

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

17 CFR Part 230

Release No. 33-11254; File No. S7-01-23

RIN 3235-AL04

Prohibition Against Conflicts of Interest in Certain Securitizations

AGENCY: Securities and Exchange Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC” or “Commission”) is adopting a rule to implement Section 621 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (“Dodd-Frank Act”) prohibiting an underwriter, placement agent, initial purchaser, or sponsor of an asset-backed security (including a synthetic asset-backed security), or certain affiliates or subsidiaries of any such entity, from engaging in any transaction that would involve or result in certain material conflicts of interest.

DATES: *Effective dates:* This final rule is effective on [INSERT DATE 60 DAYS AFTER DATE OF PUBLICATION IN THE *FEDERAL REGISTER*].

Compliance date: See Section II.I.

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: We are adopting the following rule under 15 U.S.C.

77a et seq. (“Securities Act”):

Commission Reference		CFR Citation (17 CFR)
General Rules and Regulations, Securities Act of 1933	Rule 192	§ 230.192

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background

On January, 25, 2023, the Commission proposed new Rule 192 to implement the prohibition in Securities Act Section 27B¹ (“Section 27B”),² which was added by Section 621 of the Dodd-Frank Act.³ Section 27B(a) provides that an underwriter, placement agent, initial purchaser, or sponsor, or affiliates or subsidiaries of any such entity, of an asset-backed security (“ABS”), including a synthetic asset-backed security, shall not, at any time for a period ending on the date that is one year after the date of the first closing of the sale of the asset-backed security, engage in any transaction that would involve or result in any material conflict of interest with respect to any investor in a transaction arising out of such activity.⁴ Section 27B(b) further requires that the Commission issue rules for the purpose of implementing the prohibition in Section 27B(a).⁵ Section 27B(c) provides exceptions from the prohibition in Section 27B(a) for certain risk-mitigating hedging activities, liquidity commitments, and bona fide market-making activities.⁶

B. Summary of the Proposed Rule

Proposed Rule 192 would implement the prohibition in Securities Act Section 27B(a) and, consistent with Section 27B(c), provide exceptions from the prohibition for certain risk-

¹ 15 U.S.C. 77z-2a.

² *Prohibition Against Conflicts of Interest in Certain Securitizations*, Release No. 33-11151 (Jan. 25, 2023) [88 FR 9678 (Feb. 14, 2023)] (“Proposing Release” or “proposed rule”). In Sept. 2011, the Commission proposed a rule designed to implement Section 27B, but no further action was taken on that proposal. *See Prohibition against Conflicts of Interest in Certain Securitizations*, Release No. 34-65355 (Sept. 19, 2011) [76 FR 60320 (Sept. 28, 2011)].

³ Sec. 621, Pub. L. 111-203, 124 Stat. 1376, 1632.

⁴ 15 U.S.C. 77z-2a(a).

⁵ 15 U.S.C. 77z-2a(b).

⁶ 15 U.S.C. 77z-2a(c).

mitigating hedging activities, liquidity commitments, and bona fide market-making activities.⁷

The proposal was intended to target transactions that effectively represent a bet against a securitization and focus on the types of transactions that were the subject of regulatory and Congressional investigations following the financial crisis of 2007-2009.⁸

In response to the Proposing Release, the Commission received over 900 comment letters from a variety of commenters, including institutional investors, issuers, and various other market participants, professional, policy, and trade associations, Members of Congress, former Federal Government officials, academics, and unaffiliated individuals.⁹ Commenters generally supported the Commission's statutorily-mandated goal of protecting investors by preventing the

⁷ See Proposing Release Section II.

⁸ See Proposing Release Section I.

⁹ Comment letters received by the Commission are available on our website at <https://www.sec.gov/comments/s7-01-23/s70123.htm>. The comment period for the Proposing Release was open for 60 days from issuance and publication on SEC.gov and ended on Mar. 27, 2023. Several commenters said that the comment period was insufficient. See, e.g., letters from American Investment Council dated Mar. 27, 2023 ("AIC"); Investment Company Institute dated Mar. 27, 2023 ("ICI"); National Association of Bond Lawyers et al. dated Mar. 27, 2023 ("NABL et al."); U.S. Representatives Ann Wagner and Bill Huizenga dated Mar. 24, 2023 ("Representatives Wagner and Huizenga"); U.S. Senator John Kennedy dated Mar. 30, 2023 ("Senator Kennedy"). In stating that the comment period was insufficient, some commenters requested an extension (see, e.g., letters from Alternative Investment Management Association and Alternative Credit Council dated Mar. 27, 2023 ("AIMA/ACC"); Association for Financial Markets in Europe dated Mar. 27, 2023 ("AFME"); American Property Casualty Insurance Association et al. dated Feb. 16, 2023 ("APCIA et al."); Loan Syndications and Trading Association dated Mar. 1, 2023 ("LSTA I")) and others indicated that they would submit multiple comment letters, some of which were received after the close of the comment period (see letters from Loan Syndications and Trading Association dated Mar. 27, 2023 ("LSTA II"); Loan Syndications and Trading Association dated May 2, 2023 ("LSTA III"); Loan Syndications and Trading Association dated Oct. 30, 2023 ("LSTA IV"); Managed Funds Association dated May 16, 2023 ("MFA II"); Structured Finance Association dated July 13, 2023 ("SFA II"); Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association, the Asset Management Group of SIFMA, and the Bank Policy Institute dated June 27, 2023 ("SIFMA II"). Some commenters requested that the Commission re-propose the rule after reviewing the comment letters. See letters from American Bar Association dated Apr. 5, 2023 ("ABA"); Andrew Davidson Co. dated Mar. 27, 2023 ("Andrew Davidson"); LSTA III; Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association, the Asset Management Group of SIFMA, and the Bank Policy Institute dated Mar. 27, 2023 ("SIFMA I"). Also, after the close of the comment period, one commenter submitted a letter referencing several of the Commission's proposals and stating that the number of outstanding proposals, together with insufficient time to respond, operated to deprive the public of the ability to meaningfully comment on all of the proposals. See letter from Managed Funds Association dated July 24, 2023 ("MFA III"). We have considered comments received since the issuance of the proposed rule, including those received after Mar. 27, 2023, and do not believe an extension of the comment period or a re-proposal of the rule is necessary.

sale of ABS tainted by material conflicts of interest,¹⁰ but many commenters expressed concern that the scope of the proposed rule was overly broad and could have unintended consequences on securitization markets as a whole.¹¹ While acknowledging that adopting a rule to address conflicts of interest in securitizations is still appropriate, some commenters also stated that the rule as proposed was not appropriately balanced to the current state of securitization markets in light of the evolution of those markets since the enactment of the Dodd-Frank Act.¹² Section 27B mandates that the Commission issue rules with regard to conflicts of interest in securitizations. While we recognize that securitization markets have evolved in the years since the financial crisis of 2007-2009, we continue to believe that the adopted rule is necessary to prevent the resurgence of the types of transactions that were prevalent leading up to that time.¹³ Additionally, we believe that the changes we have made in response to comments regarding the breadth of the proposed rule, which are discussed in detail below, take into account the current state of securitization markets, while still providing strong investor protection against material conflicts of interest in securitization transactions. As discussed in greater detail below, many commenters sought clarification or limitations with respect to the types of transactions and

¹⁰ *See, e.g.*, letters from ABA; Americans for Financial Reform Education Fund dated June 7, 2023 (“AFR”); Better Markets dated Mar. 27, 2023 (“Better Markets”); Structured Finance Association dated Mar. 27, 2023 (“SFA I”).

¹¹ *See, e.g.*, letters from ABA, CRE Finance Council dated Mar. 27, 2023 (“CREFC I”); ICI; Arch Capital Group Ltd., Enact Holdings Inc., Essent Group Ltd., MGIC Investment Corporation, NMI Holdings, Inc., and Radian Group Inc. dated Mar. 27, 2023 (“PMI Industry I”); SFA I; SIFMA I.

¹² *See, e.g.*, letters from ABA; SIFMA I. These commenters cited the following as examples of the changes in securitization markets in that time period: the adoption and implementation of 17 CFR 246 (“Regulation RR”), 17 CFR 255 (“the Volcker Rule”), rules regulating swaps and security-based swaps, and changes in the regulation of nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (“NRSROs”) to enhance transparency and address conflicts of interest in connection with the issuance of ABS.

¹³ *See, e.g.*, Wall Street and The Financial Crisis: Anatomy of a Financial Collapse, Majority and Minority Staff Report, Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, United States Senate (Apr. 13, 2011) (“Senate Financial Crisis Report”).

financial products that would be subject to the rule,¹⁴ as well as the activities of various market participants that would or would not result in such entities being securitization participants subject to the final rule.¹⁵ Many commenters also expressed concerns that the proposed commencement point of the prohibition timeframe was insufficiently clear to allow market participants to conform their activities for compliance with the rule.¹⁶ Most significantly, commenters expressed general opposition to the proposed definition of “conflicted transaction” as overly broad and stated that it would unnecessarily capture a wide range of activities that are essential to the functioning and issuance of ABS and the routine risk management of securitization participants.¹⁷ Commenters also requested that the final rule include an alternative materiality standard¹⁸ and an “anti-evasion” provision rather than the “anti-circumvention” provision that was proposed.¹⁹ Some commenters also requested that the final rule include a foreign transaction safe harbor to provide clarity with respect to the rule’s cross-border application.²⁰ Finally, the Commission received comments suggesting certain revisions to the proposed exceptions for risk-mitigating hedging activities, liquidity commitments, and bona fide market-making activities.²¹ As we discuss in greater detail below, we have made certain revisions in response to the comments received.

¹⁴ See Section II.A.

¹⁵ See Section II.B.

¹⁶ See Section II.C.

¹⁷ See Section II.D.

¹⁸ See Section II.D.3.d.

¹⁹ See Section II.H.

²⁰ See Section II.A.3.c.

²¹ See Sections II.E. through II.G.

C. Summary of the Final Rule

New Rule 192 implements Section 27B to the Securities Act. Fundamentally, the rule is intended to prevent the sale of ABS that are tainted by material conflicts of interest by prohibiting securitization participants²² from engaging in certain transactions that could incentivize a securitization participant to structure an ABS in a way that would put the securitization participant's interests ahead of those of ABS investors. By focusing on transactions that effectively represent a "bet" against the performance of an ABS, Rule 192 will provide strong investor protection against material conflicts of interest in securitization transactions while not unduly hindering routine securitization activities that do not give rise to the risks that Section 27B is intended to address.

To achieve these objectives, Rule 192:

- *Prohibits, for a specified period, a securitization participant from engaging in any transaction that would result in a material conflict of interest between the securitization participant and an investor in the relevant ABS.* A securitization participant may not, for a period beginning on the date on which such person has reached an agreement to become a securitization participant with respect to an ABS and ending on the date that is one year after the date of the first closing of the sale of such ABS,²³ directly or indirectly engage in any transaction that would involve or result in a material conflict of interest between the securitization participant and an investor in such ABS. Under the final rule, such transactions are "conflicted transactions" and include (i) engaging in a short sale of

²² The definition of "securitization participant" for purposes of new Rule 192 includes a sponsor, underwriter, placement agent, initial purchaser, and certain affiliates and subsidiaries of such entities, as discussed in detail in Section II.B.

²³ See Section II.C.

the relevant ABS, (ii) purchasing a credit default swap or other credit derivative that entitles the securitization participant to receive payments upon the occurrence of specified credit events in respect of the ABS, or (iii) purchasing or selling any financial instrument (other than the relevant ABS) or entering into a transaction that is substantially the economic equivalent of the aforementioned transactions, other than, for the avoidance of doubt, any transaction that only hedges general interest rate or currency exchange risk.²⁴ Transactions unrelated to the idiosyncratic credit performance of the ABS, such as reinsurance agreements, hedging of general market risk (such as interest rate and foreign exchange risks), or routine securitization activities (such as the provision of warehouse financing or the transfer of assets into a securitization vehicle) are not “conflicted transactions” as defined by the rule, and thus are not subject to the prohibition in 17 CFR 230.192(a)(1) (“Rule 192(a)(1)”);²⁵

- *Defines the persons that are subject to the rule.* A securitization participant includes any underwriter, placement agent, initial purchaser, or sponsor of an ABS (each as defined by 17 CFR 230.192(c) (“Rule 192(c)”) and also includes any affiliate or subsidiary that acts in coordination with an underwriter, placement agent, initial purchaser, or sponsor or that has access to, or receives information about, the relevant ABS or the asset pool underlying or referenced by the relevant ABS prior to the first closing of the sale of the relevant ABS. The final rule includes functional definitions for the terms “underwriter,” “placement agent,” “initial purchaser,” and “sponsor,” which are based on the person’s activities in connection with a securitization and are generally based on existing

²⁴ See Section II.D.

²⁵ *Id.*

definitions of such terms under the Federal securities laws and the rules thereunder.²⁶

The definition of “sponsor” in the final rule excludes: (i) a person that acts solely pursuant to such person’s contractual rights as a holder of a long position in the ABS; (ii) any person that performs only administrative, legal, due diligence, custodial, or ministerial acts related to the structure, design, assembly, or ongoing administration of an ABS or the composition of the underlying pool of assets;²⁷ and (iii) the United States or an agency of the United States with respect to any ABS that is fully insured or fully guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by the United States;²⁸

- *Defines asset-backed securities that are subject to the prohibition.* Under the final rule, an “asset-backed security” subject to the prohibition is defined, consistent with Section 27B, to include asset-backed securities as defined in Section 3 of the Exchange Act of 1934 (“Exchange Act”)²⁹ and also includes synthetic ABS and hybrid cash and synthetic ABS,³⁰

²⁶ Rule 192(c) also defines “distribution” as used in the definition for “underwriter” and “placement agent.” *See* Section II.B.

²⁷ As discussed in greater detail below, this exclusion includes accountants, attorneys, and credit rating agencies with respect to the creation and sale of an ABS and the activities customarily performed by trustees, custodians, paying agents, calculation agents, and other contractual service providers, including servicers. *See* Section II.B.3.b.iii.

²⁸ As discussed in greater detail below, we are not adopting proposed paragraph (ii)(B) of the “sponsor” definition, which would have captured any person that directs or causes the direction of the structure, design, or assembly of an asset-backed security or the composition of the pool of assets underlying the asset-backed security. *See* Section II.B.3.b.ii. We are also not adopting the proposed exclusion from the definition of “sponsor” for the Federal National Mortgage Association (“Fannie Mae”) or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“Freddie Mac”) and, together with Fannie Mae, the “Enterprises”) while operating under the conservatorship or receivership of the Federal Housing Finance Agency (“FHFA”) with capital support from the United States with respect to any ABS that is fully insured or fully guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by such entity. *See* Section II.B.3.b.iv.

²⁹ 15 U.S.C. 78a *et seq.*

³⁰ For purposes of this rule, we use the term “cash ABS” to refer to ABS where the underlying pool consists of one or more financial assets. We use the term “hybrid cash and synthetic ABS” to refer to ABS where the underlying pool consists of one or more financial assets as well as synthetic exposure to other assets. *See* Section II.A.

- *Provides exceptions to the prohibition for risk-mitigating hedging activities, liquidity commitments, and bona fide market-making activities.* These exceptions, which are specified in Section 27B, permit certain market activities, subject to satisfaction of the specified conditions, that would otherwise be prohibited by the rule;³¹
- *Addresses evasion of the exceptions.* Under 17 CFR 230.192(d) (“Rule 192(d)”), if a securitization participant engages in a transaction or series of related transactions that, although in technical compliance with the exception for risk-mitigating hedging activities, liquidity commitments, or bona fide market-making activities, is part of a plan or scheme to evade the prohibition in Rule 192(a)(1), that transaction or series of related transactions will be deemed to violate the prohibition;³² and
- *Provides a safe harbor for certain foreign transactions.* Pursuant to 17 CFR 192(e) (“Rule 192(e)”), the prohibition will not apply to an asset-backed security if it is not issued by a U.S. person (as defined in 17 CFR 902(k) (“Rule 902(k) of Regulation S”) and the offer and sale of the asset-backed security is in compliance with 17 CFR 203.901 through 905 (“Regulation S”).³³

We discuss in greater detail below the securitization transactions and participants subject to Rule 192’s prohibition, the timeframe during which the prohibition applies, the types of transactions that are prohibited by Rule 192 and the related exceptions, and the compliance date by which securitization participants must conform their activities with the requirements of the final rule. As adopted, Rule 192 will complement the existing federal securities laws that

³¹ See Sections II.E. through II.G.

³² See Section II.H.

³³ See Section II.A.3.c.

specifically apply to securitization, as well as the general anti-fraud and anti-manipulation provisions of the Federal securities laws,³⁴ by explicitly protecting ABS investors against material conflicts of interest.

II. DISCUSSION OF RULE 192

A. Scope: Asset-Backed Securities

1. Proposed Definition of Asset-Backed Security

The Commission proposed to prohibit a securitization participant, for a specified period of time with respect to an asset-backed security, from engaging in any transaction that would involve or result in a material conflict of interest between such securitization participant and an investor in such asset-backed security. Consistent with Section 27B, the Commission proposed that the term “asset-backed security” would include ABS as defined in Section 3 of the Exchange Act³⁵ (“Exchange Act ABS”) (which encompasses both registered and unregistered offerings), as well as synthetic ABS and hybrid cash and synthetic ABS.³⁶ The Commission did not propose a definition of “synthetic ABS” due to concerns that any such definition could be potentially overinclusive or underinclusive, and that a securitization participant might attempt to evade the prohibition by structuring transactions around a particular definition, despite creating a product that is substantively a synthetic ABS, as that term is commonly understood in the market.³⁷

³⁴ See, e.g., Section 17(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 (15 U.S.C. 77q), Section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78j) and 17 CFR 240.10b-5.

³⁵ 17 U.S.C. 78c(a)(79). An Exchange Act ABS is defined as “a fixed-income or other security collateralized by any type of self-liquidating financing asset (including a loan, a lease, a mortgage, or a secured or unsecured receivable) that allows the holder of the security to receive payments that depend primarily on cash flow from the asset...”

³⁶ See Proposing Release Section II.A.

³⁷ See Proposing Release Section II.A.

2. Comments Received

Commenters generally supported the proposal to define “asset-backed security” for purposes of Rule 192 to include Exchange Act ABS, synthetic ABS, and hybrid cash and synthetic ABS,³⁸ though several commenters requested additional clarification regarding certain types of financial products and securities,³⁹ or that certain securities be excluded from the definition,⁴⁰ which we discuss in greater detail below. With respect to the proposed rule’s inclusion of Exchange Act ABS in the definition of ABS, commenters generally supported the decision to incorporate the Exchange Act definition,⁴¹ with some agreeing that market participants are familiar with analyzing whether a given security meets the definition and that there is common market understanding of whether Commission rules that use the Exchange Act ABS definition apply to them.⁴² Other commenters disagreed, however, stating that it remains unclear to them whether certain securities would be captured by the definition as proposed.⁴³ Additionally, several commenters requested that the final rule include definitions for “synthetic

³⁸ *See, e.g.*, letters from ABA; AFR; Better Markets; ICI.

³⁹ *See, e.g.*, letters from ABA (seeking, *e.g.*, clarification with respect to reliance on existing guidance regarding a transaction’s status as an asset-backed security); NABL et al. (indicating confusion regarding whether certain municipal securities are Exchange Act ABS); PMI Industry I (seeking clarification that mortgage insurance-linked notes are not synthetic ABS).

⁴⁰ *See, e.g.*, letters from AFME (urging that the final rule include a safe harbor for ABS transactions that are not offered or sold to U.S. investors as part of the primary issuance); National Association of Health and Educational Facilities Finance Authorities dated Mar. 27, 2023 (“NAHEFFA”) (requesting that single-asset conduit bonds be excluded from the definition of asset-backed security); NABL et al. (requesting that municipal securities be excluded from the definition of asset-backed security); SIFMA I (requesting that the Commission exclude corporate debt, insurance products, and Section 4(a)(2) private placement transactions from the definition of asset-backed security).

⁴¹ *See, e.g.*, letters from ABA; ICI; SIFMA I.

⁴² *See, e.g.*, letters from ABA; ICI. For example, one commenter expressed the view that common market understanding is that investment funds registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 do not issue ABS and that their securities are not considered Exchange Act ABS. *See* letter from ICI. Whether such securities are Exchange Act ABS will depend on the characteristics and structure of the security.

⁴³ *See, e.g.*, letters from NAHEFFA; NABL et al.

ABS”⁴⁴ and “hybrid cash and synthetic ABS”⁴⁵ to provide clarity regarding the scope of transactions that are subject to the prohibition in Rule 192. The Commission also received comments suggesting that we adopt a safe harbor for ABS transactions offered and sold outside of the United States.⁴⁶ Finally, while some commenters agreed that Rule 192’s prohibition should not be limited to ABS transactions that are intentionally “designed to fail,”⁴⁷ others expressed the view that Section 27B targets only ABS that are intentionally “designed to fail.”⁴⁸

3. Final Rule

We are adopting, as proposed, a definition of “asset-backed security” for purposes of the prohibition in Rule 192(a)(1). As discussed below, under the final rule, “asset-backed security” will be defined to mean an Exchange Act ABS, a synthetic ABS, and a hybrid cash and synthetic ABS.⁴⁹ Rule 192, therefore, will apply to offerings of asset-backed securities as defined in Rule 192(c), regardless of whether the offerings are registered or unregistered. Consistent with the proposal, we are not adopting a definition for “synthetic ABS” or “hybrid cash and synthetic ABS.” In response to comments received, final Rule 192 includes a safe harbor for certain foreign securitizations, which is discussed in greater detail in Section II.A.3.c. Finally, Rule 192 does not require that an ABS was intentionally “designed to fail” for the ABS to be subject to the prohibition against engaging in conflicted transactions. Section 27B does not contain language referencing an intent element and provides, in relevant part, that securitization participants “of an asset-backed security ... shall not ... engage in any transaction that would involve or result in

⁴⁴ See letters from ABA; AFME; AIMA/ACC; ICI; SFA I; SFA II; SIFMA I; SIFMA II.

⁴⁵ See letter from AIMA/ACC.

⁴⁶ See, e.g., letters from ABA; AFME; AIC; SFA I; SFA II; SIFMA I; SFA II.

⁴⁷ See letters from AFR; Better Markets.

⁴⁸ See, e.g., letters from AIC; American Securities Association dated Mar. 23, 2023 (“ASA”).

⁴⁹ 17 CFR 230.192(c).

any material conflict of interest.”⁵⁰ The statutory text refers plainly to asset-backed securities (as defined in Section 3 of the Exchange Act and including synthetic ABS); it does not indicate that the ABS must have been intentionally designed to fail to be subject to the prohibition. As discussed below, further narrowing the scope in this way could reduce the effectiveness of the rule to prophylactically prevent these types of material conflicts of interest with investors.⁵¹ This, in turn, would frustrate the statutory mandate of Section 27B.

a. Exchange Act ABS

Section 27B imposes a prohibition on transactions that would involve or result in a material conflict of interest, *i.e.*, a conflicted transaction under 17 CFR 230.192(a)(3) (“Rule 192(a)(3)”), and specifies that the prohibition applies to Exchange Act ABS. As a general matter, asset-backed securities differ from other types of securities because the securities are issued by a special purpose entity that has no business activities other than holding or owning the assets supporting the ABS and other activities reasonably incidental thereto.⁵² As specified in the Exchange Act ABS definition, an asset-backed security is a security collateralized by any “self-liquidating financial asset.”⁵³

The Commission received various comments requesting clarification about whether certain products and securities would be captured by the Rule 192 ABS definition and further requesting that, for the avoidance of doubt, certain products and securities be exempt from the

⁵⁰ 15 U.S.C. 77z-2a(a).

⁵¹ *See also* Sections II.B.3. and II.D. for additional discussions about why the final rule does not include a knowledge- or intent-based standard for securitization participants or conflicted transactions.

⁵² *See* Section III.A.2. of *Asset-Backed Securities*, Release No. 33-8518 (Dec. 22, 2004) [70 FR 1506 (Jan. 7, 2005)] (“2004 Regulation AB Adopting Release”).

⁵³ 17 U.S.C. 78c(a)(79).

definition.⁵⁴ For example, several commenters requested that the rule exempt certain municipal securities from being ABS subject to the prohibition in 17 CFR 230.192(a) (“Rule 192(a)").⁵⁵ These commenters generally stated that certain municipal securities, including single-asset conduit bonds,⁵⁶ are structured and sold to achieve certain policy goals for the benefit of the government entity’s citizens and that municipal issuers of such securities are subject to strict investment policies and federal and state statutes that limit their ability to engage in speculative investments, making it unlikely that relevant securitization participants could engage in conflicted transactions, therefore rendering the application of Rule 192 to municipal transactions unnecessarily burdensome.⁵⁷ Municipal securitizations that are collateralized by any type of self-liquidating financial asset and that allow the holder of the security to receive payments that

⁵⁴ As discussed in greater detail below, one commenter stated that it was unclear whether certain municipal securities meet the definition of Exchange Act ABS. We also note that municipal market participants are already required to analyze whether such a security meets the Exchange Act ABS definition and whether other Commission rules implementing various provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act that use the Exchange Act ABS definition, such as Regulation RR, 17 CFR 240.15Ga-1(a) (“Exchange Act Rule 15Ga-1”), and 17 CFR 240.17g-7(a)(1)(ii)(N) (“Exchange Act Rule 17g-7”) are applicable. *See* Proposing Release Section II.A. *See also* Section IV.A.D.6 of *Credit Risk Retention*, Release No. 34-70277 (Aug. 28, 2013) [78 FR 57928 (Sept. 20, 2013)] (“RR Proposing Release”) (explaining why an exemption from risk retention for securitizations of tax lien-backed securities sponsored by municipal entities was not proposed) and *Credit Risk Retention*, Release No. 34-73407 (Oct. 22, 2014) [79 FR 77602 (Dec. 24, 2014)] (“RR Adopting Release”) at 77661 (adopting certain provisions that apply to municipal tender option bonds) and 77680 (explaining why separate loan underwriting criteria for single borrower or single credit commercial mortgage transactions were not adopted). Because participants in this market are already required to consider whether a municipal security meets the definition of Exchange Act ABS to determine whether such offering must comply with other rules and regulations adopted under the Securities Act and Exchange Act, we believe that concerns relating to burdens associated with determining whether or not a municipal security is an Exchange Act ABS for purposes of compliance with Rule 192 will be mitigated.

⁵⁵ *See, e.g.*, letters from ASA; NABL et al.; NAHEFFA; SIFMA I; Wulff, Hansen & Co. dated Apr. 14, 2023 (“Wulff Hansen”). *See also* Section II.B. for a discussion of comments received related to municipal issuers and the definition of “sponsor” in the final rule.

⁵⁶ As described by one commenter, a single-asset conduit bond is a tax-exempt bond issued by state and local governments for the benefit of tax-exempt organizations (as defined under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code). The proceeds of the bond issuance are used to make a single loan to a single 501(c)(3) borrower, such as a hospital, higher education institution, provider of housing for elderly or low-income populations, museum, or other non-profit entity. The government issuer assigns the loan agreement to the bond trustee, which receives the borrower’s loan payments (which mirror the government issuer’s payment obligations on the bond) and makes those payments to the bondholders. *See* letter from NAHEFFA.

⁵⁷ *See, e.g.*, letters from ASA; NABL et al.; NAHEFFA; letter from National Association of Municipal Advisors dated Mar. 31, 2023 (“NAMA”); SIFMA I.

depend primarily on the cash flow from such self-liquidating financial asset fall within the Exchange Act ABS definition. While it may be the case, as discussed above, that a municipal issuer is subject to restrictions that may limit their ability to engage in conflicted transactions, other parties to the securitization may not be subject to such restrictions and would therefore have the opportunity to engage in transactions that bet against the municipal ABS. For example, as one commenter stated, persons involved in municipal securitizations, such as the underwriter, may enter into swaps to mitigate risk associated with the security.⁵⁸ Such swaps or other transactions could be conflicted transactions if they meet the definition in Rule 192(a)(3).⁵⁹ We see no reason, therefore, why municipal securities that meet the definition of Exchange Act ABS (and are consequently subject to other federal securities laws), and which, like other Exchange Act ABS, involve securitization participants, such as an underwriter, that would have an opportunity to engage in conflicted transactions, should be exempted from the definition of ABS—and, thus, the prohibition against conflicts of interest—for purposes of this rule.⁶⁰

With respect to single-asset conduit bonds, one commenter stated that the market (both municipal and non-municipal) does not consider a conduit bond backed by a single loan to be an asset-backed security.⁶¹ This commenter further stated that, by referencing Exchange Act ABS instead of the definition of ABS included in Regulation AB, the Commission was using a broader definition and “eliminating” the requirement that an asset-backed security include a

⁵⁸ See letter from ASA.

⁵⁹ See Section II.D.

⁶⁰ See Section II.B.3.b. for a discussion of the definition of a “securitization participant” with respect to municipal securitizations.

⁶¹ See letter from NAHEFFA.

“pool”⁶² of financial assets.⁶³ The commenter described this as a “novel application” of the Exchange Act ABS definition.⁶⁴ We disagree with the commenter’s characterization of the proposed definition. Section 27B, which was added by Section 621 of the Dodd-Frank Act, specifically states that the prohibition shall apply to ABS as defined in Section 3 of the Exchange Act, and the definition in Section 3 was added by Section 941 of the Dodd-Frank Act. Defining “asset-backed security” for purposes of Rule 192 by referencing Exchange Act ABS, therefore, is consistent with Section 27B. As the Commission has previously stated, an ABS that is backed by a single obligation would meet the definition of Exchange Act ABS.⁶⁵ Therefore, referring to Exchange Act ABS in identifying the types of ABS subject to the final rule is consistent with Section 27B and the inclusion of single-asset conduit bonds that meet the definition of Exchange Act ABS is consistent with our prior interpretation of both definitions.⁶⁶ Moreover, if we were to adopt an exemption for transactions collateralized by a single, self-liquidating asset, it would

⁶² The definition of “asset-backed security” in Regulation AB Item 1101(c) (“Regulation AB ABS”), which was adopted for the limited purpose of identifying an ABS that is eligible for the specialized registration and reporting regime under Regulation AB, defines an “asset-backed security,” in relevant part, as a security that is primarily serviced by the cash flows of a “discrete pool of receivables or other financial assets...” See 17 CFR 229.1101(c). Additionally, the word “pool” in the Regulation AB ABS definition does not require that the ABS be collateralized by more than one asset. Instead, it is part of the phrase “discrete pool” in the definition, which indicates the general absence of active pool management, and emphasizes the self-liquidating nature of pool assets. See, e.g., Section III.A.2. of 2004 Regulation AB Adopting Release.

⁶³ See letter from NAHEFFA.

⁶⁴ *Id.*

⁶⁵ See, e.g., Section V.B.2. of the RR Adopting Release (explaining why separate loan underwriting criteria for single borrower or single credit commercial mortgage transactions were not adopted) and Section IV.D.6. of RR Proposing Release (explaining why an exemption from risk retention for securitizations of tax lien-backed securities sponsored by municipal entities was not proposed). See also Proposing Release Section II.A., n. 31 (stating that an ABS that is backed by a single asset or one or more obligations of a single borrower (often referred to as “single asset, single borrower” or “SASB” transactions) meets the definition of an Exchange Act ABS).

⁶⁶ Analyzing whether a municipal single-asset conduit bond is an ABS entails a consideration of the nature of the activities of the issuing entity. For example, if the issuing entity is authorized to extend credit or make loans and it engages in activities in addition to holding or owning the underlying single obligation supporting the bonds, or in addition to other activities reasonably incidental to holding or owning the underlying obligation, the securities it issued will not be an ABS.

provide the opportunity for securitization participants to structure offerings as a series of transactions that would serve to evade the rule. For these reasons, we decline to include such an exemption from the definition of “asset-backed security.”

One commenter suggested that we exclude direct private placement transactions exempt from registration under Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act,⁶⁷ stating that the ABS purchasers in such transactions are highly sophisticated investors that participate directly in nearly all phases of the structuring and creation of the ABS.⁶⁸ The commenter stated that such investor involvement renders the risk of a securitization participant entering into a separate transaction that gives rise to a material conflict of interest very low.⁶⁹ As discussed in the Proposing Release, and as we continue to believe, even if an investor is involved in asset selection or has access to information about those assets, such investor may not be aware of the involvement of other parties, nor does the participation of one investor in asset selection necessarily protect any other investors in the ABS.⁷⁰ We see no reason why investors in ABS sold in a Section 4(a)(2) private offering should not receive the protections provided by Section 27B that are available to all investors. Rather, excluding these transactions would place the burden on investors to confirm or otherwise negotiate for transaction terms to require that securitization participants not engage in bets against the ABS. Furthermore, excluding transactions that rely on Section 4(a)(2) would also result in excluding from the rule ABS sold to an initial purchaser in furtherance of

⁶⁷ 15 U.S.C. 77d. Section 4(a)(2) permits, without registration, the offer and sale of securities that do not involve a public offering.

⁶⁸ See letter from SIFMA I.

⁶⁹ *Id.*

⁷⁰ See Proposing Release Section II.A. Moreover, even if an investor were aware of a potential conflict of interest, Rule 192 does not include an exception based on disclosure of material conflicts of interest because such an exception would be inconsistent with the prohibition in Section 27B. See Section II.D. for a discussion of comments received related to the use of disclosure to mitigate conflicts of interest.

resales in compliance with Securities Act Rule 144A.⁷¹ As a result, purchasers of that ABS in the immediately subsequent Rule 144A transaction would not benefit from the protections afforded by the rule. Consequently, we believe that such an exclusion to the ABS definition would not be appropriate. Therefore, any securities that meet the definition of “asset-backed security,” as adopted for purposes of Rule 192, will be subject to the prohibition in Rule 192(a), whether registered or unregistered.

The Commission also received comments requesting exclusions or clarifications regarding certain financial products and securities that the Commission has not historically viewed as asset-backed securities.⁷² Some commenters sought clarification that insurance policies or contracts (and securities related to those insurance products, such as mortgage insurance linked-notes (“MILNs”)⁷³) and corporate debt securities are not Exchange Act ABS.⁷⁴ Insurance policies and contracts, such as private mortgage insurance contracts, are not securities,⁷⁵ and therefore are not Exchange Act ABS subject to Rule 192. MILNs are reinsurance products used by insurance companies to obtain reinsurance coverage for a portion of their risk related to private mortgage insurance policies, which assist homebuyers in obtaining low-down payment mortgages.⁷⁶ The collateral for the MILN are the private mortgage insurance contracts, which are not self-liquidating financial assets.⁷⁷ Corporate debt securities are issued

⁷¹ 17 CFR 230.144A. For example, collateralized loan obligations (“CLOs”) are typically sold in a private placement to one or more initial purchasers in reliance on Section 4(a)(2) (which is only available to the issuer), followed by resales of the securities to “qualified institutional buyers” in compliance with Rule 144A.

⁷² *See, e.g.*, letters from ABA; Representative Nickel et al.; SFA I; SIFMA I.

⁷³ *See also* note 80, and the accompanying text for a discussion regarding funding agreement-backed notes.

⁷⁴ *See* letters from AFME; ABA; SIFMA I.

⁷⁵ 15 U.S.C. 77c.

⁷⁶ *See, e.g.*, letter from ABA.

⁷⁷ For additional discussion regarding mortgage insurance-linked notes, and why the existing structures do not satisfy the criteria to be synthetic ABS or “conflicted transactions,” see Sections II.A.3.b. and II.D.

by a corporate issuer and represent direct payment obligations of the corporate issuer.⁷⁸ The corporate issuer is ultimately responsible for payment on the debt, compared to asset-backed securities that are issued by a special purpose issuing entity where payment depends primarily on the cash flow from an underlying self-liquidating financial asset. In each of these cases, the securities do not meet the definition of Exchange Act ABS and, therefore, are not asset-backed securities as defined in Rule 192(c).⁷⁹

One commenter also requested clarification that, where the Commission or its staff has already provided guidance stating that a financial product or security would not be an asset-backed security, such products or securities would not be asset-backed securities under Rule 192(c) and thus would not be subject to the prohibition.⁸⁰ The definition of asset-backed security we are adopting in Rule 192(c) does not change the Exchange Act ABS definition, nor does it impact existing Commission guidance or staff positions regarding that definition. Market participants may, therefore, continue to look to such guidance or staff positions unless and until they are changed, withdrawn, or otherwise superseded, as applicable.

b. Synthetic ABS and Hybrid Cash and Synthetic ABS

As discussed in the Proposing Release, we have previously described synthetic securitizations as transactions that are designed to create exposure to an asset that is not

⁷⁸ See, e.g., letter from SIFMA I.

⁷⁹ See 17 CFR 230.192(c).

⁸⁰ See letter from ABA. This commenter provided the example of an existing staff position indicating that funding agreements between an insurance company and a special purpose entity, where the insurance company is directly liable for the funding agreement that backs the notes, is not an Exchange Act ABS. See Regulation AB Compliance & Disclosure Interpretation 301.03 (updated Sept. 6, 2016), available at <https://www.sec.gov/corpfin/divisionscorpfin/guidanceregulation-ab-interpshtm>. These interpretations, and any other staff statements referenced in this release, represent the views of SEC staff. They are not rules, regulations, or statements of the Commission. The Commission has neither approved nor disapproved their content. Staff statements have no legal force or effect: they do not alter or amend applicable law, and they create no new or additional obligations for any person.

transferred to or otherwise part of the asset pool, generally effectuated through the use of derivatives such as a credit default swap (“CDS”) or a total return swap (or an ABS structure that replicates the terms of such a swap).⁸¹ The Commission received several comment letters requesting that we adopt a definition of “synthetic asset-backed security”⁸² and “hybrid cash and synthetic asset-backed security”⁸³ to address what the commenters said was a lack of certainty with respect to the scope of Rule 192. Some of these commenters offered suggestions for a definition of synthetic ABS that they believe represent market understanding of the term and that would appropriately capture the types of transactions that Section 27B and Rule 192 are intended to cover.⁸⁴ While the text of the suggested definitions vary, including with respect to the level of specificity, they include a number of common elements, generally identifying synthetic ABS as a security issued by a special-purpose entity, secured by one or more credit derivatives or similar financial instrument that references a self-liquidating financial asset or pool of assets, and for which payment to the investor is dependent primarily on the performance of such reference asset or reference pool.⁸⁵

Given the variation of suggested definitions provided by commenters, we do not believe that adopting any one of these definitions, or a combination thereof, would appropriately capture the scope of the various features of existing synthetic ABS and possible future structures or designs of synthetic ABS; however, commenters’ suggestions are consistent with the characteristics that we have previously identified as features of synthetic ABS.⁸⁶ Because of the

⁸¹ See Proposing Release Section II.A. and Section III.A.2. of the 2004 Regulation AB Adopting Release.

⁸² See, e.g., letters from ABA; AIMA/ACC; AFME; SFA I; SFA II; SIFMA I; SIFMA II.

⁸³ See letter from AIMA/ACC.

⁸⁴ See letters from ABA; AFME; SFA II; SIFMA I; SIFMA II.

⁸⁵ See, e.g., letters from ABA; SFA II; SIFMA II.

⁸⁶ See Proposing Release Section II.A. and Section III.A.2. of the 2004 Regulation AB Adopting Release.

complexity of these transactions, however, we agree with commenters that guidance regarding synthetic ABS is beneficial. Accordingly, while a synthetic ABS may be structured or designed in a variety of ways, we generally view a synthetic asset-backed security as a fixed income or other security issued by a special purpose entity that allows the holder of the security to receive payments that depend primarily on the performance of a reference self-liquidating financial asset or a reference pool of self-liquidating financial assets.⁸⁷

The Commission also received comments requesting clarification about whether the rule applies to synthetic transactions that have not traditionally been considered synthetic securitizations. Some commenters asked that we clarify that mortgage insurance-linked notes are not synthetic asset-backed securities under Rule 192(c) and that the reinsurance agreements embedded in the MILN transactions are not “conflicted transactions” under Rule 192(a)(3).⁸⁸ As discussed in Section II.A.3.a., above, while MILNs create synthetic exposure to insurance contracts, they are not covered by this rule because the underlying private mortgage insurance contracts are not self-liquidating.⁸⁹ Accordingly, MILNs are not synthetic ABS subject to the

⁸⁷ *Id.*

⁸⁸ *See, e.g.*, letters from ABA; letter from Housing Policy Council dated Mar. 27, 2023 (“HPC”); Mortgage Bankers Association dated Mar. 27, 2023 (“MBA”); PMI Industry I; Arch Capital Group Ltd., Enact Holdings Inc., Essent Group Ltd., MGIC Investment Corporation, NMI Holdings, Inc., and Radian Group Inc. dated Oct. 20, 2023 (“PMI Industry II”) (suggesting rule text to include an exclusion in the final rule for activities related to the purchase or sale of MILNs); U.S. Representatives Blaine Luetkemeyer and Emmanuel Cleaver dated May 23, 2023 (“Representatives Luetkemeyer and Cleaver”); SFA I; SIFMA I. *See also* Section II.D. for a discussion of the types of transactions that would be “conflicted transactions” under the final rule.

⁸⁹ In a typical MILN structure, the mortgage insurer enters into a reinsurance agreement with a special purpose insurer, which issues the MILNs to investors and places the proceeds from the sale of those securities in a reinsurance trust to make any required payments to the mortgage insurer under the reinsurance agreement, which requires payments based on certain losses incurred on a specified pool of mortgage insurance policies that are obligations of the mortgage insurer. The premiums paid by the mortgage insurer to the special purpose insurer are used to make interest payments to the holders of the MILNs. Because the reinsurance agreement functions similarly to a swap and the reference mortgage insurance policies are not transferred to the reinsurance trust, commenters requested confirmation that MILNs are not synthetic ABS that would be asset-backed securities as defined for purposes of Rule 192. *See, e.g.*, letters from ABA; HPC; MBA; PMI Industry I; Representatives Luetkemeyer and Cleaver; SFA I; SIFMA I.

prohibition in Rule 192(a)(1), and consequently, neither would the reinsurance agreements executed between the mortgage insurer and the special purpose insurer be conflicted transactions under Rule 192(a)(3).⁹⁰

Some commenters also requested confirmation that synthetic ABS for purposes of Rule 192 does not include equity-linked or commodity-linked products.⁹¹ Because such products do not involve self-liquidating financial assets, they are not synthetic ABS subject to Rule 192's prohibition. Similarly, some commenters requested confirmation that corporate debt obligations and security-based swaps are not synthetic ABS.⁹² As described above, we generally view a synthetic asset-backed security as a fixed income or other security issued by a special purpose entity that allows the holder of the security to receive payments that depend primarily on the performance of a reference self-liquidating financial asset or a reference pool of self-liquidating financial assets. In contrast, as discussed above, a corporate debt obligation is issued by, and offers investors recourse to, an operating entity that is not a special purpose entity. Therefore, a corporate debt obligation is not a synthetic ABS for purposes of Rule 192. Similarly, a security-based swap is also not a synthetic ABS for purposes of Rule 192 because it is a financial contract between two counterparties without issuance of a security from a special purpose entity.⁹³ A security-based swap can represent a component of a synthetic ABS transaction where, for example, the relevant special purpose entity that issues the synthetic ABS enters into a security-based swap that collateralizes the synthetic ABS that it is issuing. However, the standalone

⁹⁰ See Section II.D. for a discussion of "conflicted transactions" under the final rule.

⁹¹ See, e.g., letters from SFA II; SIFMA I; SIFMA II.

⁹² See, e.g., letters from ABA; SFA II; SIFMA I; SIFMA II.

⁹³ See also *Further Definition of "Swap," "Security-Based Swap," and "Security-Based Swap Agreement"; Mixed Swaps; Security-Based Swap Agreement Recordkeeping*, Release No. 33-9338 (July 18, 2012) [77 FR 48208 (Aug. 13, 2012)] (establishing that a credit default swap or total-return swap on a single loan or narrow-based index is a security-based swap).

security-based swap in such example is not a synthetic ABS; it is only one component of the broader synthetic ABS transaction. Under the final rule, whether a transaction is a “synthetic ABS” subject to Rule 192 will depend on the nature of the transaction’s structure and characteristics of the underlying or referenced assets.⁹⁴ A similar analysis will be necessary to determine whether a transaction constitutes a hybrid cash and synthetic ABS, which would have characteristics of both cash ABS and synthetic ABS.

c. Cross-border Application of Rule 192

The Commission received several comments relating to the potential cross-border application of Rule 192.⁹⁵ Before addressing those comments, we are providing the following guidance as to Rule 192’s cross-border scope. As a threshold matter, Rule 192’s cross-border scope is co-extensive with the cross-border scope of Securities Act Section 27B(a), which this rule implements pursuant to the mandate in Section 27B(b). It is therefore appropriate to consider Section 27B(a)’s cross-border scope when determining whether Rule 192 applies in a cross-border context.

Our understanding of Section 27B(a)’s cross-border scope is based on the territorial approach that the Commission has applied when adopting rules to implement other provisions of the securities laws.⁹⁶ Consistent with that territorial approach, which is based on U.S. Supreme

⁹⁴ For example, such transactions generally should be analyzed to determine whether the assets that are transferred to or otherwise part of the asset pool are self-liquidating. Additionally, we note that a synthetic transaction could be effectuated through the use of derivatives or swaps but could also use some other feature or structure that replicates the terms of a derivative or swap.

⁹⁵ *See, e.g.*, letters from ABA; AFME; AIC; SFA I; SFA II; SIFMA I; SIFMA II.

⁹⁶ *See, e.g., Regulation SBSR—Reporting and Dissemination of Security-Based Swap Information*, Release No. 34-74244 (Feb. 11, 2015), [80 FR 14563, 14649 (Mar. 19, 2015)] (“2015 Regulation SBSR Adopting Release”) (discussing the territorial approach to the cross-border application of Title VII requirements for regulatory reporting and public dissemination of security-based swap transactions).

Court precedent, including *Morrison v. National Australia Bank, Ltd.*,⁹⁷ the Commission understands the relevant domestic conduct that triggers the application of Section 27(B)(a)'s prohibition to be the sale in the United States of the ABS.⁹⁸ If there are ABS sales in the United States to investors, the prohibition of Section 27B(a)—as implemented through the provisions of Rule 192—applies. Put simply, the existence of domestic ABS sales to investors means that securitization participants are prohibited pursuant to the terms of Rule 192 from engaging in their own separate transactions that would cause a material conflict with the ABS investors.⁹⁹ And when domestic ABS sales exist, the prohibition on securitization participants engaging in separate transactions that would cause the material conflicts of interest applies *even if* the securitization participants seek to engage in those prohibited transactions exclusively overseas or if the securitization participant is itself a non-U.S. entity.¹⁰⁰ In this way, Section 27B(a) and Rule 192 further the statutory objective of prophylactically protecting ABS investors in the U.S. securities markets from ABS transactions that would involve material conflicts of interest.¹⁰¹

⁹⁷ *Morrison v. National Australia Bank, Ltd. et al.*, 561 U.S. 247 (2010).

⁹⁸ *See generally* 561 U.S. 247. *See, e.g., Abitron Austria GmbH v. Hetronix Int'l, Inc.*, No. 21-1043, 2023 WL 4239255, at *4 (U.S. June 29, 2023) (stating that “[the Supreme Court has] repeatedly and explicitly held that courts must ‘identif[y] ‘the statute’s ‘focus’” and as[k] whether the conduct relevant to that focus occurred in United States territory”).

⁹⁹ Securitization participants are advised that even if there is no domestic sale to an investor that would trigger Rule 192's regulatory prohibition, the Commission still retains broad cross-border antifraud authority that will apply when securities participants engage in fraudulent or manipulative conduct that has a sufficient nexus to the United States. Specifically, the Commission's antifraud authorities will apply if a securities participant engages in securities fraud that involves: (1) conduct within the United States that constitutes significant steps in furtherance of the fraud, even if the securities transaction occurs outside the United States and involves only foreign investors; or (2) conduct occurring entirely outside the United States that has a foreseeable substantial effect within the United States. *See* Section 27(b) of the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. 78aa). *See also SEC v. Scoville*, 913 F.3d 1204, 1215-1219 (10th Cir. 2019) (holding “that Congress has ‘affirmatively and unmistakably’ indicated that the antifraud provisions of the federal securities acts apply extraterritorially when the statutory conduct-and-effects test is met”).

¹⁰⁰ *See Abitron Austria GmbH*, 2023 WL 4239255, at *2529 (explaining that “[i]f the conduct relevant to the statute's focus occurred in the United States, then the case involves a permissible domestic application of the statute, even if other conduct occurred abroad” (citations and internal quotation marks omitted)).

¹⁰¹ *See, e.g.,* Section I.C.

Having provided the foregoing general guidance regarding Rule 192’s cross-border scope, we turn to address those comments that raised cross-border considerations. Some commenters expressed concerns that the Commission did not address cross-border application of the proposed rule in the Proposing Release,¹⁰² with some stating that, without guidance regarding cross-border applicability, together with the proposed definition of affiliates and subsidiaries, the proposed rule could potentially apply to all affiliates and subsidiaries of the named securitization participants anywhere in the world, regardless of their knowledge of, or participation in, the transaction.¹⁰³ One commenter further stated that such application could have a significant adverse effect on the ability of market participants in non-U.S. jurisdictions to satisfy the prudential and capital requirements regulations related to permissible securitization transactions used for capital optimization and balance sheet management in those jurisdictions.¹⁰⁴ For example, this commenter stated that certain synthetic securitizations are permitted in the European Union and the United Kingdom under the European Banking Authority’s Simple, Transparent and Standardized (“STS”) framework.¹⁰⁵ The commenter further stated that, to the extent that such framework could be inconsistent with final Rule 192, cross-border applicability of Rule 192 could result in those transactions being impermissible, which could have undesirable consequences for European markets.¹⁰⁶

¹⁰² *See, e.g.*, letters from AFME, AIC; SFA I.

¹⁰³ *See, e.g.*, letter from AFME. One commenter also stated that it is unclear whether the Commission has authority over foreign entities apart from legal and practical issues regarding supervision and enforcement and that Rule 192 could put U.S. entities at a competitive disadvantage in relation to their international peers. *See* letter from AIMA/ACC. In addition to the changes discussed in this section, we believe that the revisions to the rule’s coverage of affiliates and subsidiaries, as discussed in Section II.B.3.c. below, will mitigate such concerns.

¹⁰⁴ *See* letter from AFME.

¹⁰⁵ *Id.*

¹⁰⁶ *Id.*

The Commission also received comments requesting that the final rule include a safe harbor for foreign transactions and securitization participants to provide clarity to the market.¹⁰⁷ These commenters stated that such an approach would be consistent with other Commission rules applicable to securitizations that were promulgated under the Securities Act and Exchange Act, such as Regulation RR¹⁰⁸ and Exchange Act Rule 15Ga-2.¹⁰⁹ Some of these commenters further suggested that the final rule include a foreign transaction safe harbor that states specifically that the prohibition in Rule 192 does not apply to an asset-backed security if the offer and sale of the ABS was or is not required to be registered (and is/was not registered) under the Securities Act of 1933, the offer and sale of all of the ABS is or was made outside the United States, and the issuing entity of the ABS is a foreign issuer,¹¹⁰ which is similar to the safe harbor included in Rule 15Ga-2 and incorporates principles contained in Regulation S.¹¹¹

After considering these suggestions, we are including a foreign transaction safe harbor in final Rule 192 to provide additional certainty with regard to the territorial approach discussed above. Moreover, we agree with commenters that including a foreign transaction safe harbor is consistent with other securitization rules promulgated by the Commission, such as Regulation RR and Exchange Act Rule 15Ga-2, and that commenters' suggestions to rely on the principles contained in Regulation S in adopting such a safe harbor are consistent with the Commission's cross-

¹⁰⁷ See, e.g., letters from ABA; AFME; AIC (requesting that the Commission adopt a safe harbor for foreign entities and transactions and suggesting that it could do so by exempting foreign entities from the definition of "securitization participant" and excluding securities issued pursuant to Regulation S from the definition of "asset-backed security"); SFA I; SFA II; SIFMA I (citing *Morrison v. Nat'l Austl. Bank Ltd.*, 561 U.S. 247 (2010) as the existing law on the extent of the rule's extraterritorial reach and seeking a safe harbor to provide clarity in order to facilitate compliance); SIFMA II.

¹⁰⁸ See 12 CFR 246.20.

¹⁰⁹ 17 CFR 240.15Ga-2. See, e.g., letters from ABA; AIC; AFME; SFA I; SFA II; SIFMA I; SIFMA II.

¹¹⁰ See, e.g., letters from SFA II; SIFMA II.

¹¹¹ See 17 CFR 240.15Ga-2(e) ("Rule 15Ga-2(e)") and 17 CFR 230.901 and 902(e).

border authority.¹¹² We also agree with commenters that it is appropriate to model the safe harbor provision in Rule 192 on existing Rule 15Ga-2(e).¹¹³ Therefore, the prohibition in final Rule 192(a)(1) will not apply to an asset-backed security (as defined by this rule) if it is not issued by a U.S. person (as that term is defined in Rule 902 of Regulation S)¹¹⁴ and the offer and sale of such asset-backed security is in compliance with Regulation S.¹¹⁵ The inclusion of this safe harbor for certain foreign securitizations will help address commenters' concerns with respect to application of the rule to extraterritorial transactions and securitization participants.

B. Scope: Securitization Participants

1. Proposed Scope of Securitization Participants

Consistent with Section 27B(a), the Commission proposed that the prohibition in Rule 192 would apply to transactions entered into by an underwriter, placement agent, initial purchaser, or sponsor of a covered ABS, as well as any of their affiliates or subsidiaries, each of which would be a "securitization participant" as defined in Rule 192(c).¹¹⁶ The Commission proposed definitions for the terms "underwriter," "placement agent," "initial purchaser," and "sponsor" that are generally based on existing definitions and reflect the functions of these market participants in ABS transactions and not merely their formal labels.¹¹⁷ In addition, the

¹¹² See *Morrison v. Nat'l Austl. Bank Ltd.*, 561 U.S. 247 (2010).

¹¹³ Rule 15Ga-2(e) generally states that the requirements of Rule 15Ga-2 would not apply to an offering of an asset-backed security if certain conditions are met, including (1) the offering is not required to be, and is not, registered under the Securities Act, (2) the issuer of the rated security is not a U.S. person (as defined in Rule 902 of Regulation S), and (3) all offers and sales of the ABS is in compliance with Regulation S.

¹¹⁴ 17 CFR 230.902(k).

¹¹⁵ 17 CFR 230.901 through 905. See Rule 192(e). Securitization participants are advised that even if the safe harbor conditions are met, the Commission still retains broad cross-border antifraud authority that will apply when securities participants engage in fraudulent or manipulative conduct that has a sufficient nexus to the United States. See *supra* note 99.

¹¹⁶ See Proposing Release Section II.B.

¹¹⁷ *Id.* The Commission also proposed that "affiliate" and "subsidiary" would have the same meaning as set forth in Securities Act Rule 405 (17 CFR 230.405).

proposed definition of “sponsor” was based on the definition of sponsor in Regulation AB as well as, subject to certain exceptions, any person that directs or causes the direction of the structure, design, or assembly of the ABS or the composition of the pool of assets underlying the ABS or that has the contractual right to do so.¹¹⁸ As explained in the Proposing Release, such a person is in a unique position to structure the ABS and/or construct the underlying asset pool or reference pool in a way that would position the person to benefit from the actual, anticipated, or potential adverse performance of the of the relevant ABS or its underlying asset pool if such person were to enter in a conflicted transaction.¹¹⁹ The Commission also proposed certain limited exclusions from the definition of “sponsor” for persons that perform only administrative, legal, due diligence, custodial, or ministerial acts related to the structure, design, or assembly of an asset-backed security or the composition of the pool of assets underlying the ABS,¹²⁰ as well as for certain U.S. Federal Government entities and the Enterprises, subject to certain conditions.¹²¹

2. Comments Received

Commenters generally supported the proposal to define the securitization participants subject to the prohibition in the final rule.¹²² While some commenters agreed with the proposed approach of defining the covered persons with respect to their functions in securitization markets,¹²³ several commenters expressed significant concerns regarding the scope of the

¹¹⁸ See Proposing Release Section II.B.

