes should not be made to U.S. GAAP where there is no identified problem, as change itself causes complexity.

Four commenters proposed additional areas that should be prioritized. Three of these commenters⁸⁴ (one user and two auditors) recommended acceleration of the FASB / IASB joint financial statement presentation project. One of these auditors⁸⁵ also suggested that the FASB identify the five to ten areas with the most avoidable complexity in GAAP (such as requirements to track APIC pools in accounting for tax effects on share-based payments), and undertake short-term projects to fix these areas, even if the FASB is working on a longer-term project in that area. One user⁸⁶ suggested that the standards-setter should finally conclude on consolidation, lease, pension, and option accounting. As discussed further in section IV.A of this memorandum, some commenters also emphasized the need to complete measurement and disclosure frameworks.

C. Audit Process and Compliance

Materiality

In the Progress Report, developed proposal 3.1 proposed steps to take with respect to the definition of materiality. Developed proposal 3.3 addressed materiality in the context of interim periods. Twenty-four commenters addressed this area in their comment letters. Fourteen commenters⁸⁷ (four preparers, seven auditors, and three professional organizations) generally agreed with the Committee's direction, focusing on the need for additional guidance, emphasis on the perspective of a reasonable investor, and consideration of the total mix of information. Some of these commenters also expressly

⁸² User: CFA Institute (Mar 31, 2008), Fitch Ratings, Inc. (Apr 2, 2008); Auditors: BDO Seidman, LLP (Mar 31, 2008), Ernst & Young LLP (Mar 31, 2008), PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (Mar 31, 2008); Other: Paul H. Rosenfield (Mar 25, 2008)

⁸³ BDO Seidman, LLP (Mar 31, 2008)

⁸⁴ User: Fitch Ratings, Inc. (Apr 2, 2008); Auditors: Center for Audit Quality (Nov 20, 2007), Center for Audit Quality (Mar 31, 2008), PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (Mar 31, 2008)

⁸⁵ Center for Audit Quality (Nov 20, 2007),

⁸⁶ Gilbert F. Viets (Mar 11, 2008)

⁸⁷ Preparers: Financial Executives International (Apr 4, 2008), FirstEnergy Corp. (Mar 31, 2008), Robert F. Richter (Mar 31, 2008), Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati (Mar 13, 2008); Auditors: BDO Seidman, LLP (Mar 31, 2008), Center for Audit Quality (Mar 13, 2008), Center for Audit Quality (Mar 31, 2008), Deloitte & Touche LLP (Mar 31, 2008), Ernst & Young LLP (Mar 31, 2008), Jim Ingraham (Jun 4, 2008), KPMG LLP (Mar 31, 2008), PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (Mar 31, 2008); Professional Organization: Ad Hoc Materiality Task Force (Feb 13, 2008), Bar Association of the City of New York (Apr 18, 2008), Ohio Society of CPAs (Mar 31, 2008)

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supported the view that qualitative factors may decrease the importance of a quantitatively significant error to the reasonable investor. Some commenters requested additional guidance as to the definition of a “reasonable investor” and examples of qualitative factors. In addition, some commenters believed that materiality guidance is best issued by the FASB, possibly as part of the conceptual framework.

Eight commenters⁸⁸ (seven users and one professional organization) opposed this developed proposal, generally favoring the current approach, questioning the use of a sliding scale, or opposing a “qualitative override” of a quantitatively large error. One user “emphatically oppose[s] having anyone other than investors determine whether quantitatively significant errors provide relevant information to investors.” Another user⁸⁹ expressed

The Council generally does not support the Committee’s proposal to modify “the assessment of the materiality of errors to financial statements...” We believe that investors are best served by the existing qualitative approach to assessing materiality and that the Committee has failed to provide a sufficient basis for modifying that approach.

The Committee’s proposal appears to be premised on the view that there is a growing number of unnecessary restatements and that one of the chief causes of those restatements is “an overly broad application of the concept of materiality...” We are not convinced that that premise is accurate...

...materiality does not appear to be a chief cause of restatements.

One academic⁹⁰ observed that while research suggests that qualitative factors may lead to a conclusion that a quantitatively small error is material (e.g., research shows that: (1) intent to deceive is an important factor for investors and (2) restatements of revenue and on-going operating expense accounts elicit more negative market reactions and litigation, than non-operating expenses, one-time or special items, or the reclassification of financial statement items), there is too little empirical research to reliably conclude whether a quantitatively large error could be immaterial for qualitative reasons.

⁸⁸ Users: AFL-CIO (Feb 10, 2008), AFL-CIO (Jun 23, 2008), CalPERS (Mar 13, 2008), The Capital Group Companies (Mar 13, 2008), CFA Institute (Mar 31, 2008), Council of Institutional Investors (Mar 31, 2008), Consumer Federation of America (Jan 16, 2008), Consumer Federation of America (Apr 14, 2008), Investors Technical Advisory Committee (Dec 13, 2007); Professional Organization: Institute of Public Auditors in Germany (Mar 26, 2008)

⁸⁹ Council of Institutional Investors (Mar 31, 2008)

⁹⁰ American Accounting Association (Apr 30, 2008)

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Six commenters⁹¹ (two users, three auditors, and one professional organization) supported the Committee’s developed proposal as it related to education sessions, although some believed education sessions should include investors, securities counsel, and other financial statement users.

