

**Internal Revenue Service**

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Department of the Treasury  
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June 19, 2017

**Legend:**

- Trustee 1A =
- Trustee 1B =
- Trust =
  
- Trust Group A =
- Trust Group B =
- Trust Group C =
  
- State1 =
- State 2 =
  
- Year 1 =
- Year 2 =
- Year 3 =
  
- Company =
  
- Bank =

Exchange =

Date 1 =

A =

B =

C =

Month =

Dear :

This letter is in reply to a letter dated January 6, 2017, in which Trustee 1A and Trustee 1B (together referred to as “Trustees”), solely in their capacity as trustee or indenture trustee and separate trustee, respectively, of the real estate mortgage investment conduits (“REMICs”) identified in Appendix A hereto (each a “Taxpayer” and, collectively, the “Taxpayers”), request certain rulings in connection with each Taxpayer’s qualification as a REMIC under §§ 860A-860G of the Internal Revenue Code. Specifically, you have asked for the following rulings:

1. In the case of each Taxpayer for which a timely, valid and continuing REMIC election has been made in accordance with the applicable Governing Agreements (as defined below), none of (i) the execution of the Settlement Agreement (as defined below), (ii) the methodology for determining, and the right to receive, an Allocable Share (as defined below) of the Settlement Payment (as defined below), or (iii) the receipt of an Allocable Share of the Settlement Payment, will cause such Taxpayer to fail to meet the requirements of § 860D(a)(4).
2. In the case of each Taxpayer for which a timely, valid and continuing REMIC election has been made in accordance with the applicable Governing Agreements, the receipt of an Allocable Share of the Settlement Payment will be treated as a payment received on qualified mortgages within the meaning of § 1.860G-2(g)(1)(ii) of the Income Tax Regulations.
3. In the case of each Taxpayer for which a timely, valid and continuing REMIC election has been made in accordance with the applicable Governing Agreements, the distribution of an Allocable Share amount in accordance with the applicable Governing Agreements and the Settlement Agreement will not cause any regular interest in such Taxpayer

to fail to qualify as a “regular interest” as defined in § 860G(a)(1) or the sole class of residual interest in such Taxpayer to fail to qualify as a “residual interest” as defined in § 860G(a)(2).

4. In the case of each Taxpayer for which a timely, valid and continuing REMIC election has been made in accordance with the applicable Governing Agreements, the receipt of an Allocable Share amount will not be treated as a “prohibited transaction” within the meaning of § 860F(a)(2) or as a contribution that is subject to the tax imposed under § 860G(d)(1).

## **Facts**

### *Background*

Trustee 1A acts as trustee or indenture trustee for A residential mortgage-backed securitization (“RMBS”) Trusts. Trustee 1B acts as a separate trustee for the Trusts, and was appointed in connection with and for purposes of pursuing mortgage loan repurchase claims on behalf of the Trusts. Each Trust comprises one or more Taxpayers, each of which has elected to be treated as a REMIC within the meaning of § 860D. Each of the A RMBS trusts is evidenced by a separate pooling and servicing agreement (“PSA”) or an indenture (“Indenture”) and related sale and servicing agreement (“SSA”). In addition, each Trust and Taxpayer may have entered into mortgage loan purchase agreements and other related agreements (each of the PSAs, Indentures, SSAs and other agreements, a “Governing Agreement” and collectively, the “Governing Agreements”). The laws of State 1 govern the rights and obligations of the parties to the Governing Agreements, including Trustees. The annual accounting period for each Taxpayer is the calendar year and each Taxpayer utilizes the accrual method of accounting for maintaining its accounting books and filing its U.S. federal income tax return.

Company is a bank holding company whose shares of common stock are traded on the Exchange. Company and its subsidiaries (collectively, “Bank”) constitute a banking and financial services organization.

The Taxpayers function as residential mortgage loan securitization vehicles. The Taxpayers were established during the period of Year 1 through Year 2 for the primary purpose of raising financing in the securitization market with respect to pools of residential real estate mortgage loans originated or acquired by Bank, the sponsor of the mortgage securitizations.