¹¹⁹ See Proposing Release Section II.B.

¹²⁰ See Proposing Release Section II.B.2.b.

¹²¹ See Proposing Release Section II.B.2.c.

¹²² See, e.g., letters from AFR; ICI. The Commission also proposed a definition of “distribution” as used in the underwriter and placement agent definition but did not receive comment addressing the proposed definition of “distribution.”

¹²³ See, e.g., letters from AFR; Better Markets (expressing support for the definition of “sponsor” as proposed).

proposed definition of “sponsor,” stating that it could potentially capture market participants that Section 27B did not intend to include.¹²⁴ For example, several commenters stated that the proposed definition of “sponsor” was overly broad and exceeded the intent of Section 27B.¹²⁵ As discussed below, some of these commenters stated that including any person that directs or has the contractual right to direct the structure, design, or assembly of an ABS could result in nearly every participant in a securitization transaction being a sponsor, including, for example, investors in the relevant ABS.¹²⁶ Many commenters acknowledged that Section 27B specifically identifies affiliates and subsidiaries of other named securitization participants as being subject to the rule’s prohibition, but also expressed concern that the inclusion of certain affiliates and subsidiaries would make the rule unworkable.¹²⁷ Accordingly, several commenters requested that the rule permit the use of information barriers to address these challenges.¹²⁸ The Commission also received comments requesting revisions to the proposed exclusion for persons that perform only administrative, legal, due diligence, custodial, or ministerial acts related to the

¹²⁴ *See, e.g.*, letters from ABA; AIMA/ACC; CREFC I, MBA; MFA II; NAMA; U.S. Representatives Wiley Nickel, Bryan Steil, Josh Gottheimer, Blaine Luetkemeyer, Jim Himes, Michael V. Lawler, Juan Vargas, Scott Fitzgerald, Vicente Gonzalez, Young Kim, Ritchie Torres, Zach Nunn, Gregory W. Meeks, Andy Barr, Steven Horsford, Andrew R. Garbarino, Brittany Pettersen, Ann Wagner, David Scott, Bill Huizenga, Brad Sherman (Ranking Member, Subcommittee on Capital Markets), Byron Donalds, Bill Foster, Emanuel Cleaver, II, and Sean Casten dated Oct. 31, 2023 (“Representative Nickel et al.”) (referring generally to the definition of “securitization participant”); SFA I; SIFMA I. Some commenters also stated that certain underwriters, placement agents, and initial purchasers that were not part of the design of the ABS could be scoped in as well. *See* Sections II.B.2. and II.B.3.a.

¹²⁵ *See, e.g.*, letters from ABA; AIC; AIMA/ACC; AFME; Loan Syndications & Trading Association dated May 2, 2023 (“LSTA III”); MBA; MFA II; NAMA; Representatives Wagner and Huizenga; Senator Kennedy; SFA I; SIFMA I; Wulff Hansen.

¹²⁶ *See, e.g.*, letters from ABA; AFME; CREFC I; International Association of Credit Portfolio Managers dated Mar. 27, 2023 (“IACPM”); MBA; SFA I.

¹²⁷ *See, e.g.*, letters from ABA; AIC; AFME; ICI; LSTA III; Loan Syndications & Trading Association dated Oct. 30, 2023 (“LSTA IV”); MFA II; SFA I; SIFMA I.

¹²⁸ *See, e.g.*, letters from ABA; AIMA/ACC; AFME; AIC; ICI; LSTA II; LSTA III; MFA II; Pentalpha Surveillance LLC dated Mar. 27, 2023 (“Pentalpha”); SFA I; SIFMA I.

ABS or its underlying or referenced asset pool¹²⁹ and the proposed exclusion for certain U.S. Federal Government entities and the Enterprises, which we discuss in greater detail below.¹³⁰ Finally, one commenter stated that a securitization participant should only come within the scope of the prohibition in Rule 192 if such participant intended to profit from the securitization transaction to the detriment of investors or otherwise designed an ABS to fail.¹³¹

3. Final Rule

As discussed below, we are adopting the definitions of “underwriter,” “placement agent,” “initial purchaser,” and “distribution” as proposed. We are modifying the proposed definition of “sponsor” to address commenter concerns regarding the scope of the definition with respect to a person who acts solely pursuant to such person’s contractual rights as a holder of a long position in an asset-backed security and a person’s administrative and ministerial activities related to the ongoing administration of an ABS.¹³² Also, as discussed in greater detail in Section II.B.3.b.ii. below, we are not adopting proposed paragraph (ii)(B) of the “sponsor” definition, which would have captured any person that directs or causes the direction of the structure, design, or assembly of an asset-backed security or the composition of the pool of assets underlying the asset-backed security. In response to comments received relating to confusion with respect to the proposed rule’s treatment of credit risk transfer transactions, we are removing the specific exclusion for the Enterprises in favor of addressing those comments through the risk-mitigating hedging exception, which we discuss in more detail in Sections II.B.3.b.iv. and II.E., below. To address

¹²⁹ See, e.g., letters from CREFC I; LSTA III; SFA I; SIFMA I.

¹³⁰ See, e.g., letters from Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac dated Mar. 27, 2023 (“Fannie and Freddie”); Housing Policy Council dated Mar. 27, 2023 (“HPC”); Mark Calabria, Former FHFA Director, dated Mar. 25, 2023 (“M. Calabria”).

¹³¹ See letter from HPC.

¹³² See Section II.B.3.b. for a detailed discussion of the comments received and the revised definition.

concerns about the rule’s applicability to affiliates and subsidiaries, we are adopting revisions to the definition of “securitization participant” regarding when an affiliate or subsidiary of an underwriter, placement agent, initial purchaser, or sponsor is subject to the prohibition against engaging in conflicted transactions.¹³³ Final Rule 192 does not include a requirement that the securitization participant intended to profit from a transaction to the detriment of investors or otherwise designed the ABS to fail. As discussed in greater detail in Sections II.A.3. and II.D., we believe that narrowing the scope of the final rule to add an element of intent is inappropriate and it is not relevant for purposes of the final rule whether the securitization participant makes (or intended to make) a profit. Narrowing the scope of the rule to require knowledge or intent would frustrate the statutory mandate of Section 27B.

a. Placement Agent, Underwriter, and Initial Purchaser

Consistent with the proposal, final Rule 192(c) defines “placement agent” and “underwriter” as a person who has agreed with an issuer or selling security holder to:

- Purchase securities from the issuer or selling security holder for distribution;
- Engage in a distribution for or on behalf of such issuer or selling security holder; or
- Manage or supervise a distribution for or on behalf of such issuer or selling security holder.¹³⁴

¹³³ See Section II.B.3.c.

¹³⁴ 17 CFR 230.192(c).

These definitions are focused on the functional role that a person would assume in connection with a distribution of securities.¹³⁵ Also consistent with the proposal,¹³⁶ final Rule 192(c) defines “distribution” as used in the definitions for “underwriter” and “placement agent” to mean:

- An offering of securities, whether or not subject to registration under the Securities Act, that is distinguished from ordinary course trading transactions by the presence of special selling efforts and selling methods; or
- An offering of securities made pursuant to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act.¹³⁷

The definition of “initial purchaser” is similarly focused on a person’s function in a securities offering and includes, as proposed, “a person who has agreed with an issuer to purchase a security from the issuer for resale to other purchasers in transactions that are not required to be registered under the Securities Act in reliance upon Rule 144A or that are otherwise not required to be registered because they do not involve any public offering.”¹³⁸

¹³⁵ The definition of underwriter for purposes of Rule 192 has no impact on the definition, responsibility, or liability of an underwriter under Securities Act Section 2(a)(11). Additionally, while these definitional prongs are also used for the definition of “underwriter” in the Volcker Rule (17 CFR 255.4(a)(4)) and Regulation M (17 CFR 242.100(b)), the definition we are adopting in Rule 192(c) has no impact on the definition of “underwriter” in either of those rules. *See also* Proposing Release Section II.B.1.

¹³⁶ The Commission did not receive any comments addressing the proposed definition of “distribution.”

¹³⁷ 17 CFR 230.192(c). As the Commission noted in the Proposing Release, activities generally indicative of special selling efforts and methods include, but are not limited to, greater than normal sales compensation arrangements, delivering a sales document (*e.g.*, a prospectus or offering memorandum), and conducting road shows. A primary offering of ABS pursuant to an effective Securities Act registration statement would also be captured because such an offering is a primary issuance by an issuer immediately following the creation of the ABS, which is clearly distinguishable from an ordinary secondary trading transaction. *See* Proposing Release at 9683.

¹³⁸ The definition of “initial purchaser” in Rule 192(c) has no impact on the application of Rule 144A (17 CFR 230.144A).

Some commenters requested that we limit the definition of “underwriter,” “placement agent,” and “initial purchaser” to capture only those persons who are directly involved in structuring the relevant ABS or selecting the assets underlying the ABS, stating as an example that underwriting syndicate co-managers generally rely on lead managers and have little direct involvement with the aforementioned securitization activities.¹³⁹ While it may be the case that underwriters, placement agents, or initial purchasers are involved in the issuance of an ABS in varying degrees, the prohibition in Rule 192(a)(1) only applies to such persons if they have entered into an agreement¹⁴⁰ with an issuer (or, with respect to underwriters and placement agents, a selling security holder) because those persons would likely be privy to certain information about the ABS or underlying assets. Conversely, underwriters, placement agents, and initial purchasers with no such agreement with the issuer or selling security holder (“selling group members”), as applicable, may help facilitate a successful distribution of securities to a wider variety of purchasers, but these selling group members do not have a direct relationship with the issuer or selling security holder and, thus, are unlikely to have the same ability to influence the design of the relevant ABS. Therefore, selling group members who do not have such an agreement are not underwriters, placement agents, or initial purchasers as defined in Rule 192(c).¹⁴¹ Moreover, such a limitation could have the unintended consequence of creating uncertainty about whether an underwriter, placement agent, or initial purchaser is subject to the rule’s prohibition because it would require a determination of whether such person is “directly involved” in structuring an ABS or selecting the underlying assets. For purposes of Rule 192,

¹³⁹ See letters from SFA I; SIFMA I. Another commenter stated that underwriters and other participants should be defined to include persons who make a “material contribution” to the economic structure, composition, management, or sale of an ABS. See letter from AFR.

¹⁴⁰ See Section II.C.3. for a discussion of what constitutes an “agreement” for purposes of Rule 192(a)(1).

¹⁴¹ See also Proposing Release Section II.B.1.

therefore, it is sufficient that a person who otherwise meets the definitions of “underwriter,” “placement agent,” or “initial purchaser” in Rule 192(c) has an agreement with the issuer or selling security holder, as applicable, to perform the enumerated functions because, as stated above, such persons would likely be privy to information about the ABS or underlying assets, giving them the opportunity to influence the structure of the relevant ABS and engage in a bet against it. No factual determination of whether such person actually had “direct involvement” in the structure or design of the ABS is required.

b. Sponsor

We are adopting the definition of “sponsor” with certain modifications from the proposal in response to comments received. The definition of “sponsor” will differ in four ways from the proposal. First, we are not adopting proposed paragraph (ii)(B) of the “sponsor” definition, which would have captured any person that directs or causes the direction of the structure, design, or assembly of an asset-backed security or the composition of the pool of assets underlying the asset-backed security. Second, we are revising the text of the final rule to state that persons who act solely pursuant to their contractual rights as holders of a long position in the relevant ABS are excluded from paragraph (ii) of the definition of sponsor, as discussed below. Third, we are revising the text to specifically exclude persons who perform only administrative, legal, due diligence, custodial, or ministerial activities related to the ongoing administration of the ABS or the composition of the pool of assets underlying or referenced by the ABS.¹⁴² Fourth, we are deleting the proposed exclusion from the “sponsor” definition for the Enterprises while they are operating under the conservatorship or receivership of FHFA with capital support

¹⁴² The inclusion of the language “or referenced by the asset-backed security” in the definition of sponsor and other aspects of final Rule 192 is designed to address activities related to the reference pool for a synthetic ABS.

from the United States, which we discuss in Section II.B.3.b.iv., below.¹⁴³ Accordingly, for purposes of Rule 192, “sponsor” means:

- Any person who organizes and initiates an asset-backed securities transaction by selling or transferring assets, either directly or indirectly, including through an affiliate, to the entity that issues the asset-backed security (a “Regulation AB-based Sponsor”); or
- Any person with a contractual right to direct or cause the direction of the structure, design, or assembly of an asset-backed security or the composition of the pool of assets underlying or referenced by the asset-backed security (a “Contractual Rights Sponsor”), other than a person who acts solely pursuant to such person’s contractual rights as a holder of a long position in the ABS (a “Long-only Investor”)
- But not including:
 - A person who performs only administrative, legal, due diligence, custodial, or ministerial acts related to the structure, design, assembly, or ongoing administration of an asset-backed security or the composition of the pool of assets underlying or referenced by the asset-backed security (the “Service Provider Exclusion”); or
 - The United States or an agency of the United States with respect to an asset-backed security that is fully insured or fully guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by the United States (“U.S. Government Exclusion”).¹⁴⁴

¹⁴³ As discussed below, final Rule 192 includes the proposed exclusion from definition of “sponsor” for the United States or any agency of the United States with respect to its fully insured or fully guaranteed ABS.

¹⁴⁴ See Sections II.B.2. and II.B.3.b.iv. for a discussion of comments received and the final U.S. Government Exclusion.

As with the definitions discussed above, we are adopting a functional definition of “sponsor” that will apply regardless of the person’s title and that instead focuses on the person’s activities with respect to the ABS transaction. Accordingly, a person who organizes and initiates an ABS transaction, or who has a contractual right to direct or cause the direction of the structure, design, or assembly of an ABS or the composition of the pool of assets underlying or referenced by the ABS whether before or after the initial issuance of the relevant ABS, is a sponsor under Rule 192 (unless one of the exceptions described below applies). For example, an “issuer” of a municipal securitization will be a “sponsor” if its activities meet the definition. This definition also includes, for example, a portfolio selection agent for a collateralized debt obligation (“CDO”) transaction with a contractual right to direct or cause the direction of the composition of the pool of assets on behalf of the CDO or a collateral manager for a collateralized loan obligation (“CLO”) transaction with the contractual right to direct or cause the direction of asset purchases or sales on behalf of the CLO.¹⁴⁵

i. Regulation AB-based Sponsor

We are adopting paragraph (i) of the definition of “sponsor” as proposed. For purposes of Rule 192, therefore, a sponsor includes, but is not limited to, any person who organizes and initiates an asset-backed securities transaction by selling or transferring assets, either directly or indirectly, including through an affiliate, to the entity that issues the asset-backed security.¹⁴⁶ This portion of the definition is derived from the definition of the term “sponsor” in Regulation AB and was generally supported by commenters, who stated that it is consistent with the use of

¹⁴⁵ See also Sections II.A.2. and II.A.3. for a discussion of the comments received and the final definition of “asset-backed security” as it applies to municipal securitizations.

¹⁴⁶ 17 CFR 230.192(c).

the term in both Regulation AB¹⁴⁷ and Regulation RR,¹⁴⁸ as well as market understanding of what a securitization sponsor is.¹⁴⁹

Some commenters requested that we exclude states and their political subdivisions from the definition of “sponsor” under the final rule.¹⁵⁰ These commenters generally stated that application of Rule 192’s prohibition to municipal issuers is unnecessary because these issuers engage in transactions pursuant to enabling legislation that is designed specifically to aid in the furtherance of important government functions and other public purposes, are restricted from engaging in speculative investments, and are not driven by a profit motive that would lead to the type of behavior that Section 27B is intended to address.¹⁵¹ While municipal issuers may be subject to other provisions that regulate their conduct, we are not persuaded that issuers of municipal ABS are uniquely different from other securitization participants such that they should be excluded from the final rule. Similarly, the fact that municipal entities are subject to investment policies that limit the ability of such entities as investors to engage in speculative investments is not a reason to exempt these entities from the definition of “sponsor.” While the outcome of such policies may be that the entities may not, for example, take a short position

¹⁴⁷ 17 CFR 229.1101(I).

¹⁴⁸ 17 CFR 246.

¹⁴⁹ *See, e.g.*, letters from AIC; SFA I; SIFMA I.

¹⁵⁰ *See, e.g.*, letters from NABL et al.; NAHEFFA (also requesting that 501(c)(3) organizations and the issuers of qualified 501(c)(3) conduit bonds to such organizations be excluded from the definition); NAMA; SIFMA I; Wulff Hansen (expressing support for the comments submitted by NAMA).

¹⁵¹ *Id.* One of these commenters also stated that application of the prohibition in Rule 192 to State and local governmental issuers would be a breach of the principles of federalism and intergovernmental comity. *See* SIFMA I. The U.S. Supreme Court has held that State and local governments “must find their protection from congressional regulation through the national political process, not through judicially defined spheres of unregulable state activity.” *See Garcia v. San Antonio Metropolitan Transit Authority*, 469 U.S. 528 (1985); *South Carolina v. Baker*, 485 U.S. 505 (1988). Congress enacted Section 621 of the Dodd-Frank Act, adding Section 27B of the Securities Act. Rule 192 implements Section 27B of the Securities Act with respect to certain activities undertaken by State and local governmental issuers that fall within its proscriptions. It follows, therefore, as provided in *Garcia* and *Baker*, that the application of Rule 192 to State and local governmental issuers is not inconsistent with principles of federalism and intergovernmental comity.

against their municipal ABS, the objectives of those policies are typically focused on protection of the entity's investment portfolio.¹⁵² Being subject to various laws and regulations that may intersect is not a position that is unique to issuers of municipal ABS. Additionally, the prohibition in Rule 192 is designed to prophylactically protect investors in U.S. securities markets from ABS transactions tainted by material conflicts of interest, regardless of whether a securitization participant has a profit motive or actually does profit from such transactions.¹⁵³ As such, while it may be unlikely, as some commenters stated, that issuers of municipal ABS would engage in the type of conduct that Section 27B prohibits for the reasons discussed above,¹⁵⁴ we do not believe that an exclusion from the definition of "securitization participant" or "sponsor" would be appropriate because investors are entitled to the protections afforded by the statute regardless of how likely the securitization participant is to engage in a conflicted transaction.

Some commenters went on to state that, because municipal ABS issuers are unlikely to engage in conflicted transactions for the reasons discussed above, these entities would need to expend administrative and financial resources to "prove a negative" (*i.e.*, that they do not engage in conflicted transactions), especially if securitization participants were to be required to have documented policies and procedures in place to prevent violation of the prohibition, adding compliance costs without a clear regulatory benefit.¹⁵⁵ Although the Commission requested comment in the Proposing Release about whether the final rule should include a requirement that a securitization participant have documented policies and procedures reasonably designed to

¹⁵² See letter from NABL et al. (stating that municipal investment policies are "centered on preservation of principal or moderate growth.")

¹⁵³ See Section II.D.3

¹⁵⁴ See, e.g., letters from NABL et al.; NAHEFFA; NAMA; SIFMA I.

¹⁵⁵ See, e.g., letters from NAHEFFA; NAMA.

prevent a violation of the rule’s prohibition on conflicted transactions,¹⁵⁶ the Commission did not receive any comments in support of such a requirement. Commenters, however, expressed concerns about the potential costs associated with such a provision,¹⁵⁷ and therefore, final Rule 192 does not include a requirement that securitization participants have documented policies and procedures reasonably designed to prevent a violation of the rule’s prohibition. As such, while we recognize that compliance with the prohibition against engaging in conflicted transactions may result in increased compliance costs to municipal issuers subject to Rule 192, we expect that such costs will be modest because the final rule does not include a general requirement for policies and procedures.¹⁵⁸

For these reasons, we continue to believe that any such costs will be justified because investors in municipal securitizations should be entitled to the same legal protections as investors in other types of ABS that meet the definition of “asset-backed security” in Rule 192(c). Accordingly, if a municipal security meets the definition of Exchange Act ABS,¹⁵⁹ then the municipal issuer that organizes and initiates such an offering¹⁶⁰ is a sponsor for purposes of Rule 192.¹⁶¹

¹⁵⁶ See Proposing Release Request for Comment 59.

¹⁵⁷ See, e.g., letters from NAHEFFA, NAMA.

¹⁵⁸ See Section IV for a discussion of the Commission’s economic analysis of the impacts of Rule 192 and a discussion of alternatives considered.

¹⁵⁹ See Section II.A.3.a.

¹⁶⁰ Or, in the case of a municipal advisor, if the advisor has a contractual right to direct or cause the direction of the structure, design, or assembly of a municipal ABS, such person is a sponsor under paragraph (ii) of the “sponsor” definition in final Rule 192(c). See Section II.B.3.b.ii.

¹⁶¹ The same analysis will apply for issuers of single-asset conduit bonds that meet the definition of Exchange Act ABS or otherwise meet the definition of “asset-backed security” in Rule 192(c). See Section II.A.3.a.

ii. Contractual Rights Sponsor

We are adopting the definition of “Contractual Rights Sponsor” that was proposed in paragraph (ii)(A) of the proposed definition of “sponsor” with certain modifications in response to comments received. Also, in response to comments received, we are not adopting the definition of “Directing Sponsor” that was proposed in paragraph (ii)(B) of the proposed definition of “sponsor.” Accordingly, paragraph (ii) of the definition of “sponsor” for purposes of Rule 192 captures, subject to certain exceptions discussed below, any person with a contractual right to direct or cause the direction of the structure, design, or assembly of an asset-backed security or the composition of the pool of assets underlying or referenced by the asset-backed security (a Contractual Rights Sponsor), other than a person who acts solely pursuant to such person’s contractual rights as a holder of a long position in the asset-backed security (a Long-only Investor).¹⁶² The revision to explicitly exclude Long-only Investors from the definition of sponsor by deleting the proposed “Directing Sponsor” definition is consistent with the Commission’s stated intent in the Proposing Release that an ABS investor (that does not otherwise meet any of the other definitions of parties covered by the rule) would not be a sponsor under the rule merely because such investor expresses its preferences regarding the assets that would collateralize its ABS investment.¹⁶³ Also, Rule 192 is not designed to discourage ABS investors from exercising contractual rights as a holder of a long position in an ABS. As discussed below, the final rule excludes any person who acts solely pursuant to such person’s contractual rights as a holder of a long position in the ABS.

¹⁶² As discussed in more detail below, we are also adopting an exclusion from the “sponsor” definition for any person who performs only administrative, legal, due diligence, custodial, or ministerial acts related to the ABS and for the United States or an agency of the United States with respect to ABS that is fully insured or fully guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by the United States. *See* Sections II.B.3.b.iii. and II.B.3.b.iv.

¹⁶³ *See* Proposing Release Section II.B.2.b.

The Commission proposed a comprehensive definition of “sponsor” that would include a person that is in a unique position to structure the ABS and/or construct the underlying asset pool or reference pool in a way that would position the person to benefit from the actual, anticipated, or potential adverse performance of the relevant ABS or its underlying asset pool if such person were to enter in a conflicted transaction.¹⁶⁴ Some commenters supported this approach, citing the significant role that such parties play in securitization transactions.¹⁶⁵ As discussed in greater detail below, a number of commenters, however, opposed the proposed inclusion of Contractual Rights Sponsors and Directing Sponsors as too broad.¹⁶⁶ Some of these commenters requested that the “sponsor” definition be limited to paragraph (i) (*i.e.*, a Regulation AB-based sponsor),¹⁶⁷ while others stated that such a definition would not be sufficient to capture the key transaction parties that have a significant role in asset selection for ABS transactions.¹⁶⁸ Some commenters also stated that defining “sponsor” to include functions beyond the scope of the Regulation AB-based Sponsor definition extends beyond the “ordinary and natural meaning” of the term, which they state is understood by market participants to be the definition that was codified in Regulation AB.¹⁶⁹ These commenters stated that the Commission codified the “ordinary and natural meaning” of the term “sponsor” when it adopted the definition in Regulation AB in 2004

¹⁶⁴ See Proposing Release Section II.B.

¹⁶⁵ See letters from AFR; Better Markets.

¹⁶⁶ See, *e.g.*, letters from ABA; AIMA/ACC; AFME; CREFC I, CRE Finance Council dated July 5, 2023 (“CREFC II”); NAMA; Representatives Wagner and Huizenga; Senator Kennedy; SFA I; SFA II; SIFMA I.

¹⁶⁷ See, *e.g.*, letters from ABA; AIC; SIFMA I. letters from ABA; AIC; SIFMA I. See Section II.B.3.b.i. above for a discussion of paragraph (i) of the “sponsor” definition in Rule 192(c).

¹⁶⁸ See, *e.g.*, letters from Better Markets (expressing support for the scope of the definition and stating that collateral managers should be subject to the rule because they play a significant role in selecting and managing the assets underlying an ABS); SFA II (acknowledging the Commission’s desire to scope in CLO managers that are not sponsors for purposes of Regulation RR).

¹⁶⁹ See, *e.g.*, letters from ABA; AIC; SIFMA I.

and that, because Section 27B uses the term “sponsor” without separately defining it, any other definition for purposes of Rule 192 would be inconsistent with Congressional intent.¹⁷⁰

Regulation AB is a set of disclosure items that form the basis for disclosure in Securities Act registration statements and Exchange Act reports for asset-backed securities and identify the transaction parties responsible for making that disclosure.¹⁷¹ When the Commission adopted these specialized registration, disclosure, and reporting requirements in Regulation AB for certain types of asset-backed securities, it explained that those requirements were specifically designed for asset-backed securities that have certain characteristics (*i.e.*, ABS as defined in Regulation AB).¹⁷² At that time, the Commission acknowledged that the types of ABS that would meet the definition in Regulation AB were a subset of the full spectrum of ABS in the market.¹⁷³ For example, synthetic securitizations are not eligible for registration and reporting under Regulation AB because such securitizations are primarily based on the performance of assets or indices not included in the ABS.¹⁷⁴ As such, the concept of a sponsor “selling or transferring assets...to the entity that issues the [ABS]” in the “sponsor” definition under Regulation AB would not be applicable in a synthetic ABS because, as described in Section II.A.3.b. above, a synthetic ABS is designed to create exposure to an asset that is not sold, transferred to, or otherwise part of the asset pool. Rule 192, consistent with the express language

¹⁷⁰ See, *e.g.*, letters from ABA; AIC; SIFMA I.

¹⁷¹ See Sections III.A.2. and III.B.3. of the 2004 Regulation AB Adopting Release.

¹⁷² See Section III.A.2. of the 2004 Regulation AB Adopting Release.

¹⁷³ *Id.* (stating, for example, that a default application of the traditional disclosure regime might not be appropriate for some structured securities, but that treating them the same as ABS as defined in Regulation AB may not be appropriate either and that, depending on the structure of the transaction and the terms of the securities, it might be most appropriate to apply some aspects of both regimes in combination). The Commission also acknowledged in that release that there may be securities developed in the future that are not contemplated in Regulation AB, which would similarly require consideration of which regulatory regime would be most appropriate.

¹⁷⁴ See also Section III.A.2. of the 2004 Regulation AB Adopting Release.

of Section 27B, applies to a wider spectrum of ABS (*i.e.*, Exchange Act ABS, synthetic ABS, and hybrid cash and synthetic ABS)¹⁷⁵ than Regulation AB and—as discussed throughout this section—the characteristics of the structure, assets, and the role of transaction parties involved in those types of ABS may differ significantly from those in Regulation AB ABS. We do not believe the concept of “sponsor” in Section 27B is limited to the Regulation AB definition of that term, as that would mean that there is no “sponsor” for synthetic asset-backed securities, even though Congress explicitly referenced those participants in the statute. It is therefore appropriate for Rule 192 to define the securitization participants subject to the rule’s prohibition to align with the characteristics of that wider spectrum of ABS. Accordingly, we continue to believe that, while it is appropriate for the final rule to incorporate a definition based on the Regulation AB definition of sponsor, defining “sponsor” for purposes of Rule 192 as a Regulation AB-based sponsor alone would not be sufficient to address the full range of securitization activities involved in asset-backed securities transactions that Section 27B addresses.

One commenter also cited to the holding of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit that the application of the term “securitizer”¹⁷⁶ to CLO collateral managers in Regulation RR was an overreach of its authority.¹⁷⁷ The Court’s analysis was centered around the statutory text that directed the Commission, together with several other Federal agencies, to issue regulations to require any securitizer to “retain” an economic interest in a portion of the

¹⁷⁵ See Section II.A.3.

¹⁷⁶ The statutory term at issue in the case was “securitizer,” which was defined by Congress as an issuer of an ABS or a person who organizes and initiates an ABS transaction by selling or transferring assets, either directly or indirectly, including through an affiliate, to the issuer. See Section 15G(a)(3) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78o-11(a)(3)), which was added by Section 941 of the Dodd-Frank Act (Pub. L. 111-203).

¹⁷⁷ See letter from AIC (citing *The Loan Syndications and Trading Association v. Securities and Exchange Commission et al.*, 882 F.3d 220 (D.C. Cir. 2018) (the “LSTA Decision”) and stating that, by proposing to define “sponsor” in Rule 192 to refer to functions beyond the scope of the Regulation AB-based Sponsor definition, the Commission failed to heed the D.C. Circuit’s guidance and exceeded the scope of its authority).

credit risk for any asset that the securitizer, through the issuance of an asset-backed security, “transfers, sells, or conveys” to a third party.¹⁷⁸ The Court held that, because open-market CLO managers do not “hold” the securitized loans in a CLO transaction at any point, they can neither “transfer” those loans, nor “retain” credit risk in the loans because such terms require that the “securitizer” has control over the assets via possession or ownership.¹⁷⁹ We believe a different analysis is applicable to Section 27B, which directs the Commission to prohibit securitization participants of Exchange Act ABS and synthetic ABS from engaging in transactions that would involve or result in a material conflict of interest. Section 941 of the Dodd-Frank Act added Section 15G of the Exchange Act,¹⁸⁰ in which Congress provided a statutory definition for the term “securitizer” that incorporated from the Regulation AB definition of sponsor the general concept of transferring or selling assets into a special purpose entity. In the case of Section 15G, therefore, the statutory text specified the functions that Congress intended to be captured by the term “securitizer.” In Section 27B, however, Congress did not define “sponsor,” but it did specify the types of ABS (*i.e.*, Exchange Act ABS and synthetic ABS) that are subject to the prohibition. Moreover, as evidenced by statutory text in other laws, where Congress intended to refer to a portion of Regulation AB, it did so explicitly.¹⁸¹

As we discussed above, the characteristics of the structure, assets, and the role of transaction parties involved in the wider spectrum of ABS covered by Section 27B (including

¹⁷⁸ See LSTA Decision. See also 15 U.S.C. 78o-11(b)(1).

¹⁷⁹ See LSTA Decision, 882 F.3d at 223.

¹⁸⁰ 15 U.S.C. 78o-11(a)(3).

¹⁸¹ See, e.g., Credit Rating Agency Reform Act of 2006 (Pub. L. 109-291) (referring specifically to “issuers of asset-backed securities (as that term is defined in section 1101(c) of part 229 of title 17, Code of Federal Regulations, as in effect on the date of enactment of this paragraph”). We also note that the term “sponsor” appears in several other places throughout the securities laws with varying meanings. For example, in Item 901 of Regulation S-K, a sponsor is defined in the context of roll-up transactions as “the person proposing the roll-up transaction.” See 17 CFR 901(d).

synthetic asset-backed securities) differ significantly from those ABS subject to Regulation AB, and therefore the definitions adopted by the Commission in Regulation AB do not capture the types of ABS that Congress determined should be subject to Rule 192's prohibition.

Accordingly, we believe that the statutory inclusion of these types of ABS requires that Rule 192 define the market participants and their roles in such ABS in congruence with the structures and characteristics specific to the relevant ABS.

A number of commenters also expressed concern that paragraph (ii) of the "sponsor" definition includes activities that could be attributed to a wide variety of transaction parties and could therefore be understood to scope in, as a Contractual Rights Sponsor or Directing Sponsor, almost any party with any role in the structuring of the transaction.¹⁸² Commenters stated that the definition could include entities such as investors,¹⁸³ asset managers¹⁸⁴ and other investment advisers,¹⁸⁵ servicers,¹⁸⁶ and warehouse lenders,¹⁸⁷ each of which we discuss below.

Many commenters expressed concern that ABS investors could be captured by the definition of sponsor by virtue of the iterative negotiation process between deal participants and investors.¹⁸⁸ These commenters recognized the stated intent in the Proposing Release¹⁸⁹ that investors acquiring a long position in an ABS would not be Directing Sponsors merely because

¹⁸² *See, e.g.*, letters from ABA; AIMA/ACC; AFME, CREFC I; CREFC II; NAMA; Representatives Wagner and Huizenga; Senator Kennedy; SFA I; SFA II; SIFMA I.

¹⁸³ *See, e.g.*, letters from ABA; CREFC I; CREFC II; SFA I; SFA II; SIFMA I.

¹⁸⁴ *See, e.g.*, letter from ABA; LSTA IV.

¹⁸⁵ *See, e.g.*, letter from ICI.

¹⁸⁶ *See, e.g.*, letters from MBA; SFA I; CREFC I. We discuss the final rule's applicability to servicers in Section II.B.3.b.iii., below.

¹⁸⁷ *See, e.g.*, letter from ABA.

¹⁸⁸ *See, e.g.*, letters from ABA; AFME; CREFC I; CREFC II; IACPM; ICI; MBA; MFA II; LSTA III; LSTA IV; Representatives Wagner and Huizenga; Senator Kennedy; SFA I; SFA II; SIFMA I; SIFMA II.

¹⁸⁹ *See* Proposing Release Section II.B.2.

they express their preferences regarding the structure of the ABS or the underlying assets, but requested that this be codified in rule text to avoid the unintended consequence of discouraging investors from actively participating in discussions about deal structures and underlying asset pools in their ABS investments and to help ensure that they are not unnecessarily subject to additional costs associated with developing compliance programs under Rule 192.¹⁹⁰ In current market practice, investors in ABS transactions may receive information about collateral (including, for example, specific loan data and due diligence results) and may specify preferences or requirements for a given deal structure or terms of the security.¹⁹¹ Commenters stated, and we agree, that these negotiations are important and beneficial market functions.¹⁹² Consequently, as requested by commenters and to help ensure that Rule 192 is not an impediment to an investor’s negotiating power, we are not adopting paragraph (ii)(B) (Directing Sponsor) of the proposed definition of “sponsor.”

Some commenters suggested that the regulatory text should specify that long investors are also excluded from proposed paragraph (ii)(A) (Contractual Rights Sponsor).¹⁹³ Relatedly, some commenters stated that the exercise of contractual rights inherent to the purchase of the ABS should not be conflicted transactions under Rule 192(a)(3).¹⁹⁴ In securitizations, it is often the case that long investors purchasing the most senior or the most subordinated tranche of the relevant ABS negotiate for certain rights that are exercisable over the life of the securitization. A

¹⁹⁰ *See, e.g.*, letters from ABA; AFME; CREFC I; CREFC II; IACPM; ICI; MBA; MFA II; LSTA III; Representatives Wagner and Huizenga; Senator Kennedy; SFA I; SFA II; SIFMA I; SIFMA II.

¹⁹¹ For example, investors may specify a certain rating, yield, or maturity on the bonds, require particular levels of subordination or credit enhancement, or may request that assets be added or removed to satisfy preferences with respect to asset quality, concentration levels, etc.

¹⁹² *See, e.g.*, letters from CREFC I; ICI; SFA II.

¹⁹³ *See, e.g.*, letters from CREFC I; SFA II; SIFMA II.

¹⁹⁴ *See, e.g.*, letter from CREFC I; SFA I.

person’s contractual rights as a holder of a long position in the ABS could include, for example, consent rights over major decisions such as initiating foreclosure proceedings with respect to assets underlying the ABS, the right to replace the special servicer of the ABS, or the right to direct or cause the direction of an optional redemption of outstanding interests in the ABS. Rule 192 is not designed to impair an ABS investor’s ability to negotiate for such contractual rights as a holder of a long position in the ABS. Nor is it designed to discourage investors from exercising such rights as a holder of a long position in the ABS. Therefore, we are adopting paragraph (ii) of the definition of “sponsor” to exclude from the definition of Contractual Rights Sponsor any person who acts solely pursuant to such person’s contractual rights as a holder of a long position in the ABS.

Whether a long investor is acting “solely” pursuant to its contractual rights as a holder of a long position in the relevant ABS will depend on the relevant facts and circumstances, including what other roles the long investor may have in the transaction. For example, some commenters requested that the rule specify that the holders of “B-piece” bonds (the “B-piece buyer”) in commercial mortgage backed securities (“CMBS”) transactions¹⁹⁵ are not “sponsors” as defined by the final rule or, alternatively, that the B-piece buyers be otherwise excluded because they should be considered long investors.¹⁹⁶ Whether a B-piece buyer in a CMBS transaction is a “sponsor” for purposes of Rule 192 or satisfies the condition of the exclusion for Long-only Investors will depend on the facts and circumstances of a given transaction and B-

¹⁹⁵ As is the case with most ABS, CMBS securities are offered in tranches, with each tranche representing a different risk profile. The top tranche (referred to as “AAA”) represents the lowest risk investment while the lower tranches (typically non-investment grade) represent the highest risk profile because they are the first to incur losses in the event that there are shortfalls in collections on the underlying assets. In CMBS, the “B-piece” bonds are the lowest tranche(s) of the CMBS (*i.e.*, the most subordinate tranche(s), meaning that holders are purchasing the first-loss position) and the holders of those bonds are typically third-party purchasers, commonly referred to as the “B-piece buyer.” *See, e.g.*, Section III.B.5. of the RR Adopting Release.

¹⁹⁶ *See, e.g.*, letters from ABA; CREFC I; Fannie and Freddie; MBA.

piece buyer.¹⁹⁷ Generally, the B-piece buyer purchases the most subordinate tranches of the ABS and, in connection with this investment, performs extensive due diligence on the underlying loans and negotiates with the deal sponsor for changes to pool composition and to increase credit quality of the pool. As a holder of a long position in the relevant ABS, a B-piece buyer will generally have additional ongoing rights in an ABS transaction. For example, transaction agreements may dictate that certain actions with respect to the asset pool underlying the ABS (such as releasing a property from a lien) are subject to the approval of the B-piece buyer,¹⁹⁸ giving the B-piece buyer a contractual right to direct or cause the direction of the composition of the pool. As such, absent the exclusion we are adopting for Long-only Investors, a B-piece buyer could be subject to the prohibition of Rule 192(a)(1) as a Contractual Rights Sponsor. Under the final rule, if the B-piece buyer exercises such rights solely pursuant to its contractual rights as a holder of a long position in the ABS, then the B-piece buyer will satisfy the conditions for the Long-only Investor carve-out from the definition of Contractual Rights Sponsor as adopted and, therefore, will not be subject to the prohibition in Rule 192(a)(1).

In some circumstances, however, the B-piece buyer can also act as a special servicer for the securitization (*i.e.*, a contractual party to the transaction) or may be an affiliate or subsidiary of the special servicer. Whether a special servicer's activities satisfy the conditions of the exclusion for persons that perform only administrative, legal, due diligence, custodial, or ministerial acts with respect to the relevant ABS will depend on the nature of the special servicer's activities.¹⁹⁹ Accordingly, if a B-piece buyer is also a special servicer for an ABS

¹⁹⁷ The same analysis applies for the directing noteholder in a commercial real estate collateralized loan obligation ("CRE CLO"), which functions similarly to the B-piece buyer in CMBS transactions.

¹⁹⁸ *See, e.g.*, letter from CREFC I.

¹⁹⁹ *See* Section II.B.3.b.iii. for a discussion of the final rule's application to special servicers.

transaction, the B-piece buyer will not be acting “solely” pursuant to its rights as a holder of a long position in the relevant ABS and will need to then consider whether the performance of its contractual obligations as special servicer will be sufficiently administrative or custodial in nature to be excluded from the definition.²⁰⁰ Similarly, if the B-piece buyer is an affiliate or subsidiary, as defined by this rule, of another securitization participant in the relevant ABS, then it will also be a securitization participant subject to the prohibition in Rule 192(a)(1).²⁰¹ For the foregoing reasons, whether a B-piece buyer is a “sponsor” for purposes of Rule 192, or is eligible for the Long-only Investor exclusion, will depend on the facts and circumstances of the particular ABS and the roles of the B-piece buyer and its affiliates and subsidiaries in the ABS transaction.

Some commenters requested that market participants acting subject to a fiduciary duty to a client or customer, such as open-market CLO collateral managers, municipal advisors,²⁰² or other investment advisers be excluded from the definition of “sponsor” because such participants are already subject to various laws and regulations that regulate their conduct and address conflict management.²⁰³ Rule 192 will complement the existing federal securities laws, including those that govern a market participant’s Federal fiduciary duties. As discussed earlier, the fact that an entity is subject to other rules, laws, or regulatory policies pertaining to its conduct, including the existence and management of conflicts of interest, does not preclude such

²⁰⁰ *Id.* As discussed in Section II.D.3.c., however, the exercise of such contractual rights and obligations will not themselves be conflicted transactions under the final rule. Also, if the performance of the B-piece buyer’s contractual obligations as special servicer is sufficiently administrative or custodial in nature to rely on the Service Provider Exclusion and the B-piece buyer’s only other role in the transaction is as a Long-only Investor, then the B-piece buyer will not be a sponsor under the final rule.

²⁰¹ *See* Section II.B.3.c.

²⁰² *See* Section II.B.3.b.i. for additional discussion about Rule 192’s application to municipal advisors.

²⁰³ *See, e.g.*, letters from ABA; ICI; LSTA IV; NAMA; Wulff Hansen.

entity from satisfying the conditions of other regulatory requirements. Additionally, we recognize, as one commenter stated, that securitization participants in an ABS subject to Rule 192 do not owe a fiduciary duty to the investors in an ABS because the securitization participants' advisory clients are the deal sponsors rather than the ABS investors.²⁰⁴ In cases where a sale of an ABS does not involve the sale of an interest in a private fund²⁰⁵ or other vehicle advised by an investment adviser, there is no advisory relationship creating a Federal fiduciary duty owed between a purchaser and seller. In cases where the private fund issues ABS (such as tranches of a CLO), the private fund's adviser owes a Federal fiduciary duty to the fund and the antifraud provisions of the Advisers Act and the rules thereunder (the "Antifraud Provisions") apply.²⁰⁶ Such advisers include CLO collateral managers who will also be subject to Rule 192. Although the application of an adviser's Federal fiduciary duty, which requires the adviser to serve the best interests of its clients,²⁰⁷ and the Antifraud Provisions provide protections relating to conflicts of interest that act in harmony with Rule 192, these duties and provisions do not necessarily require elimination of conflicted transactions. Accordingly, a fiduciary duty-based exclusion from Rule 192 would frustrate Section 27B's prophylactic investor protection objectives to eliminate certain conflicted transactions.

²⁰⁴ See letter from SIFMA I.

²⁰⁵ Section 202(a)(29) of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the "Advisers Act") defines the term "private fund" as an issuer that would be an investment company, as defined in section 3 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a-3), but for section 3(c)(1) or 3(c)(7) of that Act.

²⁰⁶ See 17 CFR 275.206(4)-8 ("Advisers Act Rule 206(4)-8"), which prohibits investment advisers to a pooled investment vehicle from (1) making untrue statements of a material fact or omitting to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading, to any investor or prospective investor in the pooled investment vehicle; or (2) otherwise engaging in any act, practice, or course of business that is fraudulent, deceptive, or manipulative with respect to any investor or prospective investor in the pooled investment vehicle). See also *Prohibition of Fraud by Advisers to Certain Pooled Investment Vehicles*, Release No. IA-2628 (Aug. 3, 2007) [72 FR 153 (Aug. 9, 2007)].

²⁰⁷ See *Commission Interpretation Regarding Standard of Conduct for Investment Advisers*, Release No. IA-5248 (June 5, 2019) [84 FR 33669 (July 12, 2019)] ("IA Interpretation").

Some commenters also stated that an adviser’s Federal fiduciary duty may address conflicts of interest, including through appropriate disclosure and informed client consent.²⁰⁸ As the Commission has stated, while full and fair disclosure of all material facts relating to the advisory relationship or of conflicts of interest and a client’s informed consent prevent the presence of those material facts or conflicts themselves from violating the adviser’s fiduciary duty, such disclosure and consent do not satisfy the adviser’s duty to act in the client’s best interest.²⁰⁹ By contrast, Rule 192 sets forth an express prohibition against certain conflicted transactions. The final rule will therefore provide additional prophylactic protections for ABS investors by requiring the elimination of those conflicted transactions. For these reasons, we do not believe it would be necessary, appropriate, or consistent with the investor protection objectives of Section 27B to provide a fiduciary duty-based exclusion from the definition of “sponsor.”

Some commenters also expressed concern that investment advisers who do not participate in the structuring or distribution of ABS would be captured by the proposed definition of “securitization participant” only as a result of being an affiliate or subsidiary of another named securitization participant.²¹⁰ One of these commenters stated, however, that permitting the use of information barriers in the final rule would “solve this problem.”²¹¹ Our changes to the scope of

²⁰⁸ See, e.g., letters from AIMA/ACC; ICI; SIFMA I. See also IA Interpretation at 33676 (noting that an adviser must eliminate or at least expose through full and fair disclosure the conflicts associated with its allocation policies, including how the adviser will allocate investment opportunities between clients, such that a client can provide informed consent.).

²⁰⁹ See IA Interpretation at 33676.

²¹⁰ See, e.g., letters from AIC; ICI; LSTA IV. For example, these commenters stated that investment advisers may engage in separate businesses that are unrelated to their securitization activities, and thus those entities and their employees would have no knowledge of, or involvement in, the securitization activity. See also letter from SFA II (stating that advisers typically have fiduciary duties to multiple clients and that such advisers must act in the best interest of each client separately).

²¹¹ See letter from LSTA IV.

the affiliates and subsidiaries covered by the rule, including permitting securitization participants and their affiliates and subsidiaries to employ various mechanisms (such as information barriers) to prevent coordination or sharing of information tailored to their organization,²¹² will help address commenters' concerns about the rule's applicability to affiliates and subsidiaries. Therefore, a fiduciary duty-based exclusion to address these concerns is unnecessary.²¹³

Some of these commenters also requested that municipal advisors be excluded from the definition of "sponsor."²¹⁴ These commenters stated that, in addition to the reasons already stated that make it unlikely that a municipal issuer would engage in conflicted transactions, municipal advisors also have a fiduciary duty to their clients, various existing rules and regulations governing their conduct, and that any proprietary bet by a municipal advisor against its client's ABS would already be a violation of the federal securities laws.²¹⁵ Municipal advisors participate in structuring the securities, and although municipal advisors may be subject to other provisions that regulate their conduct, we are not persuaded that advisors to municipal ABS are uniquely different from other securitization participants such that they should be excluded from the final rule. The fact that such entities are subject to potential liability for violations of other laws and regulations does not preclude the Commission from subjecting them to other rules with different objectives. In particular, we note that a municipal advisor's fiduciary duty is to its municipal entity clients, not to investors, and therefore would not

²¹² See Section II.B.3.c.

²¹³ See also Section II.D. for a discussion of the revised definition of "conflicted transaction" and the rule's applicability to transactions undertaken pursuant to a fiduciary duty.

²¹⁴ See letters from NAMA; Wulff Hansen.

²¹⁵ *Id.* See also Sections II.B.3.c. and II.D.3. for additional discussions with respect to fiduciary duties in relation to Rule 192.

necessarily require elimination of conflicted transactions.²¹⁶ As discussed earlier, Rule 192 will complement the existing federal securities laws, including general anti-fraud and anti-manipulation provisions, as well as those that apply specifically to securitization, by prophylactically protecting against the sale of ABS tainted by material conflicts of interest.²¹⁷

The Commission also received comment requesting that providers of warehouse financing be excluded from the definition of “sponsor.”²¹⁸ A warehouse financing facility is a secured loan from a warehouse lender to provide capital to sponsors to acquire and aggregate assets for securitization.²¹⁹ One commenter stated that, because a warehouse lender bears the risk with respect to any assets that cannot be securitized, it acts pursuant to strict underwriting standards reflective of the lender’s risk tolerance.²²⁰ If a lender determines that it is unwilling to lend against certain assets, this commenter stated that such influence over the exclusion of those assets could be construed as directing or causing the direction of the structure, design, or assembly of an ABS or the composition of the asset pool.²²¹ As stated in the Proposing Release, the rule is not designed to hinder routine securitization activities that do not give rise to the risks that Section 27B was intended to address.²²² Warehouse financing is a routine activity to finance the purchase of assets by a securitization participant in furtherance of the issuance of an ABS. A warehouse lender whose role is to engage in such routine lending activity with respect to the ABS, including the lender’s right to determine which assets it is or is not willing to finance

²¹⁶ 15 U.S.C. 78o-4(c)(1).

²¹⁷ See Section I.C.

²¹⁸ See letter from ABA.

²¹⁹ See also Section II.D.

²²⁰ *Id.*

²²¹ *Id.*

²²² See Proposing Release Section II.D.1.

pursuant to its underwriting standards, does not meet the definition of “sponsor” under the final rule.²²³ However, if a securitization participant has an affiliate or subsidiary that is a warehouse lender, and such affiliate or subsidiary meets the definition of securitization participant in Rule 192(c), such person will be subject to the prohibition in Rule 192(a).²²⁴

In the Proposing Release, the Commission explained that the definition of Contractual Rights Sponsor in paragraph (ii)(A) would not require an actual exercise of contractual rights. Two commenters opposed this approach, stating that such person should only be a sponsor if it actually exercised its contractual rights to direct or cause the direction of the structure, design, or assembly of an ABS or the underlying or referenced assets.²²⁵ One of these commenters requested that, if the definition of “sponsor” is not limited to paragraph (i), the final rule should define “sponsor” to include a Regulation AB-based Sponsor or *both* a Contractual Rights Sponsor and Directing Sponsor (*i.e.*, a person who both has a contractual right to, and actually does, direct or cause the direction of the structure, design, or assembly of an ABS or the underlying or referenced assets).²²⁶ This commenter stated that any person who does not have the contractual right, but that is actually involved in the structuring of an ABS or the composition of the underlying or referenced asset pool, would have no practical ability to structure the ABS to fail because the Regulation AB-based Sponsor in the deal (who has exposure to the credit risk of the ABS by operation of the risk retention requirement in Regulation RR) would have no reason to take direction from such person, and that any person who has the contractual right but

²²³ See also Section II.D. below for a discussion of why warehouse financing is not a “conflicted transaction” under the final rule.

²²⁴ See Section II.B.3.c.

²²⁵ See letters from AIC; SIFMA I (stating that such a position would be inconsistent with the ordinary and natural meaning of the term). We discuss the comments related to the “ordinary and natural meaning” of sponsor earlier in this section.

²²⁶ See letter from AIC.

does not exercise it has no real culpability.²²⁷ While the risk retention requirement in Regulation RR does contribute to the alignment of interests between ABS sponsors and investors, not all types of ABS that are subject to the prohibition in Rule 192 are subject to Regulation RR. A sponsor of an ABS that is not subject to Regulation RR would not be required to retain exposure to the credit risk of the ABS, meaning that there may not be an alignment of interests between the sponsor and investors, which could create an opportunity for the sponsor to be influenced by a third party's requests. Moreover, any person with a contractual right to structure, design, or assemble an ABS or the underlying or referenced pool of assets—whether those rights are exercised or not—would have access to information about the ABS or its underlying or referenced assets prior to the sale of the ABS and would therefore have the opportunity to use that information to engage in a conflicted transaction with respect to such ABS or underlying or referenced assets. As discussed above, final Rule 192 is designed to eliminate such opportunity and incentive. As such, a person may be a “sponsor” subject to the prohibition in final Rule 192 if it is either a Regulation AB-based Sponsor or a Contractual Rights Sponsor, and the final rule does not require that an actual exercise of contractual rights is necessary to meet the definition of “sponsor.” Consequently, a person who meets the definitional criteria in Rule 192(c) can be a “sponsor” regardless of whether it is referred to as the sponsor or some other title (*e.g.*, issuer, depositor, originator, collateral manager).

While we understand commenter concerns about the number and types of entities that may be sponsors under the rule, we continue to believe, for the reasons discussed above, that the scope of the definition is necessary to capture the relevant securitization participants that would have the incentive and ability to engage in conflicted transactions as a result of their ability to

²²⁷ *Id.*

structure, design, or assemble an ABS or its underlying or referenced asset pool. Moreover, we believe that commenters' concerns will be mitigated by the revisions made to the definition of "sponsor" to exclude Long-only Investors and to not adopt the proposed definition of Directing Sponsor, as discussed above, and to the scope of affiliates and subsidiaries captured by the definition of "securitization participant" discussed in Section II.B.3.c. below, as well as the guidance that we have provided with respect to certain market participants discussed in this section and in the discussion about the Service Provider Exclusion in Section II.B.3.b.iii. below.

iii. Service Provider Exclusion

Commenters generally supported an exclusion from the definition of "sponsor" for transaction parties performing the enumerated types of activities, but requested certain modifications to clarify the scope of the exclusion.²²⁸ Several commenters stated that the activities performed over the life of the securitization by servicers, special servicers, and other contractual providers are consistent with the activities enumerated in the Service Provider Exclusion in proposed paragraph (ii)(C) and requested that servicers be specifically listed in the exclusion.²²⁹ Some commenters further requested that the rule include an explicit exclusion for credit rating agencies in the final rule text.²³⁰

Consistent with the view expressed by the Commission in the Proposing Release,²³¹ we agree with commenters that the activities customarily performed by accountants, attorneys, and credit rating agencies with respect to the creation and sale of an ABS, as well as the activities

²²⁸ See, e.g., letters from AIC; CREFC I; LSTA III; LSTA IV; MBA; SFA II; SIFMA I; SIFMA II.

²²⁹ See, e.g., letters from AIC; CREFC I; CREFC II; MBA; SFA II; SIFMA I. One of these commenters noted that its membership was not in agreement with respect to whether a special servicer in CMBS transactions should be included in the Service Provider Exclusion. See letter from SFA II.

²³⁰ See letters from LSTA III; SFA I; SFA II; SIFMA I.

²³¹ See Proposing Release at 9686.

customarily performed by trustees, custodians, paying agents, calculation agents, and servicers,²³² relating to the ongoing management and administration of the entity that issues the ABS and its related assets, are the types of activities described in the Servicer Provider Exclusion. We understand, however, commenters' concern that, because the proposed text of the exclusion did not refer specifically to activities that constitute "ongoing administration" of the ABS or the underlying or referenced asset pool, the scope of the exclusion as proposed could be read to refer only to activities performed in connection with the initial creation of the securitization and therefore was not sufficiently clear.²³³

We are revising the definition of "sponsor" to align with the Commission's intent as stated in the Proposing Release and in response to commenter requests to specify in the rule text that the activities performed over the life of the securitization by third-party servicers and other contractual providers²³⁴ are consistent with the activities enumerated in the rule.²³⁵ As adopted, therefore, the definition of "sponsor"—notwithstanding paragraph (ii)—excludes any person that performs only administrative, legal, due diligence, custodial, or ministerial acts related to the structure, design, assembly, or ongoing administration of the ABS or the composition of the pool of assets underlying or referenced by the ABS (the Service Provider Exclusion).²³⁶ For purposes of the Service Provider Exclusion, "ongoing administration" refers to the types of activities

²³² See Section II.D. below for a discussion of servicing activity as it relates to the definition of "conflicted transaction" under the rule.