With respect to interim considerations, six commenters⁹² (one user, four auditors, and one professional organization) agreed that interim periods should not be viewed as discrete periods, while two users⁹³ disagreed. One academic noted that “research suggests that market reaction does not differ for restatements involving interim-only financial statements compared to annual statements.”⁹⁴

One professional organization⁹⁵ noted and approved of the deletion of the term “sliding scale” in subcommittee III’s May 2, 2008 update report.

Correction of Errors

In the Progress Report, developed proposal 3.2 proposed steps to take with respect to the correction of an error. Developed proposal 3.3 addressed error correction in the context of interim periods. Twenty-four commenters addressed this area in their letters.

Thirteen commenters⁹⁶ (one user, three preparers, seven auditors, and two professional organizations) generally agreed with aspects of this developed proposal, particularly the need for additional guidance and the view that not all errors should result in restatements. Two auditors⁹⁷ expressly agreed with the “current investor” standard. One preparer⁹⁸ stated

If the threshold for when a restatement is required is too low, investors and the public interest are not being served...Not all restatements are created

⁹¹ Users: CalPERS (Mar 13, 2008), CFA Institute (Mar 31, 2008); Auditors: Center for Audit Quality (Mar 31, 2008), Jim Ingraham (Jun 4, 2008), PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (Mar 31, 2008); Professional Organization: Institute of Public Auditors in Germany (Mar 26, 2008)

⁹² User: CalPERS (Mar 13, 2008); Auditors: Center for Audit Quality (Mar 13, 2008), Center for Audit Quality (Mar 31, 2008), Ernst & Young LLP (Mar 31, 2008), KPMG LLP (Mar 31, 2008), PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (Mar 31, 2008); Professional Organization: Ad Hoc Materiality Task Force (Feb 13, 2008)

⁹³ CFA Institute (Mar 31, 2008), Investors Technical Advisory Committee (Dec 13, 2007)

⁹⁴ American Accounting Association (Apr 30, 2008)

⁹⁵ Institute of Public Auditors in Germany (Jun 16, 2008)

⁹⁶ User: CalPERS (Mar 13, 2008); Preparers: Financial Executives International (Apr 4, 2008), FirstEnergy Corp. (Mar 31, 2008), Latham and Watkins LLP (Mar 12, 2008); Auditors: BDO Seidman, LLP (Mar 31, 2008), Center for Audit Quality (Mar 13, 2008), Center for Audit Quality (Mar 31, 2008), Deloitte & Touche LLP (Mar 31, 2008), Ernst & Young LLP (Mar 31, 2008), Jim Ingraham (Jun 4, 2008), KPMG LLP (Mar 31, 2008), PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (Mar 31, 2008); Professional Organizations: Ad Hoc Materiality Task Force (Feb 13, 2008), Bar Association of the City of New York (Apr 18, 2008)

⁹⁷ Center for Audit Quality (Mar 31, 2008), Ernst & Young LLP (Mar 31, 2008)

⁹⁸ Latham and Watkins LLP (Mar 12, 2008)

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equal...Restatements are expensive in terms of time, effort, diversion of management resources, expenses, litigation, and capital formation.

On the other hand, seven users⁹⁹ generally opposed the developed proposal. One user¹⁰⁰ stated, “The recent increase in restatements indicates to me that managers and auditors indeed have become more careful as a result of the Sarbanes-Oxley reforms.” Another user¹⁰¹ stated

When a material error is corrected, it is important investors be provided corrected financial statements that present all periods in a consistent and comparable manner. Investors should not be required to “adjust” prior period financial statements to make them comparable.

Thirteen commenters¹⁰² (four users, four preparers, four auditors, and one professional organization) agreed that error corrections required better disclosure, especially during the dark period. Four commenters¹⁰³ (two preparers, one auditor, and one professional organization) recommended guidance regarding legal concerns and liability for disclosures during the dark period, such as a safe harbor for forward looking data.

Four commenters¹⁰⁴ (one preparer and three auditors) requested clarification regarding the application of the “dual method” under SAB 108 and suggested that the Committee request the SEC staff to amend SAB 108 so that the “iron curtain” method of quantifying errors is only applied to previously unissued financial statements.

⁹⁹ AFL-CIO (Jun 23, 2008), Bernstein Litowitz Berger & Grossmann LLP (Mar 10, 2008), The Capital Group Companies (Mar 13, 2008), CFA Institute (Mar 31, 2008), Consumer Federation of America (Jan 16, 2008), Consumer Federation of America (Apr 14, 2008), Fitch Ratings, Inc. (Apr 2, 2008), Investors Technical Advisory Committee (Dec 13, 2007)

¹⁰⁰ Bernstein Litowitz Berger & Grossmann LLP (Mar 10, 2008)

¹⁰¹ Investors Technical Advisory Committee (Dec 13, 2007)

¹⁰² Users: Bernstein Litowitz Berger & Grossmann LLP (Mar 10, 2008), CalPERS (Mar 13, 2008), CFA Institute (Mar 31, 2008), Fitch Ratings, Inc. (Apr 2, 2008); Preparers: Financial Executives International (Apr 4, 2008), Institute of Management Accountants (Dec 6, 2007), Institute of Management Accountants (Feb 4, 2008), Latham and Watkins LLP (Mar 12, 2008), Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati (Mar 13, 2008); Auditors: BDO Seidman, LLP (Mar 31, 2008), Center for Audit Quality (Mar 13, 2008), Center for Audit Quality (Mar 31, 2008), Jim Ingraham (Jun 4, 2008), KPMG LLP (Mar 31, 2008); Professional Organization: Bar Association of the City of New York (Apr 18, 2008)

¹⁰³ Preparers: Financial Executives International (Apr 4, 2008), Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati (Mar 13, 2008); Auditor: KPMG LLP (Mar 31, 2008); Professional Organization: Bar Association of the City of New York (Apr 18, 2008)

¹⁰⁴ Preparer: Latham and Watkins LLP (Mar 12, 2008); Auditors: Center for Audit Quality (Mar 31, 2008), Deloitte & Touche LLP (Mar 31, 2008), PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (Mar 31, 2008)

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Five commenters¹⁰⁵ (one preparer, three auditors, and one professional organization) requested guidance or provided potential guidance regarding the correction of out-of-period errors, with two commenters suggesting that out-of-period errors that do not result in restatements be corrected through equity.