The securitization process for each Trust and its related Taxpayers generally occurred as follows:

1. One or more Bank entities, as seller (the “Seller”), sold portfolios of residential mortgage loans (the “Mortgage Loans”) to another Bank entity (the “Depositor”).
2. For Trusts governed by PSAs, the Depositor conveyed the Mortgage Loans to Trustee 1A, acting on behalf of the Trusts and the Taxpayers to be held in trust. For Trusts governed by an Indenture and SSA, the Depositor conveyed the Mortgage Loans to a State 2 statutory trust for the benefit of the noteholders, and the owner trustee, on behalf of the statutory trust, assigned to Trustee 1A, as indenture trustees all of the statutory trust’s right, title and interest in and to the Mortgage Loans.
3. Several classes of Trust certificates or notes representing various entitlements to the underlying mortgage pool’s cash flows then were issued and sold through an underwriter or underwriters to investors (the “Investors”).
4. In certain instances, all or part of a class of issued certificates or notes may have been retained by Bank for a period.
5. For each Trust, a master servicer, servicer, or both, including applicable subservicers (the “Servicer”) was charged with responsibility for, among other things, collecting debt service payments on the Mortgage Loans, taking any necessary enforcement action against borrowers, and remitting payments on a monthly basis for distribution to the Investors.

In each securitization, an election was made to treat the Mortgage Loans and certain related assets held by the applicable Trust as one or more REMICs under the Code.

The Governing Agreements for each Taxpayer and securitization contain a series of representations and warranties made for the benefit of each Trust. In general, these include representations that the Mortgage Loans had certain characteristics, such as loan-to-value ratio, property condition and mortgagor credit metrics; that the Mortgage Loans were underwritten in all material respects in accordance with certain underwriting guidelines; that the Mortgage Loans conform in all material respects to their descriptions in the investor disclosure documents; and that the origination, underwriting and collection practices of the Seller and each Servicer have been lawful and customary in the mortgage lending and servicing business.

### *The Dispute*

In a letter dated Date 1 to Bank, a group of institutional investors (the “Institutional Investors”) alleged that a significant number of the Mortgage Loans, with

respect to which the Institutional Investors held investment certificates or notes, had been sold or deposited into the RMBS trusts, including the Trusts, based on false and/or fraudulent representations and warranties by the mortgage originators, the Seller, and/or the Depositor. These assertions were based in part on the alleged excessive early default and foreclosure rates on and in respect to the Mortgage Loans.

Bank and the Institutional Investors engaged in extensive negotiations over a period of B years in an effort to reach a settlement relating to the alleged breaches of the Governing Agreements. The negotiations resulted in a settlement (the "Settlement") memorialized in a Settlement Agreement (the "Settlement Agreement") between the Institutional Investors and Bank.

The Settlement Agreement defines "Accepting Trustee" as a trustee that has accepted the Settlement Agreement on behalf of an RMBS trust, or on behalf of one or more separate Mortgage Loan groups contained within an RMBS trust. Trustees are each an Accepting Trustee under the Settlement Agreement.

The Settlement Agreement defines "Settlement Trust" as each RMBS trust, including each Taxpayer, for which the applicable Settlement Trustee accepted and signed the Settlement Agreement with respect to all Mortgage Loans held by the trust and in the case where the applicable Settlement Trustee accepted and signed the Settlement Agreement on behalf of one or more, but not all of the Mortgage Loan groups contained within an RMBS trust, each such separate Mortgage Loan group for which the applicable Settlement Trustee accepted and signed the Settlement Agreement.

Under the Settlement Agreement, any RMBS trust or specific Mortgage Loan group contained within an RMBS trust for which the Settlement Agreement was not accepted is referred to as a "Non-Settling Trust". None of the RMBS trusts that are Taxpayers, in their entirety, constitute a Non-Settling Trust. Each Settling Trust, and each Non-Settling Trust, is treated as a separate "trust" for purposes of determining payment under the Settlement Agreement. Settling Trusts and Non-Settling Trusts belong to one of three trust groups in the Settlement Agreement: Trust Group A, Trust Group B, and Trust Group C.

In Month Year 3, Trustees accepted and signed the Settlement Agreement, subject to, among other conditions, final court approval, on behalf of the Taxpayers.

### *The Settlement Agreement*

The Settlement Agreement provides for a settlement payment to be allocated among all of the Settlement Trusts (the "Settlement Payment") and a release of claims against Bank that arise under or are based upon the Governing Agreements and that relate to the origination, sale, delivery, servicing, and/or administration of Mortgage Loans to or in each Taxpayer. The Settlement Agreement contains certain releases regarding the servicing of Mortgage Loans within the Settlement Trusts.