²³³ See, e.g., letters from AIC; CREFC I; CREFC II; MBA; SFA I; SFA II.

²³⁴ Servicers and other contractual service providers whose activities meet the criteria specified in the Service Provider Exclusion may nonetheless be securitization participants subject to the prohibition in Rule 192(a)(1) with respect to the relevant ABS if, for example, such person is an affiliate or subsidiary of a named securitization participant. See Section II.B.3.c.

²³⁵ See, e.g., letters from AIC; CREFC I; CREFC II; MBA; SFA II; SIFMA I.

²³⁶ Because the types of activities listed in the Service Provider Exclusion rule text already cover the activities of credit rating agencies, no additional revision to the rule text is unnecessary.

typically performed by servicers, trustees, custodians, paying agents, calculation agents, and other contractual service providers pursuant to their contractual obligations in a securitization transaction over the life of the ABS; it does not refer to active portfolio management or other such activity that would be subject to the “sponsor” definition.²³⁷

Some commenters also requested that we replace the qualifier “only” in the Service Provider Exclusion with “primarily,”²³⁸ stating that the use of “only” erodes the exclusion because the administrative, legal, due diligence, custodial, or ministerial acts performed by the service providers discussed above could also be viewed as activities causing the direction of the structure, design, or assembly of an ABS or the composition of the pool assets.²³⁹ As one of these commenters pointed out, such activities could include the drafting and negotiation of the operating and disclosure documents with respect to an ABS, setting fees to be paid to certain transaction parties, reviewing the asset pool, negotiating the priority of payments within an ABS transaction, potentially advising on how to structure an ABS to meet the objectives of the deal parties, collecting payments on underlying assets, and making distributions to bondholders.²⁴⁰ While we agree that such activities could be understood to be consistent with the activities described in the Contractual Rights Sponsor definition, we also agree that they are consistent with the administrative, legal, due diligence, custodial, and ministerial activities covered by the Service Provider Exclusion. As the Commission stated in the Proposing Release, the Service Provider Exclusion is intended to avoid inadvertently including certain parties to securitization transactions whose contractual rights could be interpreted as consistent with the activities

²³⁷ *See, e.g.*, the discussion in Section II.D. below related to normal-course servicing activity in a covered transaction not constituting a “conflicted transaction” under the final rule.

²³⁸ *See, e.g.*, letters from SFA I; SFA II; SIFMA II.

²³⁹ *See, e.g.*, letters from SFA I; SFA II.

²⁴⁰ *See* letter from SFA II.

described in paragraph (ii) of the definition of “sponsor” but who are otherwise not the parties that Section 27B was intended to cover. For this reason, so long as a person’s activities with respect to the relevant ABS are only administrative, legal, due diligence, custodial, or ministerial in nature, the Service Provider Exclusion is available “notwithstanding” the fact that such a person’s contractual rights could also be understood to be captured by paragraph (ii) of the definition of sponsor. Accordingly, we do not believe that changing “only” to “primarily” is necessary.

Moreover, we continue to believe that limiting the exclusion in this way is necessary to ensure that it does not inadvertently extend to deal participants with more active participation in the creation and administration of asset-backed securities. For example, a special servicer can potentially have a significant role in the servicing and disposition of troubled assets in an asset pool, such as the ability to determine whether (and when) to negotiate a workout of a loan, take possession of the property collateralizing a loan, and purchase the loan out of the securitization at a discount and, therefore, the special servicer’s activities may not be limited to the types of administrative or ministerial functions eligible for the exclusion.²⁴¹ As such, whether a special servicer qualifies for the exclusion will depend on the facts and circumstances of the ABS and the activities performed by the special servicer.²⁴² Similarly, as support for its request that the Service Provider Exclusion include activities relating to ongoing administration of the ABS, one commenter gave the example of a situation in which a placement agent for a CLO may also be an administrative agent under a loan that underlies a CLO and therefore has various duties that it

²⁴¹ See Section II.B.3.b.ii. and Section II.D.1.c.iii.

²⁴² For example, if the special servicer for a CMBS transaction is also the B-piece buyer (or an affiliate or subsidiary of the B-piece buyer) and can exercise such contractual rights with respect to the asset pool without needing to obtain the consent of any unaffiliated investor or transaction party in the CMBS transaction, then the special servicer’s activities are not only administrative, legal, due diligence, custodial, or ministerial in nature with respect to such CMBS transaction.

must perform.²⁴³ This commenter requested, therefore, that the final rule include an exception for actions taken by securitization participants pursuant to their duties under the CLO or underlying loan documents and stated that including ongoing administration activities in the Service Provider Exclusion would achieve that.²⁴⁴ In the example provided by this commenter, such administrative agent is also the placement agent for the relevant ABS, and therefore will be ineligible to rely on the Service Provider Exclusion because its activities are not “only” administrative in nature and because, as placement agent, such person is a securitization participant pursuant to the definition of “placement agent” in Rule 192(c).²⁴⁵ For these reasons we do not believe that it would be appropriate to revise the exclusion as requested.

The Commission also received comment requesting that third-party asset sellers be included in the Servicer Provider Exclusion.²⁴⁶ A third-party asset seller is a third-party originator who sells loans or other assets to the ultimate ABS sponsor before those assets are transferred into the securitization structure. The purchase of assets from unaffiliated originators to be later transferred into a securitization is a routine capital market function through which the seller would not have the contractual right to direct or cause the direction of the structure, design, or assembly of an ABS or the composition of the underlying or referenced pool of assets. Such persons’ activities are limited to merely originating assets that are then transferred to the ABS sponsor in a true sale; they do not have ongoing roles or contractual rights or duties with respect to the assets or the ultimate ABS. Therefore, while we do not believe that the function performed by these third-party asset sellers is consistent with the types of activities enumerated

²⁴³ See letter from LSTA IV.

²⁴⁴ *Id.*

²⁴⁵ See Section II.B.3.a.

²⁴⁶ See letter from SFA II.

in the Service Provider Exclusion, we do agree that such persons are not “sponsors” under the rule.²⁴⁷

iv. U.S. Government Exclusion

Consistent with the proposal, the United States or an agency of the United States is not a “sponsor” for purposes of the final rule with respect to its ABS that are fully insured or fully guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest.²⁴⁸ However, in a change from the proposal, we are not adopting the proposed exclusion from the “sponsor” definition for the Enterprises, which we discuss in greater detail below.

With respect to an ABS that is fully insured or fully guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by the United States, it is the United States as guarantor that is exposed to the full credit risk related to the underlying assets, rather than the investors in the ABS.²⁴⁹ This is because investors in such ABS rely on the support provided by the full faith and credit of the United States and not on the creditworthiness of the obligors on the underlying assets, meaning they are not exposed to the credit risk of the underlying assets.²⁵⁰ Consequently, investors in such ABS are not exposed to the risk that was present in certain ABS transactions at the time of the financial crisis of 2007-2009 where investors suffered credit-based losses due to the poor performance of the relevant asset pool while key securitization parties entered into transactions to profit from such poor performance.

²⁴⁷ An originator that is affiliated with an underwriter, placement agent, initial purchaser, or sponsor of a covered transaction, however, may be a securitization participant subject to the rule’s prohibition against engaging in conflicted transactions. *See* Section II.B.3.c. below.

²⁴⁸ 17 CFR 192(c).

²⁴⁹ *See* Proposing Release Section II.B.2.c.

²⁵⁰ *Id.*

Commenters supported the proposal to exclude the United States government and its agencies from the definition of “sponsor,”²⁵¹ with one of these commenters specifically agreeing that mortgage-backed securities (“MBS”) guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association (“Ginnie Mae”) are fully guaranteed by the United States government²⁵² and thus should be excluded from the “sponsor” definition.²⁵³ This commenter also stated that, because issuers of Ginnie Mae MBS have “considerable discretion” over which loans to include in the MBS, those issuers should be sponsors under the rule.²⁵⁴ For purposes of the final rule, and as noted in the Proposing Release, the exclusion in paragraph (iv) of the definition of “sponsor” applies only to the specified entities (*i.e.*, the United States or an agency of the United States).²⁵⁵ Any other securitization participant involved with an ABS issued or guaranteed by a specified entity (*e.g.*, an underwriter or a non-governmental sponsor) is subject to the prohibition in Rule 192 against engaging in transactions that effectively represent a bet against the relevant ABS.²⁵⁶ If, therefore, the issuer of a fully-guaranteed Ginnie Mae ABS meets the definition of “sponsor” as adopted,²⁵⁷ such issuer is prohibited from engaging in conflicted transactions.²⁵⁸

Comments related to the proposed exclusion from the definition of “sponsor” for the Enterprises were mixed. Some commenters supported the exclusion of Fannie Mae and Freddie

²⁵¹ *See, e.g.*, letters from M. Calabria; SIFMA I.

²⁵² *See* Title III of National Housing Act, 12 U.S.C. §1716-1723 (2019) (stating that “[t]he full faith and credit of the United States is pledged to the payment of all amounts which may be required to be paid under any guaranty under this subsection.”) *available at* https://www.ginniemae.gov/about_us/what_we_do/Documents/statutes.pdf.

²⁵³ *See* letter from M. Calabria.

²⁵⁴ *Id.*

²⁵⁵ *See* Rule 192(c) and Proposing Release Section II.B.2.c.

²⁵⁶ *Id.*

²⁵⁷ *See* Sections II.B.3.b.i. and II.B.3.b.ii.

²⁵⁸ *See* Section II.D. for a discussion of what constitutes a “conflicted transaction” under the final rule.

Mac from the “sponsor” definition with some modifications to extend the exclusion beyond conservatorship,²⁵⁹ with one suggesting that the exclusion be conditioned on the Enterprises retaining their current status as government sponsored entities because the Federal Housing Finance Agency’s (“FHFA”) oversight sufficiently guards against the types of behavior that Section 27B is intended to prevent.²⁶⁰ Another commenter suggested that, in addition to the exclusion from the “sponsor” definition, the rule should exclude from the definition of “asset-backed security” any ABS that is fully insured or fully guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by the Enterprises while operating under the conservatorship or receivership of the FHFA.²⁶¹

Some commenters, however, opposed including the Enterprises in the exclusion from the “sponsor” definition.²⁶² One commenter stated that the capital support from the United States while in conservatorship or receivership is not an explicit government guarantee of the Enterprises’ ABS or MBS.²⁶³ Another commenter suggested that the Enterprises should be sponsors for purposes of Rule 192, but that the final rule should permit credit risk transfer (“CRT”) transactions regardless of sponsor,²⁶⁴ which would treat the Enterprises and other market participants alike.

²⁵⁹ *See, e.g.*, letters from Fannie and Freddie; SFA II.

²⁶⁰ *See* letter from Fannie and Freddie.

²⁶¹ *See* letter from ABA. As discussed below, the final rule does not include an exclusion from the definition of “sponsor” for the Enterprises while in conservatorship in light of concerns that the proposed exclusion was unclear and concerns regarding the impact of an automatic change to the Enterprises’ status immediately upon existing conservatorship. For the same reasons, the final rule does not contain an exclusion for an ABS that is fully insured or fully guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by the Enterprises while in conservatorship. *See* Section II.A. for more information about the types of ABS that are subject to the final rule.

²⁶² *See, e.g.*, letters from HPC; M. Calabria.

²⁶³ *See* letter from M. Calabria. This commenter also stated that an exclusion from the prohibition in Rule 192 would disincentivize or prevent the Enterprises from leaving conservatorship.

²⁶⁴ *See* letter from HPC.

Because, as proposed, the Enterprise exclusion from the “sponsor” definition would only apply with respect to ABS fully guaranteed by the Enterprises and not with respect to the CRT securities they issue,²⁶⁵ some commenters expressed concerns that, together with the proposed restriction that the initial distribution of an asset-based security would not be risk-mitigating hedging,²⁶⁶ the proposed rule would have the effect of prohibiting all Enterprise CRTs as *per se* conflicted transactions.²⁶⁷ Some commenters stated that, for this reason, the cumulative effect of the proposed approach (*i.e.*, to exclude the Enterprises as sponsors with respect to fully-guaranteed ABS, but not with respect to CRTs, and to exclude CRT transactions from the risk-mitigation hedging exception) was unclear.²⁶⁸ To address this concern, one commenter requested that either the Enterprises be excluded from the “sponsor” definition in perpetuity (or until the Commission revisited the exclusion), or that the Enterprises’ synthetic ABS issuances (*i.e.*, CRT transactions) be permitted to qualify under the risk-mitigating hedging exception so long as they continue to be government-sponsored enterprises.²⁶⁹ Alternatively, this commenter requested that the sponsor exclusion remain in place for at least 24 months following the

²⁶⁵ The Enterprises engage in security-based credit risk transfer transactions to allow for efficient mitigation of the Enterprises’ retained credit risk associated with their holdings of residential and commercial mortgages and MBS. A security-based CRT transaction typically involves the issuance of unguaranteed ABS by a special purpose trust where the performance of such ABS is linked to the performance of a reference pool of mortgage loans that collateralize Enterprise guaranteed-MBS. As part of a security-based CRT transaction structure, the relevant Enterprise enters into an agreement with the special purpose trust pursuant to which the trust has a contractual obligation to pay the Enterprise upon the occurrence of certain adverse events with respect to the referenced mortgage loans. *See* letter from Fannie and Freddie; *see also, e.g.*, the relevant legal documentation and other related information about Freddie Mac’s single-family transaction, *available at* <https://capitalmarkets.freddiemac.com/crt/securities/deal-documents>.

²⁶⁶ *See* Section II.E.

²⁶⁷ *See, e.g.*, letters from ABA; Fannie and Freddie; SFA I. Some of these commenters stated that they did not believe that this was the intent in light of the Commission’s statement in the Proposing Release that the exclusion from the “sponsor” definition should address concerns that, absent such an exception, an Enterprise might be prohibited from engaging in a security-based CRT transaction. *See* letters from ABA; SIFMA II.

²⁶⁸ *See, e.g.*, letters from ABA; Fannie and Freddie; SIFMA II.

²⁶⁹ *See* letter from Fannie and Freddie. *See also* Section II.E. for a discussion of the risk-mitigation hedging exception under the final rule.

Enterprises' exit from conservatorship to permit the Commission to make a determination after the nature of the post-conservatorship landscape becomes clear.²⁷⁰ Relatedly, one commenter stated that permitting the Enterprises to continue their credit risk transfer securitization program under the risk-mitigating hedging exception would provide more clarity and certainty for all participants involved than excluding the Enterprises from the "sponsor" definition.²⁷¹

After considering the comments received, we are not adopting the proposed Enterprise exclusion from the "sponsor" definition and, therefore, the Enterprises are sponsors under the final rule with respect to any ABS they issue, whether or not it is fully guaranteed. Although we still believe that, while the Enterprises are in conservatorship, investors in their guaranteed ABS are not exposed to the same types of risk that existed in certain ABS transactions leading up to the financial crisis of 2007-2009,²⁷² that would not be the case once the Enterprises exit conservatorship. In light of the concerns that the cumulative effect of the proposed exclusion from the "sponsor" definition and the proposed exception for risk-mitigating hedging activities was unclear, we have concluded that including the Enterprises as sponsors and permitting Enterprise CRT transactions so long as they meet the conditions enumerated in the risk-mitigating hedging exception,²⁷³ would provide more certainty for the Enterprises and the market. Further, we believe that the revisions to the definition of "conflicted transactions," together with the revised exception for risk-mitigating hedging activities discussed below, sufficiently address commenter concerns with respect to the ability of the Enterprises to continue

²⁷⁰ See letter from Fannie and Freddie.

²⁷¹ See letter from SIFMA II.

²⁷² See Proposing Release Section II.B.2.c.

²⁷³ See Section II.E.

to engage in CRT transactions for purposes of managing their credit risk.²⁷⁴ As sponsors—and, thus, securitization participants—subject to the prohibition in Rule 192(a) against engaging in conflicted transactions, the Enterprises are subject to the same limitations on such behavior as private market participants.

c. Affiliates and Subsidiaries

After consideration of commenters’ concerns and recommendations, discussed in detail below, we are revising paragraph (ii) of the definition of “securitization participant” to limit which affiliates or subsidiaries²⁷⁵ are securitization participants. An affiliate or subsidiary is a securitization participant for purposes of the final rule only if it acts in coordination with²⁷⁶ an underwriter, placement agent, initial purchaser, or sponsor or if it has access to or receives information about the relevant ABS or the asset pool underlying or referenced by the relevant ABS prior to the date of the first closing of the sale of the relevant ABS.²⁷⁷

²⁷⁴ As discussed in detail below, the definition of “conflicted transaction” in final Rule 192(a)(3) captures the relevant conflict of interest in the context of the issuance of a new synthetic ABS (*e.g.*, the issuance of a CRT transaction), but such synthetic ABS will be permissible if it meets the conditions for the exception for risk-mitigating hedging activities. Furthermore, the synthetic ABS will be subject to the rule and the related securitization participants will be subject to the prohibition. *See* Sections II.D. and II.E. below.

²⁷⁵ For purposes of the final rule, the terms “affiliate” and “subsidiary” will have the same meaning as in Securities Act Rule 405 (17 CFR 230.405). Under Securities Act Rule 405, an “affiliate” of a specified person is a person that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls or is controlled by, or is under common control with, the person specified, and a “subsidiary” of a specified person means an affiliate controlled by such person directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries. Securities Act Rule 405 also defines the term “control” to mean the possession, direct or indirect, of the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of a person, whether through the ownership of voting securities, by contract, or otherwise. 17 CFR 230.405.

²⁷⁶ As suggested by one commenter, an affiliate or subsidiary would be acting in coordination with a named securitization participant if it (i) directly engages in the structuring of or asset selection for the securitization, (ii) directly engages in other activities in support of the issuance and distribution of the ABS, or (iii) otherwise acts in concert with its affiliated securitization participant through, *e.g.*, coordination of trading activities. *See* letter from ABA.

²⁷⁷ 17 CFR 230.190(c).

While some commenters supported the proposal to include affiliates and subsidiaries of underwriters, placement agents, initial purchasers, and sponsors as securitizations participants,²⁷⁸ many commenters expressed concerns that the proposed approach would hinder market participants' ability to effectively comply with the rule's prohibition.²⁷⁹ Commenters stated that compliance with Rule 192 as proposed could interfere with securitization participants' ability to comply with existing information barriers, including those that may be required by other applicable Federal- and State-level laws, in order to effectively implement a compliance program designed to monitor for, and prevent the occurrence of, potentially conflicted transactions.²⁸⁰ Some of these commenters acknowledged that Section 27B specifies that the prohibition applies to affiliates and subsidiaries of other named securitization participants²⁸¹ and many supported such application in circumstances in which affiliates or subsidiaries have direct involvement in, or knowledge of, the covered ABS or are otherwise acting in coordination with the named securitization participant.²⁸² Commenters recommended various approaches to address their stated concerns, which can generally be grouped into three categories, which we discuss below.

First, several commenters requested that the rule exclude affiliates and subsidiaries from the definition of "securitization participant" and instead treat a securitization participant's use of

²⁷⁸ *See, e.g.*, letters from AARP dated Mar. 23, 2023 ("AARP"); Better Markets.

²⁷⁹ *See, e.g.*, letters from ABA; AIC; AFME; AIMA/ACC; ICI; LSTA III; LSTA IV; MFA II; SFA I; SIFMA I.

²⁸⁰ *See, e.g.*, letters from ABA; AIC; AFME; ICI; MFA II. Some commenters also expressed concern that, without recognizing information barriers or including other limitations on the rule's applicability to affiliates and subsidiaries, the prohibition could apply to foreign affiliates and subsidiaries of U.S.-based securitization participants regardless of their participation in the transaction. *See, e.g.*, letters from AFME; AIC. We believe that, together with the discussion in Section II.A.3.c. above about the cross-border application of Rule 192, the definition of "securitization participant" with respect to affiliates and subsidiaries, as discussed in greater detail below, will appropriately limit such application only to those affiliates and subsidiaries who have direct involvement in, or access to information about, a covered ABS, which should mitigate these concerns.

²⁸¹ *See, e.g.*, letters from ABA; SFA I; SFA II.

²⁸² *See, e.g.*, letters from ABA; AFME; ICI; LSTA III; SFA II; SIFMA I; SIFMA II.

an affiliate or subsidiary to indirectly engage in a conflicted transaction as an evasion of the prohibition in Rule 192(a).²⁸³ To implement this recommendation, commenters suggested that the proposed anti-circumvention provision could be revised to make clear that a securitization participant could not engage in a transaction as part of a plan or scheme to evade the prohibition of the rule, whether directly or indirectly, including through the use of affiliates and subsidiaries.²⁸⁴ Section 27B, however, states that affiliates and subsidiaries of an underwriter, placement agent, initial purchaser, or sponsor of a relevant ABS are subject to the prohibition in their own right, not merely that the other parties to the transaction are prohibited from engaging in conflicted transactions directly or indirectly through an affiliate or subsidiary. Accordingly, we believe that the suggested revision to treat a securitization participant's use of an affiliate or subsidiary to engage in a conflicted transaction as an evasion of the prohibition would not be appropriate or consistent with Section 27B.

Second, some commenters requested that the rule exclude affiliates and subsidiaries bound by, and operating consistent with, fiduciary duties from the definition of securitization participant.²⁸⁵ These commenters stated that funds advised by the same asset manager should not be considered affiliates to the extent that the manager is bound by fiduciary duties to the issuing entity for the securitization and/or its investors and that the term "securitization participant" should exclude any entity acting in its capacity as an investment adviser, as well as that entity's advisory clients.²⁸⁶ For the reasons stated in Section II.B.3.b.ii. above, we believe

²⁸³ See, e.g., letters from ABA; AIC; ICI; SFA I.

²⁸⁴ See, e.g., letter from AIC.

²⁸⁵ See, e.g., letters from ABA; AIC; ICI; LSTA IV; SIFMA I. See also Section II.B.3.b.ii., above, for a discussion of comments requesting an exclusion from the definition of "sponsor" for any person operating pursuant to a fiduciary duty.

²⁸⁶ See, e.g., letters from ABA; SIFMA I.

that permitting a fiduciary duty-based exclusion from the rule is inconsistent with the rule’s objective.²⁸⁷

Finally, while some commenters agreed that the rule should not include an exemption for affiliates and subsidiaries dependent on the use of information barriers,²⁸⁸ other commenters requested that the final rule permit the use of information barriers or other indicia of separateness to mitigate potential conflicts of interest.²⁸⁹ In support of this request, these commenters referenced the Proposing Release statements²⁹⁰ acknowledging that the Commission has recognized information barriers in other Federal securities laws and the rules thereunder.²⁹¹ Some of these commenters requested that we adopt a specific information barrier exception in the final rule and offered suggestions for modifications to the conditions for such an exception as discussed in the Proposing Release,²⁹² but several others articulated concerns that the conditions

²⁸⁷ See Section II.D. for a discussion of why the rule does not include a similar exclusion from the definition of “conflicted transactions” for transactions that such securitization participants may enter into pursuant to a fiduciary duty.

²⁸⁸ See, e.g., letters from AARP; Better Markets.

²⁸⁹ See, e.g., letters from ABA; AIMA/ACC; AFME; AIC; ICI; LSTA II; LSTA III; LSTA IV; MFA II; Pentalpha; SFA I; SIFMA I; SFA II; SIFMA II. Some of these commenters also recommended that, in the alternative, the final rule could specify that any transaction described in paragraph (a)(3) of the final rule, entered into at the direction of a related person, would be presumed to be a conflicted transaction unless that person demonstrates that it had no substantive role in structuring, marketing, or selling the ABS or in the selection of the asset pool underlying or referenced by the relevant ABS. See letters from SFA II; SIFMA II.

²⁹⁰ See Proposing Release Section II.B.c.3. The Proposing Release noted as an example that brokers and dealers have used information barriers to manage the potential misuse of material non-public information to comply with Exchange Act 15(g) (17 U.S.C. 78o(g)) and that Regulation M contains an exception for affiliated purchasers if, among other requirements, the affiliate maintains and enforces written policies and procedures reasonably designed to prevent the flow of information to or from the affiliate that might result in a violation of Regulation M (17 CFR 242.100-105; 17 CFR 242.100(b)). *Id.*

²⁹¹ See, e.g., letters from ABA; AIMA/ACC; AFME; AIC; ICI; LSTA II; LSTA III; MFA II; Pentalpha; SFA I; SIFMA I.

²⁹² See, e.g., letters from ICI; Institute of Internal Auditors dated Mar. 27, 2023 (“IIA”); Pentalpha. See Proposing Release Section II.B.3. and Requests for Comment 29-38 for a discussion of potential conditions for an information barrier exception. The modifications suggested by these commenters include: to specify that policies and procedures must be “reasonably designed,” that an internal audit group be allowed to conduct the required independent assessment, and that the independent assessment should be conducted with respect to individual securitizations rather than on a corporate platform basis. While one of these commenters supported

would be too burdensome or expensive.²⁹³ Instead, many commenters suggested that the final rule should consider the presence or absence of information barriers (and the robustness and effectiveness thereof) as part of a multi-factor analysis as a preferred alternative to affirmatively requiring the use of prescriptive information barriers.²⁹⁴ To highlight the challenges that would be presented by a prescriptive information barrier exception, some commenters stated that several securitization participants already use information barriers and similar mechanisms to ensure compliance with various laws and that requiring these entities to establish new information barriers tailored to Rule 192 could lead to inconsistent, intersecting, and/or conflicting information barriers that compromise rather than facilitate compliance.²⁹⁵ Other commenters stated that, while some securitization participants may have existing information barriers for compliance with other securities laws, such as the Volcker Rule,²⁹⁶ not all securitization participants subject to the prohibition in Rule 192 are necessarily subject to such laws, and therefore a prescriptive information barrier exception (including one modeled on such an exception to another securities law) would disproportionately increase costs of compliance for those entities.²⁹⁷

the inclusion of an information barrier exception subject to certain conditions in the final rule, the commenter also requested that investment funds and advisers be exempt from the conditions to qualify for such exception. *See* letter from ICI.

²⁹³ *See, e.g.*, letters from ABA; AFME; AIC; LSTA III; MFA II; SIFMA I.

²⁹⁴ *See, e.g.*, letters from LSTA III; LSTA IV; SFA II; SIFMA I. Other commenters similarly indicated that a final rule that merely permits the use of existing information barriers would be sufficient to address their concerns. *See, e.g.*, letters from ABA (stating that it is critical for the final rule to acknowledge information barriers); MFA II (noting that any information barriers permitted must be workable).

²⁹⁵ *See, e.g.*, letters from AFME; SIFMA I.

²⁹⁶ 17 CFR 255.

²⁹⁷ *See, e.g.*, letter from AIC (noting as an example that investment funds and portfolio companies are not subject to the Volcker Rule).

While it is true that the Federal securities laws recognize the use of information barriers in certain situations, we do not believe that an information barrier exception would be appropriate in the context of Rule 192 for several reasons. First, we are concerned that an information barrier exception has the potential to become a “check-the-box” exercise that could result in an emphasis on form over function or effectiveness of such information barriers. Due to the wide range of securitization participants subject to the prohibition in Rule 192, any prescriptive information barrier exception would have to be drafted in such a way as to be generally applicable to the various types of securitization participants, which could result in standards that are either too permissive for one type of securitization participant (resulting in weakened protections for ABS investors) or too difficult for another to satisfy due to limitations such as numbers of employees, regulatory regimes applicable to certain types of securitization participants, etc.²⁹⁸ Additionally, as demonstrated by the commenter concerns discussed above, an information barrier exception could have the unintended consequence of potentially compromising various existing compliance programs or disadvantaging certain securitization participants.²⁹⁹ For these reasons, Rule 192 does not include an information barrier exception. However, we acknowledge commenters’ concerns about their ability to concurrently comply with the prohibition in Rule 192 with respect to various affiliates and subsidiaries, as well as other applicable Federal- and State-level laws that may permit or require information barriers or

²⁹⁸ For example, while it may be relatively easy for large multi-service firms to implement information barriers by establishing completely separate teams of employees to prevent the flow of information where necessary, smaller securitization participants may not have a sufficient number of employees to do so, and therefore such persons may need to employ different mechanisms to prevent such flow of information.

²⁹⁹ For example, larger multi-service entities may have many different business units already subject to various regulatory provisions related to the unit’s particular business and that may require compliance programs involving information barriers. A prescriptive information barrier exception in Rule 192, therefore, has the potential to overlap and/or interfere with those existing compliance programs, which could potentially increase compliance burdens.

other similar firewalls. The revisions we are adopting to the definition of “securitization participant,” as discussed in greater detail below, are aimed at alleviating commenters’ concerns with respect to the scope of the rule’s prohibition, while also obviating the need for a prescriptive information barrier exception, avoiding potential additional costs associated with establishing policies and procedures to satisfy conditions imposed by such an exception.

As adopted, an affiliate or subsidiary of an underwriter, placement agent, initial purchaser, or sponsor will only be a securitization participant if the affiliate or subsidiary acts in coordination with a securitization participant or has access to, or receives, information about a covered ABS or the asset pool underlying or referenced by the relevant ABS prior to the date of first closing of the sale of the covered ABS.³⁰⁰ This approach is consistent with the commenter suggestions, as noted above, that affiliates or subsidiaries should only be subject to the prohibition if they have direct involvement in, or access to information about, the relevant ABS or are otherwise acting in coordination with the named securitization participant.³⁰¹ This approach is also consistent with commenter recommendations that the final rule permit securitization participants to demonstrate lack of involvement or control through the presence and effectiveness of information barriers or other indicia of separateness.³⁰²

Whether an affiliate or subsidiary acts in coordination with a securitization participant or had access to, or received, information about an ABS or its underlying asset pool or referenced asset pool prior to the closing date will depend on the facts and circumstances of a particular

³⁰⁰ 17 CFR 230.192(c).

³⁰¹ *See, e.g.*, letters from ABA; AFME; ICI; LSTA III; LSTA IV; SFA II; SIFMA I; SIFMA II.

³⁰² *See, e.g.*, letters from AIC; LSTA III; SFA II; SIFMA I; SIFMA II.

transaction.³⁰³ Therefore, an affiliate or subsidiary may not be a “securitization participant” if the named securitization participant, for example:

- Has effective information barriers between it and the relevant affiliate or subsidiary (including written policies and procedures designed to prevent the flow of information between relevant entities, internal controls, physical separation of personnel, etc.),³⁰⁴
- Maintains separate trading accounts for the named securitization participant and the relevant affiliate or subsidiary,
- Does not have common officers (or persons performing similar functions) or employees (other than clerical, ministerial, or support personnel) between the named securitization participant and the relevant affiliate or subsidiary,
- Is engaged in an unrelated business from the relevant affiliated entity and does not, in fact, communicate with such relevant affiliated entity,³⁰⁵ or
- Has personnel with oversight or managerial responsibility over accounts of both the named securitization participant and the affiliate or subsidiary, but such persons do not

³⁰³ If an affiliate or subsidiary receives information—or has access to information—after the closing of the first sale of the ABS, then—absent coordination with the securitization participant—the affiliate or subsidiary will not be a securitization participant as defined by the final rule.

³⁰⁴ It will not be inconsistent with this example if the relevant entity has a shared research desk that provides research to the named securitization participant and an affiliated fund but the named securitization participant and the affiliated fund themselves do not share information with each other.

³⁰⁵ As an example, one commenter stated that, if affiliated entities operate as independent businesses, notwithstanding their common control by a shared manager, such entities may have no relationship or communication with one another. *See* letter from AIC. As stated above, whether the operation as independent businesses, despite common control, is sufficient to effectively prevent the flow of information between the named securitization participant and the affiliate or subsidiary will depend on the facts and circumstances of the particular transaction.

have authority to (and do not) execute trading in individual securities in the accounts or authority to (and do not) pre-approve trading decisions for the accounts.³⁰⁶

Any such mechanisms must effectively prevent the affiliate or subsidiary from acting in coordination with the named securitization participant or from accessing or receiving information about the relevant ABS or the asset pool underlying or referenced by the relevant ABS.³⁰⁷

By revising the definition of “securitization participant” in this way, the final rule aims to capture the range of affiliates and subsidiaries with the opportunity and incentive to engage in conflicted transactions without frustrating market participants’ ability to meet their obligations under other Federal- and State-level laws that require the use of information barriers or other such firewalls. Rather than an information barrier exception potentially becoming a “check-the-box” exercise, securitization participants will be incentivized to regularly assess their compliance

³⁰⁶ This list is not exhaustive and simply includes examples of the types of barriers that could be used by securitization participants and their affiliates and subsidiaries. We are not endorsing any one of these methods over another mechanism that may be used to prevent the flow of information between the relevant entities. While it is possible that one of these methods (or another method not listed here) may be sufficient for compliance with the final rule, securitization participants may find that they need to utilize a combination of methods to establish an effective compliance program.

³⁰⁷ A securitization participant generally should consider the structure of its organization and the ways in which information is shared to assess what mechanisms should be employed to comply with Rule 192. If, for example, a securitization participant employs an information barrier, and the barrier fails, whether the affiliate or subsidiary is a securitization participant under Rule 192 will depend on the facts and circumstances. On one hand, if the failure was accidental, was quickly remedied upon discovery, and the affiliate did not use the information to influence the assets included in the ABS, then the affiliate would likely not be a securitization participant under Rule 192. On the other hand, even if the failure was accidental, but the access to information led to the affiliate using the information to influence the assets included in the ABS, then that affiliate would likely be a securitization participant for purposes of Rule 192. Additionally, if the affiliated entity did not meet the terms of the definition of affiliate and subsidiary, as adopted, at the time that it enters into the conflicted transaction (*i.e.*, it did not act in coordination with the named securitization participant and did not have information (or access to information) about the ABS or the asset pool prior to closing), such affiliated entity would not then retroactively become a securitization participant upon the subsequent receipt of such information. For example, if an affiliate or subsidiary receives information—or has access to information—after having previously engaged in a conflicted transaction, whether the affiliate or subsidiary would then be a securitization participant under the final definition depends on the facts and circumstances as they existed leading up to and at the time of the entry into the conflicted transaction.

programs to confirm the presence and effectiveness of their information barriers or other firewalls to prevent a potential violation of Rule 192. Moreover, this approach addresses commenters' concerns with respect to additional compliance burdens for securitization participants by not requiring that they either create new or recalibrate existing information barriers to satisfy a prescriptive set of conditions for Rule 192 compliance. The final rule is designed to provide securitization participants with the flexibility to use information barriers or other mechanisms to prevent coordination or sharing of information with an affiliate or subsidiary, while still achieving the objective of prohibiting securitization participants from engaging in conflicted transactions.

If, however, an information barrier or other tool used to maintain the separation of an affiliate or subsidiary from another named securitization participant failed or was otherwise breached, it would call into question whether the affiliate or subsidiary had access to, or received, information or otherwise acted in coordination with such named securitization participant and such affiliate or subsidiary could therefore be a securitization participant.³⁰⁸ This approach is consistent with Section 27B and appropriately balances market participants' need for sufficiently clear boundaries to establish effective compliance programs. Further, the final rule acknowledges the role that information barriers play in the financial markets, without the need for a prescriptive exception, which, as noted above, has the potential to prioritize form over function in light of the wide range of securitization participants subject to Rule 192.³⁰⁹

³⁰⁸ *See id.*

³⁰⁹ This approach also significantly mitigates concerns expressed with respect to both the scope of the rule's applicability to affiliates and subsidiaries and compliance burdens that would be associated with a new prescriptive information barrier requirement. *See* Section IV.

C. Prohibition Timeframe

1. Proposed Prohibition Timeframe

Section 27B specifies that securitization participants be prohibited from entering into a conflicted transaction at “any time for a period ending on the date that is one year after the date of the first closing of the sale of the asset-backed security,” but does not specify the commencement point of that prohibition. The Commission proposed that the prohibition in Rule 192(a)(1) would commence on the date on which a person has reached, or has taken substantial steps to reach, an agreement that such person will become a securitization participant (“proposed commencement point”) and would end one year after the date of the first closing of the sale of the relevant ABS.³¹⁰ The Commission did not propose definitions of “agreement”³¹¹ or “substantial steps,” stating that whether a person has taken “substantial steps to reach an agreement to become a securitization participant” would be a facts and circumstances determination based on the actions of such person in furtherance of becoming a securitization participant.³¹² The proposed approach to the commencement point was designed to reduce the circumstances in which a person could engage in prohibited conduct prior to the issuance of the relevant ABS and was aimed at capturing the point at which a person may be incentivized and/or could act on an incentive to engage in the misconduct that Section 27B is designed to prevent.³¹³

³¹⁰ See Proposing Release Section II.C.

³¹¹ The Proposing Release stated that an “agreement” need not constitute an executed written agreement, such as an engagement letter, but rather that oral agreements and facts and circumstances constituting an agreement could be an agreement for purposes of the rule. See Proposing Release at 9692, n. 101. Additionally, the Commission requested comment on whether the rule should identify specific indicia of having reached an “agreement,” but did not receive feedback in response to that request. See Proposing Release at 9693, Request for Comment 41.

³¹² See Proposing Release Section II.C. As an example, the Commission indicated that engaging in substantial negotiations over the terms of an engagement letter or other agreement to become an underwriter, placement agent, initial purchaser, or sponsor of an ABS would constitute taking substantial steps to reach an agreement to become a securitization participant.

³¹³ See Proposing Release Section II.C.

2. Comments Received

The Commission received numerous comments on the proposed prohibition timeframe.³¹⁴ Several commenters opposed the proposed commencement point, stating that the determination of whether a person has taken “substantial steps to reach an agreement” involves too much ambiguity and subjectivity to successfully conform their activities to the rule and ensure compliance.³¹⁵ Some commenters further stated that, because the proposed commencement point is backward-looking (*i.e.*, a person can become a securitization participant with respect to a relevant ABS before the ABS is created and sold), the ambiguity introduced by the “substantial steps” standard would make it particularly difficult to determine when a person becomes subject to the rule’s prohibition.³¹⁶ One of these commenters stated that it is unclear what would constitute taking substantial steps related to the use of warehouse facilities for the financing of assets or for securitizations using master trust structures where a pool of assets can be assembled in a trust months or years before any particular ABS offering is contemplated.³¹⁷ Another commenter further stated that, with respect to the statement in the Proposing Release that the prohibition on material conflicts of interest would not apply to a person that never reaches an agreement to become a securitization participant,³¹⁸ it is not clear at what point in

³¹⁴ See also Section II.D.1.c.iii for a discussion of the comments received regarding certain pre-securitization activities by securitization participants and the rule’s applicability to such activities.

³¹⁵ See, e.g., letters from ABA; AIMA/ACC; ICI; SFA II; SIFMA I. One commenter, without expressing support or opposition to the proposed commencement point, stated its belief that the prohibition timeframe should start “at the earliest moment that a covered person could reasonably foresee a conflict of interest with investors,” but did not elaborate or provide additional context as to how to identify such a point in time. See letter from AFR.

³¹⁶ See, e.g., letters from ABA; AIMA/ACC; LSTA III; MFA II; SIFMA I. Relatedly, one commenter stated that, because the proposed timeframe could last for more than one year, it could have the effect of restricting a trader’s ability to handle unrelated transactions because its firm is in a potentially conflicted position as it works on a securitization. See letter from ASA. We believe that the prohibition timeframe, as revised, together with the final rule’s applicability to affiliates and subsidiaries of named securitization participants, should help to mitigate this concern. See Section II.B.3.c.

³¹⁷ See letter from ABA.

³¹⁸ See Proposing Release at 9693.

time a person would be determined to never have reached an agreement (*e.g.*, date of first sale of the relevant ABS, or some earlier point in time).³¹⁹ The Commission also received comment expressing concern that the proposed commencement point is particularly challenging to implement without an information barrier exception because, for example, it is possible that an affiliate or subsidiary of a person who took substantial steps to become a securitization participant would be unaware of such steps due to existing information barriers within a multi-service financial firm.³²⁰ Commenters requested, therefore, that the rule include a more definitive commencement point to enable market participants to effectively implement procedures to govern their compliance with the rule’s prohibition.³²¹ The Commission received one comment on the proposed end date of the prohibition timeframe, which suggested that the prohibition should potentially apply for a longer period of time.³²²

3. Final Rule

In response to comments received, we are revising the prohibition timeframe to begin at a more definitive commencement point and are adopting the end point of the prohibition timeframe as proposed. Under Rule 192(a)(1), the prohibition against entering into conflicted transactions will commence on the date on which such person has reached an agreement to become a securitization participant with respect to an asset-backed security and will end one year

³¹⁹ See letter from SIFMA I. This commenter likewise observed that there could be a period of time after which a person has taken “substantial steps,” but before it is determined that an agreement to act as a securitization participant was never reached, during which a transaction could be challenged as a conflicted transaction, which further highlights the challenges presented by the “substantial steps” construction.

³²⁰ See, *e.g.*, letter from ICI. See Section II.B.3.c. for a discussion of how Rule 192 will apply to affiliates and subsidiaries and the role of information barriers. We believe that the changes to the definition of “securitization participant” in Rule 192(c) with respect to affiliates and subsidiaries, together with the revised commencement point discussed in this section, address these concerns.

³²¹ See, *e.g.*, letters from ABA; MFA II; SFA II; SIFMA I.

³²² See letter from Pentalpha.

after the date of the first closing of the sale of the relevant ABS.³²³ By omitting the proposed language about taking “substantial steps” to reach an agreement, the final rule will avoid many of the concerns that commenters raised with respect to the scope of the proposed rule. The prohibition timeframe, as revised, together with the changes we are making to the final rule’s applicability to affiliates and subsidiaries of named securitization participants, should help to mitigate commenters’ concerns about their ability to determine when a person is subject to the rule’s prohibition.³²⁴

The Commission received several commenter suggestions for specific dates as the prohibition’s commencement point, including the commencement of marketing or pricing of the ABS,³²⁵ 30 days prior to the first sale of the ABS,³²⁶ 30 days prior to the date of the first closing of the sale of the ABS,³²⁷ the date on which an engagement letter is signed,³²⁸ and once an entity has “actually” become an underwriter, placement agent, initial purchaser, or sponsor.³²⁹ While we understand that such specific dates may be desirable for market participants because they provide a level of certainty with respect to when a person is operating subject to the prohibition against engaging in conflicted transactions, we continue to believe that using specific dates could be underinclusive because a securitization participant could engage in the conduct that Rule 192 is designed to prevent just prior to such commencement points and the rule would, as a result,

³²³ 17 CFR 230.192(a)(1).

³²⁴ *See, e.g.*, notes 319 and 320 and accompanying text. The revision to the commencement point also will address the commenter concern noted above that the proposed commencement point did not make clear when a person would no longer be subject to the rule if it never reaches an agreement to become a securitization participant because the prohibition as adopted does not apply until such person has reached an agreement.

³²⁵ *See, e.g.*, letter from ABA.

³²⁶ *See, e.g.*, letter from SFA II.

³²⁷ *See, e.g.*, letters from LSTA III; MFA II; SIFMA I; SIFMA II.

³²⁸ *See, e.g.*, letter from SFA II.

³²⁹ *See, e.g.*, letters from LSTA III; MFA II.

not cover conduct prior to those dates. Because there is significant variability between securitization structures, the procedures used to originate, acquire, and/or identify collateral for a securitization, and timelines on which market participants operate to structure or assemble ABS and conduct their offerings, selecting a specified date such as those suggested by commenters could, depending on the features of the securitization, fail to capture critical points in time during which a securitization participant may be incentivized and/or could act on an incentive to engage in conflicted transactions. Moreover, such structures, procedures, and timelines employed by market participants today could change as the market evolves and potentially render a prohibition commencement point tied to a specific date ineffective.

For purposes of Rule 192, “agreement” refers to an agreement in principle (including oral agreements and facts and circumstances constituting an agreement) as to the material terms of the arrangement by which such person will become a securitization participant. An executed written agreement, such as an engagement letter, is not required;³³⁰ whether there has been an agreement to become a securitization participant will depend on the facts and circumstances of the securitization transaction and the parties involved.³³¹ As the Commission stated in the Proposing Release,³³² and as some commenters pointed out,³³³ market participants are able to identify and understand when an agreement has been reached in their ordinary business

³³⁰ While a written agreement (such as engagement letter) is not necessary to establish an “agreement” for purposes of final Rule 192, it will be sufficient, regardless of whether such written agreement includes all material terms of the contractual arrangement. This is because, even in the absence of such material terms, the written agreement will be consistent with an agreement in principle to perform as a securitization participant for purposes of Rule 192.

³³¹ For example, once a person agrees with the issuer or selling security holder to be the underwriter for the relevant ABS transaction, that underwriter is a securitization participant subject to the prohibition in Rule 192, even if a written agreement has not yet been executed.

³³² See Proposing Release at 9692 n. 101 and accompanying text.

³³³ See, e.g., letters from LSTA III; SIFMA I.

operations and, therefore, they will be able to establish effective procedures for determining when they have triggered the prohibition against engaging in conflicted transactions.

While the prohibition against entering into conflicted transactions will commence on the date on which a person has reached an agreement to become a securitization participant with respect to an ABS, if such ABS is never sold to investors, Rule 192 will not apply. As noted above, the rule is designed to prevent the sale of ABS that are tainted by material conflicts of interest by specifically prohibiting securitization participants from engaging in conflicted transactions that could incentivize a securitization participant to structure an ABS in a way that puts the securitization participant's interests ahead of ABS investors. In the event that the sale of an ABS is not completed, there will be no investors with respect to which a transaction could involve or result in a material conflict of interest. Therefore, as adopted, the Rule 192 prohibition on material conflicts of interest will not apply if the ABS is never actually sold to an investor. If an ABS is created and sold, however, then the rule's prohibition will apply beginning on the date on which there was an agreement to become a securitization participant and will end one year after the date of the first closing of the sale of such ABS.³³⁴

D. Prohibition

Section 27B(a) provides that an underwriter, placement agent, initial purchaser, or sponsor, or any affiliate or subsidiary of any such entity, of an ABS, including a synthetic ABS, shall not, at any time for a period ending on the date that is one year after the date of the first closing of the sale of the asset-backed security, engage in any transaction that would involve or

³³⁴ As we noted above, the Commission received one comment suggesting that we consider extending the prohibition beyond one year after first closing of a sale of ABS. *See* letter from Pentalpha Letter. We believe this would be inconsistent with Section 27B, which specifies that the prohibition apply for one year following the date of the first closing of the sale of the ABS. Therefore, we are adopting the prohibition end date as proposed.

result in any material conflict of interest with respect to any investor in a transaction arising out of such activity.³³⁵

1. Proposed Prohibition

Consistent with Section 27B(a), the Commission proposed in proposed Rule 192(a)(1) that a securitization participant shall not, for a period commencing on the date on which a person has reached, or has taken substantial steps to reach, an agreement that such person will become a securitization participant with respect to an ABS and ending on the date that is one year after the date of the first closing of the sale of such ABS, directly or indirectly engage in any transaction that would involve or result in any material conflict of interest between the securitization participant and an investor in such ABS.³³⁶ As set forth in proposed 17 CFR 230.192(a)(2) (“Rule 192(a)(2)”), engaging in any transaction would involve or result in any material conflict of interest between a securitization participant and an investor if such transaction is a “conflicted transaction” as defined in proposed Rule 192(a)(3).

The Commission proposed to define this term under proposed Rule 192(a)(3) to include two main components. One component was whether the transaction is:

- As specified in proposed 17 CFR 230.192(a)(3)(i) (“Rule 192(a)(3)(i)”), a short sale of the relevant ABS;
- As specified in proposed 17 CFR 230.192(a)(3)(ii) (“Rule 192(a)(3)(ii)”), the purchase of a CDS or other credit derivative pursuant to which the securitization participant would be entitled to receive payments upon the occurrence of a specified adverse event with respect to the relevant ABS; or

³³⁵ 15 U.S.C. 77z-2a(a).

³³⁶ See Proposing Release Section II.D.

- As specified in proposed 17 CFR 230.192(a)(3)(iii) (“Rule 192(a)(3)(iii)”), the purchase or sale of any financial instrument (other than the relevant asset-backed security) or entry into a transaction through which the securitization participant would benefit from the actual, anticipated, or potential:
 - Adverse performance of the asset pool supporting or referenced by the relevant ABS;
 - Loss of principal, monetary default, or early amortization event on the relevant ABS; or
 - Decline in the market value of the relevant ABS.

The other component related to materiality – *i.e.*, whether there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would consider the relevant transaction important to the investor’s investment decision, including a decision whether to retain the ABS.

The proposed definition was designed to effectuate Section 27B(a) by prohibiting a securitization participant from entering into a conflicted transaction that is, in effect, a bet against the ABS that such securitization participant created and/or sold to investors. It was also designed to not unnecessarily prohibit or restrict activities routinely undertaken in connection with the securitization process, as well as routine transactions in the types of financial assets underlying covered securitizations.³³⁷

2. Comments Received

Several commenters stated that the phrase “directly or indirectly” should be removed from proposed Rule 192(a)(1).³³⁸ One commenter specifically stated that the rule, as proposed,

³³⁷ See Proposing Release at 9694.

³³⁸ See letters from SFA II; SIFMA II.

would already apply directly to the affiliates and subsidiaries of a securitization participant.³³⁹ The Commission received no comments on proposed Rule 192(a)(2). With respect to proposed Rule 192(a)(3), commenters generally supported the Commission defining the term “conflicted transaction.”³⁴⁰ Commenters also generally supported prohibiting securitization participants from entering into a short sale of the relevant ABS under proposed Rule 192(a)(3)(i)³⁴¹ and from purchasing a CDS or other credit derivative pursuant to which the securitization participant would be entitled to receive payments upon the occurrence of a specified adverse event with respect to the relevant ABS under proposed Rule 192(a)(3)(ii).³⁴² However, the Commission received a substantial number of comments that proposed Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) would be overly broad and unnecessarily capture a wide range of activities that are essential to the functioning and issuance of ABS and securitization participants’ routine risk management activities.³⁴³ Commenters provided numerous examples of transactions that, in their view, would not give rise to a material conflict of interest with ABS investors but that could nevertheless be potentially prohibited by proposed Rule 192(a)(3)(iii), including general interest rate and currency exchange rate hedging, the provision of warehouse financing, and the sale or transfer of assets to an ABS

³³⁹ See letter from SIFMA II.

³⁴⁰ See, e.g., letters from Better Markets; ICI.

³⁴¹ See, e.g., letters from ABA (suggesting that the rule should prohibit a short sale of the relevant ABS); AIC (stating that, on its face, proposed Rule 192(a)(3)(i) was sufficiently clear); SIFMA I (agreeing that a short sale of ABS by a securitization participant may create a conflict of interest between that securitization participant and investors); SFA I (stating that such a transaction is a direct bet against the success of the relevant ABS); SFA II (agreeing that short sales of ABS by securitization participants should be prohibited).

³⁴² See, e.g., letters from SFA I (stating that such a transaction is a direct bet against the success of the relevant ABS); SFA II (agreeing that purchase of a CDS or other derivatives on which the securitization participant would be paid as a result of the occurrence of adverse credit events with respect to the ABS should be prohibited); SIFMA I (agreeing that the entry into a CDS on the relevant ABS by a securitization participant may create a conflict of interest between that securitization participant and investors).

³⁴³ See, e.g., letters from CREFC I (stating that, when read broadly, the proposal could mean that any component of a securitization transaction could be a conflicted transaction, including ordinary decision-making activities by securitization participants); MFA II (suggesting that the Commission not adopt proposed Rule 192(a)(3)(iii)); SIFMA I (stating that proposed Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) was vague and unworkable on its face).

issuer.³⁴⁴ Commenters suggested various formulations of Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) that would, in their view, better align its scope with the discussion of its intended scope in the Proposing Release and avoid unnecessarily restricting customary transactions entered into with respect to securitizations.³⁴⁵ The Commission also received comment that the materiality standard, as proposed, would be inappropriate,³⁴⁶ and that the final rule should include a disclosure-based cure mechanism to mitigate material conflicts of interest.³⁴⁷

3. Final Rule

We are adopting the prohibition in Rule 192(a) with certain modifications from the proposal in response to comments received. Consistent with the investor protection goals of Section 27B, we are adopting a prohibition that is designed to capture transactions that are bets against the relevant ABS or the asset pool supporting or referenced by such ABS. Consistent with the proposal, final Rule 192(a)(1) provides that a securitization participant shall not, for a

³⁴⁴ *See, e.g.*, letters from MFA II (requesting that the Commission expressly permit interest rate hedging, currency hedging, and other non-credit related hedging); SFA I (stating that the final rule should not prohibit warehouse financing or the sale of assets into a securitization); SFA II (stating that transactions that are not related to the credit risk of the relevant ABS should not be conflicted transactions, such as transactions “related to overall market movements”); SIFMA I (requesting that certain pre-securitization transactions be expressly carved out of the definition of conflicted transaction); SIFMA II (requesting that certain pre-securitization transactions be expressly carved out of the definition of conflicted transaction); LSTA IV (supporting SIFMA’s position); SFA II (requesting a specific exception for such activities).

³⁴⁵ *See, e.g.*, letter from SFA II (suggesting a formulation to only capture transactions that “substantially replicate” the type of transactions specified in Rule 192(a)(3)(i) or Rule 192(a)(3)(ii)); SIFMA I (suggesting a formulation to only capture transactions that are the “functional trading equivalent” of the type of transactions specified in Rule 192(a)(3)(i) or Rule 192(a)(3)(ii)); SIFMA II (suggesting a formulation to only capture transactions that “substantially replicate” the type of transactions specified in Rule 192(a)(3)(i) or Rule 192(a)(3)(ii)).

³⁴⁶ *See, e.g.*, letters from SFA I (stating that the proposed reasonable investor standard was designed by the courts “to identify when disclosures are inadequate, so it is very difficult to divorce from the context of the disclosures that have been made”); SIFMA I (stating that the proposed reasonable investor standard is for disclosure and is not an appropriate standard for a rule that is a prohibition).

³⁴⁷ *See, e.g.*, letters from ABA (suggesting a disclosure-based standard); AIMA/ACC (stating that it is unclear how a securitization participant would be able to determine what a “reasonable investor” would consider to be material to an investment decision and, therefore, a disclosure approach would be more effective at addressing conflict of interest concerns).

specified period of time,³⁴⁸ directly or indirectly engage in any transaction that would involve or result in any material conflict of interest between the securitization participant and an investor in such asset-backed security.³⁴⁹

As noted above, several commenters suggested that the phrase “directly or indirectly” should be removed from proposed Rule 192(a)(1)³⁵⁰ with one commenter specifically stating that the rule, as proposed, would already apply directly to the affiliates and subsidiaries of a securitization participant.³⁵¹ The final rule will apply to certain affiliates and subsidiaries of a securitization participant, but, as explained in the Proposing Release, a securitization participant could design a transaction structure to route the various payment legs of a short transaction through a variety of different legal entities that are deliberately structured to not be affiliates or subsidiaries of the securitization participant in an effort to obscure the ultimate economics of the relevant transaction.³⁵² Therefore, we are retaining the phrase “directly or indirectly” in the adopted rule to address this issue, minimize the risk of evasion, and, by extension, achieve the

³⁴⁸ See Section II.C.3. above for a detailed discussion of the timeframe of the prohibition.

³⁴⁹ See Proposing Release Section II.D.