Professional Judgment

In the Progress Report, developed proposal 3.4 proposed that the SEC adopt a judgment framework for accounting judgments, with the PCAOB similarly adopting one for auditing judgments. Thirty-seven commenters addressed this area in their letters. Twenty-two commenters¹⁰⁶ (three users, nine preparers, seven auditors, and three professional organizations) generally supported the development of a professional judgment framework, noting that it will become more important with the shift to principles and fair value. One auditor¹⁰⁷ countered opponents by expressing

[W]e are aware that some investors are critical of the professional judgment framework. Specifically, these investors are concerned that the framework would foster an environment that could lead to lower quality financial statements, and possibly more fraud. We do not agree with these concerns. CIFIIR's professional judgment framework would increase the quality of financial statements because it should promote that professional judgments are reasonable, exercised in good faith and well-documented at the time the judgment is made. In fact, the framework would provide additional clarity around many of the judgments that already occur in today's environment.

Several commenters also stressed that the framework should not be a “check the box” or rules-based approach; should be coupled with additional disclosures of critical accounting policies, estimates, and the role professional judgment plays; should include consideration of concepts such as risk and materiality; and should be embedded into training such as accounting degrees, CPA exams, and continuing professional education; and should not limit auditors and regulators ability to ask appropriate questions. Finally,

¹⁰⁵ Preparer: Latham and Watkins LLP (Mar 12, 2008); Auditors: Center for Audit Quality (Mar 31, 2008), Deloitte & Touche LLP (Mar 31, 2008), PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (Mar 31, 2008); Professional Organization: Ad Hoc Materiality Task Force (Feb 13, 2008)

¹⁰⁶ Users: Bernstein Litowitz Berger & Grossmann LLP (Mar 10, 2008), CalPERS (Mar 13, 2008), CFA Institute (Mar 31, 2008); Preparers: Cisco Systems (Mar 13, 2008), Financial Executives International (Apr 4, 2008), Financial Reporting Advisors, LLC (Mar 13, 2008), FirstEnergy Corp. (Mar 31, 2008), Institute of Management Accountants (Oct 3, 2007), Latham and Watkins LLP (Mar 12, 2008), Medtronic, Inc. (Mar 31, 2008), John R. Roberts (Mar 25, 2008), UBS AG (Mar 31, 2008); Auditors: BDO Seidman, LLP (Mar 31, 2008), Center for Audit Quality (Mar 31, 2008), Deloitte & Touche LLP (Mar 31, 2008), Ernst & Young LLP (Mar 31, 2008), Jim Ingraham (Jun 4, 2008), KPMG LLP (Mar 31, 2008), PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (Mar 31, 2008); Professional Organizations: Bar Association of the City of New York (Apr 18, 2008), Institute of Public Auditors in Germany (Mar 26, 2008), Ohio Society of CPAs (Mar 31, 2008)

¹⁰⁷ Deloitte & Touche LLP (Mar 31, 2008)

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three auditors¹⁰⁸ also emphasized that the SEC and PCAOB professional judgment frameworks be developed concurrently.

Five users¹⁰⁹ questioned the need for a professional judgment framework or believed that better disclosure would be more beneficial. One user¹¹⁰ stated

It is unclear to us what a professional judgment framework would change with respect to the circumstance where there may have been a material error in a financial statement. If the numbers in question are within the scope of a principle, neither the company nor its auditor have any reason to be concerned under the current approach. If the numbers in question are outside the scope of a principle, or violate a rule, it should not matter what level of professional judgment was involved – an error is an error, and it should be corrected.

One academic¹¹¹ stated that the professional judgment framework neglects that

when preparers and auditors face judgments where there is a range of acceptable conclusions[,] their judgments tend to be biased in favor of their economic self-interest. These economic forces will continue to exist even in the presence of a well-designed judgment framework.

With respect to whether a professional judgment framework would provide a safe harbor from litigation or restatement, four preparers¹¹² favored a safe harbor in some form, whereas nine commenters¹¹³ (eight users and one preparer) opposed a safe harbor. One user¹¹⁴ opposing a safe harbor stated

The problem starts with the underlying assumptions the committee brings to this project: that the threat of litigation and enforcement over financial statement errors leads to poorer quality financial reporting, that more principles-based regulation will

¹⁰⁸ Center for Audit Quality (Mar 31, 2008), Deloitte & Touche LLP (Mar 31, 2008), KPMG LLP (Mar 31, 2008)

¹⁰⁹ AFL-CIO (Feb 10, 2008), Bernstein Litowitz Berger & Grossmann LLP (Mar 10, 2008), Consumer Federation of America (Jan 16, 2008), Fitch Ratings, Inc. (Apr 2, 2008), Investors Technical Advisory Committee (Dec 13, 2007)

¹¹⁰ AFL-CIO (Feb 10, 2008)