The Settlement Payment will be allocated among the Settlement Trusts in accordance with an agreed allocation formula that is based on the past and expected future losses associated with the Mortgage Loans held in all of the RMBS trusts. An independent financial advisor (the "Expert") retained by the Accepting Trustees will perform any calculations required in connection with the allocation formula, and those allocation calculations will be treated as final and accepted by the parties, absent bad faith or manifest error.

The Settlement Payment allocations are determined by reference to the amount of "net losses" incurred by each Settlement Trust and each Non-Settling Trust. The Expert will calculate the amount of net losses for each Settlement Trust and for each Non-Settling Trust that have been incurred and are estimated to be incurred from each trust's inception to its expected termination. The Expert will determine the net loss for each Settlement Trust and Non-Settling Trust that is a member of Trust Group A, Trust Group B, or Trust Group C (the "Individual Trust Loss").

For each Settlement Trust and each Non-Settling Trust that is a member of Trust Group A or Trust Group B, the adjusted individual trust loss (the "Adjusted Individual Trust Loss") is its Individual Trust Loss. For each Settlement Trust and each Non-Settling Trust that is a member of Trust Group C, the Adjusted Individual Trust loss equals the applicable Individual Trust Loss less 90% of the net losses associated with certain solvent mortgage loan originators that sold Mortgage Loans to Bank for inclusion in Trust Group C. The originators that sold such Mortgage Loans to Bank may bear ultimate primary liability for the net losses attributable to representation and warranty breaches with respect to such Mortgage Loans. As a result, Bank's liability for net losses with respect to such acquired Mortgage Loans is viewed for purposes of the allocation formula as a secondary liability and the Adjusted Individual Trust Loss for each Settlement Trust and each Non-Settling Trust in Trust Group C is reduced to reflect Bank's lesser responsibility for such losses.

The Expert will calculate the sum total of the Adjusted Individual Trust Losses for all Settlement Trusts and Non-Settling Trusts (the "Total Adjusted Trust Losses"). The Expert will then calculate the Adjusted Individual Trust Loss for each Settlement Trust and each Non-Settling Trust divided by the Total Adjusted Trust Losses (the "Trust Allocated Settlement Percentage").

The Expert will calculate the allocable share of the Settlement Payment for each Settlement Trust and for each Non-Settling Trust by multiplying the amount of the Settlement Payment by the Trust Allocated Settlement Percentage for each Settlement Trust and Non-Settling Trust (the "Allocable Share"). Only the Settlement Trusts will receive an Allocable Share of the Settlement Payment.

Within C days of the completion of the Expert's calculation of each Settlement Trust's Allocable Share, and at the direction of Trustees, Bank will wire each Settlement Trust's Allocable Share into the related Settlement Trust's collection or distribution account for further distribution to the Investors in accordance with the distribution provisions of the applicable Governing Agreements.

Each Taxpayer represents that the distribution provisions of the Settlement Agreement do not alter the rights or obligations of the Taxpayer or REMIC interests therein and that the distribution of Allocable Shares to the Investors is consistent with the distribution provisions contained in the Governing Agreements that provide for the distribution of subsequent recoveries or unscheduled principal amounts received. The Settlement Agreement requires that the distribution of the Settlement Trust's Allocable Share to its Investors be consistent with the applicable provisions contained in the Settlement Trust's Governing Agreements that provide for the distribution of subsequent recoveries or unscheduled principal amounts received, as the case may be. The Settlement Agreement provides that each Settlement Trust's distribution of Allocable Share amounts to the Investors be characterized as distributions of principal in respect of REMIC regular interest classes entitled to receive such distributions. Distributions to the Investors who hold regular interest classes entitled to receive principal will be made either in the order of seniority of such classes or on a pro-rata basis in accordance with applicable senior-subordinate principal distribution priority rules.

In the event a Settlement Trust's distribution waterfall provisions and its current Allocable Share amount available for distribution would combine to result in a distribution of any amount on or in respect of any trust's residual interest class, whether on the date of the distribution of an Allocable Share or on any subsequent distribution date that is not the final distribution date under the applicable Governing Agreement, such amount shall not be paid on or distributed to such residual class. Instead, the amount would be retained in the applicable Settlement Trust's distribution account, and on the next distribution date, would be distributed to the applicable regular interest Investors entitled to receive a principal distribution of subsequent recoveries or unscheduled payments of principal.