³⁵⁰ See letters from SFA II (stating that the inclusion of both “directly or indirectly” and the proposed anti-circumvention provision are overlapping and potentially inconsistent); SIFMA II. We are adopting Rule 192(a)(1) to include the phrase “directly or indirectly.” However, as described in further detail in Section II.H below, in a change from the proposal, we are adopting an anti-evasion provision that will apply only with respect to the use of an exception as part of a plan or scheme to evade the rule’s prohibition. We believe that this approach should address the concerns of commenters that the inclusion of both the phrase “directly or indirectly” in Rule 192(a)(1) and the proposed anti-circumvention provision could be overlapping and potentially inconsistent.

³⁵¹ See letter from SIFMA II.

³⁵² See Proposing Release at 9696. For example, a securitization participant might attempt to arrange a series of transactions through intermediate special purpose entities that are structured with “orphan” ownership structures where such intermediate special purpose entities are not affiliates or subsidiaries of the securitization participant but are instead notionally owned by a corporate services provider or a charitable trust. The inclusion of the phrase “directly or indirectly” in Rule 192(a)(1) is designed to capture this type of indirect activity. As described in further detail in Section II.H below, in a change from the proposal, we are adopting an anti-evasion provision that will apply only with respect to the use of an exception as part of a plan or scheme to evade the rule’s prohibition.

investor protection goals of Section 27B. At the same time, we recognize the separate concern of the same commenter that using the phrase “directly or indirectly” in Rule 192(a)(1) could be potentially interpreted to create a misalignment between the scope of the entities subject to the prohibition and the scope of the exceptions to the rule that apply to the activities of a securitization participant.³⁵³ However, as discussed in detail below in Sections II.E. through II.G., the final rule does not prohibit a securitization participant from using an affiliate or subsidiary as an intermediary, for example, to effect risk-mitigating hedging activity or fulfill a liquidity commitment obligation of the securitization participant consistent with the conditions enumerated in the exceptions to the rule.

The Commission received no comments on proposed Rule 192(a)(2), and we are adopting it as proposed. Thus, engaging in any transaction would involve or result in any material conflict of interest between a securitization participant and an investor if such transaction is a “conflicted transaction” as defined in final Rule 192(a)(3). A “conflicted transaction” is defined in final Rule 192(a)(3) as any of the following transactions with respect to which there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would consider the transaction important to the investor’s investment decision, including a decision whether to retain the ABS.³⁵⁴

- As specified in Rule 192(a)(3)(i), a short sale of the relevant ABS;
- As specified in Rule 192(a)(3)(ii), the purchase of a CDS or other credit derivative pursuant to which the securitization participant would be entitled to receive payments upon the occurrence of a specified adverse event with respect to the relevant ABS; or

³⁵³ See letter from SIFMA II.

³⁵⁴ See Section II.D.3.d. below for a discussion of the materiality standard.

- As specified in Rule 192(a)(3)(iii), the purchase or sale of any financial instrument (other than the relevant asset-backed security) or entry into a transaction that is substantially the economic equivalent of a transaction described in paragraph (a)(3)(i) or (a)(3)(ii), other than, for the avoidance of doubt, any transaction that only hedges general interest rate or currency exchange risk.

a. Rule 192(a)(3)(i): Short Sales

We are adopting Rule 192(a)(3)(i) as proposed to prohibit a securitization participant from betting directly against an ABS by engaging in a short sale of the relevant ABS. A short sale occurs when a securitization participant sells an ABS when it does not own it (or that it borrows for purposes of delivery). In such a situation, if the price of the ABS declines, then the short selling securitization participant could buy the ABS at the lower price to cover its short and make a profit. As stated in the Proposing Release, it is not relevant for purposes of the rule whether the securitization participant makes a profit on the short sale. It is sufficient that the securitization participant sells the ABS short.

Commenters generally supported adopting Rule 192(a)(3)(i) as proposed and agreed with the Commission that a short sale of an ABS by a securitization participant could create a conflict of interest between the securitization participant and investors in the relevant ABS.³⁵⁵ One commenter expressed a concern that “considering all short sales to be conflicted transactions” would have a disproportionate impact on securitization markets and indicated that a profit should

³⁵⁵ See, e.g., letters from ABA (suggesting that the rule should prohibit a short sale of the relevant ABS); AIC (stating that, on its face, proposed Rule 192(a)(3)(i) was sufficiently clear); SIFMA I (agreeing that a short sale of ABS by a securitization participant may create a conflict of interest between that securitization participant and investors); SFA I (stating that such a transaction is a direct bet against the success of the relevant ABS); SFA II (agreeing that short sales of ABS by securitization participants should be prohibited).

be required for a short sale transaction to be a conflicted transaction.³⁵⁶ Another commenter stated that the practical effect of proposed Rule 192(a)(3)(i) would be to stop all ABS short selling and that such an outcome would be suboptimal for the ABS market.³⁵⁷

We believe that it would be inconsistent with the investor protection goals of Section 27B to limit the prohibition in Rule 192(a)(3)(i) to short sales where the securitization participant earns a profit. A short sale of an ABS by a securitization participant is a bet against the relevant ABS regardless of whether the bet is successful, and this is the exact type of transaction that the rule is intended to prohibit in order to remove the incentive for securitization participants to place their own interests ahead of those of investors. We also do not believe that the practical effect of Rule 192(a)(3)(i) will be to prohibit all ABS short selling as the prohibition only applies to parties that are securitization participants with respect to the relevant ABS.³⁵⁸ Third parties that are not securitization participants, as defined in the final rule, with respect to the relevant ABS are not prohibited from entering into short sales of such ABS.

b. Rule 192(a)(3)(ii): Credit Derivatives

We are adopting Rule 192(a)(3)(ii) as proposed to prohibit a securitization participant from betting directly against the relevant ABS by entering into a credit default swap or other credit derivative that references such ABS and entitles the securitization participant to receive a payment upon the occurrence of a specified credit event with respect to the ABS such as a failure to pay, restructuring or any other specified credit event that would trigger a payment on the derivative contract. It is irrelevant for the purpose of Rule 192(a)(3)(ii) whether the credit derivative is in the form of a CDS or other credit derivative product because the focus is on the

³⁵⁶ See letter from AIMA/ACC.

³⁵⁷ See letter from CreditSpectrum Corp. dated Feb. 22, 2023 (“CreditSpectrum”).

³⁵⁸ See Section II.B.3.

economic substance of the credit derivative as a bet against the relevant ABS without regard to the specific contractual form or structure of the derivative. Rule 192(a)(3)(ii) also captures any credit derivative entered into by the securitization participant with the special purpose entity issuer of a synthetic ABS where that credit derivative would entitle the securitization participant to receive payments upon the occurrence of a specified credit event with respect to an ABS that is referenced by such credit derivative and with respect to which the relevant person is a securitization participant under the rule.

Commenters generally supported adopting Rule 192(a)(3)(ii) as proposed and agreed with the Commission that a credit default swap or other credit derivative transaction of the type described in the proposal could create a conflict of interest between a securitization participant and the investors in the relevant ABS.³⁵⁹ One commenter suggested that Rule 192(a)(3)(ii) should be revised to allow for transactions that are designed to offset a loss with respect to a securitization participant's long position in the relevant ABS.³⁶⁰ We believe that such change is unnecessary as hedging transactions, consistent with Section 27B, are permitted and more appropriately addressed by the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception discussed in detail in Section II.E. below.

c. Rule 192(a)(3)(iii): Substantially the Economic Equivalent of a Short Sale or Credit Derivative

We are adopting proposed Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) with certain modifications in response to comments received on the proposal. Specifically, final Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) will cover the

³⁵⁹ See, e.g., letters from SIFMA I (agreeing that the entry into a CDS on the relevant ABS by a securitization participant may create a conflict of interest between that securitization participant and investors); SFA I (stating that such a transaction is a direct bet against the success of the relevant ABS); SFA II (agreeing that purchase of a CDS or other derivatives on which the securitization participant would be paid as a result of the occurrence of adverse credit events with respect to the ABS should be prohibited).

³⁶⁰ See letter from ABA.

purchase or sale of any financial instrument (other than the relevant asset-backed security) or entry into a transaction that is substantially the economic equivalent of transaction described in paragraph (a)(3)(i) or (a)(3)(ii), other than, for the avoidance of doubt, any transaction that only hedges general interest rate or currency exchange risk. The inclusion of this “for the avoidance of doubt” language in the definition of conflicted transaction is not designed to limit the types of transactions that are not conflicted transactions. For example, other transactions unrelated to the idiosyncratic credit performance of the ABS, such as reinsurance agreements, hedging of general market risk, or routine securitization activities (such as the provision of warehouse financing or the transfer of assets into a securitization vehicle) are not conflicted transactions, and thus are not subject to the prohibition in Rule 192(a)(1). By anchoring the catch-all provision in the specific transactions set forth in Rule 192(a)(3)(i) or Rule 192(a)(3)(ii), as opposed to the more general language used in the proposal, the final rule should alleviate concerns that the proposed rule would be unworkable and vague. As explained in the Proposing Release, Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) is intended to capture the purchase or sale of any other financial instrument or entry into a transaction the terms of which are substantially the economic equivalent of a direct bet against the relevant ABS.³⁶¹ Given the potential ability of market participants to craft novel financial structures that can replicate the economic mechanics of the types of transactions described in Rule 192(a)(3)(i) and (ii) without triggering those prongs, final Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) is designed to alleviate the risk that securitization participants could avoid Section 27B’s prohibition premised on the form of the transaction rather than its substance while also addressing the concerns of commenters regarding the potentially overbroad formulation of Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) as proposed.

³⁶¹ See Proposing Release at 9694.

Certain commenters stated that proposed Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) would be inappropriate because it would extend beyond the “ordinary and natural meaning” of what is a “conflict of interest”.³⁶² These commenters stated that the ordinary and natural meaning of a conflict of interest is limited to a conflict between an existing securities law duty of a securitization participant and its own self-interest.³⁶³ For the reasons discussed below, we believe this formulation suggested by commenters misconstrues the nature of the statutory prohibition.

Final Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) defines conflicted transaction in a way that is consistent with the ordinary and natural meaning of what is a conflict of interest between a securitization participant and an ABS investor. Section 27B(b) requires that the Commission adopt rules to implement the prohibition in Section 27B(a) against a securitization participant engaging in any transaction that would involve or result in any material conflict of interest “with respect to any investor” in a transaction arising out of the ABS activity of a securitization participant.³⁶⁴ Section 27B therefore specially addresses prohibited material conflicts of interest that arise between the self-interest of a securitization participant and the interests of “any investor” in a transaction arising out of the ABS activity of that securitization participant. The statutory prohibition does not

³⁶² See letters from ABA (stating that the ordinary meaning of “conflict of interest” is a conflict between a legal duty and a personal interest and that in defining “conflicted transactions” and determining the extent to which the rule should apply to transactions engaged in by affiliates and subsidiaries, it is useful to consider whether and to what extent the personal interest that a sponsor, underwriter, placement agent, or initial purchaser has with respect to a transaction may lead that entity to disregard its duties under the securities laws); LSTA III (stating that the proposed definition is far broader and more encompassing than “conflict of interest” as set forth in Section 27B and, consequently, the proposed rule captured transactions that do not conflict with the duties that securitization participants have under the securities laws); SIFMA I (stating that the proposed definition seemed to conflate the term “conflict of interest” with the general expression “conflicting interests” and that Section 27B did not create any new underlying securities law duties so the Commission’s authority is limited by the ordinary and natural meaning of the term material conflict of interest). As described in this section, commenters generally agreed that the types of transactions specified in proposed Rule 192(a)(3)(i) and Rule 192(a)(3)(ii) are the types of transactions that create the potential for a material conflict of interest.

³⁶³ See *id.*

³⁶⁴ 15 U.S.C. 77z-2a. See Section II.D.3.d. below for a discussion of the materiality standard that we are adopting for purposes of Rule 192(a)(3).

reference a material conflict of interest with respect to existing Federal securities law duties to which securitization participants are currently subject, such as the prohibitions in Section 17(a) of the Securities Act or Section 206 of the Advisers Act. Furthermore, Section 27B is designated as its own section, apart from these other provisions. In our view, it would be inconsistent with the text and statutory placement of Section 27B to limit the scope of the rule to ABS activities that currently constitute a violation of existing Federal securities laws. To do so would render Section 27B superfluous as the statute would have little effect beyond what is already prohibited under existing federal securities laws. This interpretation would not only fundamentally frustrate the purpose of the statute to prevent a securitization participant from placing its own self-interest ahead of ABS investors but would also be inconsistent with other statutes that address conflicts of interest. For example, it would be inconsistent with the meaning of a “conflict of interest” set forth in Section 15E of the Exchange Act, which does not limit the scope of a “conflict of interest” arising in the business of issuing credit ratings by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (“NRSRO”) to conflicts that arise with respect to an existing securities law duty of an NRSRO.³⁶⁵

As explained above, commenters generally agreed that the types of transactions specified in proposed Rule 192(a)(3)(i) and Rule 192(a)(3)(ii) are the types of transactions that create the potential for a material conflict of interest,³⁶⁶ and we are adopting Rule 192(a)(3)(i) and Rule 192(a)(3)(ii) as proposed. By narrowing the scope of Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) from the proposal to capture only, as adopted, transactions that are substantially the economic equivalent of a

³⁶⁵ See 15 U.S.C. 78o-7(h).

³⁶⁶ See e.g., letters from SIFMA I (agreeing that a short sale of ABS and entry into a CDS on the relevant ABS by a securitization participant may create a conflict of interest between that securitization participant and investors); SFA II (agreeing that short sales of ABS by securitization participants should be prohibited and agreeing that purchase of a CDS or other derivatives on which the securitization participant would be paid as a result of the occurrence of adverse credit events with respect to the ABS should be prohibited).

transaction described in final Rule 192(a)(3)(i) or final Rule 192(a)(3)(ii), the final Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) is designed to capture the types of transactions that create a potential for a material conflict of interest between the interest of a securitization participant and the interest of an investor in the relevant ABS. As discussed in further detail below, commenters generally agreed that it would be appropriate for final Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) to function as a catch-all to capture transactions that are, in economic substance, a direct bet against the relevant ABS or the asset pool supporting or referenced by the relevant ABS even if they are not documented in the same form as a transaction specified in Rule 192(a)(3)(i) or Rule 192(a)(3)(ii).³⁶⁷ Final Rule 192(a)(3)(iii), as adopted, will specify that such direct bets against an ABS are subject to Section 27B's prohibition regardless of their form in order to remove the incentive for securitization participants to place their own interests ahead of those of ABS investors, as contemplated by the statute.

Commenters expressed concerns that proposed Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) would be overbroad as drafted and unnecessarily capture a wide range of activities that are essential to the functioning and issuance of ABS and the routine risk management of securitization participants.³⁶⁸ Commenters provided numerous examples of transactions that, in their view, would not give rise to a material conflict of interest with ABS investors but that could nevertheless be potentially prohibited by proposed Rule 192(a)(3)(iii), including general interest rate and currency exchange rate hedging, the provision of warehouse financing, and the sale or transfer of assets to an ABS

³⁶⁷ *See, e.g.*, letters from AFR; AIC; Andrew Davidson.

³⁶⁸ *See, e.g.*, letters from CREFC I (stating that, when read broadly, the proposal could mean that any component of a securitization transaction could be a conflicted transaction, including ordinary decision-making activities by securitization participants); MFA II (suggesting that the Commission not adopt proposed Rule 192(a)(3)(iii)); SIFMA I (stating that proposed Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) is vague and unworkable on its face).

issuer.³⁶⁹ As explained below, these types of transactions will not be captured by final Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) and, as a result, Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) is appropriately focused on transactions that give rise to material conflicts of interest between a securitization participant and ABS investors.

Commenters suggested various formulations of Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) that would, in their view, better align its scope with the discussion of its intended scope in the Proposing Release and avoid unnecessarily restricting customary transactions entered into with respect to securitizations. Certain commenters suggested that Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) should only capture transactions that are the “functional trading equivalent” of the transactions specified in Rule 192(a)(3)(i) and Rule 192(a)(3)(ii).³⁷⁰ In a follow-up letter, two of these commenters suggested that Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) be revised to capture “the purchase or sale of any financial instrument (other than the relevant asset-backed security) or entry into a transaction that substantially replicates one or both of the types of transactions set forth in [Rule 192(a)(3)(i)] or [Rule 192(a)(3)(ii)] by means of the securitization participant’s shorting or buying protection on the asset pool underlying or referenced by the relevant asset-backed security.”³⁷¹ Another commenter initially suggested that Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) be revised to only capture transactions that

³⁶⁹ See, e.g., letters from MFA II (requesting that the Commission expressly permit interest rate hedging, currency hedging, and other non-credit related hedging); SFA I (stating that the final rule should not prohibit warehouse financing or the sale of assets into a securitization); SFA II (stating that transactions that are not related to the credit risk of the relevant ABS should not be conflicted transactions, such as transactions “related to overall market movements”); SIFMA I (requesting that certain pre-securitization transactions be expressly carved out of the definition of conflicted transaction); SIFMA II (requesting that certain pre-securitization transactions be expressly carved out of the definition of conflicted transaction); LSTA IV (supporting SIFMA’s position); SFA II (requesting a specific exception for such activities).

³⁷⁰ See letters from SIFMA I (suggesting the “functional trading equivalent” formulation); AFME (supporting SIFMA’s suggestion); LSTA III (supporting SIFMA’s suggestion).

³⁷¹ See letter from SIFMA II (stating its belief that securitization professionals are able to monitor for the types of transactions that would be captured in its suggested revised paragraph (iii) and that the Commission would have the ability to stop the functional equivalent of short sales and credit default swaps, even if done via a financial instrument that has not yet been conceived). This commenter also stated that its suggested revision would clarify that non-credit related ancillary or embedded derivatives, such as interest rate or currency swaps, are not implicated by Rule 192; LSTA IV (supporting SIFMA’s suggestion).

are the “substantive equivalent” of the types of transactions in Rule 192(a)(3)(i) and Rule 192(a)(3)(ii) and should exclude transactions that are unrelated to the credit risk of the ABS.³⁷² In a follow-up letter, this commenter suggested that Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) be revised to capture the “purchase or sale of any financial instrument (other than the relevant asset-backed security) or entry into a transaction that substantially replicates one or both of the types of transactions set forth in [Rule 192(a)(3)(i)] or [Rule 192(a)(3)(ii)] by means of referencing the relevant asset-backed security or the asset pool underlying or referenced by the relevant asset-backed security.”³⁷³

We are revising Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) from the proposal to better capture transactions that are within the intended scope of the rule, that is, transactions that are substantially the economic equivalent of a transaction described in final Rule 192(a)(3)(i) or final Rule 192(a)(3)(ii). This is consistent with the Commission’s statements in the Proposing Release³⁷⁴ and generally consistent with the suggestions from commenters described above that Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) should be focused on transactions that are similar in substance to the types of transactions described in Rule 192(a)(3)(i) or Rule 192(a)(3)(ii).³⁷⁵ However, the rule that we are adopting is more appropriate than the alternative approaches suggested by commenters because these approaches could potentially prioritize the form of a transaction over its economic substance and therefore be under-inclusive. This is because only capturing transactions that are the “functional trading equivalent” of a short sale or CDS or a transaction that “substantially replicates” a short sale or

³⁷² See letter from SFA I.

³⁷³ See letter from SFA II (in its second letter, SFA also suggested specific exceptions for the following types of transactions: (i) those entered into pursuant to a fiduciary duty, (ii) those entered into by a third-party manager with investment discretion, and (iii) those not related to the credit risk of the ABS.)

³⁷⁴ See Proposing Release at 9694.

³⁷⁵ See discussion above of letters from AFR; AIC; Andrew Davidson; SFA II; SIFMA II.

CDS could unnecessarily limit the scope of Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) to transactions with payment profiles or terms that are the same as or closely similar in form to a short sale or CDS. Under either such standard, securitization participants could design bets against the relevant ABS or the asset pool supporting or referenced by the relevant ABS that are documented to have payment profiles or terms that are sufficiently different from those of market-standard short sales or CDS in order to not trigger such suggested standards but that are nevertheless bets against the relevant ABS in economic substance. We are therefore adopting a rule that specially focuses on the economic substance of the relevant transaction rather than its form to address this concern.

We disagree with commenters who said that the scope of Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) should be limited to transactions that are entered into with respect to the relevant ABS or the asset pool supporting or referenced by such ABS.³⁷⁶ Such an approach would be underinclusive. For example, it would allow a securitization participant to enter into a short with respect to a pool of assets with characteristics that replicate the idiosyncratic credit performance of the asset pool supporting the relevant ABS. We do not believe that it would be appropriate to exclude such transactions as securitizations participants would still have an opportunity to bet against the performance of their ABS by being allowed to enter into such transactions. Whether a short transaction entered into with respect to a similar pool of assets is a conflicted transaction under the final rule will be a facts and circumstances determination. If such a short position with respect to a similar pool of assets would be substantially the economic equivalent of a short sale of the relevant ABS itself or a CDS or credit derivative pursuant to which the securitization participant would be entitled to receive payments upon the occurrence of specified credit events in respect of the relevant ABS, then it would be a conflicted transaction. However, this standard

³⁷⁶ See letters from SFA II; SIFMA II.

is designed to not capture transactions entered into by a securitization participant with respect to an asset pool that has characteristics that are sufficiently distinct from the idiosyncratic credit risk of the asset pool that supports or is referenced by the relevant ABS. Such transactions do not give rise to the investor protection concerns that Section 27B is designed to address.

As noted above, various commenters agreed with the discussion in the Proposing Release that Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) should capture transactions that are, in economic substance, a bet against the relevant ABS or the asset pool supporting or referenced by the relevant ABS.³⁷⁷ One of these commenters specifically stated that a conflicted transaction “should be defined in terms of the economic substance, rather than the form or label of the transaction.”³⁷⁸ Another one of these commenters stated that “it would be appropriate for the final rule to include some kind of category that encompasses transactions that substantially replicate the economic effects of a short sale of, or credit default swap on, the relevant ABS.”³⁷⁹ Additionally, another commenter agreed that it would be appropriate for the final rule to prohibit transactions that are “substantially the economic equivalent of a direct bet against the relevant ABS.”³⁸⁰

Focusing Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) on transactions that are substantially the economic equivalent of a transaction specified in Rule 192(a)(3)(i) or Rule 192(a)(3)(ii), which, as explained above, commenters broadly agreed give rise to a material conflict of interest, is designed to address many of the concerns that commenters expressed regarding the potentially overbroad application of the rule as proposed while still prohibiting securitization participants from engaging in transactions that result in material conflicts of interest with investors. As

³⁷⁷ See letters from AFR; AIC; Andrew Davidson.

³⁷⁸ See letter from AFR.

³⁷⁹ See letter from AIC.

³⁸⁰ See letter from Andrew Davidson.

adopted, final Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) will capture the types of transactions through which the securitization participant could, in economic substance, bet against the ABS or the asset pool supporting or referenced by the relevant ABS in the same way as a short sale of the ABS or a CDS referencing the ABS but without regard to the particular form of the relevant transaction. This will help ensure that the rule protects investors from purchasing ABS tainted by material conflicts of interests as markets evolve and new forms of betting against an ABS or its relevant asset pool that are distinct from a short sale or CDS, but which are substantially the economic equivalent of such transactions, may emerge.

The types of transactions that are “conflicted transactions” for purposes of Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) and that will be substantially the economic equivalent of a transaction described in Rule 192(a)(3)(i) or Rule 192(a)(3)(ii) will include a securitization participant entering into the short-side of a derivative that references the credit performance of the pool of assets underlying the relevant ABS and pursuant to which the securitization participant would benefit if the referenced asset pool performs adversely.³⁸¹ One commenter stated that taking a short position in the asset pool underlying or referenced by the relevant ABS should not be a conflicted transaction because such short activity does not raise the same material conflict of interest concerns as are raised by shorting the relevant ABS itself.³⁸² Other commenters stated that taking a short position in some portion of the asset pool underlying or referenced by the relevant ABS should not be a conflicted transaction because such short activity does not raise the same

³⁸¹ One commenter specifically requested an exception to the final rule for a riskless principal transaction where a securitization participant that is a broker-dealer intermediates a trade for a customer by entering into a conflicted transaction and offsetting that conflicted transaction by entering into a contemporaneous transaction with a third-party. *See* letter from SFA II. This type of activity is eligible for the bona fide market-making activities exception discussed in detail in Section II.G subject to satisfaction of the conditions applicable to the exception. Therefore, we do not believe that a separate exception is necessary for this type of activity.

³⁸² *See* letter from SIFMA I.

material conflict of interest concerns as are raised by shorting the relevant ABS itself.³⁸³ In our view, however, a bet against the asset pool supporting or referenced by an ABS should be captured as a conflicted transaction. ABS are cash-flow vehicles that distribute cash to investors based on the performance of the relevant asset pool for such ABS. Therefore, a bet against the relevant asset pool is a bet against the ABS itself, which presents the same type of material conflict of interest raised by a short sale of the relevant ABS or a CDS entered into with respect to the relevant ABS as addressed in Rule 192(a)(3)(i) and Rule 192(a)(3)(ii), respectively. Accordingly, it would not be appropriate to allow a securitization participant to bet against the performance of the relevant asset pool. In the context of an ABS with an asset pool consisting of a large number of different and distinct obligations, we recognize that a short transaction with respect to a single asset or some non-sizeable portion of the assets in that pool would generally not result in a short position with respect to such asset or assets being substantially the economic equivalent of a short sale of the relevant ABS itself or a CDS or credit derivative pursuant to which the securitization participant would be entitled to receive payments upon the occurrence of specified credit events in respect of the relevant ABS. However, if the relevant assets do represent a sizeable portion of the asset pool supporting or referenced by the relevant ABS, then entering into a transaction with respect to such assets can present the same investor protection concerns that Section 27B was intended to address. Under the final rule, such a transaction can be a conflicted transaction based on the facts and circumstances.³⁸⁴

³⁸³ *See, e.g.*, letters from AIC (stating its belief that the rule, as proposed, was intended to prohibit taking a short position with respect to a material concentration of the assets underlying the ABS and that an investor would not consider such a position with respect to a single asset or obligor to be material); LSTA II (requesting clarification that the rule does not apply to transactions related to individual assets or a group of assets held by a securitization vehicle).

³⁸⁴ Even if such transaction is a conflicted transaction, it could be eligible for the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception if the conditions applicable to the exception are satisfied. *See* the discussion in Section II.E. below.

Commenters stated that the definition of conflicted transaction should not capture the use of CDS index-based hedging strategies where the relevant ABS only represents a minimal component of the index.³⁸⁵ Whether or not a transaction with respect to such index is a conflicted transaction under Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) will be a facts and circumstances determination based on the composition and characteristics of the relevant index. In particular, securitization participants will need to determine if a short position with respect to such index is substantially the economic equivalent of a short sale of the relevant ABS itself or a CDS or credit derivative pursuant to which the securitization participant would be entitled to receive payments upon the occurrence of specified credit events in respect of the relevant ABS. If the relevant ABS or the asset pool supporting or referenced by such ABS does not represent a sizeable portion of the index, then entering into a transaction with respect to such index will not present the same investor protection concerns that Section 27B addresses. In such a scenario, the adverse performance of the asset pool supporting or referenced by such ABS would not have enough of an economic impact on the performance of the relevant index for a short position with respect to that index to be substantially the economic equivalent of a transaction described in Rule 192(a)(3)(i) or Rule 192(a)(3)(ii).³⁸⁶ However, if the relevant ABS or the asset pool does

³⁸⁵ *See, e.g.*, letters from AFME (requesting an exception for transactions involving the purchase or sale of an index including ABS where those ABS constitute a de minimis portion of the overall index); ICI (specifically requesting clarification that a fund or adviser, as a fiduciary on behalf of another fund or other client, taking a position on an ABS index that includes ABS of an affiliated securitization participant, would not be a conflicted transaction); SIFMA I (recommending that, if an ABS is referenced in an index, a short position in that index should be carved out of the prohibition as long as the ABS represents less than a threshold percentage of that index and citing the language adopted in Regulation RR, which limits the exclusion to indices where the subject ABS represents no more than 10% of the dollar-weighted average of all instruments in the index).

³⁸⁶ For example, a transaction with respect to an index that includes a class of the relevant ABS and that is permissible under 12 CFR 373.12(d) will not be a conflicted transaction for purposes of the final rule given that the restrictions on the composition of the relevant index will not result in a short position with respect to such index being substantially the economic equivalent of a transaction described in Rule 192(a)(3)(i) or Rule 192(a)(3)(ii). We also believe that it would be inconsistent for an index hedge that is permissible under 12 CFR 373.12(d) to be impermissible under this rule.

represent a sizeable portion of the index, then entering into a transaction with respect to such index presents the same investor protection concerns that Section 27B addresses. Under the final rule, such a transaction could be a conflicted transaction based on the facts and circumstances.³⁸⁷

Although we do not believe that a general interest rate or currency exchange rate hedge will be captured as a transaction that is substantially the economic equivalent of a transaction described in Rule 192(a)(3)(i) or Rule 192(a)(3)(ii), we are specifying in final Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) that, for the avoidance of doubt, any transaction that only hedges general interest rate or currency exchange risk is not a conflicted transaction in order to avoid uncertainty and to not unnecessarily limit or discourage the prudent management of general interest rate and currency exchange risks by securitization participants. The inclusion of this language will also directly address the concerns raised by commenters that the rule as proposed could inadvertently prohibit the hedging of general interest rate and foreign exchange risks by a securitization participant.³⁸⁸ We do not believe that Section 27B was intended to restrict the ability of a securitization participant to manage its general interest rate and/or foreign exchange risk exposures. The language that we are adding to final Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) expressly allows for a securitization participant's continued ability to hedge general interest rate or foreign exchange exposure, and by extension, a securitization participant will not need to rely on the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception under the final rule to enter into such transactions.³⁸⁹ The qualifier "general"

³⁸⁷ Even if such transaction is a conflicted transaction, it could be eligible for the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception if the conditions applicable to the exception are satisfied. *See* the discussion in Section II.E. below.

³⁸⁸ *See, e.g.*, letters from MFA II (requesting that the Commission expressly permit interest rate hedging, currency hedging, and other non-credit related hedging); SFA II (stating that hedging transactions that are not related to the credit risk of the relevant ABS should not be subject to the conditions in the proposed risk-mitigating hedging activities exception); SIFMA I (focusing on "interest rate, currency or other non-credit related trading and hedging activities").

³⁸⁹ This approach would be generally consistent with the suggestion of a commenter that proposed 17 CFR 230.192(a)(3)(iii)(C) should be revised to capture only a decline in the market value of the relevant ABS

has been included to specify that the relevant transaction must relate to overall market movements and not the idiosyncratic credit risk of the relevant ABS. This is consistent with the suggestion of commenters that the definition of “conflicted transaction” should not capture interest rate or currency exchange hedges that are not related to the credit risk of the relevant ABS.³⁹⁰ As adopted, Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) will permit any transaction that only hedges general interest rate or currency exchange risk. Other transactions unrelated to the idiosyncratic credit performance of the ABS, such as hedging of general market risk, are not conflicted transactions, and thus are not subject to the prohibition in Rule 192(a)(1). The inclusion of this “for the avoidance of doubt” language in the definition of conflicted transaction also does not limit the scope of the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception or any other exception to the final rule. Each of the exceptions to the final rule is discussed in detail below.

Commenters expressed concerns that the rule as proposed would prohibit the ordinary course pre-securitization and issuance activities of market participants, such as the provision of warehouse financing or the transfer of assets into a securitization vehicle.³⁹¹ As stated in the Proposing Release, the rule is not designed to hinder routine securitization activities that do not give rise to the risks that Section 27B addresses.³⁹² This includes the provision of warehouse

relative to similar ABS. We agree that the market value of an ABS can decline due to macro-economic shifts that affect the entire ABS market, such as interest rate changes, that are beyond the control of a securitization participant.

³⁹⁰ See, e.g., letters from MFA II (requesting that the Commission expressly permit interest rate hedging, currency hedging, and other non-credit related hedging); SFA II (stating that transactions that are not related to the credit risk of the relevant ABS should not be conflicted transactions, such as transactions “related to overall market movements”).

³⁹¹ See, e.g., letters from AFME (requesting that certain pre-securitization transactions be expressly carved out of the definition of conflicted transaction); SFA I (stating that the final rule should not prohibit warehouse financing or the sale of assets into a securitization); SFA II (requesting a specific exception for such activities); SIFMA I (requesting that certain pre-securitization transactions be expressly carved out of the definition of conflicted transaction); SIFMA II (requesting that certain pre-securitization transactions be expressly carved out of the definition of conflicted transaction).

³⁹² See Proposing Release at 9679.

financing and the transfer or sale of assets into the relevant securitization vehicle, which are standard activities in connection with the issuance of ABS. Such normal-course activities are not prohibited by final Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) as they are not transactions that are substantially the economic equivalent of a transaction described in final Rule 192(a)(3)(i) or final Rule 192(a)(3)(ii).³⁹³ As described in further detail below, the customary mechanics of secured loans, such as warehouse financing facilities, do not render that financing facility a conflicted transaction under Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) because they do not provide a mechanism for the financing provider to benefit from the adverse performance of the asset pool supporting or referenced by the relevant ABS. Similarly, the transfer or sale of assets to a securitization vehicle does not provide the transferor or seller a mechanism for such entity to benefit from the adverse performance of the asset pool supporting or referenced by the relevant ABS as, absent some other transaction that may need to be separately analyzed, such entity no longer has exposure to the performance of such assets.

Similarly, the final rule is not designed to disincentivize an underwriter, placement agent, or initial purchaser from intermediating an ABS transaction for a customer, client, or counterparty where the securitization participant does not take a short position with respect to the relevant ABS. Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) captures, in relevant part, the purchase or sale of any financial instrument “(other than the relevant asset-backed security)” or entry into a transaction that is substantially the economic equivalent of a transaction described in Rule 192(a)(3)(i) or Rule 192(a)(3)(ii). The inclusion of the language “(other than the relevant asset-backed security)” is designed to specify that merely entering into an agreement to serve as a securitization participant

³⁹³ As discussed above in Section II.B.3., warehouse lenders that are not affiliated with a named securitization participant and that engage only in warehouse lending activity with respect to an ABS are not sponsors under the final rule. However, if the warehouse lender is an affiliate or subsidiary of another securitization participant, it will be subject to the prohibition in Rule 192(a).

with respect to an ABS and engaging in a purchase or sale of the ABS as an underwriter, placement agent, or initial purchaser for such ABS is not itself a conflicted transaction.³⁹⁴

The Commission received a comment that the prohibition should not apply to transactions that terminate prior to the issuance of the relevant ABS.³⁹⁵ As explained above in Section II.C.3., the prohibition on material conflicts of interest will not apply if the relevant ABS is never actually sold to an investor. However, if an ABS is created and sold, then the rule's prohibition will apply beginning on the date on which there was an agreement by the relevant person to become a securitization participant with respect to the relevant ABS and will end one year after the date of the first closing of the sale of such ABS. We do not believe that it would be appropriate to allow a securitization participant to bet against the performance of an asset pool while, for example, after reaching an agreement to become a securitization participant, simultaneously marketing an ABS to investors that references or is collateralized by that same asset pool even if the relevant bet is closed out prior to the issuance of the relevant ABS. As discussed in detail in Section II.E.3. below, a securitization participant may rely on the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception for transactions entered into prior to the issuance of the relevant ABS when the conditions to the exception are satisfied.

The Commission also received a comment that the prohibition should not apply to any transaction relating to all or a portion of the pool of assets underlying the ABS that terminates on or prior to the date on which such assets are included in the securitization.³⁹⁶ Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) as adopted captures a transaction that is substantially the economic equivalent of a short sale of the relevant ABS itself or a CDS or credit derivative pursuant to which the securitization

³⁹⁴ The short sale of the relevant ABS is separately covered under Rule 192(a)(3)(i).

³⁹⁵ See letter from SFA II.

³⁹⁶ See letter from SIFMA II.

participant would be entitled to receive payments upon the occurrence of specified credit events in respect of the relevant ABS. As discussed above, ABS are cash-flow vehicles that distribute cash to investors based on the performance of the relevant asset pool for such ABS, and, therefore, a bet against the relevant asset pool is a bet against the ABS itself.

In response to the comment, if a securitization participant engages in a transaction with respect to a pool of assets that, during the duration of the transaction, neither underlies the relevant ABS nor is referenced by the relevant ABS, then that transaction will not be substantially the economic equivalent of a transactions described in Rule 192(a)(3)(i) or Rule 192(a)(3)(ii). Therefore, including a specific exception for such transactions is unnecessary. However, as discussed in detail above, if the transaction is with respect to a pool of assets with characteristics that replicate the idiosyncratic credit performance of pool of assets that is already underlying or referenced by the relevant ABS, then whether such transaction is a conflicted transaction under the final rule will be a facts and circumstances determination.

Several commenters questioned whether the intrinsic feature of certain risk-management transactions documented as synthetic ABS transactions would be captured under Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) and suggested that the final rule should not prohibit balance sheet synthetic securitizations used for risk-mitigation purposes.³⁹⁷ Another commenter generally stated that the rule should not include any exception from the prohibition for conflicts that are “inherent” to the

³⁹⁷ See, e.g., letters from ABA (urging the Commission to clarify that CRT transactions are not per se “conflicted transactions” and that they are generally permissible unless they evidence an intentional bet against a separate ABS by a securitization participant for that separate ABS); AFME (noting that synthetic securitizations are important credit risk and balance sheet management tools for banks); Fannie and Freddie (requesting that the Commission modify the proposed definition of conflicted transaction to make clear that it does not encompass the Enterprises’ entry into the associated transaction agreements necessary to effect CRT securities issuances); HPC (requesting that CRTs, regardless of sponsor, be excluded from the definition of conflicted transaction or, alternatively, that they be allowed under the risk-mitigating hedging exception); IACPM (stating the breadth of proposed Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) would make credit portfolio management via synthetic ABS functionally untenable); SIFMA I (stating its belief that neither the text of the statute or the legislative history empowered the Commission to ban entire classes or categories of securitization transactions).

securitization.³⁹⁸ Section 27B specifically applies to synthetic ABS transactions, and, for the reasons discussed below, we are adopting a definition of conflicted transaction that captures the relevant conflict of interest in the context of the issuance of a new synthetic ABS. However, Section 27B also provides an exception for risk-mitigating hedging activity;³⁹⁹ therefore, we believe that it is consistent with Section 27B to allow for the conflicted transaction that arises in the context of a synthetic ABS as described below to be eligible for the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception if it satisfies the conditions to the exception.

As discussed in the Proposing Release, the relevant material conflict of interest in the context of the issuance of a new synthetic ABS arises when the securitization participant engages in a transaction (such as CDS contract(s) with the synthetic ABS issuer) where cash paid by investors to acquire the newly created synthetic ABS will fund the relevant contract(s) and be available to make a payment to the securitization participant upon the occurrence of an adverse event with respect to the assets included in the reference pool.⁴⁰⁰ In economic substance, if the reference pool for the synthetic ABS performs adversely, then the securitization participant benefits at the expense of the investors in the synthetic ABS. Pursuant to the final rule, this arrangement will result in a conflicted transaction with respect to the investors in the synthetic ABS because it is substantially the economic equivalent of a bet against such ABS itself. Additionally, if the reference pool for the synthetic ABS collateralizes a separate ABS with respect to which the relevant securitization participant is a securitization participant under the

³⁹⁸ See letter from AFR.

³⁹⁹ 15 U.S.C. 77z-2a(a)(1) and 15 U.S.C. 77z-2a(c)(1).

⁴⁰⁰ See Proposing Release at 9695. As discussed above, the inclusion of the language “(other than the relevant asset-backed security)” in Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) is designed to specify that merely entering into an agreement to serve as a securitization participant with respect to an ABS and engaging in a purchase or sale of the ABS as an underwriter, placement agent, or initial purchaser for such ABS is not itself a conflicted transaction.

final rule, this arrangement will result in a conflicted transaction with respect to the investors in the ABS collateralized by such reference pool as being substantially the economic equivalent of a bet against such ABS itself. Such transaction, in economic substance, is the same as the securitization participant entering into a bilateral CDS on the ABS that is collateralized by such reference pool. As discussed in the Proposing Release, in certain synthetic ABS structures, the relevant agreement that the securitization participant enters into with the special purpose entity that issues the synthetic ABS may in some circumstances not be documented in the form of a swap; however, the terms of such agreement are structured to replicate the terms of a swap pursuant to which the special purpose entity that issues the synthetic ABS is obligated to make a payment to the securitization participant upon the occurrence of certain adverse events with respect to the reference pool.⁴⁰¹ Such an agreement will be a conflicted transaction under Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) due to the economic substance of the transaction.

Like a short sale or credit default swap, the securitization participant stands to benefit at the expense of the investors in the synthetic ABS, and this results in a material conflict of interest with investors and is a conflicted transaction for purposes of the final rule. However, we also understand, as commenters stated, that securitization participants may utilize synthetic ABS structures for hedging purposes. Therefore, as discussed in detail in Section II.E. below, we are adopting a change to the proposed risk-mitigating hedging exception so that the issuance of synthetic ABS that are entered into and maintained for hedging purposes are eligible for the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception. To help ensure that these types of transactions cannot be utilized as a bet by a securitization participant against the credit performance of the reference assets, any such transaction will need to satisfy each of the conditions to the risk-mitigating

⁴⁰¹ See Proposing Release at 9695.

hedging activities exception described in Section II.E. If such transaction is not entered into for purposes of hedging an existing long exposure of the securitization participant to the assets included in the reference pool in accordance with the requirements of the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception, then such activity will not qualify for the exception and will be prohibited by the final rule.

Certain commenters also expressed concern that the proposed rule could prohibit the normal-course servicing activity of a securitization participant pursuant to its contractual rights and obligations under the transaction documents for the relevant ABS, particularly with respect to the servicing of distressed assets supporting the relevant ABS.⁴⁰² We recognize the role played by servicers over the life cycle of an ABS to help minimize losses for ABS investors with respect to distressed assets and understand that servicers may be entitled to additional income or expense reimbursement when servicing distressed assets that require the servicer to expend more of its time and resources or require specialized skills.⁴⁰³ Accordingly, the final rule is designed not to impede the ability of servicers to service the assets supporting an ABS in accordance with the contractual covenants applicable to the servicer in the transaction agreements for such ABS. We understand that these covenants are subject to the negotiation of investors prior to the closing of the relevant ABS and that such covenants typically set forth a servicing standard that is designed to direct the servicer to maximize the recovery value of the assets and, by extension,

⁴⁰² See, e.g., letters from AIC (requesting that the Commission clarify that the exercise of a securitization participant's rights under the ABS transaction documents does not constitute a conflicted transaction with respect to that ABS); AFME (providing as an example that actions of loan officers related to refinancing, restructuring, or working out a defaulted loan could constitute a conflicted transaction, as proposed); CREFC I (suggesting an additional exception for the exercise of contractual rights granted to, or performance of contractual obligations by, a securitization participant with respect to the underlying assets or the related asset-backed securities pursuant to the agreements governing such transaction); LSTA II (focusing on, among other things in the context of collateralized loan obligations, LIBOR transaction amendments, loan restructurings, and refinancings).

⁴⁰³ See letter from CREFC I.

support the overall performance of the ABS for the benefit of the investors in such ABS.⁴⁰⁴ Restricting servicing activity that is conducted in accordance with such servicing standards could, in some cases, not only harm the ABS investors that the rule is intended to protect but also impede the ability of the relevant underlying obligors to avoid foreclosure or insolvency. As adopted, the final rule will not prohibit such servicing activity as it is not substantially the economic equivalent of a transaction described in final Rule 192(a)(3)(i) or final Rule 192(a)(3)(ii). We also note that, as discussed above in Section II.B.3.b.iii., persons that only perform activities that are administrative, legal, due diligence, custodial, or ministerial in nature with respect to an ABS are excluded from the definition of “sponsor.”

A number of commenters expressed concern that a securitization participant financing an investor’s long purchase of an ABS could be a conflicted transaction under the proposed rule.⁴⁰⁵ We understand that it is customary for financing arrangements of ABS to include borrowing base mechanics, which are collateral arrangements that require the long purchaser (borrower) to post cash or other collateral in order to maintain a required collateralization level if the value of the financed ABS declines. Customary transactions that are designed to protect the financing provider from a decline in the value of the collateral for its loan would not give rise to the investor protection concerns addressed by Section 27B. In the event of a default by the borrower, any additional collateral posted by the borrower would customarily be available to the lender exercising its rights as a secured creditor but would not provide an additional net benefit

⁴⁰⁴ See letter from CREFC I (explaining that, for example, the servicing standard for CMBS places requirements on the servicer with a view to maximizing the recovery of principal and interest on the mortgage loans).

⁴⁰⁵ See letters from IACPM (describing the margin posting mechanics of certain financing transactions); SFA I (providing as an example that, in a repurchase transaction, the repurchase buyer (lender) has the right to protect its level of collateralization through the borrowing base mechanics by marking the ABS to market and that, when it does so in a declining market, it often will make a margin call on the repurchase seller (borrower) for additional cash or collateral); SFA II (requesting a specific exception for financing activities); SIFMA II (requesting a specific exception for financing arrangements).

to the lender.⁴⁰⁶ These types of customary mechanics of secured loans do not render a financing facility a conflicted transaction under Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) because they do not provide a mechanism for the financing provider to benefit from the adverse performance of the asset pool supporting or referenced by the relevant ABS and are therefore not substantially the economic equivalent of a transaction described in final Rule 192(a)(3)(i) or final Rule 192(a)(3)(ii).

Some commenters stated that MILNs and similar reinsurance arrangements should not be captured as conflicted transactions.⁴⁰⁷ As explained above in Section II.A.3., MILNs and similar reinsurance arrangements do not meet the definition of “asset-backed security” for purposes of the final rule and transactions with respect to such structures are not subject to the prohibition of the final rule. Therefore, no changes to the conflicted transaction definition are required to address the concerns of these commenters.

Some commenters expressed concerns that entities, such as investment advisers, may be in violation of the prohibition if they engage in conflicted transactions on behalf of a client, customer, or counterparty pursuant to a fiduciary duty.⁴⁰⁸ We do not believe that a carve-out for conflicted transactions entered into pursuant to a fiduciary duty would be appropriate or necessary. As discussed above in Section II.B.3., Rule 192 will complement the existing Federal fiduciary duties. Final Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) is focused on prohibiting a securitization participant

⁴⁰⁶ In such scenario, the lender would customarily apply any such collateral to the satisfaction of the outstanding relevant loan obligations of the borrower.

⁴⁰⁷ *See, e.g.*, letters from MBA (stating that MILNs, which are reinsurance-based note structures, should not be viewed as a conflicted transaction); PMI Industry I (stating that MILNs should not be considered conflicted transactions).

⁴⁰⁸ *See, e.g.*, letters from ICI (stated that advisers are fiduciaries and must act in the best interest of their clients, including the funds they manage); SFA I (noting that not allowing a securitization participant to execute such a transaction could cause it to violate its fiduciary duties imposed by law); SFA II (suggesting that the rule should not apply to any securitization participant with a fiduciary duty to the issuer of the ABS pursuant to the Advisers Act when the transaction is entered into by that securitization participant on behalf of another client, fund or account managed by the securitization participant and conducted in accordance with that securitization participant’s fiduciary duty to that client, fund or account under the Advisers Act).

from entering into a bet against the ABS or the asset pool supporting or referenced by an ABS. This approach is designed to remove the incentive for a securitization participant to select poor credit quality assets for the asset pool supporting or referenced by an ABS. The final rule, therefore, prohibits an investment adviser from entering into a conflicted transaction to allow a fiduciary client to profit from the adverse performance of an ABS with respect to which the investment adviser structured and selected the asset pool in order to sell such ABS to long investors. In response to the concerns of commenters, the revised approach to affiliates and subsidiaries described above in Section II.B.3.c. should help address situations that do not involve these same investor protection concerns, such as where there is no coordination or information sharing between the relevant personnel of the investment adviser entering into the relevant client transaction and the relevant investment personnel responsible for the design and composition of the ABS.⁴⁰⁹ We recognize that securitization participants, when entering into an agreement to participate in the securitization, will need to consider potential impacts related to their affiliates or subsidiaries (that meet the definition of securitization participant in Rule 192(c)), as the prohibition will restrict those affiliates and subsidiaries from entering into conflicted transactions. A conflicted transaction entered into by such an affiliate or subsidiary may fall within an available exception, but, in any case, will still be covered by this rule. Additionally, as discussed in detail in Section II.E.3. below, the revised scope of the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception is designed to not unnecessarily restrict the ability of an affiliate or subsidiary of a securitization participant to hedge exposures that it originates, retains,

⁴⁰⁹ See letter from LSTA IV (stating that many asset management companies that manage CLOs often employ other strategies managed by different personnel who have fiduciary duties to other clients than the CLO and that “[i]ncorporating information barriers into any final rule would solve this problem and comport with other provisions in the U.S. securities laws”).

acquires, or finances in connection with the ordinary course of its business but that is unrelated to the securitization activities of the securitization participant (such as its CLO business).

We do not believe that the suggestion of certain commenters that Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) should be limited in scope to only prohibit transactions through which the securitization participant actually profits from its bet against the ABS would be appropriate.⁴¹⁰ As discussed above, final Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) is focused on prohibiting a securitization participant from entering into a bet against the ABS or the asset pool supporting or referenced by the relevant ABS. This approach is intended to remove the incentive for a securitization participant to select poor credit quality assets for the asset pool supporting or referenced by the ABS. If the prohibition were limited to transactions through which the securitization participant actually profits from its bet, it would fall short of implementing the statutory prohibition and addressing the incentive to design transactions that are intended to fail. Therefore, under Rule 192(a)(3)(iii), the securitization participant need not ultimately profit from the conflicted transaction in order for it to be prohibited.

Certain commenters stated that the definition of “conflicted transaction” should include an intent or knowledge element in order to narrow the application of the final rule.⁴¹¹ However, another commenter stated that intent should not be a required element.⁴¹² Section 27B does not include an intent or knowledge element and provides, in relevant part, that a securitization

⁴¹⁰ See letters from ABA (suggesting a definition of profit that focuses on income or gain generated as a result of a short position or the settlement of loss protection); MFA II (suggesting that the Commission replace “benefit” with “profit”).

⁴¹¹ See, e.g., letters from AIC (stating that a requirement that the securitization participant has actual knowledge of the subject ABS and structures the transaction to fail would align the rule with Section 27B); SFA II (requesting an exception for transactions entered into by a third-party manager on behalf of a securitization participant without the direction of the securitization participant).

⁴¹² See letter from AFR.

participant “shall not . . . engage in any transaction that would involve or result in any material conflict of interest.”⁴¹³ We believe that narrowing the scope of the final rule to add an element of intent or knowledge is not appropriate because the statute is clear in mandating the prohibition of material conflicts of interest in ABS transactions. Narrowing the scope of the rule to require knowledge or intent would frustrate the statutory mandate of Section 27B. The final rule is intended to prophylactically protect against the sale of ABS tainted by material conflicts of interest; therefore an investor is able to rely on the fact that it is unlawful for a securitization participant to bet against the relevant ABS or the asset pool supporting or referenced by an ABS. Introducing an element of knowledge or intent would not provide the same level of prophylactic protection and would introduce an element of uncertainty that an investor would need to consider with each ABS transaction.

The Commission also received comment that the final rule should include a provision authorizing it to exempt certain transactions from the final rule.⁴¹⁴ As discussed in detail below, we are adopting specific exceptions to the rule’s prohibition to implement the exceptions provided for in Section 27B. We are not persuaded that any additional exceptions are necessary in order to implement Section 27B, nor do we believe that it is necessary to include a mechanism to provide such additional exceptions in the future. The changes made from the proposed rule to narrow the scope of the definition of conflicted transaction as described in this section and the changes made from the proposed rule to narrow the scope of the affiliates and subsidiaries of a securitization participant that are subject to the rule as described in Section II.B.3.c. above⁴¹⁵

⁴¹³ 15 U.S.C. 77z-2a(a).

⁴¹⁴ See letters from AIC; SFA II; SIFMA II.

⁴¹⁵ See Section II.B.3.c. (discussing how paragraph (ii) of the definition of a “securitization participant” as adopted will only capture any affiliate (as defined in 17 CFR 230.405) or subsidiary (as defined in 17 CFR 230.405) of a

should generally ease compliance burdens and mitigate the need for any additional exceptions to the final rule. If the Commission determines that additional exceptions are needed in the future, it can utilize available authorities under its governing statutes, including Section 28 of the Securities Act, to provide such exceptions.

d. Materiality

Consistent with Section 27B’s prohibition of conflicts of interest that are “material,” we are adopting, as proposed, a definition of “conflicted transaction” in Rule 192(a)(3) requires that there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would consider the relevant transaction important to the investor’s investment decision, including a decision whether to retain the asset-backed security. As stated in the Proposing Release, this is derived from the “reasonable investor” standard of materiality articulated in *Basic v. Levinson*.⁴¹⁶ The Commission received comments stating that this longstanding standard would be inappropriate in this context,⁴¹⁷ and some commenters recommended that the “materially adverse” standard utilized in the Volcker Rule would be more appropriate.⁴¹⁸ However, we continue to believe that the “reasonable investor” materiality standard that is applied throughout the securities laws should be used for purposes of implementing Section 27B. This materiality standard is more appropriate for purposes of implementing Section 27B than the other suggested alternatives as it is focused on

person described in paragraph (i) of the definition if the affiliate or subsidiary: (A) acts in coordination with a person described in paragraph (i) of the definition; or (B) has access to or receives information about the relevant asset-backed security or the asset pool supporting or referenced by the relevant asset-backed security prior to the first closing of the sale of the relevant asset-backed security).

⁴¹⁶ See *Basic v. Levinson*, 485 U.S. 224, 231-32 (1988) (citing *TSC Industries, Inc. v. Northway, Inc.*, 426 U.S. 438, 449 (1976)).

⁴¹⁷ See, e.g., letters from AIC (explaining that it would be difficult for a sponsor-affiliated portfolio company to perform a *Basic* analysis); SFA II (stating that the proposed materiality standard would be difficult to apply if the rule does not provide for disclosure as a mitigant of a material conflict of interest); SIFMA II (explaining that there are many non-adverse transactions that a securitization participant enters into which a reasonable investor would want to figure into their investment decision).

⁴¹⁸ See letters from ABA; AFME; SFA II; SIFMA I; SIFMA II.

the perspective of the reasonable investor in the ABS (not the securitization participant) and, specifically, whether there is a substantial likelihood that such reasonable investor would consider the relevant transaction important to the investor's investment decision whether to acquire or retain the ABS.⁴¹⁹ Also, given that Section 27B was designated as a part of the Securities Act, the existing materiality standard will be more familiar to the broad base of securitization participants that are subject to the rule that engage in the issuance of ABS as opposed to a new standard that is not based on any jurisprudence related to the Securities Act. In this regard, we note that the Volcker Rule and its application relates to the Bank Holding Company Act, which is primarily designed to address safety and soundness concerns applicable to bank holding companies, as opposed to the investor protection focus of the securities laws, including Section 27B.

As stated in the Proposing Release, the use of the reasonable investor standard in this context does not imply that a transaction otherwise prohibited under the final rule would be permitted if disclosure of the conflicted transaction is made by the securitization participant to the relevant investor.⁴²⁰ The prohibition will apply to transactions that are bets against the relevant ABS whether or not such transactions are disclosed to investors in the ABS. While certain commenters suggested that disclosure could adequately mitigate material conflicts of

⁴¹⁹ The transactions specified in Rule 192(a)(3)(i), Rule 192(a)(3)(ii), or Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) are prohibited under the final rule to the extent that there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would consider the transaction important to the investor's investment decision, including whether to retain the ABS. The application of the materiality standard does not, for example, mean that a transaction that only hedges general interest rate or current exchange risk (that is not a conflicted transaction under Rule 192(a)(3)(iii)) is a conflicted transaction.