¹¹¹ American Accounting Association (Apr 30, 2008)

¹¹² Financial Executives International (Apr 4, 2008), Financial Reporting Advisors, LLC (Mar 13, 2008), Institute of Management Accountants (Oct 3, 2007), Institute of Management Accountants (Jan 4, 2008), UBS AG (Mar 31, 2008)

¹¹³ Users: AFL-CIO (Feb 10, 2008), Bernstein Litowitz Berger & Grossmann LLP (Mar 10, 2008), CalPERS (Mar 13, 2008), Consumer Federation of America (Apr 14, 2008), Consumer Federation of America (Jan 16, 2008), Council of Institutional Investors (Mar 31, 2008), Fitch Ratings, Inc. (Apr 2, 2008), Investors Technical Advisory Committee (Dec 13, 2007), Gilbert F. Viets (Mar 11, 2008); Preparer: Latham and Watkins LLP (Mar 12, 2008)

¹¹⁴ Consumer Federation of America (Jan 16, 2008)

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result in higher quality reports, and that less is more when it comes to financial restatements...

...We have no doubt...that were this approach adopted, the next generation of Fastows would be shameless in claiming this safe harbor as a shield. That would make the job of regulators all the more difficult and the chances of remuneration for defrauded investors even more remote.

In another letter, this user believed

...the clearly stated intent of the Committee is that reliance on its proposed professional judgment framework would result in some greater deference on the part of regulators and others for judgments made according to that framework. That, and not the legal form of any such policy, is the basis for our opposition...

...Investors want issuers and auditors to take very seriously their responsibility to get the numbers right. Sending the message that sound process excuses bad results is not the way to achieve that...In short, unless the professional judgment framework is completely divorced from any suggestion that reliance on the framework protects issuers and auditors from being second-guessed, we will continue to oppose it on the grounds that it is not in the investors' best interests.

One professional organization¹¹⁵ noted in subcommittee III's May 2, 2008 update report plans to move away from recommending issuance of a framework to recommending issuance of a policy statement. This commenter stated

...[W]e do not share the Subcommittee's view that a framework would necessarily cause preparers to adopt a checklist mentality. Likewise, we fail to appreciate how a framework...could potentially be 'used as a shield to protect unreasonable judgments.' On the contrary, if carefully thought through, we contend that such a framework would result in consideration benefits – ultimately for investors.

D. Delivering Financial Information

Tagging of Financial Information (XBRL)

In the Progress Report, developed proposal 4.1 recommended that the SEC should, over the long-term, mandate the filing of XBRL-tagged financial statements, on a phased-in basis. The Committee received twenty-four comment letters addressing aspects of this developed proposal.

¹¹⁵ Institute of Public Auditors in Germany (Jun 16, 2008)

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Commenters held a variety of views regarding the timing of XBRL adoption. Two commenters¹¹⁶ (one user and one information provider) advocated that the SEC move faster than proposed. One preparer¹¹⁷ disagreed with a phased-in approach, as it would hinder comparisons across companies. Eleven commenters¹¹⁸ (four preparers, five auditors, and two professional organizations) supported a phased-in approach in some form, with delays to ensure sufficient: (1) transition time, particularly for smaller companies, (2) understanding of costs, (3) clarity regarding assurance and liability issues, and (4) technical foundations (e.g., successful taxonomy testing, sufficient preparer guidance, altering EDGAR) are in place. One academic¹¹⁹ asserted that education issues may also pose problems, as surveys indicate the majority of CEO's and CFO's feel unprepared to adopt XBRL in the near-term, anecdotal evidence indicates faculty lack familiarity with XBRL and generally do not cover it in their classes, and research indicates that users are unlikely to use the technology without sufficient education.

Commenters similarly held a variety of views regarding the timing as to when XBRL assurance should be mandated. Three commenters¹²⁰ (one auditor, one information provider, and one professional organization) emphasized the improved quality of audited XBRL data or questioned concerns about costs, suggesting that they were in favor of near-term assurance, although they did not provide a specific timetable. Eight commenters¹²¹ (three preparers, four auditors, and one professional organization) opposed assurance during the phase-in period. Other recurring themes in this area include:

- Five¹²² (one preparer and four auditors) questioned the form / extent of XBRL assurance. One professional organization¹²³ even recommending assurance over the effectiveness of the XBRL reporting process itself.
- Two auditors¹²⁴ expressed concerns regarding liability issues associated with auditor expectations gaps, as auditors currently express an opinion on the financial statements

¹¹⁶ User: CFA Institute (Mar 31, 2008); Information Provider: EDGAR Online, Inc. (Feb 7, 2008)

¹¹⁷ Medtronic (Mar 31, 2008)

¹¹⁸ Preparers: ADVENTRX Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (Mar 14, 2008), Financial Executives International (Apr 4, 2008), FirstEnergy Corp. (Mar 31, 2008), Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati (Mar 13, 2008); Auditors: BDO Seidman, LLP (Mar 31, 2008), Center for Audit Quality (Mar 31, 2008), Ernst & Young LLP (Mar 31, 2008), KPMG LLP (Mar 31, 2008), PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (Mar 31, 2008); Professional Organizations: Bar Association of the City of New York (Apr 18, 2008), Ohio Society of CPAs (Mar 31, 2008)

¹¹⁹ American Accounting Association (Apr 30, 2008)

¹²⁰ Auditor: PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (Mar 31, 2008); Information Provider: EDGAR Online, Inc. (Feb 7, 2008); Professional Organization: Institute of Public Auditors in Germany (Mar 26, 2008)