Consistent with the Governing Agreements, the Settlement Agreement requires the Accepting Trustee for each Settlement Trust to apply an aggregate notional amount equal to the amount of the Settlement Trust's Allocable Share in the reverse order of previously allocated losses, to increase and restore the balance of each applicable

class of principal entitled REMIC regular interest classes to which realized losses have been previously allocated to that REMIC regular interest class pursuant to the Governing Agreements. The Investors will not be entitled to payment in respect of interest on the amount of such increases for any interest accrual period relating to the distribution date on which such increase occurs or any prior distribution date. This requirement in the Settlement Agreement is intended only to increase and restore the balances of the regular interest class securities and does not affect the distribution of the Settlement Payment.

## **Law and Analysis**

### Issue #1 and #2: Qualified Mortgages, Permitted Investments, and Payments Received on Qualified Mortgages

Section 860D(a) provides that the terms “real estate mortgage investment conduit” and “REMIC” mean any entity that meets several requirements including that, as of the close of the third month beginning after the startup day and at all times thereafter, substantially all of the assets of the entity consist of qualified mortgages and permitted investments.

Section 860G(a)(3)(A) defines qualified mortgage to include any obligation (including any participation or certificate of beneficial ownership therein) which is principally secured by an interest in real property and which (i) is transferred to the REMIC on the startup day in exchange for regular or residual interests in the REMIC, (ii) is purchased by the REMIC within the 3-month period beginning on the startup day if, except as provided in regulations, such purchase is pursuant to a fixed-price contract in effect on the startup day, or (iii) represents an increase in the principal amount under the original terms of an obligation described in clause (i) or (ii) if such increase —(I) is attributable to an advance made to the obligor pursuant to the original terms of a reverse mortgage loan or other obligation, (II) occurs after the startup day, and (III) is purchased by the REMIC pursuant to a fixed price contract in effect on the startup day.

Section 860G(a)(5) defines “permitted investments” to mean any cash flow investment, qualified reserve asset, or foreclosure property. Section 860G(a)(6) defines “cash flow investment” to mean any investment of amounts received under qualified mortgages for a temporary period before distribution to holders of interests in the REMIC.

Section 1.860D-1(b)(3)(i) provides that, for purposes of the asset test of § 860D(a)(4), substantially all of a qualified entity’s assets are qualified mortgages and permitted investments if the qualified entity owns no more than a *de minimis* amount of other assets. Section 1.860D-1(b)(3)(ii) sets forth a safe harbor rule which provides that the amount of assets other than qualified mortgages and permitted investments is *de*



*minimis* if the aggregate of the adjusted bases of those assets is less than one percent of the aggregate of the adjusted bases of all of the REMIC's assets.

Section 1.860G-2(g)(1)(ii) states that, in determining what is a cash flow investment, the term "payments received on qualified mortgages" includes, among other payments, payments by a sponsor or prior owner in lieu of the sponsor's or prior owner's repurchase of a defective obligation, as defined in § 1.860G-2(f), that was transferred to the REMIC in breach of a customary warranty.

Section 1.860G-2(f)(1) defines a defective obligation as a mortgage subject to certain defects including that the mortgage does not conform to a customary representation or warranty given by the sponsor or prior owner of the mortgage regarding the characteristics of the mortgage, or the characteristics of the pool of mortgages of which the mortgage is a part.

Each Taxpayer's right to receive its Allocable Share under the Settlement Agreement arises from the Mortgage Loans. The Allocable Share for each Taxpayer is a contract claim that stems directly from the rights held by Trustee on behalf of each Taxpayer and its status as a REMIC. Therefore, a Taxpayer's right to receive an Allocable Share is not an asset that is newly acquired by a REMIC after its startup date. The execution of the Settlement Agreement, the methodology used to determine a Taxpayer's Allocable Share, and the receipt of the Allocable Share by a Taxpayer, arise from each Taxpayer's interest in the Mortgage Loans and its status as a REMIC, and, therefore, will not cause any Taxpayer to fail to meet the requirements under § 860D(a)(4).