⁴²⁰ Proposing Release at 9696.

interest,⁴²¹ other commenters opposed any disclosure-based exception to the rule.⁴²² Consistent with the proposal and the prohibition in Section 27B, we have not included an exception to the final rule based on disclosure of potential material conflicts of interest because the final rule is designed to prevent the sale of ABS that are tainted by material conflicts of interest by prohibiting a securitization participant from entering into a conflicted transaction with respect to ABS that it creates or sells to investors. If the final rule were to include a disclosure-based exception, compliance with the rule could become a check-the-box exercise that would permit securitization participants to enter into a transaction prohibited by Section 27B, thereby allowing securitization participants to bet against the same ABS that they are creating or selling to investors when such conflicted transaction is disclosed. Even if disclosure of a conflicted transaction reduced the likelihood that an investor would invest in a tainted ABS, the incentive for a securitization participant to enter into the conflicted transaction might remain and investors might not benefit from the mandated investor protection of Section 27B. Furthermore, even if the relevant conflict is disclosed to investors, that does not mean that the relevant conflict is not material to the decision of the investor to purchase, retain, or sell the relevant ABS.

Similarly, as stated in the Proposing Release, the use of the reasonable investor standard does not imply that a transaction otherwise prohibited by the final rule will be permitted if an investor selected or approved the assets underlying the ABS.⁴²³ We are not persuaded, as suggested by some commenters, that the prohibition should not apply with respect to an ABS

⁴²¹ *See, e.g.*, letters from ABA (stating that, except with respect to certain categories of conflicted transactions such as short sales of the relevant ABS, disclosure would be appropriate to protect investors where there are inherent conflicts of interest); AIC (stating that disclosure is a valuable tool and should be used where possible to mitigate the materiality of the relevant conflict); MFA II (stating that the rules should permit disclosure as a means of addressing conflicts of interest).

⁴²² *See* letters from AFR; Better Markets.

⁴²³ Proposing Release at 9697.

where the investor selects or approves the asset underlying the relevant ABS.⁴²⁴ Even if an investor in an ABS is given accurate information about the pool of assets underlying the ABS, and consents to the asset pool on the basis of such information, a securitization participant could nonetheless structure the ABS or construct the underlying asset pool in a way that would position the securitization participant to benefit from the adverse performance of the assets underlying the ABS, including in ways that investors may not understand. Additionally, as explained in the Proposing Release, we are concerned that an exclusion dependent on investor consent could cause some securitization participants to pressure investors to provide consent to the portfolio of underlying assets as a condition to participating in an ABS offering, which would undermine the effectiveness and purpose of such disclosure and the meaningfulness of the investor's consent.

E. Exception for Risk-Mitigating Hedging Activities

1. Proposed Exception

The Commission proposed to implement the exception for risk-mitigating hedging activity in Section 27B(c) by proposing that the prohibition in proposed Rule 192(a), subject to certain specified conditions, would not apply to the risk-mitigating hedging activities of a securitization participant in connection with and related to individual or aggregated positions, contracts, or other holdings of the securitization participant arising out of its securitization activities, including the origination or acquisition of assets that it securitizes, except that the initial distribution of an asset-backed security would not be eligible for the exception. The proposed rule was consistent with Section 27B(c), which provides that the prohibition in Section 27B(a) does not apply to risk-mitigating hedging activities in connection with positions or holdings arising out of the underwriting, placement, initial purchase, or sponsorship of an ABS,

⁴²⁴ See letters from SFA II; SIFMA II.

provided that such activities are designed to reduce the specific risks to the underwriter, placement agent, initial purchaser, or sponsor associated with positions or holdings arising out of such underwriting, placement, initial purchase, or sponsorship.⁴²⁵ In order to distinguish permitted risk-mitigating hedging activities from prohibited conflicted transactions, the Commission proposed the following three conditions that would need to be satisfied in order for a securitization participant to rely on the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception:

- That, at the inception of the hedging activity and at the time of any adjustments to the hedging activity, the risk-mitigating hedging activity is designed to reduce or otherwise significantly mitigate one or more specific, identifiable risks arising in connection with and related to identified positions, contracts, or other holdings of the securitization participant, based upon the facts and circumstances of the identified underlying and hedging positions, contracts or other holdings and the risks and liquidity thereof;
- That the risk-mitigating hedging activity is subject, as appropriate, to ongoing recalibration by the securitization participant to ensure that the hedging activity satisfies the requirements of the exception and does not facilitate or create an opportunity to benefit from a conflicted transaction other than through risk-reduction; and
- That the securitization participant has established, and implements, maintains, and enforces, an internal compliance program that is reasonably designed to ensure the securitization participant's compliance with the requirements set out in paragraph (b)(1) of the exception, including reasonably designed written policies and procedures regarding the risk-mitigating hedging activities that provide for the specific risk and risk-mitigating hedging activity to be identified, documented, and monitored.

⁴²⁵ 15 U.S.C. 77z-2a(c)(1).

2. Comments Received

A number of commenters stated that the risk-mitigating hedging exception, as proposed, would be too narrow to facilitate the effective credit portfolio management of securitization participants.⁴²⁶ In particular, commenters expressed concerns that the exception, as proposed, would restrict the ability of securitization participants to hedge interest rate, foreign exchange, and other risks that are not materially related to the credit risk of the relevant ABS or the asset pool supporting or referenced by the relevant ABS.⁴²⁷ While certain commenters supported the proposed conditions applicable to the exception,⁴²⁸ other commenters stated that the proposed conditions would be unnecessarily prohibitive or difficult to implement.⁴²⁹ The Commission also received comments specifically requesting that synthetic securitizations used for risk-mitigation purposes should be permitted under the risk-mitigating hedging exemption.⁴³⁰ These comments are addressed in detail below.

⁴²⁶ *See, e.g.*, letters from AIMA/ACC (stating that is uncertain whether the scope of the exception is sufficiently clear so as to be relied upon); AFME (focusing on CRT transactions); Andrew Davidson (stating its belief that the proposed exception is too narrow); IACPM (stating its belief that, as proposed, the exception is too narrow to facilitate effective credit portfolio management activities); SFA II (expressing concern about the ability of securitization participants to limit credit, interest rate, and other risks); SIFMA II (stating that the proposed formulation of the exception would unintentionally limit important business activity).

⁴²⁷ *See, e.g.*, letters from HPC (focusing specifically to interest rate risk hedging); MFA II (expressing a preference that the Commission not construe such transactions as conflicted transactions); SIFMA I (stating that these hedging activities are unrelated to the concerns that motivated Section 27B).

⁴²⁸ *See* letters from AARP (describing the proposed conditions and agreeing that exceptions for hedging transactions, to the extent narrowly drawn and clearly defined, are appropriate); AFR (stating that hedge positions must never be greater than the actual exposure of the securitization participant); Better Markets (stating that the compliance program requirement will strengthen the ability of the Commission to police the use of the exception).

⁴²⁹ *See* letters from ABA (expressing concerns that the compliance program requirement would create limitations and confusion given the scope of securitization participants that would be subject to the rule); AIMA/ACC (expressing concern that the conditions would require facts and circumstances determinations); IACPM (expressing concerns regarding the conditions on the basis that credit portfolio management activities are rarely directed calibrated to the risks of specific securitization activities); SFA I (requesting that the ongoing recalibration requirement be eliminated), SIFMA II (requesting that the ongoing recalibration requirement should be eliminated).

⁴³⁰ *See* letters from AFME (specifically supporting SIFMA's recommendations); Andrew Davidson (suggesting that CRTs be specifically exempted or evaluated against a separate set of rules); Fannie and Freddie (requesting

3. Final Rule

We are adopting the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception with certain modifications from the proposal in response to comments received. Consistent with Section 27B, we are adopting a risk-mitigating hedging activities exception that permits securitization participants to continue to hedge their risk exposures. Subject to the conditions discussed in detail below, the final rule provides an exception for risk-mitigating hedging activities of a securitization participant in connection with and related to individual or aggregated positions, contracts, or other holdings of the securitization participant, including those arising out of its securitization activities, such as the origination or acquisition of assets that it securitizes.

Given that the accumulation of assets prior to the issuance of an ABS is a fundamental component of assembling an ABS prior to its sale, consistent with the proposal, the final risk-mitigating hedging activities exception allows for a securitization participant to not only hedge retained ABS positions (in compliance, as applicable, with Regulation RR⁴³¹) but also hedge exposures arising out of the assets that are originated or acquired by the securitization participant in connection with warehousing assets in advance of an ABS issuance. Also consistent with the proposal, the final risk-mitigating hedging activities exception allows for the relevant hedging activity related to a securitization participant's securitization activity to be done on an aggregated

as one alternative that the Commission amend the exception to permit the Enterprises to continue to engage in CRT issuances following conservatorship); HPC (expressing a preference that credit risk transfer transactions be carved out of the definition of conflicted transactions, but suggesting inclusion as risk-mitigating hedging as an alternative); LSTA III (stating that the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception should include permitted risk transfer transactions); PGGM Credit Risk Sharing dated Mar. 27, 2023 ("PGGM") (advocating for an exception for on-balance-sheet synthetic securitizations); SFA II (requesting that the exclusion of initial distribution of ABS be removed to permit prudent risk transfer transactions); SIFMA II (stating its belief that synthetic securitization should fall under the risk mitigating hedging activities exception under most circumstances).

⁴³¹ This standard would not broaden, limit, or otherwise modify the requirements applicable to a securitization participant pursuant to Regulation RR.

basis and would not require that the exempt hedging be conducted on a trade-by-trade basis. Given the nature of the ABS market and the types of assets that collateralize ABS (such as receivables or mortgages), it may not be possible for a securitization participant to enter into a hedge with respect to an ABS or any of its underlying assets on an individualized basis. Such hedge may also need to be aggregated with hedges of risks that are unrelated to the relevant ABS and the asset pool supporting or referenced by such ABS. Therefore, this approach to the risk-mitigating hedge exception should allow securitization participants sufficient flexibility to design their securitization-related hedging activities in a way that is not unduly complicated or cost prohibitive.

In a change from the proposal, the initial issuance of a synthetic ABS will be eligible for the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception set forth in the final rule. This change is intended to allow for the initial issuance of a synthetic ABS that the relevant securitization participant enters into and maintains as a hedge. This change is also consistent with the requests of certain commenters.⁴³² As discussed above in Section II.D.3., the relevant material conflict of interest in the context of the issuance of a new synthetic ABS arises when the securitization participant engages in a transaction (such as CDS contract(s) with the synthetic ABS issuer) where cash paid by investors to acquire the newly created synthetic ABS would fund the relevant contract(s) and be available to make a payment to the securitization participant upon the

⁴³² See letters from AFME (specifically supporting SIFMA's recommendations); Andrew Davidson (suggesting that CRTs be specifically exempted or evaluated against a separate set of rules); Fannie and Freddie Letter (requesting as one alternative that the Commission amend the exception to permit the Enterprises to continue to engage in CRT issuances following conservatorship); HPC (expressing a preference that credit risk transfer transactions be carved out of the definition of conflicted transactions, but suggesting inclusion as risk-mitigating hedging as an alternative); LSTA III (stating that the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception should include permitted risk transfer transactions); PGGM (advocating for an exception for on-balance-sheet synthetic securitizations); SFA II (requesting that the exclusion of initial distribution of ABS be removed to permit prudent risk transfer transactions); SIFMA II (stating its belief that synthetic securitization should fall under the risk mitigating hedging activities exception under most circumstances).

occurrence of an adverse event with respect to the assets included in the reference pool.⁴³³ If such activity is not entered into for purposes of hedging an exposure of the securitization participant to the assets included in the reference pool, then such activity will not qualify for the risk-mitigating hedging exception.

However, we understand that the Enterprises and other market participants utilize synthetic ABS structures for hedging purposes. To the extent that such transactions mitigate a specific and identifiable risk exposure of the securitization participant, we agree that such transactions should be permitted under the risk-mitigating hedging exception. Section 27B specifically applies to synthetic ABS transactions and provides an exception for risk-mitigating hedging activity,⁴³⁴ therefore, we believe that it is consistent with Section 27B to allow a synthetic ABS as described above to be eligible for the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception if it is entered into and maintained for risk-mitigating hedging purposes. We understand that commentators have expressed concerns about the systemic risk implications of CRTs.⁴³⁵ However, we are adopting this rule pursuant to our congressional mandate under Section 27B, which focuses on investor protection rather than mitigating systemic risk. To ensure that these types of transactions cannot be utilized as a bet by a securitization participant against the performance of the reference assets, the rule as adopted requires any such transaction

⁴³³ See Section II.D.3. (discussing how the inclusion of the language “(other than the relevant asset-backed security)” in Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) is designed to specify that merely entering into an agreement to serve as a securitization participant with respect to an ABS and engaging in a purchase or sale of the ABS as an underwriter, placement agent, or initial purchaser for such ABS is not itself a conflicted transaction).

⁴³⁴ 15 U.S.C. 77z-2a(a)(1) and 15 U.S.C. 77z-2a(c)(1).

⁴³⁵ See, e.g., Matt Wirz and Peter Rudegeair, *Big Banks Cook Up New Way to Unload Risk*, Wall Street J. (Nov. 7, 2023), available at <https://www.wsj.com/finance/banking/bank-synthetic-risk-transfers-basel-endgame-62410f6c>.

to satisfy each of the conditions to the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception described below.

A number of commenters stated that the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception should encompass interest rate, currency, and other hedging activities that are not materially related to the credit risk of the relevant ABS or the asset pool supporting or referenced by the relevant ABS.⁴³⁶ As described in Section II.D.3., general interest rate hedges and currency exchange hedges entered into by a securitization participant are not conflicted transactions. Furthermore, hedges that are unrelated to the credit performance of the relevant ABS or the asset pool supporting or referenced by the relevant ABS will not be conflicted transactions as they are not substantially the economic equivalent of a transaction described in Rule 192(a)(3)(i) or Rule 192(a)(3)(ii). Therefore, we are not including such activities in the risk-mitigating hedging exception because securitization participants engaging in such transactions will not need to rely on any exception to the rule.

In a change from the proposal, the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception will apply to the risk-mitigating hedging activities of a securitization participant in connection with and related to individual or aggregated positions, contracts or other holdings of the securitization, “including those” arising out of its securitization activities, such as the origination or acquisition of assets that is securities, rather than only those positions, contracts or other holding of a securitization participant arising out of its securitization activities. The addition of the phrase “including those” is designed to not unnecessarily restrict the ability of an affiliate or subsidiary

⁴³⁶ See, e.g., letters from HPC (referring specifically to interest rate risk hedging); LSTA III (stating the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception should include interest rate, currency, and other non-credit related trading and hedging activities); MFA II (stating that the exception for risk-mitigating hedging activity should specifically include interest rate and currency hedging, but expressing a preference that the Commission not construe such transactions as conflicted transactions at all).

of a securitization participant to hedge exposures that it may originate, retain, acquire, or finance in connection with the ordinary course of its business but that may be unrelated to the securitization activities of the securitization participant.⁴³⁷ For example, if an underwriter of an ABS has an affiliate or subsidiary (that is subject to the rule) that acquires, in its ordinary course of business, a long position in such ABS, the affiliate or subsidiary will be able to rely on the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception to hedge that long position, subject to the conditions of the exception. This change is also responsive to the concerns of certain commenters that stated that the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception should not be limited to the hedging of exposures arising out of a securitization participant's securitization activities.⁴³⁸

Other commenters requested an exception for hedging related to intermediation and financing services provided by a securitization participant.⁴³⁹ As discussed above in Section II.D.3., providing financing to a long purchaser of an ABS is not a conflicted transaction under Rule 192(a)(3). If the person providing such financing is a securitization participant with respect

⁴³⁷ If the relevant affiliate or subsidiary is not a securitization participant under the final rule because it does not act in coordination with the named securitization participant and does not have access to or receive information about the relevant ABS or the asset pool underlying or referenced by the relevant ABS prior to the first closing of the sale of the relevant ABS, then such affiliate or subsidiary will not need to rely on the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception. *See* Section II.B.3.c. above (discussing the application of the final rule to affiliates and subsidiaries). By including both a narrower definition of the affiliates and subsidiaries of a securitization participant that are subject to the final rule's prohibition and an expanded risk-mitigating hedging activities exception, the final rule is designed to provide securitization participants with more than one way to approach the compliance of the activities of their affiliates and subsidiaries with the requirements of the final rule.

⁴³⁸ *See, e.g.*, letters from IACPM (stating that credit portfolio managers use credit portfolio management transactions to hedge risks wholly unrelated to the institution's securitization exposures); LSTA IV (stating that deleting this requirement is necessary to capture hedging activities that are related to positions that did not arise out of securitization activities); SIFMA II (stating that this requirement could have adverse and unintended effects on everyday operations and risk management practices of financial institutions and their affiliates); SFA II (suggesting that the Commission broaden the exception by deleting this requirement).

⁴³⁹ *See* letters from IACPM (stating that, if banks are unable to engage in effectively hedging their portfolio, they may simply reduce the activity that gives risk to the risk by reducing lending activities altogether and thereby constraining access to credit or other financial transactions); SIFMA I (stating that the exception should include transactions that hedge risk where a sponsor serves as an intermediary to facilitate a customer's exposure or when a sponsor provides financing to ABS investors).

to the relevant ABS and desires to enter into a hedge with respect to its financing exposure that would constitute a conflicted transaction under the rule, then such person can enter into that hedge so long as such hedge satisfies the requirements of the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception. The risk-mitigating hedging activities exception applies to the individual or aggregated positions, contracts, or other holdings of the securitization participant, and this risk-mitigating hedging activity will be covered by the exception. Therefore, creating an expanded or separate exception for such hedging activity would be redundant. Intermediary functions of a securitization participant are separately addressed by the bona fide market-making activities exception in 17 CFR 230.192(b)(3) (“Rule 192(b)(3)”), which is discussed in detail in Section II.G. below and addresses the hedging of market-making positions.

Some commenters focused on the hedging of long ABS positions that are purchased by a securitization participant with respect to such ABS and requested that hedging such long positions should be allowed for under the exception.⁴⁴⁰ As discussed above in Section II.D.3., the long purchase of an ABS is not a conflicted transaction under Rule 192(a)(3). Also, subject to the conditions discussed below, the exception does not preclude the hedging of a long position in an ABS by a securitization participant. The risk-mitigating hedging activities exception applies to the individual or aggregated positions, contracts, or other holdings of the securitization participant, and this risk-mitigating hedging activity will be covered by the exception. Therefore, creating an expanded or separate exception for such hedging activity would be redundant. Also, as described in Section II.B.3.c. above, we are making changes from the proposed rule to narrow the scope of the affiliates and subsidiaries that are subject to the rule,

⁴⁴⁰ See letters from SFA II (focusing on large, diversified financial institutions); SIFMA II (also focusing on large, diversified financial institutions).

which should mitigate the concerns of commenters regarding the hedging activities of affiliates and subsidiaries within large, diversified financial institutions being unnecessarily restricted.⁴⁴¹

One commenter focused specifically on hedging by a securitization participant in the context of tender option bonds (“TOBs”) and requested that the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception clearly state that hedges with respect to the underlying asset of a TOB are permissible to the extent that the sponsor either provides credit enhancement on the asset or the ABS issued or where the sponsor assigns, subordinates its right of payment on the hedge to or otherwise provides the benefit of the hedge to the ABS investors ahead of its benefiting therefrom.⁴⁴² We do not believe that a special exception for TOBs is necessary. This is because the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception, subject to the conditions discussed below, generally allows for the risk-mitigating hedging activities of a securitization participant in connection with and related to individual or aggregated positions, contracts, or other holdings of the securitization participant, including those arising out of its securitization activities, such as the origination or acquisition of assets that it securitizes. This includes hedging by a securitization participant of its retained and/or guaranteed exposures arising out of its ABS activity regardless of whether the relevant ABS is a TOB transaction or some or other type of ABS. Therefore, to the extent that the

⁴⁴¹ See Section II.B.3.c. (discussing how paragraph (ii) of the definition of a “securitization participant” as adopted will only capture any affiliate (as defined in 17 CFR 230.405) or subsidiary (as defined in 17 CFR 230.405) of a person described in paragraph (i) of the definition only if the affiliate or subsidiary: (A) acts in coordination with a person described in paragraph (i) of the definition; or (B) has access to or receives information about the relevant asset-backed security or the asset pool supporting or referenced by the relevant asset-backed security prior to the first closing of the sale of the relevant asset-backed security).

⁴⁴² See letter from SIFMA dated Mar. 27, 2023 (making comparisons to the treatment of TOBs under Regulation RR and explaining its belief that “TOBs are a well-known form of securitization, akin to repo and securities lending finance, with unique features and functions, that are formed with high-grade or credit enhanced assets and which do not carry the risks the Proposed Rule is designed to address.”) In a typical TOB transaction, tax-exempt municipal securities are deposited into a special purpose trust that issues two classes of securities: floating rate securities with a put option marketed to short-term institutional investors, like a municipal money market fund, and inverse floating rate securities which are retained by the trust or marketed to long-term institutional investors.

hedging activity of a securitization participant in connection with a TOB satisfies the conditions applicable to the exception, then such hedging activity will be permitted risk-mitigating hedging activity for purposes of the rule.

As described above in Section II.D.3., one commenter expressed a concern that using the phrase “directly or indirectly” in proposed Rule 192(a)(1) could be potentially interpreted to create a misalignment between the scope of the entities subject to the prohibition and the scope of the exceptions to the rule that apply to the activities of a securitization participant.⁴⁴³ The final rule does not prohibit a securitization participant from using an affiliate or subsidiary as an intermediary for the purpose of effecting risk-mitigating hedging activity. This is because the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception is available to a “securitization participant,” which is defined to include not only the underwriter, placement agent, initial purchaser, or sponsor of an ABS but also any affiliate or subsidiary who is acting in coordination with such person or who has access to or receives information about the relevant ABS or the asset pool underlying or referenced by the relevant ABS.⁴⁴⁴ For example, it is not inconsistent with the exception for risk-mitigating hedging activities for an entity to retain a position in an ABS for which it is an underwriter, placement agent, initial purchaser, or sponsor, under the final rule and to hedge that exposure by causing one of its subsidiaries to enter into the relevant hedge and pass through the economics of that hedge back to the parent entity.

Each of the specific conditions applicable to the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception is described in detail below.

⁴⁴³ See letter from SIFMA II.

⁴⁴⁴ If the affiliate or subsidiary is not acting in coordination with such person or does not have access to or receive information about the relevant ABS or the asset pool underlying or referenced by the relevant ABS, then such affiliate or subsidiary is not subject to the prohibition of the final rule and does not need to avail itself of the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception.

a. Specific Risk Identification and Calibration Requirements

We are adopting proposed 17 CFR 230.192(b)(1)(ii)(A) (“Rule 192(b)(1)(ii)(A)”) as proposed. Therefore, the first condition to the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception is that, at inception of the hedging activity and at the time of any adjustments to the hedging activity, the risk-mitigating hedging activity of the securitization participant is designed to reduce or otherwise significantly mitigate one or more specific, identifiable risks arising in connection with and related to identified positions, contracts, or other holdings of the securitization participant, based upon the facts and circumstances of the identified underlying and hedging positions, contracts, or other holdings and the risks and liquidity thereof. This condition is an essential requirement of the exception to help ensure that the relevant hedging activity is risk-mitigating.

One commenter generally supported a clear standard that the relevant hedging activity must never result in a short position with respect to the relevant ABS.⁴⁴⁵ Other commenters stated that the requirement that the relevant hedged risks are “specific, identifiable risks” is unrealistic as securitization participants conduct credit portfolio management on a portfolio basis and that such requirement could unduly limit risk-mitigating activities.⁴⁴⁶ One commenter generally stated that is unclear how the condition should be interpreted due to the subjectivity involved in risk assessment and identifying a necessary degree of risk-mitigating hedging in any given circumstance.⁴⁴⁷

⁴⁴⁵ See letter from AFR.

⁴⁴⁶ See letters from Andrew Davidson (stating that a firm will generally enter into risk mitigating hedges on a portfolio rather than on identified positions); IACPM (stating that credit portfolio management transactions may be designed to address portfolio credit and other risks not related to an institution’s securitization exposures).

⁴⁴⁷ See letter from AIMA/ACC.

We recognize that various activities of a securitization participant, such as acquiring a portfolio of assets in anticipation of issuing an ABS or retaining a portion of an ABS issuance with respect to which it is a securitization participant, expose the securitization participant to the risk that such positions could decline in value. We also recognize that securitization participants may currently hedge such risks on an aggregated basis. Therefore, as discussed above, the final exception applies broadly to hedging of the individual or aggregated positions, contracts, or other holdings of the securitization participant. The final exception specifically allows for hedging on an aggregated basis, consistent with the rule as proposed.

Although the relevant risks are permitted under 17 CFR 230.192(b)(1)(i) (“Rule 192(b)(1)(i)”) to be hedged on an aggregated basis to address more than one exposure, we continue to believe that such risks need to be specific and identifiable at the inception of the hedging activity, as well as at the time of any adjustments to the hedging activity, and must arise in connection with and be related to identified positions, contracts, or other holdings of the securitization participant. Without this condition, it would be impractical or impossible to determine whether the securitization participant has overhedged. This condition will prohibit a securitization participant from engaging in speculative activity that is designed to gain exposure to incremental risk by, for example, entering into a CDS contract referencing a retained ABS exposure where the notional amount of the CDS exceeds the amount of the securitization participant’s relevant exposure to that ABS, and any other aggregated exposures, that are intended to be hedged. Such a transaction would provide the securitization participant with an opportunity to profit from a decline in the value of the relevant retained exposure rather than simply to reduce its risk to it. For the same reason, we are not persuaded by the suggestion from certain commenters that the final rule allow, under the risk-mitigating hedging activity exception,

for the hedging of specific, identifiable positions, contracts, or other holdings of a securitization that do not exist at the time of the hedging activity but that may exist at some point in the future.⁴⁴⁸ Under such a standard, a securitization participant would, for example, be allowed to overhedge its exposure to the relevant ABS or the asset pool underlying or referenced by such ABS on the mere basis that it may at some point in the future increase its exposure to such assets even if it ultimately never does so.

One commenter stated that the requirement that the condition apply at the inception of the hedging activity and at the time of any adjustments to the hedging activity should be deleted.⁴⁴⁹ We recognize that the risks of the relevant exposures are dynamic and may change over time and that new risks may emerge in a way that would make the hedging activity that was designed at inception less effective. As explained above in Section II.C.3., the prohibition of the rule only applies for a limited timeframe with respect to the relevant ABS,⁴⁵⁰ and this first condition of the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception does not restrict a securitization participant from making adjustments to a hedge over time. However, consistent with the investor protection mandate of Section 27B and recognizing that a securitization participant's exposures may change over time, it is important that the requirements of this condition, as stated in the Proposing Release, must apply not only at the inception of the hedging activity but also whenever such hedging activity is subsequently adjusted during the time period in which the prohibition

⁴⁴⁸ See letter from SIFMA II (providing, as an example, that this would allow for the hedging of exposures to assets that are not yet included in the asset pool underlying or referenced by the relevant ABS); LSTA IV (stating that, at a minimum, the "identified positions, contracts, or other holdings" need to include not only current positions, contracts, or other holdings, but also future positions, contracts, or other holdings, as hedged are sometimes arranged in advance). As described above in Section II.D.3., a transaction entered into by a securitization participant that is not entered into with respect to the relevant ABS is only a conflicted transaction under the final rule if it is substantially the economic equivalent of a transaction described in final Rule 192(a)(3)(i) or final Rule 192(a)(3)(ii) with respect to the relevant ABS.

⁴⁴⁹ See letter from Andrew Davidson.

⁴⁵⁰ See Section II.C.3. for a discussion of the time period during which the prohibition applies.

applies.⁴⁵¹ Therefore, any changed or new risks that are being hedged, including those being hedging on an aggregated basis, will need to be specifically identified, and the adjusted hedging activity needs to be designed to address them, in order for the exception to apply.

We are adopting 17 CFR 230.192(b)(1)(ii)(B) (“Rule 192(b)(1)(ii)(B)”) with certain modifications in response to comments received on the proposal. Specifically, the second condition of the exception is that the risk-mitigating hedging activity is required to be subject, as appropriate, to ongoing recalibration by the securitization participant to ensure that such hedging activity satisfies the requirements applicable to the first condition of the exception and does not facilitate or create an opportunity to materially benefit from a conflicted transaction other than through risk-reduction. This condition is designed to prevent a position that initially functions as a hedge to develop into a prohibited bet against the relevant ABS.

One commenter stated that the rule should provide that the relevant hedging activity must never result in a short position with respect to the relevant ABS.⁴⁵² Other commenters expressed concerns that this condition could unduly limit a securitization participant’s risk-management abilities.⁴⁵³

We continue to believe that the recalibration requirement is a necessary condition to the exception so that subsequent changes to the hedging arrangements do not result in those arrangements functioning as conflicted transactions that would otherwise be prohibited by the

⁴⁵¹ *Id.*

⁴⁵² *See* letter from AFR.

⁴⁵³ *See, e.g.*, letters from Andrew Davidson (stating that it would be difficult and costly for a firm which engages in overall portfolio hedging to comply with this requirement); IACPM (stating its belief that this condition does not accurately reflect the way credit portfolio managers manage risk in the context of credit portfolio management transactions, which can be used to hedge risks wholly unrelated to the institution’s securitization exposures); SFA II (requesting that the ongoing recalibration requirement be replaced with a requirement that the primary benefit of the risk-mitigating hedging activity is risk reduction and not the facilitation or creation of an opportunity to realize some other benefit from a conflicted transaction); SIFMA II (suggesting as an alternative that the primary benefit of the risk-mitigating activity is risk reduction).

final rule. For example, if a securitization participant enters into a hedge that is permitted under the exception at inception and the risk exposure of the securitization participant is subsequently reduced such that its hedge fails to achieve its designed purpose and constitutes a bet against the relevant ABS, the securitization participant should be required to adjust or recalibrate its hedge to continue to rely on the exception. Otherwise, securitization participants could reduce their exposures after entering into a hedge in order to achieve a net short position, which would constitute a bet against the ABS. The second condition is designed to prevent that very conduct.

In a change from the proposal, the risk-mitigating hedging activity is required to be subject, as appropriate, to ongoing recalibration by the securitization participant to ensure that such hedging activity does not facilitate or create an opportunity to “materially” benefit from a conflicted transaction other than through risk-reduction. We recognize that it may not be possible for a securitization participant to immediately recalibrate its hedging positions given the liquidity, maturity, and depth of the relevant market for such hedging positions. For example, if there is an unexpected early prepayment of the relevant positions being hedged, a securitization participant may be unable to immediately reduce its related hedge. The addition of the word “materially” is designed to address this concern and not unduly disrupt normal course hedging activities that do not present material conflicts of interest with ABS investors. We believe that this standard is more appropriate than stipulating, as some commenters suggested, that to meet the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception, it is necessary that the “primary benefit” of such activity must be risk reduction.⁴⁵⁴ These commenters did not specify how to calculate or otherwise determine whether the primary benefit of a risk-mitigating hedging activity is risk

⁴⁵⁴ See letters from SFA II (suggesting a requirement that the primary benefit of the risk-mitigating hedging activity is risk reduction and not the facilitation or creation of an opportunity to realize some other benefit of a conflicted transaction); SIFMA II (suggesting a requirement that the primary benefit of the risk-mitigating hedging activity is risk reduction); LSTA IV (supporting SIFMA’s suggestion).

reduction, and the term “primary benefit” implies that a securitization participant could, as a “secondary benefit” to the activity, materially profit from a net short position with respect to the relevant ABS. This standard would allow a securitization participant to enter into a bet against the relevant ABS in contradiction to the statutory prohibition.

One comment requested that the recalibration requirement only apply with respect to the hedging of aggregated holdings and not an individual position.⁴⁵⁵ We believe that the recalibration requirement should apply to both the hedging of individual and aggregate positions as the relevant concerns that a securitization participant should not be able to bet against the relevant ABS are the same regardless of whether the relevant exposures are hedged on an aggregated or individualized basis.

Overall, we believe that the first and second conditions as adopted should not unduly disrupt normal course hedging activities that do not present material conflicts of interest with ABS investors and therefore should reduce the compliance burden from that of the proposed exception. In response to the comment that there is subjectivity involved in risk assessment and identifying a necessary degree of risk-mitigating hedging in any given circumstance,⁴⁵⁶ the final rule does not include an exact negative correlation standard in the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception out of concern that such a standard could be unattainable in many circumstances given the potential complexity of positions, market conditions at the time of the hedge transaction, availability of hedging products, costs of hedging, and other circumstances at the time of the transaction that would make a hedge with exact negative correlation impractical or unworkable. For example, a securitization participant may not be able to hedge its exposure

⁴⁵⁵ See letter from SIFMA I.

⁴⁵⁶ See letter from AIMA/ACC.

on an individualized basis and may have to enter into a broader-based hedging transaction. However, the presence of negative correlation will generally indicate that the hedging activity reduced the risks it was designed to address. The first and second conditions to the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception will serve to promote risk-mitigating hedging activity where there is negative correlation between the risk being hedged and the corresponding hedged position because the relevant risk will be required to be specifically identified and the risk-mitigating hedging activity cannot facilitate or create an opportunity to benefit from a conflicted transaction other than through risk reduction. The first and second conditions to the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception also allow for consideration of the facts and circumstances of the particular exposure or exposures and the related hedging activity, including the type of position being hedged, market conditions, depth and liquidity of the market for the underlying and hedging positions, and type of risk being hedged.

Consistent with the proposal, the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception also does not require that a hedge be entered into contemporaneously (*i.e.*, at the exact time that a risk is incurred or within a prescribed time period after a risk is incurred). Rather, both the first and second conditions are premised on the relevant hedging activity, whenever it is entered into or adjusted, being designed to mitigate a specifically identified risk and not to function as a bet against the relevant ABS. The hedging activity will cease to qualify for the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception if it is no longer reducing a specific risk to the securitization participant in connection with its individual or aggregates positions, contracts, or other holdings, for example if the securitization participant failed to unwind its risk-mitigating hedging activities after disposing of the position or holding being hedged. This is because the securitization

participant will no longer be engaged in risk-mitigating hedging activities in connection with such position or holding.

As an alternative to the first and second conditions, one commenter suggested a condition that the hedging activity relates to an ABS, or any asset or assets supporting or referenced by an ABS, issued under an established and documented risk mitigation program established by the original sponsor of such asset-backed security.⁴⁵⁷ We do not believe that this alternative would be appropriate because the suggested alternative condition fails to specify that the relevant activity cannot result in an overhedged position that constitutes a bet against the relevant ABS or the asset pool supporting or referenced by such ABS. This is the exact type of activity that the rule is intended to prohibit.

b. Compliance Program Requirement

We are adopting 17 CFR 230.192(b)(1)(ii)(C) (“Rule 192(b)(1)(ii)(C)”) as proposed. Therefore, the third condition to the exception is that the securitization participant has established, and implements, maintains, and enforces, an internal compliance program that is reasonably designed to ensure the securitization participant’s compliance with the requirements applicable to the exception, including reasonably designed written policies and procedures regarding the risk-mitigating hedging activities that provide for the specific risk and risk-mitigating hedging activity to be identified, documented, and monitored. This condition is designed to promote robust compliance efforts and to help ensure that activity that would qualify for the exception is indeed risk-mitigating while also recognizing that securitization participants are positioned to determine the particulars of effective risk-mitigating hedging activities policies and procedures for their own business. Additionally, as discussed in Section IV, this condition

⁴⁵⁷ See letter from IACPM.

will enhance the benefits of the rule by assuring investors that a securitization participant is less likely to engage in activities that are prohibited by Rule 192 if it has a program to monitor ongoing compliance with the rule. We believe it is important that reasonably designed written policies and procedures provide for the specific risk and the risk-mitigating hedging activities to be identified, documented, and monitored to help facilitate the securitization participant's compliance with the conditions specified in Rule 192(b)(1)(ii)(A) and Rule 192(b)(1)(ii)(B), which require that the risk-mitigating hedging activity be tied to such risks at inception and over the time period that the prohibition of the rule would apply and that the activity be subject to ongoing recalibration as appropriate, as discussed above.

A number of commenters expressly supported including a compliance program requirement.⁴⁵⁸ However, one commenter stated that the potential confusion regarding this requirement would undercut the ability of securitization participants to rely on the exception and that it is not clear that such condition is within the scope of the congressional intent of Section 27B.⁴⁵⁹ Other commenters also stated that the compliance program condition would be unnecessarily burdensome and have the potential to create unintended consequences.⁴⁶⁰ In subsequent letters, certain of these commenters requested that the condition should be rephrased so that the compliance program is required to be reasonably designed to “result in” compliance with the requirements of the exception rather than to “ensure” compliance with those

⁴⁵⁸ See letters from AARP; Better Markets.

⁴⁵⁹ See letter from ABA.

⁴⁶⁰ See letters from AFME (supporting SIFMA's suggestions); SFA I (expressing concern that the proposed compliance program requirement would apply to a broader range of entities than those subject to the Volcker Rule); SIFMA I (initially suggesting that the compliance program be deleted in its entirety).

requirements and that the policies and procedures of a securitization participant should not provide for the monitoring of the risk-mitigating hedging activity.⁴⁶¹

In response to the comment that the compliance program condition would undercut the ability of a securitization participant to rely on the exception and that it is not clear that such condition is within the scope of the congressional intent of Section 27B, we recognize that certain securitization participants may need to create a new compliance program to comply with this condition and that this may result in increased compliance costs. However, Section 27B(b) requires that the Commission adopt rules to implement the prohibition in Section 27B(a) against a securitization participant engaging in any transaction that would involve or result in any material conflict of interest with respect to any investor in a transaction arising out of the ABS activity of a securitization participant. The compliance program condition is necessary to help ensure that the activities of a securitization participant relying on the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception are indeed risk-mitigating hedging activities, and not the type of transactions that would involve or result in a material conflict of interest between a securitization participant for an ABS and an investor in such ABS. Given that the ABS exposures of a securitization participant and the financial instruments that are utilized to hedge such exposures can be inherently complex, requiring a securitization participant to establish and enforce an internal compliance program will help that entity adequately evaluate and track its ABS exposures and monitor its hedging activity in a way that is reasonably designed to help prevent violations of the rule. Similarly, given that the exposure of a securitization participant can change over time, we continue to believe that it is necessary that securitization participants develop reasonably designed policies and procedures regarding their risk-mitigating hedging activities that provide

⁴⁶¹ See letters from SFA II; SIFMA II.

for the specific activities to be monitored on an ongoing basis. We also believe that it is important for this condition to apply to all securitization participants that seek to rely on this exception given that the focus of Section 27B is investor protection.

However, to avoid imposing a one-size-fits-all requirement that may unduly burden securitization participants that are different in size or that make markets in different financial instruments, this condition recognizes that a securitization participant that engages in risk-mitigating hedging activity is well positioned to design its own individual internal compliance program to reflect the size, complexity, and activities of the securitization participant. This should help ease compliance costs as the relevant securitization participant can tailor its compliance program to its particular business model. As a general matter, we recognize that costs of the final rule potentially may have a proportionally greater effect on small entities, as such costs may be a relatively greater percentage of the total cost of operations for smaller entities than larger entities, and thus small entities may be less able to bear such costs relative to larger entities. However, the potentially less complex securitization activities of small entities and their correspondingly less complex compliance considerations may counterbalance such costs as compared to larger and more diversified securitization participants. In addition, the changes discussed above to refine the scope of the definition of “conflicted transaction” and the scope of covered affiliates and subsidiaries are designed to ease the compliance program burden on securitization participants by narrowing the scope of the types of transactions and relevant entities that are subject to the rule’s prohibition.⁴⁶² This should also reduce the cost of

⁴⁶² See Section II.D.3. (discussing how Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) as adopted only applies to the purchase or sale of any financial instrument that is substantially the economic equivalent of a transaction described in Rule 192(a)(3)(i) or Rule 192(a)(3)(ii) and provides that, for the avoidance of doubt, any transaction that only hedges general interest rate or currency exchange risk is not a conflicted transaction) and Section II.B.3.c. (discussing how paragraph (ii) of the definition of a “securitization participant” as adopted will only capture any affiliate (as

developing policies and procedures regarding the risk-mitigating hedging activity that provide for the specific activity to be identified, documented, and monitored over time.

In response to comments that the compliance program requirement should specify that it would only apply to any securitization participant utilizing the exception,⁴⁶³ adding that language would be redundant. Rule 192(b)(1)(ii)(C) sets forth a condition to utilizing the exception in Rule 192(b)(1)(i) and does not separately require that a securitization participant satisfy the compliance program requirement if it is not utilizing the exception.

As described above, certain commenters stated that the compliance program condition should be revised to provide that such program is reasonably designed to “result in” a securitization participant’s compliance with the requirements of the exception rather than to “ensure” such securitization participant’s compliance because the word “ensure” could be inconsistent with a reasonably designed standard⁴⁶⁴ We are adopting the condition as proposed. The reasonably designed to “ensure” formulation is used in numerous other Commission rules, including a similar condition to the risk-mitigating hedging activities to the Volcker Rule.⁴⁶⁵ Furthermore, we do not believe that the “ensure” formulation is inconsistent with the rule’s “reasonably designed” standard as the two components will work together to require that a securitization participant designs a sufficiently detailed internal compliance program that promotes compliance with the requirements applicable to the exception.

defined in 17 CFR 230.405) or subsidiary (as defined in 17 CFR 230.405) of a person described in paragraph (i) of the definition if the affiliate or subsidiary: (A) acts in coordination with a person described in paragraph (i) of the definition; or (B) has access to or receives information about the relevant asset-backed security or the asset pool supporting or referenced by the relevant asset-backed security prior to the first closing of the sale of the relevant asset-backed security).

⁴⁶³ See letters from SFA II; SIFMA II.

⁴⁶⁴ See letters from SFA II; SIFMA II. These commenters did not also address the same concerns regarding the similar formulation of the compliance program condition to the bona fide market-making activities exception.

⁴⁶⁵ See, e.g., 17 CFR 255.5(b)(1)(i), 17 CFR 240.17g-8(a), 17 CFR 240.15Fh-5(b), 17 CFR 240.15c3-5(c)(2).

One commenter suggested that any securitization participant relying on the exception for risk-mitigating hedging activities should be required to affirmatively certify that it is undertaking such activity for the sole purpose of hedging a risk arising in connection with its securitization activities and not for the purpose of generating speculative profits.⁴⁶⁶ Certain commenters also suggested that a responsible party at the securitization participant should be required to certify the effectiveness of the applicable written policies and procedures prior to their implementation and on an ongoing basis.⁴⁶⁷ Consistent with the discussion of this in the Proposing Release, we did not include certification requirements in the final rule because we believe that the conditions to the risk-mitigating hedging activity exception are sufficiently robust to prevent the exception from resulting in conflicted transactions in contradiction to Section 27B's prohibition.

F. Exception for Liquidity Commitments

1. Proposed Approach

The Commission proposed to implement the exception for liquidity commitments in Section 27B(c) by proposing that the prohibition in proposed Rule 192(a) would not apply when a securitization participant engages in purchases or sales of ABS made pursuant to, and consistent with, commitments of the securitization participant to provide liquidity for the relevant ABS. This approach was consistent with Section 27B(c), which provides that the prohibition in Section 27B(a) does not apply to purchases or sales of ABS made pursuant to, and consistent with, commitments of the underwriter, placement agent, initial purchaser, or sponsor, or any affiliate or subsidiary of any such entity, to provide liquidity for the ABS.⁴⁶⁸

⁴⁶⁶ See letter from Better Markets.

⁴⁶⁷ See letters from AARP; Better Markets.

⁴⁶⁸ 15 U.S.C. 77z-2a(c)(2)(A).

2. Comments Received

A number of commenters supported the proposed exception to exclude transactions pursuant to and consistent with commitments to provide liquidity for the relevant ABS. One commenter specifically supported limiting the exception to “purchases and sales” of ABS on the basis that such approach would be consistent with Section 27B(c).⁴⁶⁹ Another commenter supported the Commission statement in the Proposing Release that the prohibition in proposed Rule 192(a) would not apply to liquidity commitments that promote the full and timely interest payment to ABS investors.⁴⁷⁰ One commenter requested that the Commission confirm that “dollar roll” transactions for Enterprise mortgage-backed securities would fall within the exception for liquidity commitments.⁴⁷¹

3. Final Rule

We are adopting the exception for liquidity commitments in 17 CFR 230.192(b)(2) (“Rule 192(b)(2)”) as proposed. Specifically, under the final exception, purchases or sales of the relevant ABS made pursuant to, and consistent with, commitments of the securitization participant to provide liquidity for such ABS are not prohibited by the final rule. We understand that commitments to provide liquidity may take a variety of forms in addition to purchases and sales of the ABS, such as commitments to promote full and timely interest payments to ABS investors or to provide financing to accommodate differences in the payment dates between the

⁴⁶⁹ See letter from Better Markets.

⁴⁷⁰ See letter from ICI (noting that its concern regarding typical liquidity arrangements for asset-backed commercial paper (“ABCP”) markets would be addressed by the Commission’s example that commitments to promote full and timely interest payments to ABS investors would meet the liquidity commitment exception).

⁴⁷¹ See letter from Fannie and Freddie.

ABS and the underlying assets.⁴⁷² As discussed above in Section II.D.3., such as an extension of credit by a securitization participant that functions to support the performance of the securitization rather than to benefit from its adverse performance will not be a conflicted transaction under the final rule. Therefore, a securitization participant will not need to rely on any exception to the rule to enter into such extension of credit.

With respect to the commenter who raised concerns about “dollar roll transactions,” in the context of the Enterprise ABS market, we understand that dollar roll transactions are utilized as a form of short-term financing that are similar to a repurchase agreement; however, unlike a typical repurchase agreement, a similar security may be returned to the seller rather than the original security.⁴⁷³ As adopted, the liquidity commitments exception will apply when a securitization participant engages in purchases or sales of Enterprise ABS made pursuant to, and consistent with, commitments of the securitization participant to provide liquidity for the relevant ABS. To the extent that the purchases and sales of the relevant Enterprise ABS in a dollar roll transaction are consistent with a commitment of the securitization participant to provide liquidity for the relevant ABS, then such dollar roll transaction will be eligible for the liquidity commitment exception.

As described above in Section II.D.3., one commenter expressed a concern that using the phrase “directly or indirectly” in proposed Rule 192(a)(1) could be potentially interpreted to create a misalignment between the scope of the entities subject to the prohibition and the scope

⁴⁷² For example, a sponsor of ABCP may provide a liquidity facility if a tranche of \$3 million of the ABCP matures on the 30th day of the month, yet only \$2 million of the underlying receivables match that maturity. If there is an inability to repay the \$1 million shortfall by issuing new commercial paper, the sponsor may provide a loan secured by the receivables to provide for the \$1 million shortfall.

⁴⁷³ See Financial Accounting Manual for Federal Reserve Banks, Jan. 2017, Paragraph 40.13, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, available at <https://www.federalreserve.gov/federal-reserve-banks/fam/chapter-4-system-open-market-account.htm>.

of the exceptions to the rule that apply to the activities of a securitization participant.⁴⁷⁴ The final rule does not prohibit a securitization participant from utilizing an affiliate or subsidiary as an intermediary for the purpose of fulfilling its liquidity commitment obligations with respect to the relevant ABS. This is because the liquidity commitments exception is available to a “securitization participant,” which is defined to include not only the underwriter, placement agent, initial purchaser, or sponsor of an ABS but also any affiliate or subsidiary who is acting in coordination with such person or who has access to or receives information about the relevant ABS or the asset pool underlying or referenced by the relevant ABS. For example, it is not inconsistent with the exception for liquidity commitments in Rule 192(b)(2) for an entity that it is an underwriter, placement agent, initial purchaser, or sponsor with respect to an ABS under the final rule to provide liquidity for the ABS by causing one of its subsidiaries to engage in purchases and sales of the relevant ABS.

G. Exception for Bona Fide Market-Making Activities

1. Proposed Approach

The Commission proposed to implement the exception for bona fide market-making activity in Section 27B(c) by proposing that the prohibition in proposed Rule 192(a), subject to specified conditions, would not apply to certain bona fide market-making activities conducted by a securitization participant. This approach was consistent with Section 27B(c), which provides that the prohibition in Section 27B(a) does not apply to purchases or sales of ABS made pursuant to and consistent with bona fide market-making in the ABS.⁴⁷⁵ Subject to specified conditions, the proposed exception would apply to bona fide market-making activity, including market-

⁴⁷⁴ See letter from SIFMA II.

⁴⁷⁵ 15 U.S.C. 77z-2a(c)(2)(B).

making related hedging, of a securitization participant conducted in connection with and related to an ABS, the assets underlying such ABS, or financial instruments that reference such ABS or underlying assets. In order to distinguish permitted bona fide market-making activity from prohibited conflicted transactions, the Commission proposed the following five conditions that would need to be satisfied in order for a securitization participant to rely on the bona fide market-making activities exception:

- That the securitization participant routinely stands ready to purchase and sell one or more types of the financial instruments set forth in proposed 17 CFR 230.192(b)(3)(i) (“Rule 192(b)(3)(i)”) as a part of its market-making related activities in such financial instruments, and is willing and available to quote, purchase and sell, or otherwise enter into long and short positions in those types of financial instruments, in commercially reasonable amounts and throughout market cycles on a basis appropriate for the liquidity, maturity, and depth of the market for the relevant types of such financial instruments;
- That the securitization participant’s market-making related activities are designed not to exceed, on an ongoing basis, the reasonably expected near term demands of clients, customers, or counterparties, taking into account the liquidity, maturity, and depth of the market for the relevant types of financial instruments;
- That the compensation arrangements of the persons performing the market-making activity of the securitization participant are designed not to reward or incentivize conflicted transactions;
- That the securitization participant would be required to be licensed or registered to engage in the relevant market-making activity, in accordance with applicable laws and self-regulatory organization (“SRO”) rules; and

- That the securitization participant would be required to have established and must implement, maintain, and enforce an internal compliance program that is reasonably designed to ensure the securitization participant's compliance with the requirements of the bona fide market-making activities exception, including reasonably designed written policies and procedures that demonstrate a process for prompt mitigation of the risks of its market-making positions and holdings.

2. Comments Received

Most commenters that addressed this aspect of the final rule provided comments related to the proposed conditions to the exception. Certain commenters supported the proposed conditions.⁴⁷⁶ Other commenters focused on the compliance program requirement and stated that it would be unduly burdensome and inappropriate.⁴⁷⁷ In subsequent letters, certain of the commenters suggested that the compliance program requirement should only apply to any securitization participant utilizing or relying on the exception and that the license and registration requirement should only apply to a securitization participant to the extent that it is required to be licensed or registered to engage in market-making activity by applicable law and self-regulatory organization rules.⁴⁷⁸ The Commission also received comments that the bona fide market-making activities exception should be available in the case of the initial distribution of an ABS.⁴⁷⁹

⁴⁷⁶ See letters from AARP; Better Markets Letter.

⁴⁷⁷ See letters from ABA (stating that the compliance program requirement could be confusing); AIC (stating that compliance would be burdensome for organizations not already subject to the Volcker Rule).

⁴⁷⁸ See letters from SFA II; SIFMA II.

⁴⁷⁹ See letters from SFA II (focusing on synthetic ABS and suggesting the deletion of the exclusion of the initial distribution of an ABS from the bona fide market-making activities exception); SIFMA II (stating that is unclear why the initial distribution of an ABS should not be considered bona fide market-making activity).

3. Final Rule

We are adopting the bona fide market-making activities exception largely as proposed, with a technical modification from the proposal to one of the conditions as discussed in further detail below. Consistent with Section 27B, we are adopting a bona fide market-making activities exception that is designed to distinguish permitted bona fide market-making activity from prohibited conflicted transactions, while permitting securitization participants to continue providing intermediation services in less liquid and illiquid markets. Specifically, subject to the specified conditions discussed in detail below, the final rule provides an exception for bona fide market-making activities, including market-making related hedging, of a securitization participant conducted in connection with and related to ABS with respect to which the prohibition in Rule 192(a)(1) applies, the assets underlying such ABS, or financial instruments that reference such ABS or underlying assets or with respect to which the prohibition in paragraph (a)(1) applies, except that the initial distribution of an ABS is not bona fide market-making activity for purposes of Rule 192(b)(3). Consistent with the proposed rule, because the prohibition in Rule 192(a)(1) extends to transactions such as the purchase of a credit derivative with respect to the relevant ABS or the assets underlying the relevant ABS,⁴⁸⁰ the final bona fide market-making activities exception applies to market-making in not only the ABS that will be subject to the prohibition of the final rule but, as described in Rule 192(b)(3)(i), also the assets underlying such ABS as well as financial instruments that reference such ABS or the assets

⁴⁸⁰ Given the nature of the ABS market and that the scope of the prohibition of the rule will prohibit transactions that include not only entering into a short sale of ABS but also entering into CDS on the relevant ABS or the asset underlying such ABS, we are specifying that the bona fide market-making activities exception extends to bona fide market-making activity in financial instruments, such as CDS on the relevant ABS, that are conflicted transactions under the final rule. However, under the final rule, if the “conflicted transaction” is a short sale of the relevant ABS, then, in order to rely on the exception, such sale will need to constitute bona fide market-making activity in such ABS. Similarly, if the relevant “conflicted transaction” is a purchase and sale of a CDS, then, in order to rely on the exception, such purchase and sale will need to constitute bona fide market-making activity of the securitization participant in such CDS.

underlying such ABS. This would capture CDS or other credit derivative products with payment terms that are tied to the performance of the ABS or its underlying assets. Consistent with this reasoning, the final bona fide market-making activities exception will also apply to bona fide market-making in any other financial instrument with respect to which the prohibition in Rule 192(a)(1) applies. The addition of this language is designed to more appropriately align the text relating to the scope of the exception with the text relating to the scope of the categories of transactions that are captured by the definition of conflicted transaction. For example, as discussed in Section II.D.3., if a securitization participant engages in a CDS transaction with respect to a pool of assets with characteristics that replicate the idiosyncratic credit performance of the pool of assets that underlies the relevant ABS, then such CDS could be, depending on the facts and circumstances, a conflicted transaction that is prohibited by Rule 192(a)(1) even if it is not a financial instrument that directly references the assets underlying the ABS. Under the bona fide market-making activities exception, the relevant securitization participant may rely on the exception to engage in such CDS transaction if it satisfies the conditions to the exception.

Consistent with the proposed rule, the initial issuance of an ABS does not qualify as bona fide market-making activity under the final exception in Rule 192(b)(3). This means that a securitization participant is not able to rely on the adopted exception for bona fide market-making activities in ABS for primary market activities, such as issuing a new synthetic ABS.⁴⁸¹ As explained above in Section II.E.3., initial issuances of ABS, including new synthetic ABS, can be eligible for the risk-mitigating hedging activity exception.

⁴⁸¹ Furthermore, the activity would not qualify for the exception because even if the securitization participant purchased the CDS protection (*i.e.*, a short position) purportedly as part of its market-making activity, the creation and sale of the new ABS is primary, not secondary, market activity.