¹²¹ Preparers: Financial Executives International (Apr 4, 2008), Medtronic, Inc. (Mar 31, 2008), Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati (Mar 13, 2008); Auditors: BDO Seidman, LLP (Mar 31, 2008), Center for Audit Quality (Mar 31, 2008), Ernst & Young LLP (Mar 31, 2008), KPMG LLP (Mar 31, 2008); Professional Organization: Ohio Society of CPAs (Mar 31, 2008)

¹²² Preparer: Medtronic, Inc. (Mar 31, 2008); Auditors: Center for Audit Quality (Mar 31, 2008), Ernst & Young LLP (Mar 31, 2008), KPMG LLP (Mar 31, 2008), PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (Mar 31, 2008)

¹²³ Institute of Public Auditors in Germany (Mar 26, 2008)

¹²⁴ Center for Audit Quality (Mar 31, 2008), Ernst & Young LLP (Mar 31, 2008)

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“taken as a whole” and not on individual elements of those financial statements. As such, “assurance on XBRL-tagged information could be misinterpreted by investors or the courts as providing assurance...as to accuracy and completeness of each tagged item.”¹²⁵ One academic¹²⁶ pointed out another expectations gap, noting research that indicates “users tend to blend audited and unaudited information, when the two are linked via the internet. Thus, users expectations related to assurance may run counter to the proposal to furnish them without assurance.”

- Three auditors¹²⁷ also recommended that the SEC monitor error rates during the phase-in period in order to assess the reliability of XBRL submissions without independent assurance.

Seven commenters discussed preparer costs and benefits of adopting XBRL. One information provider¹²⁸ noted that its automated approach required approximately 10 hours in the first year, with declines thereafter. One preparer¹²⁹ estimated that the bolt on approach would take between 80 to 100 hours. Another preparer¹³⁰ estimated costs of \$30,000 to \$50,000 in the first year, with possible declines thereafter. Two auditors¹³¹ asserted that XBRL costs are not expected to compare to costs of implementing section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Two preparers¹³² did not anticipate any improvements in the time or costs of internal preparer processes, particularly under the bolt on approach. However, one preparer¹³³ observed that XBRL adoption could result in better accuracy of financial information held by data providers and users, easier access to information, and increased analyst coverage.

Five commenters¹³⁴ (two users and three auditors) advised the Committee to move beyond the block tagging of financial statement footnotes, as block tags limit the usefulness of XBRL. Commenters varied as to when tagging at a more granular level should be required. One preparer¹³⁵ noted that granular tagging of notes would be more labor intensive than estimates discussed above.

¹²⁵ Center for Audit Quality (Mar 31, 2008)

¹²⁶ American Accounting Association (Apr 30, 2008)

¹²⁷ BDO Seidman, LLP (Mar 31, 2008), Center for Audit Quality (Mar 31, 2008), Ernst & Young LLP (Mar 31, 2008)

¹²⁸ EDGAR Online, Inc. (Feb 7, 2008)

¹²⁹ Medtronic, Inc. (Mar 31, 2008)

¹³⁰ ADVENTRX Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (Mar 14, 2008)

¹³¹ Center for Audit Quality (Mar 31, 2008), PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (Mar 31, 2008)

¹³² Financial Executives International (Apr 4, 2008), Medtronic, Inc. (Mar 31, 2008)

¹³³ ADVENTRX Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (Mar 14, 2008)

¹³⁴ Users: CFA Institute (Mar 31, 2008), Fitch Ratings, Inc. (Apr 2, 2008); Auditors: BDO Seidman, LLP (Mar 31, 2008), Center for Audit Quality (Mar 31, 2008), Ernst & Young LLP (Mar 31, 2008)

¹³⁵ Medtronic, Inc. (Mar 31, 2008)

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Improved Corporate Website Use

In the Progress Report, developed proposal 4.2 recommended that: (1) the SEC issue a new interpretative release regarding the use of corporate websites for disclosures of corporate information, and (2) industry participants coordinate amongst themselves to develop uniform best practices in this area. Thirteen commenters expressed views in this area, with ten¹³⁶ (two users, two preparers, five auditors, and one standards-setter) of them supporting the developed proposal, particularly as it relates to the provision of SEC guidance on legal liability. One preparer¹³⁷ qualified its response by stating that while it supported the increased use of corporate websites and SEC guidance, to the extent that it improves consistency and clarity, it hesitated to support additional guidance, out of concern that guidance may become too prescriptive to allow for communication of information in a way that is most meaningful to an individual company's stakeholders. One auditor¹³⁸ supported this developed proposal, "provided that auditor assurance is not recommended over website disclosures outside the content of a full set of financial statements."

Three commenters¹³⁹ (two information providers and one professional organization) opposed this developed proposal. Both information providers supported simultaneous disclosures, such as those provided using their services, over the use of corporate websites, as web postings are "incapable of ensuring simultaneous, real-time disclosure"¹⁴⁰ and "would put the advantage back on the side of those investors who have the resources to scour the web for new postings to company websites."¹⁴¹ The professional organization¹⁴² asserted that the SEC has adequate guidance on this subject and the Committee need not address it.