The Allocable Share under the Settlement Agreement is the result of a dispute between the Institutional Investors and Bank regarding whether the Mortgage Loans conveyed to each Taxpayer violated customary representations and warranties under the respective Governing Agreements. For purposes of the REMIC rules, a defective obligation includes mortgages that do not conform to a customary representation or warranty given by the sponsor or prior owner of the mortgage regarding the characteristics of the mortgage, or the characteristics of the pool of mortgages of which the mortgage is a part. Each Taxpayer's right to the Allocable Share under the Settlement Agreement is akin to a payment received by such Taxpayer from a sponsor or prior owner in lieu of the sponsor or prior owner's repurchase of such a defective obligation. Therefore, pursuant to § 1.860G-2(g)(1)(ii), the Allocable Share will be considered a payment received on a qualified mortgage pursuant to § 1.860G-2(g)(1)(ii).

### Issue #3: Regular and Residual Interests

Section 860G(a)(1) defines a "regular interest" in a REMIC to mean any interest in a REMIC which is issued on the startup day with fixed terms and which is designated

as a regular interest if (A) such interest unconditionally entitles the holder to receive a specified principal amount (or other similar amount), and (B) interest payments (or other similar amount), if any, with respect to such interest at or before maturity (i) are payable based on a fixed rate (or to the extent provided in regulations, at a variable rate), or (ii) consist of a specified portion of the interest payments on qualified mortgages and such portion does not vary during the period such interest is outstanding.

Section 860G(a)(2) defines a “residual interest” in a REMIC to mean an interest in a REMIC which is issued on the startup day, which is not a regular interest, and which is designated as a residual interest.

Section 860G(a)(9) defines the term “startup day” to mean the day on which the REMIC issues all of its regular and residual interests.

Section 1.860G-1(a)(1) provides that, for purposes of § 860G(a)(1), a REMIC designates an interest as a regular interest by providing to the Internal Revenue Service the information specified in § 1.860D-1(d)(2)(ii) in the time and manner specified in § 1.860D-1(d)(2). Section 1.860G-1(c) provides that a residual interest is an interest in a REMIC that is issued on the startup day and that is designated as a residual interest by providing the information specified in § 1.860D-1(d)(2)(ii) at the time and in the manner provided in § 1.860D-1(d)(2). A residual interest need not entitle the holder to any distributions from the REMIC.

Section 1.860G-1(a)(4) provides that, for purposes of § 860G(a)(1), a regular interest in a REMIC has fixed terms on the startup day if, on the startup day, the REMIC’s organizational documents irrevocably specify (i) the principal amount (or other similar amount) of the regular interest, (ii) the interest rate or rates used to compute any interest payments (or other similar amounts) on the regular interest, and (iii) the latest possible maturity date of the interest.

A REMIC regular interest must be issued on the startup date with fixed terms. A REMIC residual interest is an interest in the REMIC issued on the startup date that is not a regular interest. Taxpayers represent that the distribution provisions of the Settlement Agreement do not alter the rights or obligations of any of the Taxpayers or the Investors’ interests therein and that the distribution of Allocable Shares to the Investors is consistent with the distribution provisions contained in the Governing Agreements that provide for the distribution of subsequent recoveries or unscheduled principal amounts received. Distributions that are made pursuant to these provisions are treated as and constitute distributions of underlying Mortgage Loan principal collections. The Settlement Agreement also provides that, should a principal payment become payable to a class of REMIC residual interests on a distribution date that is not the final distribution date under the applicable Governing Agreement, such payment will be maintained in the distribution account, and Trustee shall distribute the retained amount on the next distribution date to the applicable regular interest Investors entitled

to receive a principal distribution of subsequent recoveries or unscheduled payments of principal. Accordingly, the distribution of an Allocable Share to the Investors will not cause any regular interest in a Taxpayer to fail to qualify as a regular interest or the sole class of residual interest in the Taxpayer to fail to qualify as a residual interest.

#### Issue #4: Tax on Contributions after Startup Date and Prohibited Transaction

Except as provided in § 860G(d)(2), § 860G(d)(1) imposes on any amount that is contributed to a REMIC after the startup day a tax equal to 100 percent of the amount contributed. Section 860G(d)(2) provides that the tax on contributions after the startup date shall not apply to any contribution which is made in cash and is (A) a contribution to facilitate a cleanup call (as defined in regulations) or a qualified liquidation, (B) a payment in the nature of a guarantee, (C) a contribution during the 3-month period beginning on the startup day, (D) a contribution to a qualified reserve fund by any holder of a residual interest in the REMIC, or (E) any other contribution permitted in regulations.