Certain commenters requested the bona fide market-making activities exception be available in the case of the initial distribution of an ABS.⁴⁸² One of these commenters stated that it is unclear why the initial distribution of an ABS would not be considered bona fide market-making activity and that the concerns of the Commission regarding an initial distribution of an ABS set forth in the Proposing Release would already be addressed by the various conditions applicable to the exception and the proposed anti-circumvention provision.⁴⁸³

As explained above in Section II.D.3., Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) captures, in relevant part, the purchase or sale of any financial instrument “(other than the relevant asset-backed security)” or entry into a transaction that is substantially the economic equivalent of a transaction described in Rule 192(a)(3)(i) or Rule 192(a)(3)(ii). The inclusion of the language “(other than the relevant asset-backed security)” is designed to specify that merely entering into an agreement to serve as a securitization participant with respect to an ABS and engaging in a purchase or sale of the ABS as an underwriter, placement agent, or initial purchaser for such ABS is not itself a conflicted transaction. Therefore, as explained above in Section II.D.3., the final rule is not designed to disincentivize an underwriter, placement agent, or initial purchaser from intermediating a synthetic ABS transaction for a customer, client, or counterparty where the securitization participant does not take a short position with respect to the investors in the relevant synthetic ABS. Accordingly, the sale of a synthetic ABS to investors by an underwriter, placement agent, or initial purchaser where such securitization participant does not take a short position in the

⁴⁸² See letter from SFA II (focusing on synthetic ABS and suggesting that the bona fide market-making activities exception should cover the initial distribution of an ABS); SIFMA II (stating that it is unclear why the initial distribution of an ABS should not be considered bona fide market-making activity).

⁴⁸³ See letter from SIFMA II.

relevant synthetic ABS is not a conflicted transaction and such activity does not need to be eligible for any exception to the final rule.

However, in cases where the securitization participant enters into a conflicted transaction as a component of the initial distribution of the synthetic ABS, we do not believe that it would be appropriate to allow that conflicted transaction to be eligible for the bona fide market-making activities exception. The relevant conflicted transaction in the context of the initial distribution of a synthetic ABS arises when a securitization participant engages in a transaction (such as CDS contract(s) with the issuer) where cash paid by investors to acquire the newly created synthetic ABS would fund the relevant contract(s) and be available to make a payment to the securitization participant upon the occurrence of an adverse event with respect to the assets included in the reference pool. If such activity is not entered into for purposes of hedging an exposure of the securitization participant to the assets included in the reference pool in accordance with the conditions of the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception as described above, then such activity is a bet by the securitization participant against the performance of the relevant reference assets. This type of material conflict of interest with investors in the new synthetic ABS is the same as those raised by the synthetic CDO transactions that were the subject of Congressional scrutiny in connection with the financial crisis of 2007-2009.⁴⁸⁴ The final rule is designed to prohibit such conflicted transactions unless they are entered into for hedging purposes in accordance with the requirements of the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception, and they are accordingly not eligible for the bona fide market-making activities exception. In response to the comment that our concerns regarding these transactions could be addressed by the other

⁴⁸⁴ See Wall Street and The Financial Crisis: Anatomy of a Financial Collapse, Majority and Minority Staff Report, Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, United States Senate (Apr. 13, 2011).

conditions that were proposed for the bona fide market-making activities exception or by the anti-evasion provision, we do not believe that these other conditions are adequate to address our concerns that these types of transactions can only be utilized for hedging purposes and cannot be utilized as a bet against the relevant ABS in the same way as they were during the financial crises of 2007-2009.⁴⁸⁵ The conditions to the bona fide market-making activities exception do not require that the relevant transaction be entered into only for hedging purposes, and the anti-evasion provision does not set forth any standard that the relevant transaction be entered into only for hedging purposes.

Some commenters generally stated that the requirements of the bona fide market-making activities exception would be confusing, unduly burdensome, and unnecessary.⁴⁸⁶ Although commenters did not explain what specific aspects of the requirements would be burdensome or confusing, we do not think that these conditions will be unduly difficult for securitization participants to satisfy, as discussed in further detail below. Furthermore, we believe that the conditions to the exception are necessary to distinguish permitted bona fide market-making activity from prohibited conflicted transactions. Without the inclusion of such conditions, the scope of the bona fide market-making activities exception could be susceptible to misuse by securitization participants and give rise to conflicted transactions in contradiction of Section 27B's prohibition.

At the same time, we acknowledge the important role played by securitization participants that are market makers in less liquid financial instruments and that unduly burdensome conditions could potentially impede market-making activity in less liquid financial

⁴⁸⁵ See letter from SIFMA II.

⁴⁸⁶ See letters from ABA; AIC.

instruments. Consistent with the reasons stated in the Proposing Release, in order to not discourage such valuable activity, the conditions to the exception as adopted specifically take into account the liquidity, maturity, and depth of the market for the relevant financial instruments, which may vary across different types of financial instruments. In response to the commenter that stated that the exception requires certain facts and circumstances determinations that may increase compliance costs,⁴⁸⁷ we believe that considering the relevant facts and circumstances of the relevant market is necessary in order to avoid imposing an overly restrictive one-size-fits-all standard on market participants that may be confusing for market-makers with different business models to comply with and, as a result, unnecessarily impede market-making activity. As discussed in Section IV below, we acknowledge that a securitization participant availing itself of the exception will incur certain costs to do so.⁴⁸⁸

Furthermore, as proposed, the adopted bona fide market-making activities exception does not include a requirement to analyze the applicability of the exception on a trade-by-trade basis.⁴⁸⁹ The adopted bona fide market-making activities exception in 17 CFR 230.192(b)(3)(ii)(B) (“Rule 192(b)(3)(ii)(B)”) is instead focused on the overall market-making related activities of a securitization participant in assets that would otherwise be conflicted transactions, with a condition that those activities are related to satisfying the reasonably expected near term demand of the securitization participant’s customers. The adopted exception

⁴⁸⁷ See letters from AIMA/ACC.

⁴⁸⁸ See Section IV.

⁴⁸⁹ This approach differs from the requirements under Regulation SHO, whereby the market maker must be engaged in bona fide market-making in the security at the time of the short sale for which it seeks the exception. See Amendments to Regulation SHO, 34-58775, 73 FR 61690, 61699 n.103 (Oct. 17, 2008) (citing Rules 203(B)(1) and 203(B)(2)(iii) of Regulation SHO). Activity that might be bona fide market-making activities for purposes of Rule 192 may not be bona fide market-making for purposes of other rules, including Regulation SHO, and vice versa.

also encompasses market-making related hedging in order to give a securitization participant that is a market maker the flexibility to acquire positions that hedge the securitization participant's market-making inventory.

As adopted, hedging the risk of a price decline of market-making related ABS positions and holdings while the market maker holds such ABS qualifies for the adopted bona fide market-making activities exception so long as the conditions of the bona fide market-making activities exception are satisfied. Therefore, with respect to such activity, a securitization participant does not need to separately rely on the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception, which is principally designed to address the hedging of retained exposures rather than market-making positions that are entered into in connection with customer demand. To facilitate monitoring and compliance, as discussed below in the context of the compliance program condition in 17 CFR 230.192(b)(3)(ii)(E) (“Rule 192(b)(3)(ii)(E)”), a securitization participant relying on the exception for bona fide market-making activities is required to have reasonably designed written policies and procedures that demonstrate a process for prompt mitigation of the risks of its positions and holdings arising from its market-making activity. This should allow securitization participants that are market makers to determine how best to manage the risks of their market-making activity without causing a reduction in liquidity, wider spreads, or increased trading costs for market makers and their customers.⁴⁹⁰

As described above in Section II.D.3., one commenter expressed a concern that using the phrase “directly or indirectly” in Rule 192(a)(1) could be potentially interpreted to create a misalignment between the scope of the entities subject to the prohibition and the scope of the

⁴⁹⁰ Market-makers will generally already have certain policies and procedures in place to promote compliance with other securities laws applicable to them.

exceptions to the rule that apply to the activities of a securitization participant.⁴⁹¹ The final rule does not prohibit a broker-dealer affiliate or subsidiary of a securitization participant from engaging in bona fide market-making activities. This is because the bona fide market-making activities exception is available to a “securitization participant,” which is defined to include not only the underwriter, placement agent, initial purchaser, or sponsor of an ABS but also any affiliate or subsidiary who is acting in coordination with such person or who has access to or receives information about the relevant ABS or the asset pool underlying or referenced by the relevant ABS. For example, it is not inconsistent with the exception for bona fide market-making activities in Rule 192(b)(3) for a broker-dealer affiliate or subsidiary of an entity that is a securitization participant with respect to an ABS under the final rule to engage in bona fide market-making activity with respect to that ABS.

Each of the specific conditions in Rule 192(b)(3) applicable to the bona fide market-making activities exception is described in detail below.

a. Requirement to Routinely Stand Ready to Purchase and Sell

The Commission did not receive comments to proposed 17 CFR 230.192(b)(3)(ii)(A), and we are adopting it as proposed. Therefore, the first condition to the final exception is that the securitization participant routinely stands ready to purchase and sell one or more types of the financial instruments set forth in Rule 192(b)(3)(i) as a part of its market-making related activities in such financial instruments, and is willing and available to quote, purchase and sell, or otherwise enter into long and short positions in those types of financial instruments, in commercially reasonable amounts and throughout market cycles on a basis appropriate for the liquidity, maturity, and depth of the market for the relevant types of such financial instruments.

⁴⁹¹ See letters from SIFMA II.

This “routinely stands ready” standard takes into account the actual liquidity and depth of the relevant market for ABS and financial instruments related to ABS described in Rule 192(b)(3)(i), which may be less liquid than, for example, listed equity securities. This “routinely stands ready” standard, as opposed to a more stringent standard such as “continuously purchases and sells,”⁴⁹² is designed to avoid having a chilling effect on a person’s ability to act as a market maker in a less liquid market. The “routinely stands ready” standard is appropriate for bona fide market-making activities in ABS and related financial instruments described in Rule 192(b)(3)(i) because market makers in such illiquid markets likely do not trade continuously but trade only intermittently or at the request of customers.

However, the mere provision of liquidity is not necessarily sufficient for a securitization participant to satisfy this condition. This condition is designed to help ensure that activity that will qualify for the exception in the final rule will not apply to a securitization participant only providing quotations that are wide of (in comparison to the bid-ask spread) one or both sides of the market relative to prevailing market conditions. In order to satisfy this condition, the securitization participant needs to have an established pattern of providing price quotations on either side of the market and a pattern of trading with customers on each side of the market. Furthermore, a securitization participant needs to be willing to facilitate customer needs in both upward and downward moving markets and not only when it is favorable for the securitization

⁴⁹² For example, under Regulation SHO’s bona fide market-making exception, the relevant broker-dealer should generally be holding itself out as standing ready and willing to buy and sell the relevant security by continuously posting widely disseminated quotes that are near or at the market, and must be at economic risk for such quotes. *See* 2008 Regulation SHO Amendments at 61690, 61699 (citing indicia including whether the market maker incurs any economic or market risk with respect to the securities (*e.g.*, by putting its own capital at risk to provide continuous two-sided quotes)); *see also* Further Definition of “As a Part of a Regular Business” in the Definition of Dealer and Government Securities Dealer, Release No. 34-94524 (Mar. 28, 2022) [87 FR 23054 (Apr. 18, 2022)] (“Dealer Release”) at 23068 n.157 (stating that broker-dealers that do not publish continuous quotations, or publish quotations that do not subject the broker-dealer to such risk (*e.g.*, quotations that are not publicly accessible, are not near or at the market, or are skewed directionally towards one side of the market) would not be eligible for the bona fide market-making exception under Regulation SHO).

participant to do so in order for it to “routinely stand ready” to purchase and sell the relevant financial instruments throughout market cycles. Also, in this context, “commercially reasonable” amounts means that the securitization participant must be willing to quote and trade in sizes requested by market participants in the relevant market. This is indicative of the securitization participant’s willingness and availability to provide intermediation services for its clients, customers, or counterparties that is consistent with bona fide market-making activities in such market.

b. Limited to Client, Customer, or Counterparty Demand Requirement

The Commission did not receive comments to proposed Rule 192(b)(3)(ii)(B), and we are adopting it as proposed. Therefore, the second condition to the final exception is that the securitization participant’s market-making related activities are designed not to exceed, on an ongoing basis, the reasonably expected near term demands of clients, customers, or counterparties, taking into account the liquidity, maturity, and depth of the market for the relevant types of financial instruments discussed in Rule 192(b)(3)(i) (permitted bona fide market-making activities). The purpose of this condition is to distinguish activity that is characteristic of bona fide market-making activities from a securitization participant entering into a conflicted transaction to bet against the relevant ABS for the benefit of its own account, while still allowing securitization participants to make a market in ABS and the related financial instruments described in Rule 192(b)(3)(i), which may be relatively illiquid. Under the final rule, this is a facts and circumstances determination that is focused on an analysis of the reasonably expected near-term demand of customers while also recognizing that the liquidity, maturity, and depth of the relevant market may vary across asset types and classes. The

recognition of these differences in the condition should avoid unduly impeding a market maker's ability to build or retain inventory in less liquid instruments. The facts and circumstances that will be relevant to determine compliance with this condition include, but are not limited to, historical levels of customer demands, current customer demand, and expectations of near-term customer demand based on reasonably anticipated near term market conditions, including, in each case, inter-dealer demand. For example, a securitization participant facilitating a secondary market credit derivative transaction with respect to an ABS in response to a current customer demand will satisfy this condition. However, if the securitization participant builds an inventory of CDS positions in the absence of current demand and without any reasonable basis to build that inventory based on either historical demand or anticipated demand based on expected near term market conditions, there will be no reasonably expected near term customer demand for those positions and that transaction will fail to satisfy this condition.

c. Compensation Requirement

The Commission received no comments regarding proposed 17 CFR 230.192(b)(3)(ii)(C), and we are adopting it as proposed. Therefore, the third condition of the final exception is that the compensation arrangements of the persons performing the market-making activity of the securitization participant are designed not to reward or incentivize conflicted transactions. For example, it would be consistent with this condition if the relevant compensation arrangement is designed to reward effective and timely intermediation and liquidity to customers. It would be inconsistent with this condition if the relevant compensation arrangement is instead designed to reward speculation in, and appreciation of, the market value

of market-making positions that the securitization participant enters into for the benefit of its own account. This approach is similar to that taken for purposes of the Volcker Rule.⁴⁹³

d. Registration Requirement

We are adopting proposed 17 CFR 230.192(b)(3)(ii)(D) largely as proposed to provide that the fourth condition of the exception is that the securitization participant is licensed or registered, if required, to engage in the relevant market-making activity, in accordance with applicable laws and SRO rules. This condition is designed to limit persons relying on the exception for bona fide market-making activities to only those persons with the appropriate license or registration to engage in such activity in accordance with the requirements of applicable laws and SRO rules for such activity—unless the relevant person is exempt from registration or excluded from regulation with respect to such activity under applicable law and SRO rules.⁴⁹⁴ In a change from the proposal, the addition of the phrase “if required” specifies that a securitization participant that is so exempt from registration or excluded from regulation is still eligible to use the exception. This is also consistent with the suggestion of the comments that the Commission received with respect to this condition.⁴⁹⁵

Persons engaged in market-making activity in the securities markets in connection with ABS may be engaged in dealing activity. If so, absent an exception or exemption, these persons are required to register as “dealers” pursuant to Section 15(a) of the Exchange Act, as “government securities dealers” pursuant to Section 15C of the Exchange Act, or as “security-

⁴⁹³ See *Prohibitions and Restrictions on Proprietary Trading and Certain Interests In, and Relationships With, Hedge Funds and Private Equity Funds*, Release No. BHCA-1 (Dec. 10, 2013) [79 FR 5536 (Jan. 31, 2014)] at 5619.

⁴⁹⁴ For example, a person meeting the conditions of the *de minimis* exception in Exchange Act Rule 3a71-2 would not need to be a registered security-based swap dealer to act as a market maker in security-based swaps. See 17 CFR 240.3a71-2.

⁴⁹⁵ See letters from SFA II; SIFMA II; LSTA IV.

based swap dealers” pursuant to Section 15F(a) of the Exchange Act.⁴⁹⁶ A securitization participant that is a registered broker-dealer will satisfy the market-making exception’s registration condition.⁴⁹⁷ Similarly, a securitization participant licensed as a bank or registered as a security-based swap dealer in accordance with applicable law will also be eligible for the exception.

e. Compliance Program Requirement

We are adopting proposed Rule 192(b)(3)(ii)(E) as proposed. Therefore, the fifth and final condition to the exception is that the securitization participant is required to have established and must implement, maintain, and enforce an internal compliance program that is reasonably designed to ensure the securitization participant’s compliance with the requirements of the bona fide market-making activities exception, including reasonably designed written policies and procedures that demonstrate a process for prompt mitigation of the risks of its positions and holdings.

⁴⁹⁶ See, e.g., *Definition of Terms in and Specific Exemption for Banks, Savings Associations, and Savings Banks Under Sections 3(a)(4) and 3(a)(5) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934*, Release No. 34-46745 (Oct. 30, 2002) [67 FR 67496 (Nov. 5, 2002)] at 67498–67500; see also *Further Definition of “Swap Dealer,” “Security-Based Swap Dealer,” “Major Swap Participant,” “Major Security-Based Swap Participant” and “Eligible Contract Participant,”* Release No. 34-66868 (Apr. 27, 2012) [77 FR 30596 (May 23, 2012)] at 30616-30619. See also Dealer Release, *supra* note 492.

⁴⁹⁷ The bona fide market-making activities exception in the final rule is narrower than market-making activity that may require a person to register as a dealer. In other words, a securitization participant who does not meet all conditions of the rule’s bona fide market-making activities exception may still be required to register as a broker-dealer. See *id.*; see also 15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(38) (defining the term “market maker” to mean any specialist permitted to act as a *dealer*, any *dealer* acting in the capacity of block positioner, and any *dealer* who, with respect to a security, holds himself out (by entering quotations in an inter-dealer communications system or otherwise) as being willing to buy and sell such security for his own account on a regular or continuous basis). Further, defined terms and the determination of eligibility for the bona fide market-making activities exception in the final rule are distinct from those available under other rules, such as Regulation SHO and recently proposed rules to include certain significant market participants as “dealers” or “government securities dealers.” See, e.g., Dealer Release, *supra* note 492, at 23068 n.131 (distinguishing the determination of eligibility for the bona fide market-making exceptions of Regulation SHO from the determination of whether a person’s trading activity indicates that such person is acting as a dealer or government securities dealer under the rule proposed in that Exchange Act Release).

A number of commenters expressly supported including a compliance program requirement.⁴⁹⁸ However, one commenter stated that the potential confusion regarding this requirement would undercut the ability of securitization participants to rely on the exception and that it is not clear that such condition is within the scope of the congressional intent of Section 27B.⁴⁹⁹ One commenter initially requested that the compliance program requirement be omitted in its entirety because it would be unduly burdensome and unnecessary.⁵⁰⁰ However, this commenter subsequently requested that the compliance program requirement instead specify that it would only apply to any securitization participant utilizing the exception.⁵⁰¹ Another commenter suggested a similar revision.⁵⁰²

In response to the comment that the compliance program condition would undercut the ability of a securitization participant to rely on the exception and that it is not clear that such condition is within the scope of the congressional intent of Section 27B, we recognize that certain securitization participants may need to create a new compliance program to comply with this condition and that this may result in increased compliance costs.⁵⁰³ However, Section 27B(b) requires that the Commission adopt rules to implement the prohibition in Section 27B(a) against a securitization participant engaging in any transaction that would involve or result in any material conflict of interest with respect to any investor in a transaction arising out of the ABS activity of a securitization participant. The compliance program condition is necessary to help ensure that the activities of a securitization participant relying on the bona fide market-making

⁴⁹⁸ See letters from AARP; Better Markets.

⁴⁹⁹ See letter from ABA.

⁵⁰⁰ See letter from SIFMA I.

⁵⁰¹ See letter from SIFMA II.

⁵⁰² See letter from SFA II.

⁵⁰³ See Section IV.

activities exception are indeed bona fide market-making activities and not the type of transactions that would involve or result in a material conflict of interest between a securitization participant for an ABS and an investor in such ABS. The market-making activity of a securitization participant in ABS and related financial instruments described in Rule 192(b)(3)(i) can be inherently complex. Therefore, requiring a securitization participant to establish and enforce an internal compliance program will help that entity adequately evaluate and track its market-making activity in a way that is reasonably designed to help prevent violations of the rule. Additionally, as discussed in Section IV, this condition will enhance the benefits of the rule by assuring investors that a securitization participant is less likely to engage in activities that are prohibited by Rule 192 if it has a program to monitor ongoing compliance with the rule.

To avoid imposing a one-size-fits-all requirement that may unduly burden securitization participants that are different in size or that make markets in different types of financial instruments, this condition recognizes that a securitization participant that is a market maker in ABS and related financial instruments described in paragraph (b)(3)(i) is well positioned to design its own individual internal compliance program to reflect the size, complexity, and activities of the securitization participant. This should help ease compliance costs as the relevant securitization participant can tailor its compliance program to its particular business model. As a general matter, we also recognize that costs of the final rule potentially may have a proportionally greater effect on small entities, as such costs may be a relatively greater percentage of the total cost of operations for smaller entities than larger entities, and thus small entities may be less able to bear such costs relative to larger entities. However, the potentially less complex securitization activities of small entities and their correspondingly less complex compliance considerations may counterbalance such costs as compared to larger and more

diversified securitization participants. We also believe that the changes discussed above to refine the scope of the definition of “conflicted transaction”⁵⁰⁴ and the scope of covered affiliates and subsidiaries⁵⁰⁵ are designed to ease the compliance program burden on securitization participants by providing greater certainty regarding the types of transactions and relevant entities that are subject to the rule’s prohibition.

In response to comments that the compliance program requirement should specify that it only applies to any securitization participant utilizing the exception,⁵⁰⁶ it is unnecessary to do so because the requirement applies only if the securitization participant is relying on the exception. Rule 192(b)(3)(ii)(E) sets forth a condition to utilizing the exception in Rule 192(3)(i) and does not separately require that a securitization participant satisfy the compliance program requirement if it is not utilizing the exception.

In order to assist a securitization participant in determining whether it satisfies the first and second conditions of the exception, we observe that a reasonably designed compliance program of the securitization participant generally should set forth the processes by which the relevant trading personnel will identify the financial instruments described in Rule 192(b)(3)(i) related to its securitization activities that the securitization participant may make a market in for its customers and the processes by which the securitization participant will determine the

⁵⁰⁴ See Section II.D.3. (discussing how Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) as adopted only applies to the purchase or sale of any financial instrument that is substantially the economic equivalent of a transaction described in Rule 192(a)(3)(i) or Rule 192(a)(3)(ii) and provides that, for the avoidance of doubt, any transaction that only hedges general interest rate or currency exchange risk is not a conflicted transaction).

⁵⁰⁵ See Section II.B.3.c. (discussing how paragraph (ii) of the definition of a “securitization participant” as adopted will only capture any affiliate (as defined in 17 CFR 230.405) or subsidiary (as defined in 17 CFR 230.405) of a person described in paragraph (i) of the definition if the affiliate or subsidiary: (A) acts in coordination with a person described in paragraph (i) of the definition; or (B) has access to or receives information about the relevant asset-backed security or the asset pool supporting or referenced by the relevant asset-backed security prior to the first closing of the sale of the relevant asset-backed security).

⁵⁰⁶ See letters from SFA II; SIFMA II.

reasonably expected near term demand of customers for such products. The identification of such instruments and the processes for determining the reasonably expected near term demand of customers for such instruments in the compliance program should help prevent trading personnel at the relevant securitization participant from taking positions in conflicted transactions that are not positions that the securitization participant expects to make a market in for customers or that are in an amount that would exceed the reasonably expected near term demands of customers. Furthermore, to assist a securitization participant in determining whether it satisfies the first and second conditions of the exception on an ongoing basis, we observe that a reasonably designed compliance program of the securitization participant generally should also establish internal controls and a system of ongoing monitoring and analysis that the securitization participant will utilize in order to effectively ensure the compliance of its trading personnel with its policies and procedures regarding permissible market-making under the final rule.

It is important that the reasonably designed written policies and procedures demonstrate a process for prompt mitigation of the risks of a securitization participant's positions and holdings that arise from market-making in ABS and the related financial instruments described in Rule 192(b)(3)(i), such as the risks of aged positions and holdings, because doing so should help to prevent a securitization participant from engaging in a transaction and maintaining a position that is adverse to the relevant ABS that remains open and exposed to potential gains for a prolonged period of time. While mitigating the risks of such positions and holdings is not required to be contemporaneous with the acquisition of such positions or holdings, prompt mitigation means that the mitigation occur without an unreasonable delay that will facilitate or create an opportunity to benefit from a conflicted transaction remaining in the securitization participant's

market-making inventory considering the liquidity, maturity, and depth of the market for the relevant types of financial instruments.

The requirement that a process for such risk mitigation activity be included in a securitization participant's written policies and procedures should help prevent speculative activity being disguised as market-making by establishing the processes by which the relevant trading personnel will enter into, adjust, and unwind positions and holdings that arise from market-making in ABS.

One commenter suggested that any securitization participant relying on the exception for bona fide market-making activities should be required to affirmatively certify that it is undertaking such activity for the sole purpose of market-making and not for the purpose of generating speculative profits.⁵⁰⁷ Certain commenters also suggested that a responsible party at the securitization participant should be required to certify the effectiveness of the applicable written policies and procedures prior to their implementation and on an ongoing basis.⁵⁰⁸ Consistent with the Proposing Release, we did not include certification requirements in the final rule because we believe that the conditions to the bona fide market-making activities exception are sufficiently robust to prevent the exception from resulting in conflicted transactions in contradiction to Section 27B's prohibition.

H. Anti-Evasion

1. Proposed Rule

To address concerns that the potential circumvention of the proposed rule could undermine the investor protection goals of Section 27B, the Commission proposed Rule 192(d)

⁵⁰⁷ See letter from Better Markets.

⁵⁰⁸ See letters from AARP; Better Markets.

to provide that, if a securitization participant engages in a transaction that circumvents the prohibition in proposed Rule 192(a)(1), the transaction would be deemed to violate proposed Rule 192(a)(1).

2. Comments Received

One commenter supported the proposed anti-circumvention provision and stated that “it should remain broad to give the Commission ample authority to enforce efforts by market participants to evade the prohibition.”⁵⁰⁹ However, other commenters stated that anti-circumvention provision, as proposed, would make it difficult for market participants to understand the scope of the proposed rule and requested that the Commission delete the provision.⁵¹⁰ As an alternative, certain commenters suggested that the Commission should replace the provision with an anti-evasion provision, with some of these commenters stating that such anti-evasion standard should apply only with respect to the use of an exception to the rule as part of a plan or scheme to evade the rule’s prohibition.⁵¹¹

3. Final Rule

We are adopting Rule 192(d) with certain modifications in response to comments received on the proposal. In a change from the proposal, the anti-evasion provision will only apply with respect to the use of an exception as part of a plan or scheme to evade the rule’s prohibition. Specifically, Rule 192(d) will provide that if a securitization participant engages in

⁵⁰⁹ See letter from Better Markets.

⁵¹⁰ See letters from AIMA/ACC; AIC (alternatively requesting that an anti-evasion provision only apply to a securitization participant’s intentional use of an affiliate or subsidiary to accomplish an otherwise prohibited result).

⁵¹¹ See letters from ABA (stating that the Federal securities laws generally include anti-evasion provisions and not anti-circumvention provisions and expressing its belief that an anti-evasion standard would be more appropriate because it would be tied to the actions of the securitizations participant rather than the effect of the transaction); AFME (supporting the approach suggested by SIFMA); LSTA III (supporting the approach suggested by SIFMA); SFA II (suggesting an anti-evasion standard); SIFMA I (suggesting an anti-evasion standard that applies to the exceptions).

a transaction or a series of related transactions that, although in technical compliance with one of the exceptions described in Rule 192(b), is part of a plan or scheme to evade the prohibition in Rule 192(a)(1), that transaction or series of related transactions will be deemed to violate Rule 192(a)(1). As discussed below, this anti-evasion provision is important for helping to ensure the effectiveness of the final rule's prohibition, and we do not believe that the provision, when considered together with the other changes we are making from the proposal, will make it difficult for market participants to understand the scope of the final rule.

Rule 192(d), as adopted, is generally consistent with the suggestion of certain commenters that we adopt an anti-evasion provision as opposed to an anti-circumvention provision.⁵¹² We are persuaded that an anti-circumvention provision could have the potential to be both overinclusive and vague in this particular circumstance given the other elements of the rule, and that an anti-evasion standard that focuses on the actions of the securitization participants as part of scheme to evade the rule's prohibition would be more appropriate. We are also persuaded by the suggestion of certain commenters that the anti-evasion provision should only apply to a securitization participant's claimed compliance with one of the exceptions to the rule.⁵¹³ This is because the prohibition in Rule 192(a), as adopted, includes certain provisions that are designed to prevent attempted evasion of the rule. For example, the prohibition in Rule 192(a)(1) captures a securitization participant "indirectly" engaging in any transaction that would involve or result in any material conflict of interest between the securitization participant and an investor in such ABS. Additionally, Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) captures any transaction that is

⁵¹² See letters from ABA (stating that the Federal securities laws generally include anti-evasion provisions and not anti-circumvention provisions and expressing its belief that an anti-evasion standard would be more appropriate because it would be tied to the actions of the securitizations participant rather than the effect of the transaction); SFA II (suggesting an anti-evasion standard).

⁵¹³ See letters from SIFMA Letter I (suggesting an anti-evasion standard that applies to the exceptions); AFME (supporting the approach suggested by SIFMA); LSTA III (supporting the approach suggested by SIFMA).

substantially the economic equivalent of a transaction described in Rule 192(a)(3)(i) or Rule 192(a)(3)(ii). Therefore, we do not believe that it is necessary to apply the anti-evasion provision to the prohibition itself.

We disagree with commenters' suggestions that the final rule should not include any anti-circumvention or anti-evasion provision.⁵¹⁴ The anti-evasion provision is designed to address those situations in which securitization participants engage in efforts to evade the rule's prohibition by claiming technical compliance with one of the exceptions to the rule when, in fact, such securitization participant's conduct constitutes part of a plan or scheme to evade the rule's prohibition. Such evasion would undermine the investor protection mandate of Section 27B.

I. Compliance Date

The final rule is effective [INSERT DATE 60 DAYS AFTER DATE OF PUBLICATION IN THE FEDERAL REGISTER]. Under the compliance date that we are adopting in this release, any securitization participant must comply with the prohibition and the requirements of the exceptions to the final rule, as applicable, with respect to any ABS the first closing of the sale of which occurs [INSERT DATE 18 MONTHS AFTER DATE OF PUBLICATION IN THE FEDERAL REGISTER].

Numerous commenters addressed the compliance period for the final rule, with many of these commenters suggesting at least 12 months following the date that the final rule is published in the *Federal Register*.⁵¹⁵ These commenters cited operational challenges and systems changes, particularly with respect to the compliance program requirements applicable to the risk-

⁵¹⁴ See letters from AIMA/ACC; AIC.

⁵¹⁵ See letters from ICI Letter; LSTA III (requesting that the compliance period begin at least 12 months following the date that the final rule is published in the *Federal Register*); MFA II (requesting a transition period of at least 12 months); SFA I; SIFMA I (requesting that the compliance period begin at least 12 months following the date that the final rule is published in the *Federal Register*).

mitigating hedging activities exception and the bona fide market-making activities exception, which would necessitate time to adopt and implement. One commenter recommended a compliance period of 18 to 24 months based on concerns regarding the scope of the proposed definition of conflicted transaction and the proposed application of the rule to affiliates.⁵¹⁶ We recognize that certain persons subject to the rule will need to update their operations and systems in order to comply with the final rule, and we are adopting the compliance date of 18 months after adoption. This delayed compliance date is designed to provide affected securitization participants that intend to utilize the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception and the bona fide market-making activities exception with adequate time to develop the internal compliance programs that are required to satisfy the conditions of such exceptions as well as adequate time to develop any internal compliance mechanisms that the securitization participant decides to implement in order to address the scope of its affiliates and subsidiaries that are subject to the final rule. We are not persuaded that any additional time is needed because we believe that the changes made from the proposed rule to narrow the scope of the definition of conflicted transaction⁵¹⁷ and the scope of the affiliates and subsidiaries of a securitization participant that

⁵¹⁶ See letter from SFA II.

⁵¹⁷ See Section II.D.3. (discussing how Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) as adopted only applies to the purchase or sale of any financial instrument that is substantially the economic equivalent of a transaction described in Rule 192(a)(3)(i) or Rule 192(a)(3)(ii) and provides that, for the avoidance of doubt, any transaction that only hedges general interest rate or currency exchange risk is not a conflicted transaction).

are subject to the rule⁵¹⁸ generally are expected to ease compliance burdens and mitigate the need for a compliance period longer than 18 months after adoption.⁵¹⁹

III. OTHER MATTERS

If any of the provisions of these rules, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held to be invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or application of such provisions to other persons or circumstances that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application.

Pursuant to the Congressional Review Act, the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs has designated this rule as a “major rule,” as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

IV. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

A. Introduction

This final rule implements the requirements of Section 27B,⁵²⁰ as mandated by the Dodd-Frank Act. As discussed above, Section 621 of the Dodd-Frank Act added Section 27B to the Securities Act. Section 27B prohibits an underwriter, placement agent, initial purchaser, or sponsor, or any affiliate or subsidiary of any such entity, of an ABS, including a synthetic ABS, from engaging in any transaction that would involve or result in certain material conflicts of

⁵¹⁸ See Section II.B.3.c. (discussing how paragraph (ii) of the definition of a “securitization participant” as adopted will only capture any affiliate (as defined in 17 CFR 230.405) or subsidiary (as defined in 17 CFR 230.405) of a person described in paragraph (i) of the definition if the affiliate or subsidiary: (A) acts in coordination with a person described in paragraph (i) of the definition; or (B) has access to or receives information about the relevant asset-backed security or the asset pool supporting or referenced by the relevant asset-backed security prior to the first closing of the sale of the relevant asset-backed security).

⁵¹⁹ With respect to the compliance date, one commenter requested the Commission to consider interactions between the proposed rule and other recent Commission rules. In determining compliance dates, the Commission considers the benefits of the rules as well as the costs of delayed compliance dates and potential overlapping compliance dates. For the reasons discussed throughout the release, to the extent that there are costs from overlapping compliance dates, the benefits of the rule justify such costs. See Section IV for a discussion of the interactions of the final rule with certain other Commission rules.

⁵²⁰ 15 U.S.C. 77z-2a.

interest.⁵²¹ Section 27B also includes exceptions from this prohibition for certain risk-mitigating hedging activities, bona fide market-making activities, liquidity commitments, and a foreign transaction safe-harbor provision.⁵²²

As discussed above in Sections I.A. and I.B., Section 27B requires that the Commission issue rules for the purpose of implementing the prohibition in Section 27B. We are sensitive to the economic impact, including the costs and benefits, imposed by this rule.⁵²³ This section presents an analysis of the expected economic effects—including costs, benefits, and impact on efficiency, competition, and capital formation—that may result from the final rule, as well as possible alternatives to the final rule. Many of these effects, costs, and benefits stem from statutory mandates, while others are affected by the discretion exercised in implementing these mandates.

Where possible, we have sought to quantify the benefits, costs, and effects on efficiency, competition, and capital formation expected to result from the final rule. However, we are unable to reliably quantify many of the economic effects due to limitations on available data. Therefore, parts of the discussion below are qualitative in nature, although we try to describe, where possible, the direction of these effects. We further note that even in cases where we have some data regarding certain economic effects, the quantification of these effects is particularly challenging due to the number of assumptions that we need to make to forecast how the ABS issuance practice will change in response to the final rule, and how those responses will, in turn,

⁵²¹ See Section I.A.

⁵²² See Sections II.E. through II.G.

⁵²³ Section 2(b) of the Securities Act (15 U.S.C. 77b(b)) requires us, when engaging in rulemaking that requires us to consider or determine whether an action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, to consider, in addition to the protection of investors, whether the action will promote efficiency, competition, and capital formation.

affect the broader ABS market. For example, the rule’s effects will depend on how sponsors, borrowers, investors, and other parties to the ABS transactions (*e.g.*, originators, trustees, underwriters, and other parties that facilitate transactions between borrowers, issuers, and investors) adjust on a long-term basis to this new rule and the resulting market conditions. The ways in which these parties may adjust, and the associated effects, are complex and interrelated. As a result, we are unable to predict some of them with specificity or quantify them.

The Commission received comments related to various aspects of the economic analysis of the proposed rule. The Commission has considered and responds to these comments in the sections that follow.

B. Economic Baseline

The baseline against which the costs, benefits, and the effects on efficiency, competition, and capital formation of the final rule are measured consists of the current state of the ABS market, current practice as it relates to securitization participants, and the current regulatory framework. The economic analysis considers existing regulatory requirements, including recently adopted rules, as part of its economic baseline against which the costs and benefits of the final rule are measured.⁵²⁴

⁵²⁴ See, *e.g.*, *Nasdaq v. SEC*, 34 F.4th 1105, 1111-15 (D.C. Cir. 2022). This approach also follows SEC staff guidance on economic analysis for rulemaking. See Staff’s “Current Guidance on Economic Analysis in SEC Rulemaking” (Mar. 16, 2012), *available at* https://www.sec.gov/divisions/riskfin/rsfi_guidance_econ_analy_secrulemaking.pdf (“The economic consequences of proposed rules (potential costs and benefits including effects on efficiency, competition, and capital formation) should be measured against a baseline, which is the best assessment of how the world would look in the absence of the proposed action.”); *Id.* at 7 (“The baseline includes both the economic attributes of the relevant market and the existing regulatory structure.”). The best assessment of how the world would look in the absence of the proposed or final action typically does not include recently proposed actions, because doing so would improperly assume the adoption of those proposed actions.

One commenter requested the Commission consider interactions between the economic effects of the proposed rule and other recent Commission proposals.⁵²⁵ The commenter indicated there could be interactions between this rulemaking and three proposals that have since been adopted:⁵²⁶ the Beneficial Ownership Reporting Release,⁵²⁷ the Private Fund Advisers Adopting Release,⁵²⁸ and the Short Position Reporting Release.⁵²⁹ In addition, the commenter identified one rule that had recently been adopted prior to the commenter’s letter, the May 2023

⁵²⁵ See letter from MFA III (“We urge the Commission to evaluate the costs and benefits of the Proposals, in the aggregate, for private fund advisers, their investors, and the markets generally.”).

⁵²⁶ *Modernization of Beneficial Ownership Reporting*, Release No. 33-11030 (Feb. 10, 2022), 87 FR 13846 (Mar. 10, 2022) (see letter from MFA III, at 14-15); *Private Fund Advisers; Documentation of Registered Investment Adviser Compliance Reviews*, Release No. IA-5955 (Feb. 9, 2022), 87 FR 16886 (Mar. 24, 2022) (see letter from MFA III, at 10-12); *Short Position and Short Activity Reporting by Institutional Investment Managers*, Release No. 34-94313 (Feb. 25, 2022), 87 FR 14950 (Mar. 16, 2022) (see letter from MFA III, at 15-16).

⁵²⁷ See *Modernization of Beneficial Ownership Reporting*, Release Nos. 33-11030; 34-94211 (Oct. 6, 2023) (“Beneficial Ownership Reporting Release”). Among other things, the amendments generally shorten the filing deadlines for initial and amended beneficial ownership reports filed on Schedules 13D and 13G, and require that Schedule 13D and 13G filings be made using a structured, machine-readable data language. The new disclosure requirements and filing deadlines for Schedule 13D are effective 90 days after publication in the Federal Register. The new filing deadline for Schedule 13G takes effect on Sept. 30, 2024, and the rule’s structured data requirements have a one-year implementation period ending Dec. 18, 2024. See Beneficial Ownership Reporting Release, Section II.G.

⁵²⁸ See *Private Fund Advisers; Documentation of Registered Investment Adviser Compliance Reviews*, Release No. IA-6383 (Aug. 23, 2023), 88 FR 63206 (Sept. 14, 2023) (“Private Fund Advisers Adopting Release”). The Private Fund Advisers Adopting Release includes new rules designed to protect investors who directly or indirectly invest in private funds by increasing visibility into certain practices and restricting other practices, along with amendments to the Advisers Act books and records rule and compliance rule. The amended Advisers Act compliance provision for registered investment advisers has a Nov. 13, 2023, compliance date. The compliance date is Mar. 14, 2025, for the rule’s quarterly statement and audit requirements for registered investment advisers with private fund clients. For the rule’s adviser-led secondaries, restricted activity, and preferential treatment requirements, the compliance date is Sept. 14, 2024, for larger advisers and Mar. 14, 2025, for smaller advisers. See Private Fund Advisers Adopting Release, Sections IV., VI.C.1.

⁵²⁹ See *Short Position and Short Activity Reporting by Institutional Investment Managers*, Release No. 34-98738 (Oct. 13, 2023), 88 FR 75100 (Nov. 1, 2023) (“Short Position Reporting Release”). The new rule and related form are designed to provide greater transparency through the publication of short sale-related data to investors and other market participants. Under the new rule, institutional investment managers that meet or exceed certain specified reporting thresholds are required to report, on a monthly basis using the related form, specified short position data and short activity data for equity securities. The compliance date for the rule is Jan. 2, 2025. In addition, the Short Position Reporting Release amends the national market system plan governing the consolidated audit trail (“CAT”) to require the reporting of reliance on the bona fide market making exception in the Commission’s short sale rules. The compliance date for the CAT amendments is July 2, 2025.

SEC Form PF Amending Release.⁵³⁰ These rules were not included as part of the baseline in the Proposing Release because they were not adopted at that time. In response to commenters, this economic analysis considers potential economic effects arising from any overlap between the compliance period for the final rule and each of these recently adopted rules.⁵³¹

The requirements of the final rule will affect ABS market participants, including securitization participants, as defined in Rule 192, and investors in ABS, and indirectly affect loan originators, consumers, businesses, municipal entities, and nonprofits that seek access to credit. The costs and benefits of the requirements depend largely on the current market practices specific to each securitization market. The economic significance or the magnitude of the effects of the requirements also depend on the overall size of the securitization market and the extent to which the requirements affect access to, and the cost of, capital. Below, we describe our current understanding of the securitization markets that will be affected by the final rule.

⁵³⁰ See *Form PF; Event Reporting for Large Hedge Fund Advisers and Private Equity Fund Advisers; Requirements for Large Private Equity Fund Adviser Reporting*, Release No. IA-6297 (May 3, 2023), 88 FR 38146 (June 12, 2023) (“May 2023 SEC Form PF Amending Release”). The Form PF amendments require large hedge fund advisers and all private equity fund advisers to file reports upon the occurrence of certain reporting events. For new sections 5 and 6 of Form PF, the compliance date is Dec. 11, 2023; for the amended, existing sections, it is June 11, 2024. See May 2023 SEC Form PF Amending Release, section II.E.

⁵³¹ In addition, one commenter indicated there could also be overlapping compliance costs between the final amendments and proposals that have not been adopted. See, letter from MFA III. To the extent those proposals are adopted, the baseline in those subsequent rulemakings will reflect the existing regulatory requirements at that time. One of the proposals identified by the commenter, *Prohibition Against Fraud, Manipulation, or Deception in Connection With Security-Based Swaps; Prohibition Against Undue Influence Over Chief Compliance Officers; Position Reporting of Large Security-Based Swap Positions*, Exchange Act Release No. 93784 (Dec. 15, 2021), [87 FR 6652, 6678 (Feb. 4, 2022)], has been partially adopted. See *Prohibition Against Fraud, Manipulation, or Deception in Connection with Security-Based Swaps; Prohibition against Undue Influence over Chief Compliance Officers*, Release No. 34-97656 (June 7, 2023), [88 FR 42546 (June 20, 2023)] (“Security-Based Swaps Release”). However, the commenter focused their comments on the portion of that proposal that has not yet been adopted (i.e., reporting of large security-based swap positions), and the adopted rule would not have any significant effects from overlapping compliance periods because that rule was effective Aug. 23, 2023.

1. Overview of the Securitization Markets

The securitization markets are important for the U.S. economy and constitute a large fraction of the U.S. debt market.⁵³² Securitizations play an important role in the creation of credit by increasing the amount of capital available for the origination of loans and other receivables through the transfer of those assets—in exchange for new capital—to other market participants. The intended benefits of the securitization process include reduced cost of credit and expanded access to credit for borrowers, ability to match risk profiles of securities to investors’ specific demands and increased secondary market liquidity for loans and other receivables.⁵³³

Since the final rule applies to a securitization participant commencing on the date on which such person has reached an agreement to become a securitization participant until one year after the date of the first closing of the sale of the ABS, we generally use ABS issuance information rather than information on ABS amounts outstanding to estimate the number of affected parties and the size of the affected ABS market. Information presented regarding securitized asset fund advisors is instead based on amounts outstanding due to data availability. For the purposes of establishing an economic baseline and to estimate affected market size, we

⁵³² See, e.g., SEC Staff Report, U.S. Credit Markets Interconnectedness and the Effects of the COVID-19 Economic Shock (Oct. 2020), available at https://www.sec.gov/files/US-Credit-Markets_COVID-19_Report.pdf. Among other things, the report provides an overview of the various parts of the securitization markets and their connections to the broader U.S. financial markets. This is a report of the staff of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. This report represents the views of Commission staff, and is not a rule, regulation, or statement of the Commission. The Commission has neither approved nor disapproved the content of this report and, like all staff statements, it has no legal force or effect, does not alter or amend applicable law, and creates no new or additional obligations for any person.

⁵³³ See, e.g., Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Report to the Congress on Risk Retention (Oct. 2010), available at <https://www.federalreserve.gov/boarddocs/rptcongress/securitization/riskretention.pdf>; Financial Stability Oversight Council, Macroeconomic Effects of Risk Retention Requirements (Jan. 2011), available at [https://www.lexissecureditiesmosaic.com/gateway/treasury/pr/Documents_Section_20946_20Risk_20Retention_20Study_20_20\(FINAL\).pdf](https://www.lexissecureditiesmosaic.com/gateway/treasury/pr/Documents_Section_20946_20Risk_20Retention_20Study_20_20(FINAL).pdf).

use data covering the most recent full calendar year 2022 to avoid any seasonal effects on estimates (“baseline period”).⁵³⁴

We estimate that the baseline period annual issuance of private-label⁵³⁵ non-municipal ABS in the United States was \$603 billion in 1,122 individual ABS deals and the baseline period annual issuance of municipal ABS in the U.S. was \$74 billion in 1,332 deals.⁵³⁶ Out of private-label non-municipal ABS, 10 deals totaling \$2.8 billion were risk transfer ABS deals; some or all of these risk transfer ABS deals could be synthetic ABS or hybrid cash and synthetic ABS deals.⁵³⁷ During the baseline period, Ginnie Mae provided a government guarantee to \$527 billion of newly issued MBS, and the Enterprises issued \$1.20 trillion of Enterprise-guaranteed MBS⁵³⁸ and 19 CRT securities deals worth \$21.6 billion.⁵³⁹ Currently, the Enterprises are in

⁵³⁴ The primary data source for our numeric estimates of issuance of private-label non-municipal ABS are the Green Street Asset-Backed Alert Database and the Green Street Commercial Mortgage Alert Database. The databases present the initial terms of all ABS, MBS, CMBS, and CLOs collateralized by assets, and synthetic CDOs, rated by at least one major credit rating agency, and placed anywhere in the world (however, only deals sold in the U.S. are included in our analysis). The databases identify the primary participants in each transaction. The primary data source of our numeric estimates of issuance of municipal ABS is Mergent Municipal Bond Securities Database. The proposing release used calendar year 2021 as its baseline due to data availability at time of proposal.

⁵³⁵ Private-label ABS are ABS that are not sponsored or guaranteed by U.S. Government agencies or the Enterprises.

⁵³⁶ Data drawn from the Green Street Asset-Backed Alert Database, the Green Street Commercial Mortgage Alert Database, and Mergent Municipal Bond Securities Database.

⁵³⁷ Data drawn from the Green Street Asset-Backed Alert Database and the Green Street Commercial Mortgage Alert Database.

⁵³⁸ See Laurie Goodman, *et al.*, *Housing Finance At a Glance: Monthly Chartbook, July 2023*, Urban Institute (July 28, 2023), at 34, available at <https://www.urban.org/research/publication/housing-finance-glance-monthly-chartbook-july-2023>.

⁵³⁹ See The Green Street Asset-Backed Alert Database. Of the 29 CRT transactions in 2022, 19 were issued by Freddie Mac (\$12.72 billion) and 9 were issued by Fannie Mae (\$8.92 billion). Broadly, the Enterprise CRT programs transfer mortgage credit risk from the Enterprises to private investors. In doing so, CRT issuance lowers Enterprise capital requirements and increases their return on capital, while providing the Enterprises with market-based pricing information on Enterprise ABS credit risk. See Freddie Mac, CRTcast E4: CRT Then and Now, A Conversation with Don Layton (Nov. 17, 2021), available at <https://crt.freddiemac.com/assets/pdfs/insights/crtcast-episode-4-transcript.pdf>; Jonathan B. Glowacki, *CRT 101: Everything you need to know about Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae Credit Risk Transfer*, Milliman (Oct. 11, 2021), available at <https://www.milliman.com/en/insight/crt-101-everything-you-need-to-know-about-freddie-mac-and-fannie-mae-credit-risk-transfer>.

conservatorship with the U.S. Treasury and are regulated by the FHFA.⁵⁴⁰

2. Affected Parties

Parties potentially affected by the final rule include:

- Parties that have direct compliance obligations under the final rule with respect to the prohibition, namely, underwriters, placement agents, initial purchasers, and sponsors, or any affiliates or subsidiaries of such entities which act in coordination with such entities, or have access to or receive information about the relevant ABS or its underlying or referenced asset pool prior to the first closing of the sale of the ABS.
- U.S. agencies with respect to certain types of ABS.⁵⁴¹
- Other entities that provide services in the securitization process, including depositors, servicers, special servicers, and other contractual service providers, as well as their domestic and foreign affiliates and subsidiaries with involvement in or knowledge concerning the securitization prior to its closing.
- Counterparties that invest/deal in financial products, including derivatives, related to synthetic ABS (and hybrid cash and synthetic ABS). For example, dealers that trade CDS on the ABS to securitization participants.
- Investment advisers and ABS investors. For example, pension funds, endowments, foundations, hedge funds, and mutual funds.

⁵⁴⁰ See discussion in Section II.B.3.b.iv.

⁵⁴¹ The exclusion from the definition of “sponsor,” as discussed in Section II.B.3.b.iv., with respect to these entities is expected to lessen the impact of the final rule on the United States or an agency of the United States with respect to ABS that is fully insured or fully guaranteed, but these entities may still be otherwise affected. Notably, the Enterprises are more directly affected under the final rule while operating under conservatorship of the FHFA than contemplated by the proposed rule, but this is offset somewhat by other changes between the proposed and final rule. See Section IV.D.2.

- Ultimate borrowers that rely on ABS markets for capital (e.g., corporations, households, municipal entities) and participants in the markets where the borrowed capital is applied.⁵⁴²
- Other market participants that may be affected by changes in securitization practices. For example, originators that retain a residual interest in the underlying or referenced asset pool or their creditors.

As explained in Section II.B.3., the final definition of the term “sponsor” is a functional definition that will apply regardless of a person’s title, so long as its activities with respect to the ABS meet the definition. Accordingly, a person who organizes and initiates an ABS transaction, (a Regulation AB-based sponsor) or who has a contractual right to direct or cause the direction of the structure, design, or assembly of an ABS or the composition of the pool of assets underlying or referenced by the ABS (a Contractual Rights Sponsor) is a sponsor under the definition. Whether a person is a sponsor will be based on the specific facts and circumstances and which part of the sponsor definition the person qualifies under. For example, Registered Investment Advisers (“RIAs”) that advise hedge funds could be a Contractual Rights Sponsor under the final rule if they have a contractual right to direct or cause the direction of the structure, design, or assembly of an ABS or the composition of the pool assets underlying the ABS.

We estimate that, in the baseline period, there were 385 unique sponsors of private-label non-municipal ABS and there were 106 unique underwriters for such ABS deals; of these, we estimate that there were 6 unique sponsors and 10 unique underwriters of risk transfer ABS.⁵⁴³

⁵⁴² Households benefit from the ABS markets in a variety of ways, including for example the Enterprises’ issuance of RMBS which adds liquidity and reduces credit risk to investors who finance home purchases. See The Fed. Nat’l Mortg. Ass’n, *Mortgage-Backed Securities*, available at <https://capitalmarkets.fanniemae.com/mortgage-backed-securities>.

⁵⁴³ The Green Street Asset-Backed Alert Database.

We also estimate that, in the baseline period, there were 180 unique issuers of Ginnie Mae-guaranteed MBS,⁵⁴⁴ 53 unique mortgage securities approved dealers of Freddie Mac-guaranteed MBS,⁵⁴⁵ and 15 unique underwriters of Enterprise CRT securitizations.⁵⁴⁶ We estimate that there were 352 unique municipal entities that sponsored municipal ABS, 145 unique underwriters of municipal ABS, and 97 unique municipal advisors.⁵⁴⁷ We estimate that in the baseline period there were 177 securitized asset fund advisers associated with 2482 securitized asset funds.⁵⁴⁸ Changes in numbers vis-à-vis the Proposing Release can be attributed to different stages in the business cycle: the significant increase in interest rates that occurred in 2022 may explain some of the decrease in the number of sponsors.

There is an overlap between these categories of sponsors and underwriters since some sponsors and underwriters might perform multiple functions and might be active in multiple market segments and, thus, the total number of potentially affected sponsors and underwriters may be lower than the sum of the numbers above. As for Contractual Rights Sponsors, we note that the definition of sponsor does not capture persons that direct or cause the direction of the structure, design, or assembly of ABS or the composition of the underlying or referenced asset

⁵⁴⁴ To arrive at the figure of 180 unique issuers, we used the number of unique issuer IDs for securities issued in the baseline period, less one to account for the value “Multiple Issuers” (see Ginnie Mae MBS SF Monthly New Issues data, available at [https://www.ginniemae.gov/data_and_reports/disclosure_data/Pages/disclosurehistoryfiles.aspx?prefix=nimonSFPS&grp=MBS%20\(Single%20Family\)](https://www.ginniemae.gov/data_and_reports/disclosure_data/Pages/disclosurehistoryfiles.aspx?prefix=nimonSFPS&grp=MBS%20(Single%20Family))). It is possible that some issuers of Ginnie Mae-guaranteed MBS were never a sole issuer, and thus were only included in the data as an unspecified member of “Multiple Issuers.”

⁵⁴⁵ See Freddie Mac Mortgage Securities Approved Dealer Group, available at Internet Archive of <https://capitalmarkets.freddiemac.com/mbs/products/dealer-groups>, captured on Nov. 17 and Dec. 6, 2022.

⁵⁴⁶ The Green Street Asset-Backed Alert Database.

⁵⁴⁷ Mergent Municipal Bond Securities Database. The Commission received a comment stating that this analysis conflates ABS issued by municipalities and municipal securitizations issued by special purpose entities. See letter from SIFMA I. Both are subject to the rule and should be counted as part of the baseline.

⁵⁴⁸ See Division of Investment Management: Analytics Office, Private Funds Statistics Report: Fourth Calendar Quarter 2022 (July 18, 2023) (“Form PF Statistics Report”), at 4, available at <https://www.sec.gov/files/investment/private-funds-statistics-2022-q4.pdf> (showing number of funds and advisers by category as reported on Form PF).

pool unless they have contractual rights to do so. As discussed in Section II.B.3.b.ii., certain investment advisers could be Contractual Rights Sponsors. We derived an estimate of the number of investment advisers that would be subject to the rule from Form PF and Form ADV data.

Table 1 shows the number of private fund advisers along with estimates of their assets which may be affected by the rule, including those smaller firms which may face difficulties establishing and demonstrating sufficient separation between staff involved in activities that lead to the firm being included as a securitization participant and those advising other funds, as of the fourth quarter of 2022.⁵⁴⁹

Table 1. Private Securitized Asset Fund Advisor Statistics as of 2022Q4				
Stratification	Adviser Count	Fund Count	Gross Asset Value (\$B)	Net Asset Value (\$B)
All	177	2482	936.8	275.9
With at Least 1 Fund >10% Relevant Strategy Exposure	72		586.6	194.6
With at Least 1 Fund > 10% Relevant Strategy Exposure and <50 Non-clerical or <100 Investment Adviser Employees	25		133.5	36.9

Note: These statistics related to the “Adviser Count,” “Fund Count,” “Gross Asset Value,” “Net Asset Value,” and “Relevant Strategy Exposure” rely on Form PF. The statistics related to “Non-clerical” and “Investment Adviser Employees” rely on Form ADV. Only SEC-registered advisers with at least \$150 million in private fund assets under management must report to the Commission on Form PF; SEC-registered investment advisers with less than \$150 million in private fund assets under management, SEC-exempt reporting advisers, and state-registered investment advisers are not required to file Form PF.

Data aggregated to Level 1.

“>10% Relevant Strategy Exposure” refers to gross exposure attributable to specified strategies (Credit, Event Driven, Relative Value, Macro), as reported in Form PF, Q20. The same fund may allocate its assets to multiple strategies. We believe these private fund strategies are those most likely to engage in a conflicted transaction with an affiliate or subsidiary that issues an ABS, and that the 10% threshold will capture those funds which employ those strategies to a sufficient degree to be meaningfully conflicted. The cutoff for employees is based on estimates of the size of firm in terms of employees at which information barriers including physical separation will be feasible and is based on the number of employees typical of a single floor of an office building in New York. Fund counts and asset values are based on funds outstanding, not primary issuance. For comparison, in

⁵⁴⁹ Cross-referencing Form PF and Form ADV data.

2022 there were 283 broadly syndicated and middle market CLOs issued in the United States, totaling \$130 billion. See Fitch Ratings, “Global CLO 4Q22 Activity Struggles Amid High Spreads, Low Corporate Issuance,” available at <https://www.fitchratings.com/research/structured-finance/global-clo-4q22-activity-struggles-amid-high-spreads-low-corporate-issuance-24-01-2023>.

3. Current Relevant Statutory Provisions, Regulations, and Practices

As an initial matter, the general anti-fraud and anti-manipulation provisions of the Federal securities laws, including Section 17(a) of the Securities Act and Section 10(b) and Rule 10b-5 under the Exchange Act, apply to ABS transactions.

Several ABS deals that originated in the pre-financial crisis years between 2005-2007 exhibited conflicts of interest targeted by the final rule. These deals resulted in significant investor harm and received increased attention from Congress, the market, and regulators in the 2010s.⁵⁵⁰ However, despite the increased scrutiny at that time, we do not have data on the extent of securitization participants’ involvement in ABS transactions that are tainted by material conflicts of interest following the financial crisis of 2007-2009. We note that the types of transactions with material conflicts of interest exhibited during the 2007-2009 financial crisis and targeted by Section 621 of the Dodd-Frank Act may not be easily detected or as prevalent under current market practices as they were prior to the law’s passage, possibly because of market participants’ compliance with existing rules and reputational incentives, as described below.

Following the financial crisis of 2007-2009, the Commission adopted several rules that reinforce the alignment of economic incentives of securitization participants and investors and reduce information asymmetries. Regulation RR, adopted by the Commission in 2014 for the

⁵⁵⁰ See, e.g., Consent and Final Judgement as to Defendant J.P. Morgan Securities LLC in *SEC v. J.P. Morgan Securities LLC (f/k/a/ J.P. Morgan Securities Inc.)*, 11 CV 4206 (S.D.N.Y. 2011) Litigation Release No. 22008 (June 21, 2011), 2010 WL 6796637; Consent and Final Judgement as to Defendant Goldman, Sachs & Co. in *SEC v. Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Fabrice Tourre*, 10 CV 3229 (S.D.N.Y. 2010) Litigation Release No. 21592 (July 15, 2010), 2010 WL 2799362 (July 15, 2010); Senate Financial Crisis Report, *supra* note 13.

purpose of implementing Section 941 of the Dodd-Frank Act, generally requires certain ABS sponsors (as defined under Regulation RR) to retain not less than 5 percent of the credit risk of the assets collateralizing an ABS for a period from five to seven years, after the date of closing of the securitization transaction, as specified by the rule.⁵⁵¹ Credit risk retention aims to align the economic interest of ABS sponsors and long investors in an ABS by requiring ABS sponsors to retain financial exposure to the same credit risks as ABS investors and, in this regard, differs from the final rule, which does not require securitization participants to retain any exposure to securitization risks. Generally, a sponsor of an ABS deal that is required to retain exposure to the credit risk of the deal is not expected to engage in the transactions prohibited by the final rule because Regulation RR prohibits them from hedging, subject to an exception for certain permitted hedging activities under that regulation, the interest that they retain and, otherwise, such transactions would perform against the economic interest of the sponsor resulting from the extent of the retained exposure.

Compared to Rule 192, Regulation RR is narrower in its scope: it applies to only those persons that are “sponsors” for purposes of Regulation RR, the definition of which is roughly analogous to paragraph (i) of the final rule’s multi-part definition of “sponsor.”⁵⁵² However, Rule 192 is not limited to such “sponsors” and thus final Rule 192 applies to a broader set of persons that are not sponsors under Regulation RR and that are not required to retain credit risk under Regulation RR. Additionally, Regulation RR applies to certain types of securitizations and does not apply to other types of securitizations (*e.g.*, arbitrage or open-market CLO, synthetic ABS, or a security issued or guaranteed by any State, or by any political subdivision of

⁵⁵¹ See RR Adopting Release, *supra* note 54.

⁵⁵² See RR Adopting Release, Subpart A.2. at 77742, *supra* note 54.

a State, or by any public instrumentality of a State that is exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act by reason of Section 3(a)(2) of that Act) while the final rule applies to a wider range of ABS, such as synthetic ABS, as discussed in Section II.A..

Further, SEC-registered ABS offerings must comply with the SEC's registration, disclosure, and reporting requirements. Commission disclosure requirements, including asset-level disclosures which are required for some asset classes,⁵⁵³ reduce asymmetric information about securitization participants and underlying assets in ABS and allow investors easy access to data and tools to review ABS deals, including to assess underlying asset quality. While such disclosure creates incentives for securitization participants to avoid potential conflicts of interest by making such conflicts visible to a large set of potential investors, these disclosure rules only apply to SEC-registered ABS offerings. In contrast, the final rule applies to both ABS offered and sold in registered and unregistered transactions (including synthetic ABS as well as hybrid cash and synthetic ABS) that are not subject to the Commission's disclosure requirements for registered offerings, and therefore the broader scope of the final rule prohibits certain types of transactions involving registered ABS and unregistered ABS that involve or would result in a material conflict of interest. Also, the final rule applies to underwriters, placement agents, initial purchasers, and sponsors of an ABS, as well as to certain of their affiliates and subsidiaries, such that it prohibits misconduct by securitization participants that may or may not have disclosure liability under the Federal securities laws.

Furthermore, securitization participants might be incentivized to avoid conflicted transactions to maintain their industry reputation and avoid reputational harm. A securitization participant that is known to regularly engage in "conflicted transactions," as defined in Rule

⁵⁵³ Asset-level requirements are specified in Item 1125 of Regulation AB (17 CFR 229.1125).

192(a)(3), might harm its reputation among investors and be excluded from ABS deals that a participant facilitates. Failure to disclose a person’s substantial role in selecting assets underlying an ABS and that person engaging in conflicted transactions with respect to those ABS would make a securitization participant potentially subject to enforcement actions under the anti-fraud provisions of the securities laws, as occurred in certain cases following the financial crisis.⁵⁵⁴ On the other hand, disclosing conflicted transactions to investors would create negative reputational effects for securitization participants. Thus, as a baseline matter, securitization participants may be incentivized to avoid conflicts of interest and make assurances to ABS investors about the absence of such conflicts of interest, which might serve as a signal to some investors that securitization participants have investors’ interest in mind while facilitating ABS transactions and might increase investor participation in such deals; however, it may be difficult for investors to assess the credibility of those assurances.

C. Broad Economic Considerations

Securitizedizations are an important part of the financial system, facilitating capital formation and capital flows from investors to borrowers. However, they can generate significant risks to the economy and ABS investors. Specifically, securitization markets are characterized by information asymmetries between securitization participants and investors in ABS, who are the

⁵⁵⁴ See, e.g., Consent and Final Judgement as to Defendant J.P. Morgan Securities LLC in *SEC v. J.P. Morgan Securities LLC (f/k/a/ J.P. Morgan Securities Inc.)*, 11 CV 4206 (S.D.N.Y. 2011) Litigation Release No. 22008 (June 21, 2011), 2010 WL 6796637; Consent and Final Judgement as to Defendant Goldman, Sachs & Co. in *SEC v. Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Fabrice Tourre*, 10 CV 3229 (S.D.N.Y. 2010) Litigation Release No. 21592 (July 15, 2010), 2010 WL 2799362 (July 15, 2010). Further, as part of an adviser’s fiduciary duty to a hedge fund, the duty of loyalty requires it to “make full and fair disclosure to its clients of all material facts relating to the advisory relationship” and “eliminate, or at least expose, through full and fair disclosure all conflicts of interest which might incline an investment adviser—consciously or unconsciously—to render advice which was not disinterested.” See *Commission Interpretation Regarding Standard of Conduct for Investment Advisers*, Release No. IA-5248 (June 5, 2019) [84 FR 33669 (July 12, 2019)] at 33675.

ultimate providers of credit, and such information asymmetries may give rise to two groups of adverse effects.

First, asymmetric information can reduce the willingness of less informed market participants⁵⁵⁵ to transact in a market. This is a secondary effect of “adverse selection,” the situation in which information asymmetry benefits some market participants (*i.e.*, securitization participants) to the detriment of others (*i.e.*, ABS investors).⁵⁵⁶ Adverse selection has been thoroughly documented in the economic literature, and its deleterious effects on market liquidity and efficiency are well known in sectors such as banking⁵⁵⁷ and insurance.⁵⁵⁸ In securitization markets, adverse selection could possibly manifest itself through a reduction in the number of investors, because investors would be less informed about the quality of underlying assets than securitization participants, a consequence that reduces liquidity and increases transaction costs.⁵⁵⁹

Second, asymmetric information may increase risk-taking by more informed counterparties if they do not bear the adverse consequences of such risks – an effect commonly known as “moral hazard.”⁵⁶⁰ In the realm of securitizations, loan originators and securitization

⁵⁵⁵ The term “market participants” used in this section encompasses all participants in the ABS markets, including ABS investors, and is a broader term than the proposed defined term “securitization participant.”

⁵⁵⁶ See George A. Akerlof, *The Market for ‘Lemons’: Quality Uncertainty and the Market Mechanism*, 84 *The Quarterly J. of Econ.* 488-500 (1970).

⁵⁵⁷ See Joseph E. Stiglitz & Andrew Weiss, *Credit Rationing in Markets with Imperfect Information*, 71 *The Am. Econ. Rev.* 393-410 (1981).

⁵⁵⁸ See Amy Finkelstein & James Poterba, *Adverse Selection in Insurance Markets: Policyholder Evidence from the U.K. Annuity Market*, 112 *J. of Pol. Econ.* 183-208 (2004).

⁵⁵⁹ See Adam B. Ashcraft & Til Schuermann, *Understanding the Securitization of Subprime Mortgage Credit*, Fed. Reserve Bank of N.Y. Staff Report No. 318 (2008) (identifying frictions in the residential mortgage securitization chain and explaining that the overarching friction that creates all other problems at every step in the securitization process is asymmetric information).

⁵⁶⁰ See, e.g., Bengt Holmstrom, *Moral hazard and observability*, *Bell Journal of Economics*, pp. 74–91 (1979) and references therein.

participants potentially create or increase risks in the underwriting or securitization process for which they do not bear the consequence, and about which the investor lacks information.⁵⁶¹

Securitization participants have access to more information about the credit quality and other relevant borrower characteristics than the ultimate investors in the securitized assets. Securitization participants may also participate in the selection of assets for ABS. This information asymmetry can have adverse market effects to the extent that securitization participants seek to profit from their differential information. Prior to the financial crisis of 2007-2009, sponsors sold assets that they knew to be very risky, without adequately conveying that information to ABS investors, and sometimes even while taking financial positions to benefit from adverse performance of underlying assets to the detriment of investors.

The patterns for adverse selection and misreporting low-quality assets were even more severe in CDOs and synthetic CDOs in the period prior to the financial crisis of 2007-2009.⁵⁶² One paper finds evidence consistent with the tailoring of CDO structures for short bets and negative performance and finds that the synthetic CDOs issued in 2005-2007 that were shorted in CDS contracts performed even worse in 2008-2010 than other CDOs.⁵⁶³ This is consistent with incentives of underwriters to structure these securities to profit from short positions on such securities enabled by the information asymmetries in the market at the time.

There are several possible ways, which can be complementary, to mitigate the effects of such information asymmetries in the securitization process. One way to partially offset

⁵⁶¹ See *supra* note 559.

⁵⁶² See, e.g., Senate Financial Crisis Report.

⁵⁶³ See Oliver Faltin-Traeger and Christopher Mayer, *Lemons and CDOs: Why Did So Many Lenders Issue Poorly Performing CDOs?*, Columbia Business School Working Paper (2012) (analyzing the characteristics and performance of underlying assets going into CDOs and synthetic CDOs issued in 2005-2007 and comparing the ABS observed in a CDO with other ABS not observed in a CDO).

information asymmetries is to require that sponsors retain some “skin in the game,” through which loan performance can affect sponsors’ profits as much as—or more than—those of the ABS investors: that is accomplished by the credit risk retention mandated for some securitization participants by Regulation RR.⁵⁶⁴ To the extent that Regulation RR reduces adverse selection costs and moral hazard, affected currently issued ABS are less likely to be instruments used in conflicted transactions. Another way to partially offset information asymmetries is to require securitization participants to have robust disclosures of information about ABS deals or individual assets. The Commission has employed this strategy previously, including in amendments to Regulation AB in 2014, which enhanced disclosure requirements, including by requiring asset-level disclosures.⁵⁶⁵ More broadly, securitization participants may be able to take steps to credibly signal that they are not engaging in actions to exploit information asymmetries with investors, or investors can require information disclosures and other means of reducing the threat of adverse selection and moral hazard as part of underlying ABS contracts or in the marketing and sales process. An additional approach to partially offset the effects of information asymmetries is to directly prohibit securitization participants from engaging in certain transactions through which they could benefit from that information asymmetry, which is what the final rule, as mandated under the Dodd-Frank Act, is designed to achieve.

The adverse selection problem may be especially severe when it is costly for investors to demand from securitization participants sufficient transparency about the assets or securitization structure to overcome informational differences between these securitization participants and investors or when it is costly for investors to process such information. In these cases, the

⁵⁶⁴ See discussion of current market practices with respect to credit risk retention in Section IV.B.3.

⁵⁶⁵ See *Asset-Backed Securities Disclosure and Registration*, Release No. 33-9638 (Sept. 4, 2014) [79 FR 57184 (Sept. 24, 2014)] (“2014 Regulation AB 2 Adopting Release”).

securitization process can misalign incentives so that the welfare of some market participants is maximized at the expense of other market participants. Some of these risks may not be adequately disclosed to investors in securitizations, an issue that may be compounded as sponsors introduce increasingly complex structures like CDOs or synthetic ABS.

The final rule is designed to enhance investor protection and the integrity of the ABS markets by helping to constrain the ability of securitization participants to benefit from the information asymmetry and limiting their incentives to exploit the information asymmetry at the expense of ABS investors. In particular, under the final rule, securitization participants will be precluded from obtaining a short position in an ABS, purchasing a credit default swap or other credit derivative pursuant to which the securitization participant would be entitled to receive payments upon the occurrence of specified credit events in respect of the ABS or purchasing or selling any financial instrument (other than the relevant ABS) or entering into a transaction that is substantially the economic equivalent of the aforementioned transactions, other than, for the avoidance of doubt, any transaction that only hedges general interest rate or currency exchange risk or that otherwise satisfies the conditions of one of the exceptions. The final rule will help prevent the sale of ABS that are tainted by the material conflicts of interest that Section 27B is designed to address, to the extent such sales currently occur, and will curb activity that is viewed as having contributed to the financial crisis of 2007-2009 and may continue today. In this way, the final rule will help discourage the creation and sale of ABS that facilitate amplification of risk transfer from informed to uninformed parties and the spread of risks from low quality or riskier loans throughout the financial system.

Accordingly, the final rule may have economic effects on broader credit markets. ABS investors may be willing to pay more or accept a lower rate of return for bearing the credit risk,

which in turn could reduce borrowing costs for underlying borrowers. Additional compliance costs, frictions in matching borrowers and lenders, or increased difficulty managing risk can have the opposite effect. The direction and magnitude of this possible impact on borrowing rates will depend on the tradeoff between the costs of complying with the final rule and how market participants reprice ABS due to the enhanced investor protection that the final rule will provide.

The economic considerations above are significantly less applicable to ABS backed by the full faith and credit of the United States government. Even though investment in such fully insured or fully guaranteed ABS is not risk-free, investors in such ABS are not exposed to the credit risk of individual underlying assets and, thus, are not subject to the adverse selection and moral hazard issues described above.⁵⁶⁶ As a result, such ABS are less susceptible to the conflicts of interest that Section 27B is designed to prevent and are excluded from the final rule.

Some commenters have stated that municipal issuers of ABS do not have an incentive to enter into conflicted transactions relative to for-profit issuers and sponsors and suggested that such municipal ABS and their issuers should be excluded from Rule 192.⁵⁶⁷ However, application of the final rule is not conditioned on a securitization participant having a profit motive.⁵⁶⁸ Additionally, as discussed earlier, the exclusion from the definition of sponsor for the United States or an agency of the United States with respect to ABS that are fully insured or fully guaranteed by the United States is primarily based on the insulation of investors from credit risk in such ABS.⁵⁶⁹ Municipal securities are considered safe investments with default rates at

⁵⁶⁶ See discussion in Section II.B.3.b.iv.

⁵⁶⁷ See letters from NABL et al.; NAHEFFA.

⁵⁶⁸ See Section II.B.3.b.i.

⁵⁶⁹ See Section II.B.3.b.iv.

significantly lower levels compared to corporate and foreign government bonds.⁵⁷⁰ However, unlike the United States Government, issuers of municipal ABS are in most cases not responsible for repaying obligations they issue on behalf of conduit borrowers, including borrowers in single-asset conduit bonds.⁵⁷¹ As noted previously by the Commission, non-governmental conduit borrowers account for the majority of municipal bond defaults.⁵⁷² In particular, certain conduit issuers which are managed by private firms have elevated default risks on their bonds.⁵⁷³ Because investors in municipal ABS are exposed to credit risk in a way that investors in ABS that are fully guaranteed by the United States government are not, carving out municipal ABS or their issuers from the final rule would reduce the investor protection benefits of the rule more significantly as compared to the carve-out for U.S. Government guaranteed ABS.⁵⁷⁴

Similarly, the Enterprises' ABS guarantees as to principal and interest payments are not fully guaranteed by the United States government.⁵⁷⁵ Given that the Enterprises may eventually emerge from FHFA conservatorship and to avoid granting unnecessary competitive benefits to the Enterprises as market participants, as discussed in Section II.B.3.b.iv., we are not excluding

⁵⁷⁰ See SEC, Report on Municipal Securities Market, July 31, 2012, at p. 22 and references therein for a discussion on municipal bond default rates, available at <https://www.sec.gov/files/munireport073112.pdf>.

⁵⁷¹ See footnote 56 for a discussion of municipal conduit assets.

⁵⁷² Yang, LK, *General Purpose Local Government Defaults: Type, Trend, and Impact*. 2020 Public Budgeting & Finance, 40(4): 62-85 (showing that defaulted bonds are more likely to be conduit debt and unrated).

⁵⁷³ Heather Gillers, *How Did Things Go So Wrong at This Arizona Park Built With Muni Bonds?*, WALL ST. J. (Aug. 28, 2023), available at <https://www.wsj.com/finance/investing/how-did-things-go-so-wrong-at-this-arizona-park-built-with-muni-bonds-a30a54f0> (retrieved from Factiva database) (discussing the shortcomings of the conduit structure and how conduit-related defaults are piling up); Martin Z Braun, Bloomberg, Aug. 10, 2020, *Muni Bonds Sold by Phantom Agency Draw Texas Town's Scrutiny*, available at <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2020-08-19/muni-bonds-sold-by-phantom-agency-draw-texas-town-s-scrutiny> (The Public Finance Authority had a much higher rate of borrower payment defaults than any other issuer over a three year period).

⁵⁷⁴ See Sections II.A.3.a. and II.B.3.b. for discussion of the rule's applicability to municipal ABS and issuers.

⁵⁷⁵ See, e.g., *Mortgage Backed Securities*, Fannie Mae, available at <https://capitalmarkets.fanniemae.com/mortgage-backed-securities> (stating that “[t]he certificates and payments of principal and interest on the certificates are not guaranteed by the U.S. Government and do not constitute a debt or obligation of the United States or any of its agencies or instrumentalities other than Fannie Mae.”).

the Enterprises from the definition of sponsor.⁵⁷⁶ Changes between the proposed and final rule, most notably in the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception, will enable the Enterprises to maintain their CRT issuance without such general exclusion from the securitization participant definition where guaranteed ABS are concerned.⁵⁷⁷

D. Costs and Benefits

The overall costs and benefits of the final rule depend on the extent to which existing market practices and other regulations, including the anti-fraud and anti-manipulation provisions of the Federal securities laws, already reduce the risk of conflicts in ABS transactions. We discuss costs and benefits separately in the next sections in more detail.

1. Benefits

Investors benefit when an ABS performs in a manner that is commensurate with the level of risk that investors are willing to take and, generally, they do not benefit from the adverse performance of an ABS. The final rule will benefit investors by prohibiting securitization participants from engaging in a short sale of the relevant ABS, purchasing a credit default swap or other credit derivative pursuant to which the securitization participant would be entitled to receive payments upon the occurrence of specified credit events in respect of the relevant ABS. These benefits are supported by the rule's further prohibition against securitization participants purchasing or selling any financial instrument (other than the relevant ABS) or entering into a transaction that is substantially the economic equivalent of the aforementioned transactions, other than, for the avoidance of doubt, any transaction that only hedges general interest rate or currency exchange risk. The final rule may thus help alleviate investor concerns that the

⁵⁷⁶ See letters from Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac; HPC; M. Calabria; SFA I.

⁵⁷⁷ Part of the reason for excluding the Enterprises in the proposed rule had been to enable them to continue to issue CRTs. See Proposing Release Section II.B.2.c.ii.

securities they purchase might be tainted by certain material conflicts of interest. It can also help reduce moral hazard and adverse selection costs in the ABS market, leading to better investor protection and a lower cost of capital.⁵⁷⁸

The final rule will enhance market stability through reduced incentives to engage in conflicted transactions and other speculative activity in the ABS market. This effect could be especially pronounced for asset pools that are involved in re-securitizations or synthetic ABS because of their complexity and the relative difficulty of assessing information about underlying assets of such ABS. Enhanced market stability may reduce the variance of ABS prices in the primary market and volatility of ABS prices in the secondary market.

Lower adverse selection costs, higher expected liquidity, and lower expected volatility in ABS markets are expected to lower the expected return required by ABS investors to invest in ABS. These effects, in turn, may lower credit costs in loan markets for households and corporations whose debts enter the asset pools underlying the asset-backed securitizations.

The definitions of the terms “underwriter,” “placement agent,” “initial purchaser,” “sponsor,” “material conflict of interest,” and “conflicted transaction” in the final rule encompass an array of securitization participants and conduct. This coverage will reduce asymmetries of information between securitization participants and investors at various stages of the transaction structuring and marketing process, which, in turn, is expected to enhance investor protection and reduce evasion.⁵⁷⁹

⁵⁷⁸ See *supra* note 559.

⁵⁷⁹ One commenter on the rule proposal supported a broader definition of sponsor to “capture any person that directs or causes the direction of the structure, design, or assembly of an ABS or the composition of the pool of assets underlying the ABS or has the right to do so.” See letter from Better Markets. As discussed below, we have revised the definition of sponsor in the final rule to remove the Directing Sponsor prong in light of commenter concerns regarding the scope of the proposed definition. To the extent a party is able to direct the structuring of the ABS without contractual provisions granting them the right to do so, opportunities to bet

The final rule’s prohibition commences when a person has reached an agreement to become a securitization participant. As discussed in Section II.C., this approach helps ensure that the prohibition will apply during the transaction structuring and marketing process when a securitization participant may be incentivized to engage in conflicted transactions, and, thus, further enhances investor protection benefits of the final rule. Similarly, covering certain affiliates or subsidiaries of securitization participants under the definition of “securitization participant” helps ensure that the benefits of the final rule are robust with respect to securitization participants that are part of large, complex entities, while leaving each affiliate or subsidiary primarily liable for its own conduct rather than that of other persons within the larger organization.

In addition, the final rule specifies the scope of conflicts of interest subject to the prohibition by defining the terms “material conflict of interest” and “conflicted transaction,” as well as including an anti-evasion provision. Under Rule 192(a)(2), “engaging in any transaction would involve or result in a material conflict of interest between a securitization participant of an ABS and an investor in such ABS if such a transaction is a conflicted transaction.” The definition of “conflicted transaction” identifies specific types of conflicting transactions and also includes any transaction that is substantially the economic equivalent of the specified transactions, provided that in either case “there is a substantial likelihood that reasonable investor would consider the transaction important to the investor’s investment decision, including a decision whether to retain the asset-backed security.”⁵⁸⁰ These aspects of the final rule tailor the

against the ABS may remain, which would limit the extent of the benefits described above. For the reasons discussed in Section II.B.3.b., the final definition of sponsor appropriately balances commenter concerns about the Directing Sponsor prong being a potential impediment to a long investor’s negotiating power with the need to protect investors against potential conflicts of interests in securitization transactions.

⁵⁸⁰ See Section II.D for a more detailed discussion of the definition of a “conflicted transaction” under the final rule.

prohibition to specified conflicts of interest that are likely to present the most acute investor protection concerns.

Under the anti-evasion provision, if a securitization participant engages in a transaction or series of related transactions that, although in technical compliance with the Rule's exceptions, is a part of a plan or scheme to evade the prohibition in Rule 192(a)(1), then the transaction will be deemed to violate the final rule's prohibition. To the extent market participants are more familiar with complying with anti-evasion restrictions than anti-circumvention provisions, as stated by a commenter, the final rule's anti-evasion restriction may reduce the compliance burden imposed by the rule in comparison to that of the proposed rule.⁵⁸¹ To the extent that the anti-evasion provision reduces uncertainty by focusing on the actions of securitization participants rather than the effect of transactions, the final rule may reduce compliance costs imposed relative to the proposed rule. In addition, the final definition of the term "conflicted transaction" is consistent with Section 27B's prohibition of conflicts of interest that are "material" and looks to whether there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would consider the conflicted transaction important to the investor's investment decisions. By using a definition of materiality grounded in the Federal securities laws, the final rule sets forth a standard that is familiar to both investors and registrants, facilitating compliance and enhancing investor confidence in the rule's effectiveness. These elements of the final rule will work together to capture certain types of material conflicts of interest that give rise to adverse selection and moral hazard costs.

The Commission received comment that the extent of benefits from the rule's prohibition of conflicts of interest may be reduced relative to when the Dodd-Frank Act was passed due to

⁵⁸¹ See letter from ABA.

other new regulatory requirements and evolving market practices and incentives.⁵⁸² We acknowledge this consideration and have considered these developments in our assessment of the economic effects of the final rule, but note that these developments do not remove the possibility of conflicts occurring in securitization transactions, and thus the final rule will provide additional investor protection benefits as compared to the baseline. In addition, implementing Section 27B remains a Congressional mandate.

The adopted definition of conflicted transactions differs from the proposed definition by including any transactions that constitute substantially the economic equivalent of the specified transactions. This definition replaces the proposed broader category of any financial transactions through which the participant would benefit from the actual, anticipated, or potential adverse performance of an ABS or its underlying assets. This narrowed definition addresses the concerns of various commenters who stated that adverse performance of an ABS can be associated with many factors not unique to the security, such as general interest rates or foreign exchange rates,⁵⁸³ and it is similar to commenter suggestions.⁵⁸⁴ As discussed in Section II.D, the revised definition is intended to cover bets placed against an ABS to effectuate Section 27B's investor protection mandate while not unnecessarily restricting transactions wholly unrelated to credit performance of the ABS, such as reinsurance agreements, hedging of general market risk (such as interest rate and foreign exchange risks), or routine securitization activities (such as the provision of warehouse financing or the transfer of assets into a securitization vehicle).

⁵⁸² *See, e.g.*, letter from AIMA/ACC.

⁵⁸³ *See, e.g.*, letters from AFME; Representatives Wagner and Huizenga; U.S. Representative Brad Sherman dated June 21, 2023 (“Representative Sherman”); Senator Kennedy.

⁵⁸⁴ *See* letter from AIC.

The final rule provides exceptions for risk-mitigating hedging activities, liquidity commitments, and bona fide market-making activities, which are consistent with Section 27B. As discussed below, all these exceptions taken together can improve market efficiency and facilitate investor protection without diluting the investor protection benefits of the final rule. The final rule's conditions for the availability of these exceptions will permit valuable risk-mitigating hedging, liquidity provision, and bona fide market-making, while minimizing the likelihood of conflicts of interest between securitization participants and investors in ABS, thus enhancing investor protections. Defining the scope of these exceptions may also ease compliance with the rule, although benefits from specificity can be limited by the anti-evasion provision which states that a transaction which is part of a scheme to evade the prohibition will be deemed a conflicted transaction, because the anti-evasion provision is necessarily less certain. However, the potential ambiguity under the anti-evasion restriction may be minimal, to the extent that it covers transactions that are part of a scheme to evade the rule's prohibitions rather than considering the effects of a transaction and to the extent the prohibitions are clearly and tightly defined. To the extent the anti-evasion provision prevents misuse of the exceptions, that provision will strengthen investor protections.

Risk-mitigating hedging activities permit a securitization participant to fine-tune the amount of credit or other risk taken or to limit some of the consequences of taking a risk. Consistent with Section 27B, we are adopting a risk-mitigating hedging activities exception that permits securitization participants to continue to hedge their risk exposures. Subject to specified conditions, the final rule provides an exception for risk-mitigating hedging activities of a securitization participant in connection with, and related to, individual or aggregated positions, contracts, or other holdings of the securitization participant, including those arising out of its

securitization activities, such as the origination or acquisition of assets that it securitizes. The final risk-mitigating hedging activities exception are expected to promote the final rule's benefits of investor protection without prohibiting securitization participants' risk mitigation activities, unduly increasing securitization participants' costs of engaging in such activities or increasing barriers to entry in ABS markets. Thus, the exception may improve efficiency of ABS markets and help protect ABS investors.

The final rule includes the following conditions to the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception: (i) at the inception of the hedging activity and at the time of any adjustments to the hedging activity, the risk-mitigating hedging activity is designed to reduce or otherwise significantly mitigate one or more specific, identifiable risks arising in connection with and related to identified positions, contracts, or other holdings of the securitization participant, based upon the facts and circumstances of the identified underlying and hedging positions, contracts or other holdings and the risks and liquidity thereof; (ii) the risk-mitigating hedging activity is subject, as appropriate, to ongoing recalibration by the securitization participant to ensure that the hedging activity satisfies the requirements of the exception and does not facilitate or create an opportunity to materially benefit from a conflicted transaction other than through risk-reduction, and (iii) the securitization participant has established, and implements, maintains, and enforces, an internal compliance program that is reasonably designed to ensure the securitization participant's compliance with the requirements of the exception, including reasonably designed written policies and procedures regarding the risk-mitigating hedging activities that provide for the specific risk and risk-mitigating hedging activity to be identified, documented, and monitored.

The scope of these conditions enhances the benefits of the rule by assuring investors that risk-mitigating hedging activities of securitization participants will be less likely to create (intentionally or inadvertently) economic conflicts of interest with investors. Moreover, the policies and procedures in the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception that provide for the identification, monitoring, and documentation of the risk and related hedging can be used by the Commission in its examination programs for regulated entities. Thus, the final risk-mitigating hedging activities exception will help ensure the investor protection benefits of the rule, while allowing risk-reducing actions of securitization participants.

The exceptions for liquidity commitments and bona fide market-making activities may help prevent a loss of secondary liquidity and efficiency in the ABS market and, thus, benefit ABS investors. The final rule conditions for the availability of and limits on the liquidity commitments and bona fide market-making activities exceptions, including the requirement that a securitization participant establish an internal compliance program when relying on the bona fide market-making activities exception, may enhance the benefits of the final rule by assuring investors that such activities of securitization participants will be less likely to create (intentionally or inadvertently) economic conflicts of interest with investors.

2. Costs

The final rule will create direct compliance costs for securitization participants, some of which are discussed in detail in Section V. The compliance costs will result from the need to implement and monitor policies, procedures, and information barriers to ensure compliance with the final rule, as well as associated legal review.⁵⁸⁵ Some commenters also expressed concerns

⁵⁸⁵ Various commenters suggested that meeting the requirements of the rule would create additional legal and compliance costs. These costs will make it more costly to participate in securitization transactions. *See, e.g.*, letters from AIMA/ACC; NAMA.

that compliance with the rule will be more costly for securitization participants that are not subject to the Volcker Rule.⁵⁸⁶ We agree that the final rule may impose additional compliance and legal costs on certain securitization participants. These costs are likely to be higher if a securitization participant has no established compliance framework that facilitates the Volcker Rule requirements since the conditions of the final rule share similarities with the Volcker Rule. However, we expect that after incurring initial start-up costs to establish the necessary compliance systems, or modify the existing compliance frameworks, some of these costs will decrease over time as securitization participants gain experience in fulfilling the requirements and implementing the rule.

Section V below estimates, for the purposes of the Paperwork Reduction Act, the initial and ongoing compliance costs to implement, maintain, test, and enforce written policies and procedures for securitization participants that rely on the risk-mitigating hedging activities or bona fide market-making activities exceptions of the final rule.⁵⁸⁷ As reported in Section V, the total annual paperwork burden of the final rule for securitization participants to prepare, review, and update the policies and procedures under the final rule is estimated to be 31,606 burden hours and cost \$6,321,150.

The Commission received comment that considering all short sales of ABS to be conflicted transactions would have a disproportionate impact and be unworkable and that only short positions that result in a profit for the securitization participant should be considered potentially conflicted.⁵⁸⁸ A short sale of an ABS by a securitization participant is a bet against

⁵⁸⁶ *See, e.g.*, letters from AIC; LSTA II.

⁵⁸⁷ *See* Section V (discussing costs and burdens relating to the final rule for purposes of the Paperwork Reduction Act).

⁵⁸⁸ *See* letter from AIMA/ACC.

the relevant ABS regardless of whether the bet is successful, and this is the exact type of transaction that the rule is intended to prohibit in order to remove the incentive for securitization participants to place their own interests ahead of those of investors. However, we do not believe that this provision will have a disproportionate effect on the market because Rule 192(a)(3)(i) will not prohibit all ABS short selling. Rather, the prohibition only applies to parties that are securitization participants with respect to the relevant ABS. Third parties that are not securitization participants, as defined in the final rule, with respect to the relevant ABS are not prohibited from entering into short sales of such ABS. Furthermore, a short sale of the relevant ABS may, subject to satisfaction of the applicable conditions, be permitted by the final rule pursuant to one of its exceptions.

In response to commenters' concerns about the broad scope of the terms "material conflict of interest" and "conflicted transaction" under the proposed rule, the final rule defines these terms more precisely by including descriptions of specific types of conflicting transactions: the short sale of an ABS, the purchase of a CDS or other credit derivative pursuant to which the securitization participant would be entitled to receive payments upon the occurrence of specified credit events in respect of the relevant asset-backed security, or any transaction that is substantially the economic equivalent of the previous two transactions. These definitions should enable securitization participants to better evaluate a potentially conflicted transaction, including those covered by the anti-evasion provision, mitigating the costs of uncertainty. In addition, the exclusion of certain general interest rate or currency exchange risk hedges from the definition of "conflicted transaction" is designed to address the concerns of several commenters, who stated that hedges for interest rate or foreign exchange risk, for example, could in some cases benefit

from adverse ABS performance while having no meaningful connection to the credit quality of the assets included in a securitization pool.⁵⁸⁹

Also, the final rule, in response to several commenters' concerns regarding the commencement point of the prohibition,⁵⁹⁰ begins application of the rule's prohibition when a person has reached an agreement to become a securitization participant. This timing will provide a more definite point of reference that securitization participants can use to structure their transactions and monitor their market activities and thereby ensure compliance with the rule. The revised commencement point will thus help limit the costs imposed by the rule generally.

The scope of securitization participants in the final rule includes certain affiliates and subsidiaries of underwriters, placement agents, initial purchasers, and sponsors rather than any affiliate or subsidiary of such persons, as was proposed. The Commission received several comments on the proposed definition to the effect that monitoring costs would be substantial and that an exception for affiliates and subsidiaries separated from securitization participants by information barriers would be a mechanism to mitigate conflicts of interest.⁵⁹¹ The final rule does not include an exception or requirement for information barriers. However, as adopted, the prohibition of the final rule will apply only to affiliates and subsidiaries of securitization participants that act in coordination with an underwriter, placement agent, initial purchaser, or sponsor or have access to or receive information about the relevant ABS or the asset pool underlying or referenced by the relevant asset-backed security prior to the first closing of the sale of the relevant asset-backed security.

⁵⁸⁹ *See, e.g.*, letters from AFME; LSTA III; SFA I; SIFMA I.

⁵⁹⁰ *See, e.g.*, letters from ABA; AIMA/ACC (stating that “uncertainty surrounding what constitutes compliance will increase costs and potentially reduce securitization activity”).

⁵⁹¹ *See, e.g.*, letters from ABA; AFME; AIC; ICI; SIFMA I.

The Commission received comments requesting that the final rule permit the use of information barriers or other indicia of separateness to mitigate potential conflicts of interest, with some commenters supporting a specific exception if certain conditions were satisfied, and others instead requesting that the final rule consider the presence or absence of information barriers (and the robustness and effectiveness thereof) as part of a multi-factor analysis as a preferred alternative to affirmatively requiring the use of prescriptive information barriers. As discussed in greater detail in Section II.B.3.c., the revised definition of “securitization participant” will capture the range of affiliates and subsidiaries with the opportunity and incentive to engage in conflicted transactions while still obviating the need for a prescriptive information barrier exception. Information barriers, including barriers which exist for purposes other than compliance with the final rule, may be used to support a claim that an affiliate or subsidiary should be excluded from the rule’s prohibitions on the basis of an absence of coordination with a securitization participant or access to information, along with other potential indicia such as maintaining separate accounts and a lack of common officers or employees.⁵⁹² This revision may help mitigate cost concerns of those commenters who maintain information barriers separating securitization participants from affiliates and subsidiaries, as they do not need to incur the costs of recalibrating the existing information barriers. They can use the information barriers to support a claim that the affiliates and subsidiaries are not involved in conflicted transactions, reducing the compliance costs. Furthermore, the final rule enables flexibility in ensuring affiliates and subsidiaries are not securitization participants rather than prescribing a set

⁵⁹² See Section II.B.3.c. (discussing the availability of information barriers or other indicia of separateness under the final rule).

of policies and procedures, so that entities may have less costly options to do so than formal information barriers.

The Commission received comments that without accommodations to facilitate compliance, additional costs to comply with the rule may limit participation in securitizations by smaller firms or those unfamiliar with compliance programs similar to the Volcker Rule, or smaller or emerging advisors and managers, potentially limiting investor choice through a decline in the available set of investment opportunities.⁵⁹³ The revised scope of conflicted transactions, affiliates and subsidiaries covered by the rule, and exceptions to the rule’s prohibitions all serve to reduce the costs associated with compliance to the rule. Smaller entities may tend to have less complex operations requiring less substantial compliance considerations, which would result in lower costs of compliance relative to larger and more complex entities.

The compliance date for the final rule is 18 months following adoption. One commenter stated that the Commission should consider that “the sheer number and complexity of the Commission’s Proposals, when considered in their totality, if adopted, would impose staggering aggregate costs, as well as unprecedented operational and other practical challenges.”⁵⁹⁴ But, consistent with its long-standing practice, the Commission’s economic analysis in each adopting release considers the incremental benefits and costs for the specific rule—that is the benefits and costs stemming from that rule compared to the baseline. In doing so, the Commission acknowledges that, in some cases, resource limitations can lead to higher compliance costs when the compliance period of the rule being considered overlaps with the compliance period of other

⁵⁹³ See letters from AIMA/ACC; SFA I; MFA III.

⁵⁹⁴ See letter from MFA III.

rules. In determining compliance periods, the Commission considers the benefits of the rules as well as the costs of delayed compliance periods and potentially overlapping compliance periods.

We considered here whether recently adopted rules identified by one commenter that affect market participants subject to the final rule have overlapping implementation timeframes with the final rule.⁵⁹⁵ The Commission acknowledges that there are compliance dates for certain requirements of these rules that overlap in time with the final rule, which may impose costs on resource-constrained entities affected by multiple rules.⁵⁹⁶ However, we do not think these increased costs from overlapping compliance periods will be significant for several reasons. First, the number of ABS market participants who are also private fund advisers, and who will be subject to one or more of these recently adopted rules could be limited; as discussed above, we estimate that in the baseline period there were 177 securitized asset fund advisors associated with 2,481 securitized asset funds, and of those securitized asset fund advisors, depending on their activities, only a portion, if potentially a substantial one, may also be required to comply with one or more of the recently adopted rules raised by one commenter (and even fewer may need to comply with more than one of those other rules).⁵⁹⁷ In addition, the commenter's concerns about the costs of overlapping compliance periods were raised in response to the proposal and as

⁵⁹⁵ Specifically, we considered the Beneficial Ownership Reporting Release, the May 2023 SEC Form PF Amending Release, the Private Fund Advisers Adopting Release, and the Short Position Reporting Release. *See supra* notes 527-30. As noted above, one commenter also specifically suggested the Commission consider potential overlapping compliance costs between the final rule and certain proposing releases. *See supra* note 531. These proposals have not been adopted and thus have not been considered as part of the baseline here. To the extent those proposals are adopted in the future, the baseline in those subsequent rulemakings will reflect the regulatory landscape that is current at that time.

⁵⁹⁶ *See supra* notes 527-30 (summarizing compliance dates).

⁵⁹⁷ For example, an ABS market participant who reports on Form PF may need to comply with both the final rule and the May 2023 SEC Form PF Amending Release but may not have to comply with all of the other recently adopted rules.

discussed above, we have taken steps to reduce costs of the final rule.⁵⁹⁸ Finally, although the compliance periods for these rules overlap in part, the compliance dates adopted by the Commission are generally spread out over a two-year period from 2023 to 2025.⁵⁹⁹

The Commission also received a comment stating that existing guidance places the “burden of proof” in conducting a rulemaking with the Commission and the Commission must establish “substantial evidence” of a market failure as well as the sufficiency of the purported benefits of the rule in light of any costs.⁶⁰⁰ In response, we note that this rule is being issued pursuant to a Congressional mandate in the Dodd-Frank Act that the Commission implement a rule prohibiting certain transactions by specified parties. Furthermore, the analysis set forth in this release, as well as the corresponding discussion in the Proposing Release, describes in detail the investor protection concerns that the final rule is designed to address.⁶⁰¹

The Commission received comments stating that investors intending to purchase a long position in a securitization can have a role in determining the composition of the asset pool but have little incentive to engage in conflicted transactions, and can operate as a check against asymmetric information by negotiating over what risks may be included in the asset pool.⁶⁰² The commenters expressed concern that such negotiation may become less desirable if it carries

⁵⁹⁸ The final rule mitigates costs relative to the proposal. As discussed above, the revised definition of affiliates and subsidiaries includes only those that act in coordination with an underwriter, placement agent, initial purchaser, or sponsor or receive, or have access to, information about relevant ABS or underlying or referenced asset pools prior to the first closing sale of the ABS. We believe that this revision may help mitigate cost concerns of those commenters who maintain information barriers separating securitization participants from affiliates and subsidiaries.

⁵⁹⁹ For example, the compliance period for the May 2023 SEC Form PF Amending Release concludes by mid-2024 while reporting under the final rule will be required by the end of 2024 at the earliest. For the Private Fund Advisers Adopting Release, the compliance date is Mar. 14, 2025, for the rule’s quarterly statement and audit requirements for registered investment advisers with private fund clients. *See supra* notes 527-30.

⁶⁰⁰ *See* letter from MFA III.

⁶⁰¹ *See* Sections I.C. and IV.C and Sections I.B. and III.C. of the Proposing Release.

⁶⁰² *See, e.g.*, letters from ABA; AFME; CREFC I; IACPM; MBA; LSTA III; Representatives Wagner and Huizenga; Senator Kennedy; SFA I; SIFMA I.

additional regulatory costs, as these costs can prove significant and thus operate in opposition to the purpose of the rule, which is to protect the purchasers of ABS. In a change from the proposal, the final rule does not include the Directing Sponsor prong of the definition of sponsor and the final rule's Contractual Rights Sponsor prong of the definition excludes a person that is solely a purchaser of a long position in the ABS.

Some commenters also requested an exemption for the B-piece buyers of CMBS on a similar basis.⁶⁰³ B-piece buyers are generally affected by the rule's prohibitions in roughly the same way as any other securitization participant. They may face greater exposure to the performance of an ABS than investors due to their role as a holder of a lower-seniority economic interest. They may thus be more affected by the rule than other parties, but they also may utilize the same exceptions for risk-mitigating hedging and transactions intrinsic to the operation of an ABS. Because the role of B-piece buyers is more involved, including potentially acting as a special servicer or making decisions such as whether to release a borrower from a lien, we believe the benefits of providing such an exception to be less than those for long-only investors, and the potential for conflicted transactions to be greater.

Subject to certain conditions, the final rule provides an exception for risk-mitigating hedging activities of a securitization participant in connection with, and related to, individual or aggregated positions, contracts, or other holdings of the securitization participant, including those arising out of its securitization activities, such as the origination or acquisition of assets that it securitizes. Despite the inclusion of the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception, restrictions under the final rule may limit some options for risk mitigation and revenue-enhancing investment available to affected securitization participants. For example,

⁶⁰³ See letters from ABA; CREFC I; Fannie and Freddie; MBA.

securitization participants wanting to engage in risk mitigation may face additional costs to comply with the conditions to the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception.⁶⁰⁴ This outcome could require securitization participants to increase their fees to compensate for such costs. Alternatively, such costs could be borne by securitization participants or passed to investors in the form of lower expected returns or to borrowers in the form of higher cost of capital.

To help mitigate such unintended effects, the final rule uses narrower definitions of both conflicted transactions and affiliates and subsidiaries subject to the rule (via changes to the definition of “securitization participant”) than the proposed rule and permits the initial issuance of an ABS to qualify for the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception. These changes relative to the proposed rule are expected to substantially reduce the restrictions and additional costs associated with risk-mitigating hedging by securitization participants. For example, these changes enable risk-mitigating hedging by affiliates or subsidiaries that act in coordination with the parts of a firm actively engaged in securitization activities as well as the issuance of new ABS as a means of transacting a risk-mitigating hedge.

We recognize that the definition of conflicted transaction can affect the scope of some current activities undertaken by underwriters, sponsors, and other securitization participants if they perceive such activities as conflicting with the rule. For example, several commenters suggested paragraph (iii) of the conflicted transaction definition in the proposed rule could include a wide range of activities deemed essential for the functioning and issuance of ABS and the risk- and balance sheet-management of many securitization participants. These commenters suggested that the rule could therefore result in participants leaving or reducing involvement in

⁶⁰⁴ See letter from IACPM.

the market and potentially require a complete restructuring of the market to issue ABS with only parties who would be free of conflicted transactions.⁶⁰⁵

As discussed above, the revised definition in the final rule is intended to cover bets placed against an ABS to effectuate Section 27B's investor protection mandate, while not unnecessarily restricting transactions wholly unrelated to credit performance of the ABS, such as reinsurance agreements, hedging of general market risk (such as interest rate and foreign exchange risks), or routine securitization activities (such as the provision of warehouse financing or the transfer of assets into a securitization vehicle).⁶⁰⁶ The reduction in scope and increased precision of clause (iii) is expected to result in lower costs associated with compliance with the final rule. Securitization participants are prohibited from a narrow range of transactions under the final rule, resulting in minimal limitation to the exposures they may take on or lay off, which is further reduced by the rule's exceptions. The monitoring of transactions unrelated to positions in the ABS is expected to impose modest costs, relative to the baseline and will be far simpler than would have been expected under the proposed rule. Indeed, many transactions that might plausibly have caused a participant to benefit from adverse performance of an ABS will not need to be considered under the final rule because only transactions directly linked to an ABS, or series of transactions constructed to be directly linked to an ABS, which may include those linked to a substantially overlapping and/or similar asset pool, will qualify as conflicted.

The Commission received comments that not providing a definition of synthetic ABS creates ambiguity about what constitutes synthetic transactions.⁶⁰⁷ Some commenters suggested that clarifying which specific synthetic securitizations are subject to the rule will help market

⁶⁰⁵ See, e.g., letters from AIC; AFME; IACPM.

⁶⁰⁶ See Section II.D. and included citations.

⁶⁰⁷ See, e.g., letter from ABA.

participants comply with new requirements.⁶⁰⁸ While we believe that most securitization participants understand and are able to identify synthetic ABS transactions, we acknowledge that not having an explicit definition of synthetic securitizations may impose compliance costs on certain securitization participants who may seek legal advice and incur other costs to ascertain whether the transactions they seek to participate in are subject to the final rule. We also expect that some securitization participants may refrain from entering transactions if they are uncertain about whether the final rule applies.

Not defining synthetic securitizations may lessen benefits to investors who may not be certain if they can rely on the rule's protections for a transaction. However, we believe that these costs may be partially offset by a higher degree of substantive compliance with the rule. The compliance costs of the rule should also decrease with time, as market participants gain experience in applying the new rule. In addition, not including an explicit definition of synthetic securitizations will help the rule remain effective over time by increasing its responsiveness to financial innovation.

Additionally, as discussed above, we do not believe that there is a significant amount of activity in the synthetic or hybrid cash and synthetic securitization markets outside of the Enterprises' CRT market and a CRT market for U.S. banks. Because CRTs are eligible for the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception under the final rule, due to the removal of the carve-out of initial distributions of an ABS from the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception, we do not expect economic effects in the synthetic securitization markets to be substantial.

We recognize that the curtailment or cessation of certain activities by securitization participants, in turn, can lead to potential costs for such participants and the broader

⁶⁰⁸ See, e.g., letter from AIMA/ACC.

securitization market. Material conflicts of interest may arise between an investor and a particular securitization participant that may lead that investor to seek a relationship with another securitization participant. However, depending upon the nature or structure of the transaction considered, there may be a lack of counterparties willing or able to accept the regulatory costs and risks required to engage in the transaction under the final rule. In such cases, investors and securitization participants may seek alternative, potentially less efficient transaction structures to effect a similar investment strategy, if even feasible. This may have an adverse impact on securitization participant revenues as well as costs, due to the nature of the business (for example, underwriting), where finding and retaining clientele could be an expensive activity.

At the same time, clients, customers, or counterparties of securitization participants in the ABS market could face higher search costs should they lose the ability to utilize firms with experience in certain areas due to real or perceived material conflicts of interest and, therefore, need to find non-conflicted counterparties. Some potential clients, customers, or counterparties might choose to forgo the ABS investment, in which instance the investor could incur costs in seeking out alternative investments as well as the opportunity cost of the loss of return on the ABS investment. This could reduce market liquidity and investor choice, and this effect may be more acute in the short-term when securitization participants and clients, customers, or counterparties realign their business practices to comply with the rule. Having said that, there remain significant incentives for securitization participants to find efficient means of complying with the rule, which could serve to limit the magnitude of these costs to securitization participants, investors, and the broader market.

The Commission also received a comment suggesting the additional costs of the rule could limit the appetite of smaller firms to participate in securitizations and potentially limit

investor choice.⁶⁰⁹ The extent to which this occurs may be limited as smaller firms may have less extensive and complex securitization activities and a smaller range of other operations, thus potentially reducing their compliance costs relative to large, diversified securitization participants. We believe that some of these disruptions will be temporary, since securitization participants will have incentives to adapt the methods they use to avoid conflicted transactions over time to minimize costs. The potential costs to investors will be mitigated to the extent that a securitization participant who leaves the market was profiting at investors' expense through undisclosed conflicted transactions.

The Commission received comments that municipal ABS issuers are unlikely to engage in conflicted transactions yet may face “unnecessary” or “unjustifiable” costs, burdens, or liability and should be excluded from Rule 192.⁶¹⁰ Since the final rule does not exclude municipal issuers from the definition of sponsor, these issuers may seek legal guidance and incur costs to ascertain that the activities they seek to engage in are not violating the final rule. We expect that the overall impact of the final rule on the municipalities will be modest as it will be limited to those municipalities that issue ABS covered by the rule, an approximated 352 in the baseline year out of over 50,000 issuers of municipal securities in the United States as of 2018.⁶¹¹ Thus, even among municipalities issuing securities, under 1% of municipalities are expected to be covered by the final rule. The final rule does not exclude the Enterprises from the definition of sponsor with respect to any ABS for which they provided a guarantee of principal and interest payments. The final rule could thus result in some additional costs, such as

⁶⁰⁹ See letter from AIMA/ACC.

⁶¹⁰ See letters from NABL et al.; NAHEFFA; SIFMA I.

⁶¹¹ Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board, 2018, as reported in “Self-Regulation and the Municipal Securities Market,” available at <https://www.msrb.org/sites/default/files/MSRB-Self-Regulation-and-the-Municipal-Securities-Market.pdf>.

compliance costs, for the Enterprises. These costs will be mitigated, however, by the rule’s risk-mitigating hedging activities exception, which the final rule extends to the initial distribution of an ABS. This change is intended in large part to permit CRT transactions, including by the Enterprises, given that the Enterprises are now included as ABS sponsors under the final rule.⁶¹²

The Commission received various comments that the inclusion of the Directing Sponsor prong in the proposed rule’s definition of sponsor was too broad and thus costly.⁶¹³ The Directing Sponsor prong defined a “sponsor” functionally as any person that directs or causes the direction of the structure, design, or assembly or the composition of the pool of assets of an ABS other than a person that is solely a purchaser of a long position in the ABS. Removing this prong from the final rule will help limit the costs for securitization participants by limiting the scope of persons encompassed by the sponsor definition.

Notwithstanding this change, the adopted definition of sponsor will impose certain compliance costs for securitization participants. For example, compliance costs may arise even for entities performing solely administrative, legal, due diligence, custodial, or ministerial functions, because such entities would have needed to determine whether they fall within the Service Provider Exclusion from the term “sponsor.” Likewise, such costs may arise for entities that are solely service providers or the holder of long positions in an ABS, when such entities need to determine whether they have affiliates or subsidiaries that are participants in the ABS. In some cases, an organization containing various affiliates and subsidiaries may engage in activities that cause it to be a securitization participant as well as activities that will fall within the Service Provider Exclusion or other exclusion. If such an organization is unable to arrange

⁶¹² See letter from M. Calabria at 4.

⁶¹³ See, e.g., letters from ABA; AIMA/ACC; AFME; CREFC I, CREFC II; NAMA; Representatives Wagner and Huizenga; Senator Kennedy; SFA I; SFA II; SIFMA I.

these activities in such a way that they take place in separate affiliates or subsidiaries wherein the servicer affiliate does not coordinate with or receive information regarding the ABS from the sponsor affiliate, then the organization will need to ensure that such servicing activities either do not entail conflicted transactions or otherwise fall within other exceptions to the rule.

Organizations unable to do so may need to abandon one set of activities or the other, leading to costs for that organization and their counterparties.

Finally, the rule provides exceptions for risk-mitigating hedging activities, liquidity commitments, and bona fide market-making activities, which are consistent with Section 27B. As discussed in Section II.E.3., we believe that such exceptions will preserve the ability of securitization participants to reduce and mitigate specific risks that arise out of underwriting, placement, initial purchase, or sponsorship of an asset-backed security, and may preserve secondary market liquidity and efficiency, while enhancing investor protections. We recognize that certain securitization participants will incur costs related to complying with the conditions for the availability of these exceptions, such as costs related to the requirement to establish, and to implement, maintain, and enforce an internal compliance program, including certain reasonably designed written policies and procedures, when relying on the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception or the bona fide market-making activities exception.

The rule includes a safe harbor for foreign ABS transactions if the ABS is not issued by a U.S. person and the offer and sale of the ABS are in compliance with Regulation S. This safe harbor will provide regulatory certainty for securitization participants in connection with securitizations occurring outside the United States and thus may help to reduce certain compliance costs. It is not expected to have a significant effect on the costs of U.S. securitization participants.

E. Anticipated Effects on Efficiency, Competition, and Capital Formation

The scope of activities under the final rule that could constitute material conflicts of interest and therefore would be prohibited can potentially impact market efficiency, competition among asset-backed securitization market participants, and capital formation via the ABS markets. As with the general costs and benefits discussed above, we are sensitive to these factors and consider the rule's effects through those lenses below.

1. Competition

Larger entities with multiple business lines could have unavoidable material conflicts of interest because of their structure. Such entities may abandon their participation in certain securitizations to avoid violating the final rule. In addition, an investor that utilizes such entities for multiple services may have to switch to competitors or, depending on the structure of asset-backed security, forgo the transaction. Thus, relatively smaller entities may gain market share at the expense of relatively larger entities, or firms with less diverse operations may gain market share at the expense of those with more diverse operations. This effect may be limited by the final rule's exclusion of affiliates and subsidiaries that do not act in coordination with a sponsor or other securitization participant within an entity or receive, or have access to, information about the ABS or asset pool prior to the first closing of the ABS sale. We also expect that the costs on smaller securitization participants may adversely impact competition, notably the ability of smaller investment advisers to compete, due to their limited ability to effectively implement information barriers.

On the other hand, certain requirements of the final rule that apply to the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception and bona fide market-making activities exception are similar to those under the Volcker Rule (see discussion in Sections II.E. and II.G.). Such similarity will be

more beneficial to securitization participants that are already familiar with the Volcker Rule compliance requirements and already have relevant programs in place, because these securitization participants will incur lower marginal costs of compliance, especially in the short run. Securitization participants of this type tend to be larger entities (*e.g.*, bank holding companies). Accordingly, those that are not subject to the requirements of the Volcker Rule may incur larger initial compliance costs to the extent they wish to utilize the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception or the bona fide market-making activities exception. This may be offset by smaller entities having smaller and less complex securitization activities, as well as fewer and less complex non-securitization activities which could result in conflicted transactions, leading to less intensive compliance requirements than entities that are larger, more complex, and more diversified. Furthermore, both smaller and larger entities can also benefit from the flexibility provided by the final rule since it does not prescribe a specific set of policies and procedures with which market participants need to comply to demonstrate the separation of their affiliates and subsidiaries.

To the extent that the rule could lead to reduced moral hazard and curb excessive risk-taking, it can both draw more capital into the ABS market and lead to better allocation of capital between market participants, increasing competition among underwriters. Alternatively, if some of the activity in the ABS market is pursued only because sponsors or underwriters are subsidized by exploiting moral hazard, the market may shrink while still achieving a better allocation of resources and more competitive landscape.

In addition, as stated above, one commenter requested the Commission consider interactions between the economic effects of the proposed rule and other recent Commission

rules, as well as practical realities such as implementation timelines.⁶¹⁴ As discussed above, the Commission acknowledges that overlapping compliance periods may in some cases increase costs.⁶¹⁵ This may be particularly true for smaller entities with more limited compliance resources.⁶¹⁶ This effect can negatively impact some competitors because these entities may be less able to absorb or pass on these additional costs, making it more difficult for them to remain in business or compete. However, the final rule mitigates overall costs relative to the proposal,⁶¹⁷ and we do not believe these increased compliance costs will be significant for most ABS market participants.⁶¹⁸ We therefore do not expect the risk of negative competitive effects from increased compliance costs due to simultaneous compliance periods to be significant.

2. Efficiency

As discussed above in Section IV.D.1., the final rule will generally lead to lower adverse selection costs, higher expected liquidity, and lower expected volatility in the ABS markets. In particular, the rule will reduce the effects of information asymmetries between securitization participants and ABS investors, which may reduce adverse selection costs and increase the willingness of ABS investors to engage in ABS transactions, thus, possibly improving informational efficiency of ABS prices. These effects will improve the efficiency of the ABS markets.

ABS investors could incur additional search costs and less efficient business processes due to the loss of relationships with securitization participants described above. These costs

⁶¹⁴ See Section IV.B.

⁶¹⁵ See *id.*

⁶¹⁶ *But see infra* Section VI. (noting that the final rule will not affect smaller entities other than those that will be a “sponsor” for purposes of the final rule).

⁶¹⁷ See *supra* note 598.

⁶¹⁸ See Section IV.D.2.

would be mitigated to the extent that securitization participants that leave the market were profiting at investors' expense through conflicted transactions. Securitization participants and ABS investors might also find the application of the final rule disruptive to existing firm-investor relationships, which are costly to develop, but valuable to maintain.⁶¹⁹ Thus, the final rule may result in a contraction in the securitization markets' size, liquidity, or efficiency, and these adverse effects may flow through to asset markets underlying ABS. This could result in higher costs for borrowers and lower risk- and liquidity-adjusted returns for investors.

3. Capital Formation

We believe that the final rule will improve pricing efficiency and reduce adverse selection costs. These effects will benefit investors, who are less informed about the quality of underlying assets than securitization participants. The final rule is also likely to increase investor confidence because it restricts activities that possibly deter investors from participating in the ABS market. Furthermore, the final rule will reduce the screening costs of those investors who prefer to ensure that securitization participants have no prior reputation of engaging in conflicted transactions. Thus, the final rule will lead to greater investor participation, and more efficient allocation of capital, thereby enhancing capital formation.

However, the potential benefits of the final rule for capital formation may be offset by potential losses in investment opportunities due to disruptions in relationships with securitization participants, at least in the short-term. The rule may negatively affect those securitization participants and investors who seek to invest in asset pools that back ABS, if certain ABS transactions do not occur because of the scope of the final rule. Additionally, new compliance

⁶¹⁹ See, e.g., Murat M. Binay, Vladimir A. Gatchev, and Christo A. Pirinsky. *The Role of Underwriter-Investor Relationships in the IPO Process*, *Journal of Financial and Quantitative Analysis* 42, no. 3, 785–809 (2007), and the literature reviewed therein.

requirements under the rule may also increase costs of securitizations that are not currently associated with a material conflict of interest.

The net effect of the final rule on capital formation is likely to be small given the offsetting factors discussed above. The potential costs of the final rule will be further limited due to the narrowed scope of transactions restricted by the final rule relative to the proposed rule.

F. Reasonable Alternatives

We considered several alternative approaches, including alternatives suggested by commenters to the proposed rule. This section considers the potential economic effects of these reasonable alternatives.

1. Changes to Scope of Definitions

We considered changing the scope of the definition for securitization participants. One alternative to our definition would be to broaden the definition of the terms “placement agent” and “underwriter” to include language used in the Volcker Rule that would include “a person who has agreed to participate or is participating in a distribution of such securities for or on behalf of the issuer or selling security holder.” While this approach could offer additional investor protections, we believe that the benefits associated with applying the rule’s prohibitions to persons with an ancillary role in the distribution of an ABS, such as selling group members who have no direct relationship with an issuer or selling security holder, would not offer substantial benefit, and could substantially increase compliance costs. We also considered commencing the prohibition at an earlier point in time, *i.e.*, when a person has taken substantial steps to reach an agreement to become an underwriter, placement agent, initial purchaser, or sponsor of an ABS. This approach was revised from the proposal in response to comments regarding ambiguity and undue compliance costs associated with determining when the potential

securitization participant has taken substantial steps to reach an agreement to participate.⁶²⁰

Alternatively, we could narrow the scope of securitization participants. We could, for example,

narrow the scope of securitization participants, as suggested by some commenters, to capture

only those with direct involvement in structuring the ABS or choosing the underlying assets.⁶²¹

This approach, by reducing the number of covered participants, would limit costs associated with

complying with the rule. However, it would not offer the investor protection benefits associated

with including these persons, given that this could also create opportunities to evade the intended

prohibition of Section 27B and the final rule.

We also considered changing the scope of material conflicts of interest for purposes of

the final rule. As discussed above in Section II.D., the final rule defines such conflicts of interest

as those that arise between a securitization participant and ABS investors, as a result of engaging

in a short sale of the relevant ABS, purchasing a credit default swap or other credit derivative

pursuant to which the securitization participant would be entitled to receive payments upon the

occurrence of specified credit events in respect of the relevant ABS or purchasing or selling any

financial instrument (other than the relevant ABS) or entering into a transaction that is

substantially the economic equivalent of the aforementioned transactions, other than, for the

avoidance of doubt, any transaction that only hedges general interest rate or currency exchange

risk. This aspect of the rule limits the scope of the prohibition to certain conflicts of interest,

rather than extending the proposed rule's prohibition to broader conflicts of interest that are

wholly independent of and unrelated to a specific ABS. Defining the scope of the final rule to

broadly cover any conflict of interest between securitization participants and investors would

⁶²⁰ See, e.g., letters from ABA; AIMA/ACC.

⁶²¹ See letters from AFR; Better Markets; SFA I; SIFMA I; SIFMA II.

potentially offer some incremental investor protection but would significantly increase the costs of the rule and decrease efficiency of the securitization markets. The tailored approach to this prohibition in the final rule should limit the economic costs of the rule as discussed above while still providing substantial investor protection benefits.

2. Information Barriers

The final rule's definition of affiliates or subsidiaries of named securitization participants includes only those affiliates or subsidiaries that act in coordination with an underwriter, initial purchaser, placement agent, or sponsor of an ABS or receive, or have access to, information about an ABS or its underlying or referenced asset pool prior to the first closing of sale of the ABS. We considered not including this limitation or not permitting securitization participants to rely on information barriers to be excluded from the "securitization participant" definition. As discussed above in Section IV.D.2., Rule 192, as proposed, might have been significantly more costly for large and diversified securitization participants with an extensive network of affiliates and subsidiaries, such as investment companies and investment advisers, engaged in unrelated businesses. Relative to the final rule, defining certain uninvolved and uninformed affiliates and subsidiaries as securitization participants could increase the compliance costs of the final rule for securitization participants with large affiliate and subsidiary networks. Such increased costs could be greatest for affiliates or subsidiaries not subject to existing rules and regulations that provide for conflict management or restricting information flow. Similarly, those operating subject to existing information barriers that could complicate implementation of steps to avoid conflicted transactions would face greater costs.⁶²² To the degree that such an alternative could increase the scope of ABS transactions that would become conflicted, it could

⁶²² See, e.g., letters from ABA; AIMA/ACC; ICI.

allow a smaller number of securitization participants to retain relationships with ABS investors and continue transacting in ABS. Thus, the alternative might increase disruptions to counterparty relationships, with potential detrimental effects on efficiency and capital formation in ABS and underlying asset markets.

In the Proposing Release, the Commission also requested comment with respect to certain conditions that securitization participants could satisfy to qualify for a potential information barrier exception to the final rule, including, for example, the establishment of written policies and procedures to prevent the flow of information between securitization participants and their affiliates and subsidiaries, internal controls, etc. While commenters suggested that affiliates and subsidiaries should only be subject to the rule if they have direct involvement in, or access to information about, the relevant ABS or are otherwise acting in coordination with the named securitization participant, they expressed concerns, as discussed in Section II.B.3.c., that the inclusion of a prescriptive information barrier exception could be too burdensome or expensive and suggested instead that the final rule consider the presence, robustness, and effectiveness of information barriers as part of a multi-factor analysis. Relative to the prescriptive information barrier conditions discussed in the Proposing Release, the adopted approach of including as securitization participants only those affiliates and subsidiaries which acted in coordination with a securitization participant or received or had access to information regarding an ABS or its underlying or referenced asset pool prior to the first closing of the sale of the ABS should result in lower implementation and compliance costs. We expect these costs to be lower because securitization participants are not required to establish a customized information barrier compliance program for Rule 192, but can instead rely on existing information barriers or other mechanisms that would effectively prevent coordination or flow of

information between named securitization participants and their affiliates and subsidiaries. Similar potential limitations and exceptions to the rule were suggested by commenters. Two commenters proposed that, rather than including as securitization participants all affiliates and subsidiaries of a named securitization participant, the rule should specify that any transaction described in paragraph (a)(3) of the final rule, entered into at the direction of a related person, would be presumed to be a conflicted transaction unless that person demonstrates that it had no substantive role in structuring, selecting the assets for, marketing, or selling the ABS.⁶²³ This alternative would substantially reduce compliance costs for affiliates and subsidiaries which do not engage in conflicted transactions, but does not sufficiently address the potential for conflicts of interest because it would still permit information transfer which could enable bets against an ABS. Similarly, a commenter's suggestion⁶²⁴ that the Regulation M "Separate Accounts Exception" framework could be used to determine whether the prohibition applied to affiliates and subsidiaries could likewise reduce compliance costs but may not sufficiently address the concerns motivating Section 27B(a).

3. Changes to Exclusions

The Commission proposed an exclusion from the definition of "sponsor" for the Enterprises while operating under conservatorship of the FHFA with respect to ABS that are fully insured or fully guaranteed by the Enterprises.⁶²⁵ This exception would have reduced the

⁶²³ See letters from SFA II; SIFMA II.

⁶²⁴ See letter from SIFMA I.

⁶²⁵ See Proposed Rule text, "(B) The Federal National Mortgage Association or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation operating under the conservatorship or receivership of the Federal Housing Finance Agency pursuant to section 1367 of the Federal Housing Enterprises Financial Safety and Soundness Act of 1992 (12 U.S.C. 4617) with capital support from the United States; or any limited-life regulated entity succeeding to the charter of either the Federal National Mortgage Association or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation pursuant to section 1367(i) of the Federal Housing Enterprises Financial Safety and Soundness Act of 1992 (12 U.S.C. 4617(i)), provided that the entity is operating with capital support from the United States; will not be a

costs of compliance with the rule for the Enterprises while they remained in conservatorship. The final rule's removal of this exclusion will encourage market efficiency and competition by applying the same treatment to a larger proportion of market participants and reducing any competitive advantages accruing to the Enterprises because of the final rule's implementation. At the same time, the expansion of the risk mitigating hedging activities exception to provide for initial distributions of ABS should help to mitigate the additional costs to Enterprises. Applying the rule to all of the Enterprises' ABS (together with changing the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception to permit the Enterprises' CRT transactions) addresses commenter concerns regarding the treatment of Enterprise securities if and when they emerge from conservatorship, including whether CRT transactions would continue to be issued post-conservatorship under a rule that would not have considered such ABS eligible for the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception.⁶²⁶

Another alternative exception concerns entirely excepting synthetic balance sheet transactions from the rule without imposing any conditions on such transactions (such as those specified in the adopted risk-mitigating hedging activities exception). Providing such an unconditional exception would reduce compliance costs to certain banks and sponsors who could engage in such synthetic balance sheet transactions without needing to satisfy the conditions applicable to the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception. However, such an alternative might limit the scope of reduced adverse selection and investor protection benefits relative to the final rule because a conflicted transaction could be structured using such instruments, thus

sponsor for purposes of this rule with respect to an asset-backed security that is fully insured or fully guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by such entity.”

⁶²⁶ See Section II.B.3.b.iv. and footnotes 261, 265, 267, and 274 for further discussion of the proposed exception for the Enterprises and related comments.

running counter to the investor-protection mandate of Section 27B. To ensure that these types of transactions cannot be utilized as a bet by a securitization participant against the performance of the reference assets, the final rule requires compliance with each of the conditions to the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception.

4. Conditions of the Exceptions

We considered alternative conditions to the exceptions for risk-mitigating hedging activities, liquidity commitments, and bona fide market-making activities as described in detail in Sections II.E., II.F., and II.G., respectively, including alternatives suggested by commenters. Generally, making the conditions for the exceptions less stringent would reduce investor protection benefits of the final rule while also reducing compliance costs. Conversely, making the exceptions more stringent (*e.g.*, making the exception for bona fide market-making activities more stringent than the equivalent concept in the Volcker Rule) would increase compliance costs and could restrict the relevant activities, although it may provide additional investor protection benefits. We believe that the final conditions, in particular their similarity to the existing rules (*e.g.*, in the case of the bona fide market-making activities exception, with the concept of market-making in both the Volcker Rule and 15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(38)), strike the appropriate balance between investor protection benefits and compliance costs of the final rule. For those entities already subject to the Volcker Rule, the similarities could make it less costly to comply with the final rule. The conditions allow securitization participants sufficient flexibility to design their securitization-related risk-mitigating hedging activities, liquidity commitments, and bona fide market-making activities in a way that is not unduly complicated or cost prohibitive. To the extent smaller entities engage in less complex securitization activities or have fewer or less complex other operations that might require costs to comply with the rule, these costs may be

proportionally less than larger entities with more complex and diverse securitization activities and other operations. Notably, the final rule’s risk-mitigating hedging activities exception includes the initial distribution of an ABS which is used to mitigate the risks associated with another ABS, allowing for a greater range of risk management tools available to market participants than proposed.

We also considered adopting a certification requirement for using the risk-mitigating hedging activities and bona fide market-making activities exceptions. Under this alternative, an officer within the securitization participant would certify that the conditions supporting the exception had been met. This additional step might provide additional investor protection but would also create additional paperwork and procedural burdens associated with documenting the exception. To avoid these burdens, or potential enforcement or liability risk, securitization participants might choose not to engage in the excepted activities even in circumstances where they do not represent a bet against the relevant ABS.

V. PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT

A. Summary of the Collections of Information

Certain provisions of the final rule contain “collection of information” requirements within the meaning of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (“PRA”).⁶²⁷ The Commission published a notice requesting comment on these collections of information in the Proposing Release and submitted these requirements to the Office of Management and Budget (“OMB”) for review in accordance with the PRA. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to comply with, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB

⁶²⁷ 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*

control number. The title for the affected collection of information is “Securities Act Rule 192” (OMB Control No.: 3235-0807).

The final rule implements Section 621 of the Dodd-Frank Act, which added Section 27B to the Securities Act, by prohibiting securitization participants from directly or indirectly engaging in any transaction that would involve or result in any material conflict of interest between a securitization participant for such ABS and an investor in such ABS. The final rule includes certain exceptions for risk-mitigating hedging activities and bona fide market-making activities, both of which are conditioned on the securitization participant implementing, maintaining, and enforcing certain written policies and procedures. A more detailed description of the final rule, including the need for the information collection associated with these exceptions and its use, as well as a description of the likely respondents, can be found in Section II above, and a discussion of the economic effects of the final rule can be found in Section IV above.

The collection of information is mandatory for securitization participants that rely on two exceptions to the final rule described below. The collection of information is not required to be filed with the Commission or otherwise made publicly available but will not be confidential.

B. Summary of Comment Letters

In the Proposing Release, the Commission requested comment on the PRA burden hour and cost estimates and the analysis used to derive the estimates.⁶²⁸ While a number of parties commented on the potential costs of the proposed rule, only two commenters specifically addressed the PRA analysis.⁶²⁹ One of these commenters stated that the PRA analysis in the

⁶²⁸ Proposing Release at 9723.

⁶²⁹ See letters from ABA; AIC.

Proposing Release underestimated the number of securitization participants that could rely on the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception given the scope of securitization participants that would be subject to the rule, as proposed, and the scope of the proposed definition of “conflicted transaction.”⁶³⁰ The other commenter expressed similar concerns regarding the scope of the proposed rule and stated that the PRA underestimated the annual hourly burden for each securitization participant relying on the risk-mitigating hedging activities or bona fide market-making activities exceptions and the total annual direct compliance cost of the proposed rule.⁶³¹

While we acknowledge the commenter’s concerns about costs of the proposal, for the reasons discussed in Sections II.E. and II.G. and elsewhere throughout this release, we believe that the information required by the final rule with respect to the compliance program conditions to the risk-mitigating hedging activities and the bona fide market-making activities exceptions is necessary and appropriate in the public interest and for the protection of investors. Further, a discussion of the economic effects of the final rule, including consideration of comments that expressed concern about the expected costs associated with the proposed rule, can be found in Section IV above. With regard to the calculation of paperwork burdens, we note that both the Proposing Release’s PRA analysis and our PRA analysis of the final rule here estimate the burden of the collection of information requirements of the applicable exceptions and fully comport with the requirements of the PRA. In response to the comments that the PRA analysis in the Proposing Release underestimated the number of affected securitization participants and their average annual hourly burden given the scope of the proposed rule, the modifications to the proposed rule that we are adopting in response to commenter concerns, including the changes

⁶³⁰ See letter from ABA.

⁶³¹ See letter from AIC.

discussed above in Section II.B.3.c. regarding the scope of affiliates and subsidiaries that will be subject to the final rule⁶³² and the changes discussed above in Section II.D.3. regarding the scope of the defined term “conflicted transaction”⁶³³ should reduce both the number of respondents and the burden hours associated with the collection of information. We are adjusting our PRA estimates to reflect these modifications.

C. Effects of the Final Rule on the Collections of Information

The final rule requires a securitization participant to implement, maintain, and enforce written policies and procedures when it relies on the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception in 17 CFR 230.192(b)(1) (“Rule 192(b)(1)”) or the bona fide market-making activities exception in Rule 192(b)(3). Specifically, when a securitization participant relies on the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception it is required, under Rule 192(b)(1)(ii)(C), to have established, and to implement, maintain, and enforce, an internal compliance program that is reasonably designed to ensure the securitization participant’s compliance with the other requirements of the exception, including reasonably designed written policies and procedures regarding the risk-mitigating hedging activities that provide for the specific risk and risk-mitigating hedging activity to be identified, documented, and monitored. Similarly, when a securitization participant relies on the bona fide market-making activities exception it is required, under Rule 192(b)(3)(ii)(E), to have established, and to implement, maintain, and enforce, an internal

⁶³² See Section II.B.3.c. (discussing how paragraph (ii) of the definition of a “securitization participant” as adopted will only capture any affiliate (as defined in 17 CFR 230.405) or subsidiary (as defined in 17 CFR 230.405) of a person described in paragraph (i) of the definition if the affiliate or subsidiary: (A) acts in coordination with a person described in paragraph (i) of the definition; or (B) has access to or receives information about the relevant asset-backed security or the asset pool supporting or referenced by the relevant asset-backed security prior to the first closing of the sale of the relevant asset-backed security).

⁶³³ See Section II.D.3. (discussing how Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) as adopted only applies to the purchase or sale of any financial instrument that is substantially the economic equivalent of a transaction described in Rule 192(a)(3)(i) or Rule 192(a)(3)(ii) and provides that, for the avoidance of doubt, any transaction that only hedges general interest rate or currency exchange risk is not a conflicted transaction).

compliance program that is reasonably designed to ensure the securitization participant's compliance with the other requirements of the exception, including reasonably designed written policies and procedures that demonstrate a process for prompt mitigation of the risks of its market-making positions and holdings. Accordingly, securitization participants will be required to either prepare new policies and procedures or update existing ones in order to rely on these exceptions.⁶³⁴ As adopted, these written policies and procedures requirements will help prevent evasion of the final rule and discourage practices that resulted in the misconduct that Section 27B was enacted to prohibit. If a securitization participant is a regulated entity, the collection of such information (*i.e.*, policies and procedures) required by Rule 192 will provide important information to staff in the Commission's examination and oversight program, and if such securitization participant is also subject to oversight by a self-regulatory organization, this collection of information should provide important compliance information to the relevant self-regulatory organization in connection with its oversight of the securitization participant.⁶³⁵ As discussed in Section II, we have made some changes to the proposed rule as a result of comments received.⁶³⁶

⁶³⁴ We estimate that only a subset of securitization participants (*e.g.*, broker-dealers) will rely on the bona fide market-making activities exception and that, while amending their written policies and procedures to address the more broadly applicable risk-mitigating hedging activities exception, such securitization participants will also amend their written policies and procedures to address the bona fide market-making activities exception.

⁶³⁵ We recognize that not all securitization participants that will rely on the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception or the bona fide market-making activities exception (*e.g.*, municipal entities that are sponsors of municipal ABS) would be subject to the Commission's examination and oversight programs (or, if applicable, those of the relevant self-regulatory organization).

⁶³⁶ *See* Section II.B.3.c. (discussing how paragraph (ii) of the definition of a "securitization participant" as adopted will only capture any affiliate (as defined in 17 CFR 230.405) or subsidiary (as defined in 17 CFR 230.405) of a person described in paragraph (i) of the definition if the affiliate or subsidiary: (A) acts in coordination with a person described in paragraph (i) of the definition; or (B) has access to or receives information about the relevant asset-backed security or the asset pool supporting or referenced by the relevant asset-backed security prior to the first closing of the sale of the relevant asset-backed security) and Section II.D.3. (discussing how Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) as adopted only applies to the purchase or sale of any financial instrument that is substantially the economic equivalent of a transaction described in Rule 192(a)(3)(i) or Rule 192(a)(3)(ii) and

As stated below in PRA Table 1, we estimate that there are a total of 1,277 securitization participants, all of whom could rely on the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception, and 156 securitization participants who could rely on the bona fide market-making activities exception. For the purposes of this analysis, as described below, we have made assumptions regarding actions respondents are expected to take to implement, manage, and ensure compliance with the final rule.

PRA Table 1: Estimated Number of Securitization Participants¹

Private-label ABS sponsors	420
Municipal ABS sponsors ²	516
Sponsors related to government-backed securities	185
Unique underwriters, placement agents, and initial purchasers that are not included in the categories above	156
Total	1,277
<p>¹ The securitization participant estimates are derived from data in the Green Street Asset-Backed Alert Database, the Green Street Commercial Mortgage Alert Database, the Mergent Municipal Bond Securities Database, and information on www.ginniemae.gov and https://capitalmarkets.freddiemac.com/mbs/products/dealer-groups. To account for recent market variability, these estimates represent a two-year average of the data available from such sources for calendar year 2021 and calendar year 2022.</p> <p>² This estimate includes municipal advisors, municipal issuers, and issuers of securitizations of municipal securities that may be sponsors for purposes of the final rule but are not municipal issuers.</p>	

We estimate that for each securitization participant relying on these exceptions, it would take approximately 80 hours to initially prepare new written policies and procedures⁶³⁷ and

provides that, for the avoidance of doubt, any transaction that only hedges general interest rate or currency exchange risk is not a conflicted transaction).

⁶³⁷ While some securitization participants may have policies and procedures in place related to hedging or market-making, we are estimating the same burden hour estimates for all securitization participants. Burden hour estimates for the preparation of new policies and procedures (80 hours) are derived from similar estimates for

approximately 10 hours annually to review and update those policies and procedures.⁶³⁸ As a result, we estimate that the annual burden for each securitization participant would be 33 hours.⁶³⁹ Because these estimates are an average, the burden could be more or less for any particular securitization participant, and might vary depending on a variety of factors, such as the degree to which the participant uses the services of outside professionals or internal staff.

The following table summarizes the estimated paperwork burdens associated with the final rule.

the documentation of policies and procedures by RIAs as required by Rule 206(4)-7 of the Advisers Act. *See Compliance Programs of Investment Companies and Investment Advisers*, Release No. IA-2204 (Dec. 17, 2003) [68 FR 74714 (Dec. 24, 2003)] (taking into account industry participant comments specific to the 80-hour estimate). Because the final exceptions would require the drafting or updating of reasonably designed written policies and procedures regarding each requirement applicable to such exception, we believe 80 hours is an appropriate burden estimate.

⁶³⁸ Burden hour estimates for the annual review of policies and procedures (10 hours) are derived from the same estimates for recently proposed Exchange Act Rule 17Ad-25(h). Rule 17Ad-25(h) requires updating current policies and procedures or establishing new policies and procedures to ensure ongoing compliance, which would impose an ongoing annual burden similar to the one imposed by the proposed risk-mitigating hedging activities exception here. *See Clearing Agency Governance and Conflicts of Interest*, Release No. 34-95431 (Aug. 8, 2022) [87 FR 51812 (Aug. 23, 2022)].

⁶³⁹ These estimates represent a three-year average. In deriving our estimate, the burden hour estimates for the preparation of new policies and procedures (80 hours) were added to the ongoing estimates for the annual review of policies and procedures (10 hours) for the following two years resulting in a 100 hour burden over three years, or approximately 33 hours per year. Some securitization participants may experience costs in excess of this average in the first year of compliance with the amendments and some securitization participants may experience less than the average costs. Averages also may not align with the actual number of estimated burden hours in any given year.

PRA Table 2: Estimated Paperwork Burden of Final Rule 192

Final Rule 192	Estimated Burden Increase	Brief Explanation of Estimated Burden Increase
Require policies and procedures implementing, maintaining, and enforcing written policies and procedures reasonably designed to ensure compliance with the requirements of the applicable exceptions, including the identification, documentation, and monitoring of such activities.	An increase of 33 burden hours.	This is the estimated burden to initially prepare and subsequently review and update the policies and procedures.

D. Aggregate Burden and Cost Estimates for the Final Rule

Below we estimate the paperwork burden in hours and costs as a result of the new collection of information established by the final rule. These estimates represent the average burden for all securitization participants who could rely on the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception or the bona fide market-making activities exception, both large and small. In deriving our estimates, we recognize that the burdens would likely vary among individual securitization participants. We estimate the total annual burden of the final rule to be 42,141 burden hours. We calculated the burden estimate by multiplying the estimated number of securitization participants by the estimated average amount of time it would take a securitization participant to prepare and review and update the policies and procedures under the final rule. For purposes of the PRA, the burden is to be allocated between internal burden hours and outside professional costs. PRA Table 3 sets forth the percentage estimate for the burden allocation for the new

collection of information. We also estimate that the average cost of retaining outside professionals is \$600 per hour.⁶⁴⁰

PRA Table 3. Estimated Burden Allocation for the Collection of Information

Collection of Information	Internal	Outside Professionals
Prohibition Against Conflicts of Interest in Certain Securitizations	75%	25%

The following PRA Table 4 summarizes the requested paperwork burden, including the estimated total reporting burdens and costs, under the final rule.

PRA Table 4. Requested Paperwork Burden for the New Collection of Information

Collection of Information	Requested Paperwork Burden		
	Securitization Participants (A)	Burden Hours (A) x 33 x (0.75)	Cost Burden (A) x 33 x (0.25) x \$600
Prohibition Against Conflicts of Interest in Certain Securitizations	1,277	31,606	\$6,321,150

VI. FINAL REGULATORY FLEXIBILITY ANALYSIS

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (“RFA”) requires the Commission, in promulgating rules under Section 553 of the Administrative Procedure Act,⁶⁴¹ to consider the impact of those rules on small entities. We have prepared this Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (“FRFA”) in

⁶⁴⁰ We recognize that the costs of retaining outside professionals (*e.g.*, compliance professionals and outside counsel) might vary depending on the nature of the professional services, but for purposes of this PRA analysis, we estimate that such costs would be an average of \$600 per hour, consistent with other recent rulemakings.

⁶⁴¹ 5 U.S.C. 553.

accordance with Section 604 of the RFA.⁶⁴² An Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (“IRFA”) was prepared in accordance with the RFA and was included in the Proposing Release.⁶⁴³

A. Need for, and Objectives of, the Final Rule

We are adopting Rule 192 to implement Section 27B of the Securities Act. The final rule is designed to prevent the sale of ABS that are tainted by material conflicts of interest by prohibiting securitization participants from engaging in certain transactions that could incentivize a securitization participant to structure an ABS in a way that would put the securitization participant’s interests ahead of those of ABS investors. As discussed in more detail in Section II.D.3. above, the final rule specifies which types of transactions will be prohibited so that activities that are routinely undertaken in connection with the securitization process or that are unrelated to the securitization process will not be unnecessarily restricted. Also, as discussed in more detail in Sections II.E.3., II.F.3. and II.G.3., the final rule also provides specific exceptions to its prohibition with respect to the types of risk-mitigating hedging, liquidity commitment, and bona fide market-making activities of securitization participants that do not give rise to the risks that Section 27B addresses. The need for, and objectives of, the final rule are discussed in more detail in Section II above. We discuss the economic impact and potential alternatives to the final rule in Section IV above, and the estimated compliance costs and burdens of the final rule under the PRA in Section V above.

B. Significant Issues Raised by Public Comments

In the Proposing Release, the Commission requested comment on any aspect of the IRFA, and particularly on the number of small entities that would be affected by the proposed

⁶⁴² 5 U.S.C. 604.

⁶⁴³ See Proposing Release at 9724-9726.

rule, the existence or nature of the potential impact of the proposed rule on small entities discussed in the analysis, how the proposed rule could further lower the burden on small entities, and how to quantify the impact of the proposed amendments.

The Commission did not receive any comments specifically addressing the IRFA. The Commission did receive, however, one comment expressing concern that the proposed rule would apply to small entities without a longer implementation period or other accommodations to facilitate their compliance.⁶⁴⁴ This commenter stated the additional costs that would be imposed under the rule, as proposed, would limit the ability of smaller firms to participate in securitizations, potentially limiting investor choice.⁶⁴⁵ The Commission also received comments expressing concerns regarding the compliance burdens that would be imposed under the rule, as proposed, on municipal advisors that are small entities.⁶⁴⁶ We have considered these comments in developing the FRFA.

C. Small Entities Subject to the Rule

The final rule will affect some small entities—such as municipal entities, small broker-dealers, and RIAs that advise hedge funds—that will be “sponsors” for purposes of the final rule.⁶⁴⁷ The RFA defines “small entity” to mean “small business,” “small organization,” or “small governmental jurisdiction.”⁶⁴⁸

⁶⁴⁴ See letter from AIMA/ACC.

⁶⁴⁵ See letter from AIMA/ACC.

⁶⁴⁶ See letters from AIMA/ACC; NAMA (stating that many municipal advisors are small entities and that including them within in the scope of the rule would require them to “spend a great deal of time, effort and expense” and suggesting an exclusion from the rule for municipal advisors); Wulff Hansen (supporting NAMA’s statements).

⁶⁴⁷ We believe that the final rule will not affect small entities other than those that will be a “sponsor” for purposes of the final rule.

⁶⁴⁸ 5 U.S.C. 601(6).

For purposes of the RFA, under 17 CFR 230.157 and 17 CFR 240.0-10(a), an issuer, other than an investment company, is a “small business” or “small organization” if it had total assets of \$5 million or less on the last day of its most recent fiscal year and is engaged or proposing to engage in an offering of securities not exceeding \$5 million. We estimate that no sponsors of private-label ABS will meet the definition of “small entity” applicable to issuers.

A municipal entity is a small entity for purposes of the RFA (*i.e.*, a “small government jurisdiction”) if it is a city, county, town, township, village, school district, or special district, with a population of less than fifty thousand.⁶⁴⁹ We estimate that, of the 415 municipal entities who act as sponsors of ABS, between 69 and 90 will meet the definition of small entity applicable to municipal entities.⁶⁵⁰

A broker-dealer is a small entity if it has total capital (net worth plus subordinated liabilities) of less than \$500,000 on the date in the prior fiscal year as of which its audited financial statements were prepared pursuant to 17 CFR 240.17a-5(d), or, if not required to file such statements, had total capital of less than \$500,000 on the last business day of the preceding fiscal year (or in the time that it has been a business, if shorter); and it is not affiliated with any person (other than a natural person) that is not a small business or small organization.⁶⁵¹ We

⁶⁴⁹ 5 U.S.C. 601(5).

⁶⁵⁰ We analyzed and averaged calendar year 2021 data and calendar year 2022 data from the Mergent Municipal Bond Securities Database to determine the scope and characteristics of municipal entities that are sponsors of municipal ABS, including ABS issued by municipal issuers and securitizations of municipal securities issued by special purpose entities. Although certain securitizations of municipal securities issued by special purpose entities might not have a sponsor that is a municipal entity, we are taking the conservative approach to include such securitizations in these estimates to avoid any potential undercounting for purposes of the FRFA.

⁶⁵¹ *See* 17 CFR 240.0-10.

estimate that two sponsors that are broker-dealers will meet the applicable definition of small entity.⁶⁵²

RIAs other than broker-dealers that advise hedge funds and municipal advisors that advise with respect to municipal securitizations, could also qualify as a “sponsor” under the final rule. A RIA is a small entity if it: (i) has assets under management having a total value of less than \$25 million; (ii) did not have total assets of \$5 million or more on the last day of its most recent fiscal year; and (iii) does not control, is not controlled by, and is not under common control with another investment adviser that has assets under management of \$25 million or more, or any person (other than a natural person) that had total assets of \$5 million or more on the last day of its most recent fiscal year.⁶⁵³ We estimate that, of the RIAs that advise hedge funds, up to 16 will be a small entity as defined for investment advisers.⁶⁵⁴

We estimate that there are 105 municipal advisors who will be sponsors of ABS for purposes of the final rule.⁶⁵⁵ There is no Commission definition regarding small municipal advisors. In adopting rules relating to municipal advisors, the Commission has used the Small

⁶⁵² We analyzed and averaged calendar year 2021 and calendar year 2022 data to determine whether their characteristics and affiliations (as described in FOCUS data and other disclosures) would result in their being “small entities” for purposes of Section 605 of the RFA.

⁶⁵³ See 17 CFR 275.0-7(a).

⁶⁵⁴ We analyzed and averaged calendar year 2021 data and calendar year 2022 data from Form ADV. Based on Form ADV data, we estimate that (i) for calendar year 2021, only 17 RIAs that advise hedge funds, representing 0.7% of all RIAs advising hedge funds, would be a small entity as defined by Rule 0-7(a) of the Advisers Act and (ii) for calendar year 2022, only 15 RIAs that advise hedge funds, representing 0.6% of all RIAs advising hedge funds, would be a small entity as defined in Rule 0-7(a) of the Advisers Act. See *Definitions of “Small Business” or “Small Organization” Under the Investment Company Act of 1940, the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and the Securities Act of 1933*, Release Nos. 33-7548, 34-40122, IC-23272, and IA-1727 (June 24, 1998) [63 FR 35508 (June 30, 1998)]. Furthermore, we believe that not all of those RIAs act as sponsors of ABS transactions.

⁶⁵⁵ We analyzed and averaged calendar year 2021 data and calendar year 2022 data from Mergent Municipal Bond Securities Database. We note that some municipal advisors are broker-dealers and/or RIAs.

Business Administration’s definition of small business for municipal advisors.⁶⁵⁶ The Small Business Administration defines small business for purposes of entities that provide financial investment and related activities as a business that had annual receipts of less than \$47 million during the preceding fiscal year and is not affiliated with any person that is not a small business or small organization.⁶⁵⁷ Based on this definition, a majority of municipal advisors will be small businesses. The Commission recently estimated that approximately 75% of municipal advisors would be small entities;⁶⁵⁸ therefore, we estimate that 79 will be small entities.

This results in a Commission estimate of 166 to 187 small entities that could be impacted by the final rule.

D. Projected Reporting, Recordkeeping, and Other Compliance Requirements

The final rule will apply to small entities to the same extent as other entities, irrespective of size. Therefore, we expect that the nature of most of the benefits and costs associated with the final rule to be similar for large and small entities. We discuss the economic effects, including the estimated costs and burdens, of the final rule on all affected entities, including small entities, in Section IV above. Consistent with that discussion, we anticipate that the economic benefits and costs could vary widely among small entities based on a number of factors, such as the nature and conduct of their businesses, which makes it difficult to project the economic impact on small entities with precision. We note, however, that reliance on certain exceptions to the final rule may be more burdensome for small entities than larger entity securitization participants

⁶⁵⁶ See *Registration of Municipal Advisors*, Release No. 34-70462 (Sept. 20, 2013) [78 FR 67468 (Nov. 12, 2013)] (“MA Adopting Release”).

⁶⁵⁷ See 13 CFR 121.201.

⁶⁵⁸ The Commission estimated for purposes of the PRA, as of Dec. 31, 2022, approximately 446 municipal advisors were registered with the Commission and an estimated 333 of these municipal advisors, or approximately, 75%, were small entities. See PRA Supporting Statement for Registration of Municipal Advisors (Aug. 1, 2023), available at https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewDocument?ref_nbr=202307-3235-012.

(e.g., banking entities and affiliated broker-dealer entities) due to the similarity of these exceptions to the Volcker Rule, with which such larger entities will be familiar, thereby reducing their costs. Conversely, as discussed above in Section IV, small entities may face fewer compliance costs than large and diversified securitization participants that have an extensive network of affiliates and subsidiaries. This may allow such small entities to gain market share at the expense of such large and diversified securitization participants.

As a general matter, we also recognize that costs of the final rule potentially may have a proportionally greater effect on small entities, as such costs may be a relatively greater percentage of the total cost of operations for smaller entities than larger entities, and thus small entities may be less able to bear such costs relative to larger entities. However, the potentially less complex securitization activities of small entities and their correspondingly less complex compliance considerations may counterbalance such costs as compared to larger and more diversified securitization participants. Compliance with the final rule might require the use of professional skill, including legal skills.

E. Agency Action to Minimize Effect on Small Entities

The RFA directs us to consider alternatives that would accomplish our stated objectives, while minimizing any significant adverse impact on small entities. Accordingly, we considered the following alternatives:

- Establishing different compliance requirements or timetables that take into account the resources available to small entities;
- Exempting small entities from all or part of the requirements;
- Using performance rather than design standards; and

- Clarifying, consolidating, or simplifying compliance and reporting requirements under the rules for small entities.

The final rule is designed to prevent the sale of ABS that are tainted by material conflicts of interest by prohibiting securitization participants from engaging in certain transactions that could incentivize a securitization participant to structure an ABS in a way that would put the securitization participant's interests ahead of those of ABS investors. Exempting small entities from the final rule's prohibition could frustrate Section 27B's investor protection purpose by narrowing the scope of the rule to transactions with respect to which the relevant securitization participants are larger entities. We see no reason why investors should not be protected from securitization participants that are small entities betting against the relevant ABS in the same way that they will be for larger entities. Similarly, applying different standards and legal requirements based on the size of an entity would diminish investor protection, create unnecessary complexity, and likely result in additional costs associated with ascertaining whether a particular securitization participant is eligible to claim an exception from the rule or avail itself of such different standards and legal requirements. For these reasons, we are not adopting different compliance or reporting requirements, or an exception, for small entities as suggested by certain commenters.⁶⁵⁹ The final rule, however, does include a delayed implementation period for all entities as discussed in detail in Section II.I. One commenter generally expressed a concern that the proposed rule did not include an implementation period

⁶⁵⁹ See letters from AIMA/ACC (expressing a concern about the lack of accommodations for small entities to facilitate their compliance); NAMA (stating that many municipal advisors are small entities and that including them within in the scope of the rule would require them to "spend a great deal of time, effort and expense" and suggesting an exclusion from the rule for municipal advisors); Wulff Hansen (supporting NAMA's statements). See also Section II.B.3.b. above for a discussion of why we are not adopting an exclusion from the rule for municipal advisors.

for small entities.⁶⁶⁰ Another commenter recommended a compliance period of 18-24 months based on concerns regarding the scope of the proposed definition of conflicted transaction and the proposed application of the rule to affiliates.⁶⁶¹ We recognize that certain persons subject to the rule will need to update their operations and systems in order to comply with the final rule, and we are adopting the compliance date of 18 months after adoption. We believe that this delayed compliance date will provide affected securitization participants that intend to utilize the risk-mitigating hedging activities exception and the bona fide market-making activities exception, including small entities, with adequate time to develop the internal compliance programs that are required to comply with such exceptions. We are not persuaded that any additional time is needed for smaller entities because we believe that the changes made from the proposed rule to narrow the scope of the definition of conflicted transaction⁶⁶² and the scope of the affiliates and subsidiaries of a securitization participant that are subject to the rule⁶⁶³ should generally ease compliance burdens and mitigate the need for a compliance period longer than 18 months after adoption.

As discussed in Section II, we have made certain changes from the proposal to clarify and simplify the scope of the final rule for all entities by further specifying the type of conduct that will be prohibited as well as the applicability of the final rule to an entity's affiliates and

⁶⁶⁰ See letter from AIMA/ACC.

⁶⁶¹ See letter from SFA II.

⁶⁶² See Section II.D.3. (discussing how Rule 192(a)(3)(iii) as adopted only applies to the purchase or sale of any financial instrument that is substantially the economic equivalent of a transaction described in Rule 192(a)(3)(i) or Rule 192(a)(3)(ii) and provides that, for the avoidance of doubt, any transaction that only hedges general interest rate or currency exchange risk is not a conflicted transaction).

⁶⁶³ See Section II.B.3.c. (discussing how paragraph (ii) of the definition of a "securitization participant" as adopted will only capture any affiliate (as defined in 17 CFR 230.405) or subsidiary (as defined in 17 CFR 230.405) of a person described in paragraph (i) of the definition if the affiliate or subsidiary: (A) acts in coordination with a person described in paragraph (i) of the definition; or (B) has access to or receives information about the relevant asset-backed security or the asset pool supporting or referenced by the relevant asset-backed security prior to the first closing of the sale of the relevant asset-backed security).

subsidiaries. With respect to using performance rather than design standards, the prohibition of the final rule is a performance standard that will prohibit a securitization participant from entering into a conflicted transaction during the covered time-period. Although the bona fide market-making activities and risk-mitigating hedging activities exceptions do include design standards such as those specified in Rule 192(b)(1)(ii)(A) and Rule 192(b)(3)(ii)(B), we believe that those design standards will promote the investor protection objectives of the final rule while still providing flexibility to securitization participants to design compliance programs that are tailored to their specific business models.

STATUTORY AUTHORITY

The Commission is adopting new 17 CFR 230.192 under the authority set forth in Sections 10, 17(a), 19(a), 27B, and 28 of the Securities Act.

List of Subjects in 17 CFR Part 230

Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Securities.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, the Commission amends title 17, chapter II of the Code of Federal Regulations as follows:

PART 230—GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS, SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

1. The general authority citation for part 230 continues to read, in part, as follows:

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 77b, 77b note, 77c, 77d, 77f, 77g, 77h, 77j, 77r, 77s, 77z-3, 77sss, 78c, 78d, 78j, 78l, 78m, 78n, 78o, 78o-7 note, 78t, 78w, 78ll(d), 78mm, 80a-8, 80a-24, 80a-28, 80a-29, 80a-30, and 80a-37, and Pub. L. 112-106, sec. 201(a), sec. 401, 126 Stat. 313 (2012), unless otherwise noted.

2. Add § 230.192 to read as follows:

§ 230.192 Conflicts of interest relating to certain securitizations.

(a) *Unlawful activity.* (1) *Prohibition.* A securitization participant shall not, for a period commencing on the date on which such person has reached an agreement that such person will become a securitization participant with respect to an asset-backed security and ending on the date that is one year after the date of the first closing of the sale of such asset-backed security, directly or indirectly engage in any transaction that would involve or result in any material conflict of interest between the securitization participant and an investor in such asset-backed security.

(2) *Material conflict of interest.* For purposes of this section, engaging in any transaction would involve or result in a material conflict of interest between a securitization participant for an asset-backed security and an investor in such asset-backed security if such a transaction is a conflicted transaction.

(3) *Conflicted transaction.* For purposes of this section, a conflicted transaction means any of the following transactions with respect to which there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would consider the transaction important to the investor's investment decision, including a decision whether to retain the asset-backed security:

(i) A short sale of the relevant asset-backed security;

(ii) The purchase of a credit default swap or other credit derivative pursuant to which the securitization participant would be entitled to receive payments upon the occurrence of specified credit events in respect of the relevant asset-backed security; or

(iii) The purchase or sale of any financial instrument (other than the relevant asset-backed security) or entry into a transaction that is substantially the economic equivalent of a transaction

described in paragraph (a)(3)(i) or (a)(3)(ii) of this section, other than, for the avoidance of doubt, any transaction that only hedges general interest rate or currency exchange risk.

(b) *Excepted activity.* The following activities are not prohibited by paragraph (a) of this section:

(1) *Risk-mitigating hedging activities.* (i) *Permitted risk-mitigating hedging activities.* Risk-mitigating hedging activities of a securitization participant conducted in accordance with this paragraph (b)(1) in connection with and related to individual or aggregated positions, contracts, or other holdings of the securitization participant, including those arising out of its securitization activities, such as the origination or acquisition of assets that it securitizes.

(ii) *Conditions.* Risk-mitigating hedging activities are permitted under paragraph (b)(1) of this section only if:

(A) At the inception of the hedging activity and at the time of any adjustments to the hedging activity, the risk-mitigating hedging activity is designed to reduce or otherwise significantly mitigate one or more specific, identifiable risks arising in connection with and related to identified positions, contracts, or other holdings of the securitization participant, based upon the facts and circumstances of the identified underlying and hedging positions, contracts or other holdings and the risks and liquidity thereof;

(B) The risk-mitigating hedging activity is subject, as appropriate, to ongoing recalibration by the securitization participant to ensure that the hedging activity satisfies the requirements set out in paragraph (b)(1) of this section and does not facilitate or create an opportunity to materially benefit from a conflicted transaction other than through risk-reduction; and

(C) The securitization participant has established, and implements, maintains, and enforces, an internal compliance program that is reasonably designed to ensure the securitization participant's compliance with the requirements set out in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, including reasonably designed written policies and procedures regarding the risk-mitigating hedging activities that provide for the specific risk and risk-mitigating hedging activity to be identified, documented, and monitored.

(2) *Liquidity commitments.* Purchases or sales of the asset-backed security made pursuant to, and consistent with, commitments of the securitization participant to provide liquidity for the asset-backed security.

(3) *Bona fide market-making activities.* (i) *Permitted bona fide market-making activities.* Bona fide market-making activities, including market-making related hedging, of the securitization participant conducted in accordance with this paragraph (b)(3) in connection with and related to asset-backed securities with respect to which the prohibition in paragraph (a)(1) of this section applies, the assets underlying such asset-backed securities, or financial instruments that reference such asset-backed securities or underlying assets or with respect to which the prohibition in paragraph (a)(1) of this section otherwise applies, except that the initial distribution of an asset-backed security is not bona fide market-making activity for purposes of paragraph (b)(3) of this section.

(ii) *Conditions.* Bona fide market-making activities are permitted under paragraph (b)(3) of this section only if:

(A) The securitization participant routinely stands ready to purchase and sell one or more types of the financial instruments described in paragraph (b)(3)(i) of this section as a part of its market-making related activities in such financial instruments, and is willing and available to

quote, purchase and sell, or otherwise enter into long and short positions in those types of financial instruments, in commercially reasonable amounts and throughout market cycles on a basis appropriate for the liquidity, maturity, and depth of the market for the relevant types of financial instruments;

(B) The securitization participant's market-making related activities are designed not to exceed, on an ongoing basis, the reasonably expected near term demands of clients, customers, or counterparties, taking into account the liquidity, maturity, and depth of the market for the relevant types of financial instruments described in paragraph (b)(3)(i) of this section;

(C) The compensation arrangements of persons performing the foregoing activity are designed not to reward or incentivize conflicted transactions;

(D) The securitization participant is licensed or registered, if required, to engage in the activity described in paragraph (b)(3) of this section in accordance with applicable law and self-regulatory organization rules; and

(E) The securitization participant has established, and implements, maintains, and enforces, an internal compliance program that is reasonably designed to ensure the securitization participant's compliance with the requirements of paragraph (b)(3) of this section, including reasonably designed written policies and procedures that demonstrate a process for prompt mitigation of the risks of its market-making positions and holdings.

(c) *Definitions.* For purposes of this section:

Asset-backed security has the same meaning as in section 3(a)(79) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(79)), and also includes a synthetic asset-backed security and a hybrid cash and synthetic asset-backed security.

Distribution means:

(i) An offering of securities, whether or not subject to registration under the Securities Act of 1933, that is distinguished from ordinary trading transactions by the presence of special selling efforts and selling methods; or

(ii) An offering of securities made pursuant to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933.

Initial purchaser means a person who has agreed with an issuer to purchase a security from the issuer for resale to other purchasers in transactions that are not required to be registered under the Securities Act in reliance upon 17 CFR 230.144A or that are otherwise not required to be registered because they do not involve any public offering.

Placement agent and *underwriter* each mean a person who has agreed with an issuer or selling security holder to:

(i) Purchase securities from the issuer or selling security holder for distribution;

(ii) Engage in a distribution for or on behalf of such issuer or selling security holder; or

(iii) Manage or supervise a distribution for or on behalf of such issuer or selling security holder.

Securitization participant means:

(i) An underwriter, placement agent, initial purchaser, or sponsor of an asset-backed security; or

(ii) Any affiliate (as defined in 17 CFR 230.405) or subsidiary (as defined in 17 CFR 230.405) of a person described in paragraph (i) of this definition if the affiliate or subsidiary:

(A) Acts in coordination with a person described in paragraph (i) of this definition; or

(B) Has access to or receives information about the relevant asset-backed security or the asset pool underlying or referenced by the relevant asset-backed security prior to the first closing of the sale of the relevant asset-backed security.

Sponsor means:

(i) Any person who organizes and initiates an asset-backed securities transaction by selling or transferring assets, either directly or indirectly, including through an affiliate, to the entity that issues the asset-backed security; or

(ii) Any person with a contractual right to direct or cause the direction of the structure, design, or assembly of an asset-backed security or the composition of the pool of assets underlying or referenced by the asset-backed security, other than a person who acts solely pursuant to such person's contractual rights as a holder of a long position in the asset-backed security.

(iii) Notwithstanding paragraph (ii) of this definition, a person that performs only administrative, legal, due diligence, custodial, or ministerial acts related to the structure, design, assembly, or ongoing administration of an asset-backed security or the composition of the pool of assets underlying or referenced by the asset-backed security will not be a sponsor for purposes of this rule.

(iv) Notwithstanding paragraphs (i) and (ii) of this definition, the United States or an agency of the United States will not be a sponsor for purposes of this rule with respect to an asset-backed security that is fully insured or fully guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by the United States.

(d) *Anti-evasion*. If a securitization participant engages in a transaction or a series of related transactions that, although in technical compliance with paragraph (b) of this section, is

part of a plan or scheme to evade the prohibition in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, that transaction or series of related transactions will be deemed to violate paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(e) *Safe harbor for certain foreign transactions.* The prohibition in paragraph (a)(1) of this section shall not apply to any asset-backed security for which all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The asset-backed security (as defined in this section) is not issued by a U.S. person (as defined in 17 CFR 230.902(k)); and

(2) The offer and sale of the asset-backed security (as defined by this section) is in compliance with 17 CFR 230.901 through 905 (Regulation S).

By the Commission.

Dated: November 27, 2023.

Vanessa A. Countryman,

Secretary.