Use of Executive Summaries in Exchange Act Periodic Reports

In the Progress Report, the Committee identified a future consideration related to "a requirement to include an executive summary in reporting company annual and quarterly Exchange Act reports (Forms 10-K and 10-Q)" (page 82). One information provider¹⁴³ opposed this consideration in favor of "full-text distribution [which] enables investors to

¹³⁶ Users: CFA Institute (Mar 31, 2008), Fitch Ratings, Inc. (Apr 2, 2008); Preparers: Financial Executives International (Apr 4, 2008), FirstEnergy Corp. (Mar 31, 2008); Auditors: BDO Seidman, LLP (Mar 31, 2008), Center for Audit Quality (Mar 31, 2008), Ernst & Young LLP (Mar 31, 2008), KPMG LLP (Mar 31, 2008), PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (Mar 31, 2008); Standards-Setter: Enhanced Business Reporting Consortium (Mar 31, 2008)

¹³⁷ FirstEnergy Corp. (Mar 31, 2008)

¹³⁸ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (Mar 31, 2008)

¹³⁹ Information Providers: Business Wire (Feb 4, 2008), PR Newswire (Sep 21, 2007); Professional Organization: Bar Association of the City of New York (Apr 18, 2008)

¹⁴⁰ Business Wire (Feb 4, 2008)

¹⁴¹ PR Newswire (Sep 21, 2007)

¹⁴² Bar Association of the City of New York (Apr 18, 2008)

¹⁴³ Business Wire (Sep 20, 2007)

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self-select data based on their own individual needs,” noting that a “journalistic summary preamble to financial statements is inherently too restrictive to bring any real added-value to current disclosure practices...” A professional organization¹⁴⁴ believed that if executive summaries were mandated, then other financial disclosure requirements should be reduced to avoid redundancies and even lengthier disclosure documents.

Disclosures of KPIs and Other Metrics to Enhance Business Reporting

In the Progress Report, the Committee identified a future consideration related to KPIs, stating that it would explore: (1) ways to encourage industry-specific KPI disclosure, (2) who should develop standards for measuring KPIs, (3) whether XBRL should be extended to include KPIs, and (4) the interplay between the use of non-GAAP measures and KPIs. Two commenters discussed this future consideration in their letters. One standards-setter¹⁴⁵ generally agreed with the Committee’s direction, but emphasized that: (1) KPI disclosure should be voluntary, in light of the large amounts of complex information already required to be reported, and (2) while standards need to be industry-specific, companies should be able to report using a different standard. This standards-setter also provided statistics from a survey of over 475 participants, indicating that:

1. 74% of the respondents believe that companies should disclose key performance indicators, intangibles, value drivers, [and] intellectual assets in addition to financial statements and notes.
2. 74% respondents believe that standardization of key performance indicators, intangibles, value drivers, [and] intellectual assets should be pursued within industry sectors to facilitate comparability.
3. 51% believe that standardization should be done by industry groups comprised of companies, industry analysts and investors[.]

This survey also indicated 73% believe that if these metrics are reported, they should be audited. Of those who did not believe that these metrics should be disclosed, 64% cited competitive disadvantage as the basis for their view.

One professional organization¹⁴⁶ stated that mandatory KPI disclosure should only be considered after careful consideration of liability and competitive harm issues. This commenter was also against a mandated, uniform compendium of KPIs, in part because it would impose a “one size fits all” approach in an area that is registrant-specific. Further, this commenter believed that XBRL extensions for KPIs would complicate the attestation issues raised by the Committee.

¹⁴⁴ Bar Association of the City of New York (Apr 18, 2008)

¹⁴⁵ Enhanced Business Reporting Consortium (Oct 24, 2007), Enhanced Business Reporting Consortium (Mar 31, 2008), Enhanced Business Reporting Consortium (Jun 19, 2008)

¹⁴⁶ Bar Association of the City of New York (Apr 18, 2008)

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Improved Quarterly Press Release Disclosures and Timing

In the Progress Report, the Committee identified a future consideration related to a number of possible improvements related to quarterly press release disclosures and their timing. With respect to timing, the Committee stated that it

...will evaluate the advisability of requiring the issuance of the earnings releases on the same day that the periodic report (e.g., Form 10-Q) is filed, in contrast to the current practice in which the earnings release often is issued before the periodic report is filed. (page 84)

Two commenters¹⁴⁷ (one information provider and one professional organization) opposed the synchronization of the issuance of the quarterly press releases and Form 10-Q. Both expressed concern that investors would be adversely impacted due to the delay of information provided to investors. The professional organization¹⁴⁸ further stated that if the issuance dates were synchronized, then “the rules regarding periodic reporting should be streamlined to enable earlier filing of periodic reports.” This commenter also noted that such a mandate would not be practical in the context of the fourth quarter press release and the filing of an annual report, given the time required to complete the annual audit.

Continued Need for Improvements in the MD&A and Other Public Company Financial Disclosures

In the Progress Report, the Committee identified a future consideration related to the continued need for improvements in the MD&A and other public company financial disclosures. One standards-setter¹⁴⁹ indicated that improvements to MD&A should include a “market driven development of a voluntary, best practices framework covering generally accepted disclosure guidelines for information about opportunities, risks, strategies and plans, and about the quality, sustainability and variability of cash flows and earnings.” One professional organization¹⁵⁰ stated that the Committee should not focus on comprehensive review or modification of MD&A, but encouraged periodic preparation of the SEC’s Fortune 500 report on common types of comments issued on the MD&A.

E. Miscellaneous

The Committee also received miscellaneous comments related to a number of other areas. For example, commenters expressed the need for:

¹⁴⁷ Information Provider: Business Wire (Feb 4, 2008); Professional Organization: Bar Association of the City of New York (Apr 18, 2008)

¹⁴⁸ Bar Association of the City of New York (Apr 18, 2008)

¹⁴⁹ Enhanced Business Reporting Consortium (Mar 31, 2008)

¹⁵⁰ Bar Association of the City of New York (Apr 18, 2008)

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- Cultural change
- Regulators to shift their emphasis from accounting to emerging financial trends and transactions based on “the supposed creativity of investment bankers, hedge funds, short sellers and speculators (who remain largely unregulated, if at all)”¹⁵¹
- Tort reform
- A reduction in bond-rating agencies’ conflicts of interest
- Improved audit firm independence by eliminating audit firm dependence on clients and lobbying
- A requirement for companies to obtain independent grades of how conservative their accounting policies are
- Defining the objective of financial reporting as being stewardship and not decision-making.
- Amendment of accounting standards such as SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*, SFAS No. 115, *Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities*, and SFAS No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*.

¹⁵¹ John R. Roberts (Mar 25, 2008)

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LIST OF COMMENTERS

Note that in the Areas of Comment column, the following definitions have been used:

- 1 - substantive complexity
- 2 - standards-setting process
- 3 - audit process and compliance
- 4 - delivering financial information

I. Users

This constituency includes investors and other users, investor groups, investor protection agencies, and attorneys representing users.

Commenter	Subcategory	Date	Weblink	Areas of Comment
AFL-CIO	Institutional investor / analyst / pension fund	Feb 10, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-40.pdf	1, 2, 3
AFL-CIO	Institutional investor / analyst / pension fund	Jun 23, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-95.pdf	1, 3
Bernstein Litowitz Berger & Grossmann LLP	Law firm	Mar 10, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-54.pdf	2, 3
CalPERS	Institutional investor / analyst / pension fund	Mar 13, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-50.pdf	3
The Capital Group Companies	Institutional investor / analyst / pension fund	Mar 13, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-51.pdf	3
Chris Carvalho	Individual	Aug 23, 2007	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-3.htm	-
CFA Institute	Institutional investor / analyst / pension fund	Mar 31, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-68.pdf	1, 2, 3, 4
Consumer Federation of America	Association	Jan 16, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-87.pdf	2, 3
Consumer Federation of America	Association	Apr 14, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-84.pdf	3
Council of Institutional Investors	Institutional investor / analyst / pension fund	Mar 31, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-79.pdf	2, 3
Fitch Ratings, Inc.	Credit rating agency	Apr 2, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-82.pdf	1, 2, 3, 4
Investment Company Institute	Institutional investor / analyst / pension fund	Mar 31, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-71.pdf	1
Investors Technical Advisory Committee	Institutional investor / analyst / pension fund	Oct 11, 2007	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-17.pdf	-
Investors Technical Advisory Committee	Institutional investor / analyst / pension fund	Dec 13, 2007	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-27.pdf	3
Richard Solomon	Individual	Jun 26, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-96.htm	1
Gilbert F. Viets	Individual	Mar 11, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-49.htm	1, 2

II. Preparers

This constituency includes preparers, preparer-related professional organizations, and advisors to preparers.

Commenter	Subcategory	Date	Weblink	Areas of Comment
ADVENTRX Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Corporation	Mar 14, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-56.pdf	4
BeaconAdvisors	Consultant and other	Aug 1, 2007	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-1.htm	-
Cisco Systems	Corporation	Mar 13, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-53.pdf	3
Edison Electric Institute	Corporation	Mar 28, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-64.pdf	1
Equipment Leasing and Finance Association	Association	Oct 10, 2007	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-18.pdf	2
Financial Executives International	Association	Sep 26, 2007	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-9.pdf	-
Financial Executives International	Association	Mar 31, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-70.pdf	2, 4
Financial Executives International	Association	Apr 4, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-81.pdf	1, 2, 3, 4
Financial Reporting Advisors, LLC	Consultant and other	Mar 13, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-59.pdf	3
Financial Security Assurance	Corporation	Jul 17, 2007	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-23.pdf	-
FirstEnergy Corp.	Corporation	Mar 31, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-65.pdf	1, 2, 3, 4
Group of North American Insurance Enterprises	Association	May 19, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-90.pdf	1
Institute of Management Accountants	Association	Oct 3, 2007	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-15.pdf	1, 2, 3
Institute of Management Accountants	Association	Dec 6, 2007	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-42.pdf	3
Institute of Management Accountants	Association	Jan 4, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-29.pdf	3
Institute of Management Accountants	Association	Feb 4, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-41.pdf	3
Latham and Watkins LLP	Law firm	Mar 12, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-57.pdf	3
Medtronic, Inc.	Corporation	Mar 31, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-74.pdf	2, 3, 4
Occidental Petroleum	Corporation	Jul 28, 2007	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-4.htm	1, 2
Prime Income Asset Management	Corporation	Jun 17, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-93.htm	1
Robert F. Richter	Consultant and other	Mar 31, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-77.pdf	3
John R. Roberts	Individual	Mar 25, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-83.pdf	1, 2, 3, 4
U.S. Chamber of Commerce	Association	Sep 26, 2007	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-11.pdf	-
UBS AG	Corporation	Mar 31, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-73.pdf	1, 2, 3
Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati	Law firm	Mar 13, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-58.pdf	3
Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati	Law firm	Mar 13, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-60.pdf	4

III. Auditors

This constituency includes auditors and audit-related professional organizations.

Commenter	Subcategory	Date	Weblink	Areas of Comment
BDO Seidman, LLP	Audit firm	Oct 1, 2007	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-12.pdf	1, 2, 3
BDO Seidman, LLP	Audit firm	Mar 31, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-85.pdf	1, 2, 3, 4
Center for Audit Quality	Association	Nov 20, 2007	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-28.pdf	1, 2
Center for Audit Quality	Association	Mar 13, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-50.pdf	3
Center for Audit Quality	Association	Mar 31, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-66.pdf	1, 2, 3, 4
Deloitte & Touche LLP	Audit firm	Mar 31, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-75.pdf	1, 2, 3
Ernst & Young LLP	Audit firm	Mar 31, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-72.pdf	1, 2, 3, 4
Jim Ingraham	Individual	Jun 4, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-91.htm	3
KPMG LLP	Audit firm	Mar 31, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-76.pdf	1, 2, 3, 4
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP	Audit firm	Mar 31, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-80.pdf	1, 2, 3, 4

IV. Standards-Setters

This constituency includes standards-setters and related formal and informal advisory groups.

Commenter	Subcategory	Date	Weblink	Areas of Comment
Enhanced Business Reporting Consortium	Association	Oct 24, 2007	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-20.pdf	4
Enhanced Business Reporting Consortium	Association	Mar 31, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-69.pdf	4
Enhanced Business Reporting Consortium	Association	Jun 19, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-94.htm	4
Financial Accounting Standards Advisory Council	Standards-setter	Mar 31, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-78.pdf	2, 3

V. Regulators

This constituency includes regulators, former regulators, and oversight bodies.

Commenter	Subcategory	Date	Weblink	Areas of Comment
Canadian Public Accountability Board	Regulator	Sep 20, 2007	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-7.pdf	3
Walter P. Schuetze	Individual	Aug 1, 2007	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-7.pdf	1

VI. Academics

This constituency includes academics.

Commenter	Subcategory	Date	Weblink	Areas of Comment
American Accounting Association	Association	Feb 3, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-33.pdf	2
American Accounting Association	Association	Apr 30, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-89.pdf	1, 2, 3, 4
Brigham Young University	Academic	Jan 21, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-37.pdf	2
Dartmouth University, Tuck School of Business	Academic	Nov 2, 2007	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-26.pdf	1
George Washington University	Academic	Mar 2, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-47.pdf	2
Loma Linda University	Academic	Apr 28, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-88.pdf	-
Rice University	Academic	Jan 22, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-32.pdf	2
University of Michigan, Ross School of Business	Academic	Feb 19, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-46.htm	1, 2
University of Wisconsin	Academic	Feb 4, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-34.pdf	2, 4

VII. Information Providers

This constituency includes providers of financial information to users and providers of technology to support financial information dissemination.

Commenter	Subcategory	Date	Weblink	Areas of Comment
APCO Worldwide	Consultant and other	Jul 28, 2007	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-21.pdf	-
Business Wire	Corporation	Sep 20, 2007	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-6.htm	4
Business Wire	Corporation	Feb 4, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-36.pdf	4
EDGAR Online, Inc.	Corporation	Feb 7, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-39.pdf	4
EQ Metrics	Consultant and other	Sep 25, 2007	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-8.htm	-
EQ Metrics	Consultant and other	Oct 8, 2007	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-16.pdf	-
Generate Inc.	Corporation	Feb 4, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-35.pdf	4
PR Newswire	Corporation	Sep 21, 2007	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-10.pdf	4
Semansys Technologies	Corporation	Mar 3, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-48.htm	4
XBRL US, Inc.	Corporation	Mar 13, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-55.pdf	4

VIII. Professional Organizations

This constituency includes accounting and finance professional organizations with broad-based membership, as well as informal professional groups.

Commenter	Subcategory	Date	Weblink	Areas of Comment
Ad Hoc Materiality Task Force	Consultant and other	Feb 13, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-43.pdf	3
American Academy of Actuaries	Association	Mar 13, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-61.pdf	2
Association for Financial Professionals	Association	Oct 1, 2007	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-25.pdf	-
Bar Association of the City of New York	Association	Apr 18, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-86.pdf	2, 3, 4
California Society of CPAs	Association	Jan 11, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-44.pdf	-
Institute of Chartered Accounts in England and Wales	Association	Jul 18, 2007	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-24.pdf	4
Institute of Public Auditors in Germany	Association	Mar 26, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-63.pdf	1, 2, 3, 4
Institute of Public Auditors in Germany	Association	Jun 16, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-92.pdf	1, 2, 3
New York State Society of CPAs	Association	Sep 28, 2007	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-13.pdf	1, 3
Ohio Society of CPAs	Association	Mar 31, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-67.pdf	1, 2, 3, 4

IX. Other

This constituency includes individuals and those with unknown affiliation.

Commenter	Subcategory	Date	Weblink	Areas of Comment
Don Bjerke	Individual	Jun 15, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-97.pdf	-
Conmergence	Consultant and other	Aug 14, 2007	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-2.htm	-
David Erwin	Individual	Aug 29, 2007	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-22.pdf	3
John S. Ferguson	Individual	Feb 19, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-45.pdf	1
National Cooperative Business Association	Association	Oct 3, 2007	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-14.pdf	-
Next Generation Healthcare Solutions, LLC	Corporation	Jan 17, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-30.pdf	1
Paul H. Rosenfield	Individual	Mar 25, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-62.pdf	1, 2
Sherman L. Rosenfield	Individual	Oct 13, 2007	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-19.htm	-
James E. Woodward	Individual	Feb 7, 2008	http://www.sec.gov/comments/265-24/26524-38.htm	-