Section 860F(a)(1) imposes a tax equal to 100 percent of the net income derived from prohibited transactions. Section 860F(a)(2) defines prohibited transaction to mean one of the following: (A) disposition of any qualified mortgage transferred to the REMIC other than a disposition pursuant to (i) the substitution of a qualified replacement mortgage for a qualified mortgage (or the repurchase in lieu of substitution of a defective obligation), (ii) a disposition incident to the foreclosure, default, or imminent default of the mortgage, (iii) the bankruptcy or insolvency of the REMIC, or (iv) a qualified liquidation; (B) the receipt of any income attributable to any asset which is neither a qualified mortgage nor a permitted investment; (C) the receipt by the REMIC of any amount representing a fee or other compensation for services; or (D) gain from the disposition of any cash flow investment other than pursuant to any qualified liquidation.

As discussed above, the receipt of the Allocable Share by a Taxpayer arises from the Mortgage Loans and each Taxpayer's status as a REMIC. The Allocable Share arises in connection with each Taxpayer's interest in the Mortgage Loans and is neither a contribution of cash to the REMIC nor is it listed as a prohibited transaction in § 860F(a)(2). As a result, the receipt of the Allocable Share by a Taxpayer will not be treated as a prohibited transaction within the meaning of § 860F(a)(2) or as a contribution subject to tax under § 860G(d)(1).

#### **Conclusion**

We hereby rule as follows:

1. In the case of each Taxpayer for which a timely, valid and continuing REMIC election has been made in accordance with the

applicable Governing Agreement, none of (i) the execution of the Settlement Agreement, (ii) the methodology for determining, and the right to receive, an Allocable Share of the Settlement Payment, or (iii) the receipt of an Allocable Share of the Settlement Payment will cause the Taxpayer to fail to meet the requirements of § 860D(a)(4).

2. In the case of each Taxpayer for which a timely, valid and continuing REMIC election has been made in accordance with the applicable Governing Agreement, the receipt of an Allocable Share of the Settlement Payment will be treated as a payment received on qualified mortgages within the meaning of § 1.860G-2(g)(1)(ii) of the Income Tax Regulations.

3. In the case of each Taxpayer for which a timely, valid and continuing REMIC election has been made in accordance with the applicable Governing Agreement, the distribution of an Allocable Share amount in accordance with the applicable Governing Agreement and the Settlement Agreement will not cause any regular interest in such Taxpayer to fail to qualify as a “regular interest” as defined in § 860G(a)(1) or the sole class of residual interest in such Taxpayer to fail to qualify as a “residual interest” as defined in § 860G(a)(2).

4. In the case of each Taxpayer for which a timely, valid and continuing REMIC election has been made in accordance with the applicable Governing Agreement, the receipt of an Allocable Share amount will not be treated as a “prohibited transaction” within the meaning of § 860F(a)(2) or as a contribution that is subject to the tax imposed under § 860G(d)(1).

This ruling’s application is limited to the facts, representations, Code sections, and regulations cited herein. Except as specifically ruled upon above, no opinion is expressed concerning any federal income tax consequences related to the facts herein under any other provisions of the Code. Specifically, we do not rule whether any Taxpayer qualifies as a REMIC under §§ 860A-860G or whether any Mortgage Loan qualifies as a qualified mortgage as defined in § 860G(a)(3).

This ruling is directed only to the taxpayers that requested it. Section 6110(k)(3) provides that it may not be used or cited as precedent. In accordance with the provisions of a Power of Attorney on file, we are sending a copy of this ruling letter to your authorized representative.

The rulings contained in this letter are based upon information and representations submitted by the taxpayer and accompanied by a penalty of perjury statement executed by an appropriate party. While this office has not verified any of the material submitted in support of the request for rulings, it is subject to verification on examination.

Sincerely,

John W. Rogers III  
John W. Rogers III  
Senior Technician Reviewer, Branch 6  
Office of Associate Chief Counsel  
(Financial Institutions & Products)

Enclosure:

Copy for Section 6110 purposes

cc:



