MEMORANDUM

TO: Kevin Fry, Chair, Valuation of Securities (E) Task Force
    Members of the Valuation of Securities (E) Task Force

FROM: Charles A. Therriault, Director, NAIC Securities Valuation Office (SVO)

CC: Marc Perlman, Investment Counsel, NAIC Securities Valuation Office (SVO)
    Eric Kolchinsky, Director, NAIC Structured Securities Group (SSG) and Capital Markets Bureau

RE: Proposed Amendment to the Purposes and Procedures Manual of the NAIC Investment Analysis Office (P&P Manual) to Remove the Financial Modeling Instructions for RMBS/CMBS Securities and Direct IAO Staff to Produce NAIC Designation and NAIC Designations Categories for these Securities

DATE: September 30, 2019

1. Summary – On Oct. 11, 2018, the Valuation of Securities (E) Task Force adopted an amendment to delete the Modified Filing Exempt (MFE) provisions from the P&P Manual and directed a referral to the Statutory Accounting Principles (E) Working Group recommending the deletion of the MFE provisions from Statement of Statutory Accounting Principles (SSAP) No. 43R—Loan-Backed and Structured Securities. The effect of these changes resulted in these securities coming under the filing exempt instructions in the P&P Manual, if they have an Eligible NAIC CRP Credit Rating assigned to them. This change eliminated using the book adjusted carrying value to determine the NAIC designation for these securities.

The IAO staff reported to the Task Force at the Summer National Meeting that at some point the NAIC should align the RMBS/CMBS modeling to provide a single NAIC Designation for modeled RMBS/CMBS. This would be a change from the current practice of providing a series of book adjusted carrying value price breakpoints to companies to determine the NAIC designation. Staff also reported that with the upcoming implementation of NAIC designation categories, the new 20 additional granular delineations of credit risk, the complexity and expense to the NAIC and insurers to produce and incorporate the needed 19 price breakpoints would be high.

2. Recommendation – The IAO staff recommends that the NAIC move to a single NAIC designation and NAIC designation category modeled assessment of credit risk for RMBS/CMBS. This is a good time to make such a change prior to the NAIC and insurance companies making modifications to their systems for the NAIC designation categories. Such a change will produce a uniform and consistent credit risk assessment for these securities permitting insurers to report the same SSG determined NAIC designation. Given the impact of this change to SSAP 43R - Loan-Backed and Structured Securities, staff recommends a referral to the Statutory Accounting Principles (E) Working Group for a simultaneous exposure.

PART FOUR
THE NAIC STRUCTURED SECURITIES GROUP
DEFINITIONS

1. The following terms used in this Part Four have the meaning ascribed to them below.

- **ABS** stands for asset-backed securities and means structured securities backed by consumer obligations originated in the United States.

- **CMBS** stands for commercial mortgage-backed securities and means structured securities backed by commercial real estate mortgage loans originated in the United States. The definition of CMBS may refer to securitizations backed by commercial mortgages, respectively, originated outside of the United States if and to the extent that the vendor selected by the NAIC to conduct the financial modeling: (a) has the necessary information about the commercial mortgage and commercial mortgage loans originated outside of the United States to fully model the resulting securities; and (b) can adapt the modeling process to account for any structural peculiarities associated with the jurisdiction in which the mortgage was originated.

- **Initial Information** means the documentation required to be filed with an Initial Filing of an RMBS or a CMBS CUSIP, pursuant to the section below and pertaining to Loan Information, Reps and Warranty Information and Structure and Formation Information for the transaction, where:
  - **Loan Information** means a review of the loan files by a third party to assess the sufficiency of legal title and other related issues.
  - **Reps and Warranty Information** means the actual representation and warranties in effect for the securitization given by the mortgage originator(s) to the Trust pertaining to loan origination processes and standards, compliance with applicable law, loan documentation and the process governing put backs of defective mortgages back to the originator(s).
  - **Structure and Formation Information** means the waterfall, as described in the definition of Ongoing Information, information and documentation in the form of legal opinions and documentation governing the formation of the securitization and its entities relative to issues such as bankruptcy remoteness, true sale characterization, the legal standards and procedures governing the securitization and other similar issues.

- **Legacy Security**, for the purposes of this section shall mean any RMBS and any CMBS that closed prior to January 1, 2013.
• **Official Price Grids** means and refers to those generated by the SSG and provided to an insurance company or insurance companies that own the security for regulatory reporting purposes.

• **Ongoing Information** consists of: (a) tranche level data; such as principal balance, factors, principal and interest due and paid, interest shortfalls, allocated realized losses, appraisal reductions and other similar information for the specific tranche; (b) trust level data, such as aggregate interest and principal and other payments received, balances and payments to non-tranche accounts, aggregate pool performance data and other similar information; (c) loan level performance information; and (d) a computerized model of rules that govern the order and priority of the distribution of cash from the collateral pool (i.e., the “waterfall”) to the holders of the certificates/securities—provided in the format and modeling package used by the NAIC financial modeling vendor.

• **Original Source**, with respect to a specific set of data, means the Trustee, Servicer or similar entity that is contractually obligated under the agreement governing the RMBS or CMBS to generate and maintain the relevant data and information in accordance with standards specified in applicable agreements or an authorized re-distributor of the same.

• **Price Grids** means and refers to CUSIP-specific price matrices containing six price breakpoints; i.e., each price corresponding to a specific NAIC Designation category. Each breakpoint on a Price Grid is the price point that tips the NAIC Designation for the RMBS CUSIP into the next NAIC Designation (credit quality/credit risk) category. The plural is used because two Price Grids are generated for any CUSIP. This reflects the difference in RBC for those insurance companies that maintain an asset valuation reserve and for those insurance companies that do not.

• **Re-REMIC** is a securitization backed by: (a) otherwise eligible RMBS from one or two transactions; or (b) otherwise eligible CMBS from one or two transactions at closing. Re-REMICs cannot acquire any Underlying Securities after closing.
- **RMBS** stands for residential mortgage-backed securities and means structured securities backed by non-agency residential mortgages originated in the United States, where the collateral consists of loans pertaining to non-multi-family homes. That includes prime, subprime and Alt-A mortgages, as well as home-equity loans, home-equity lines of credit and Re-REMICs of the above. Excluded from this definition is agency RMBS, where the mortgages are guaranteed by federal and federally sponsored agencies such as the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA), Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) or Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC) and loans against manufactured or mobile homes or collateralized debt obligations backed by RMBS. The exclusion covers bonds issued and guaranteed by, or only guaranteed by, the respective agency. Also not included are loans guaranteed by the U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs or the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Rural Development Housing and Community Facilities Programs. The definition of RMBS may refer to securitizations backed by residential mortgages, respectively, originated outside of the United States if and to the extent that the vendor selected by the NAIC to conduct the financial modeling: (a) has the necessary information about the residential mortgage and residential mortgage loans originated outside of the United States to fully model the resulting securities; and (b) can adapt the modeling process to account for any structural peculiarities associated with the jurisdiction in which the mortgage was originated.

- **Underlying Security** means the RMBS or CMBS backing a Re-REMIC. A Re-REMIC cannot be an Underlying Security.

**Note:** The definitions of RMBS and CMBS reflect limitations associated with the financial modeling process, NAIC credit rating provider (CRP) internal naming conventions and SSG processes, as more fully discussed below and may, therefore, be subject to a narrower or a broader reading in any reporting period. Please call the SSG with any concerns or questions about the scope of the definitions for a given reporting period. Also note:

- It is possible that the scope of the RMBS and CMBS definitions may be broadened because the financial modeling vendors indicate other collateral or waterfall structures can be modeled.
- NAIC CRPs may adopt different internal conventions with respect to what market or asset segments are within their rated populations of RMBS, CMBS or ABS. This could affect the application of the adopted NAIC methodology or require the NAIC to select which naming process it wishes to adopt.

- It is possible that the SSG will acquire analytical assessment capabilities that permit the assessment of existing, additional or different structured securities that cannot now be modeled or that are not currently rated.
ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATIONAL MATTERS

Certain Administrative Symbols

2. The following SVO administrative symbols are used in the Valuation of Securities (VOS) Products to identify RMBS and CMBS that the NAIC vendor has confirmed will be subject to the financial modeling methodology described in this Part.

- **FMR** – Indicates that the specific CUSIP identifies an RMBS that is subject to the financial modeling methodology.

- **FMC** – Indicates that the specific CUSIP identifies a CMBS that is subject to the financial modeling methodology.

The use of these SVO administrative symbols in the VOS Product and published in the AVS+ Products compiled by the SVO and SSG as the SVO List of Investment Securities means the insurer should not use the filing exempt process for the security so identified.

**NOTE:** The administrative symbols **FMR** and **FMC** are related to symbols that insurers are required to use in the financial statement reporting process. Under applicable financial statement reporting rules, an insurer uses the symbol **FM** as a suffix to identify modeled RMBS and CMBS CUSIPs. The symbol **FM** is inserted by the insurer in the financial statement as a suffix in front of the NAIC Designation category; i.e., **2FM**.

Quarterly Reporting of RMBS and CMBS

3. To determine the NAIC Designation to be used for quarterly financial statement reporting for an RMBS or CMBS purchased subsequent to the annual surveillance described in this Part, the insurer uses the prior year-end assigned NAIC Designation and NAIC Designation Category modeling data for that CUSIP (which can be obtained from the NAIC) and follows the instructions contained under the heading “Use of Net Present Value and Carrying Value for Financially Modelled RMBS and CMBS” below or follows the instructions in “Publication of Final Results” below, subject to, and in accordance with, SSAP No. 43R—Loan-Backed and Structured Securities.
FILING EXEMPTIONS

Limited Filing Exemption for RMBS and CMBS

4. **RMBS and CMBS that can be Financially Modeled** – RMBS and CMBS that can be financially modeled are exempt from filing with the SVO. NAIC Designations and NAIC Designation Categories for RMBS and CMBS that can be financially modeled are assigned by SSG determined by application of the methodology discussed in this Part, not by the use of credit ratings of CRPs.

5. **RMBS and CMBS securities that cannot be Financially Modeled**
   - **But Are Rated by a CRP** – RMBS and CMBS that cannot be financially modeled but that are rated by a CRP are exempt from filing with the SSG. The NAIC Designations and NAIC Designation Categories for these RMBS and CMBS are determined by application of the filing exemption procedures discussed in this Manual.
   - **But Are Not Rated by a CRP** – RMBS and CMBS that cannot be financially modeled and that are not rated by a CRP are not filing exempt and must be filed with the SSG or follow the procedures, as discussed below in this Part.

Filing Exemption for ABS

6. **ABS rated by a CRP** are exempt from filing with the SSG.

Review of Decisions of the SSG

7. Analytical decisions made through the application of financial modeling are not subject to the appeal process. In the absence of an appeal, the SSG shall provide whatever clarification as to the results of financial modeling is possible to any insurer who requests it and owns the security, provided that it is not unduly burdensome for the SSG to do so. Any decision made by the SSG that results in the assignment of an NAIC Designation (including NAIC Designation Categories) and does not involve financial modeling methodology, whether developed by the SSG on its own or in collaboration with the SVO, is subject to the appeal process.
REQUIRED DATA AND DOCUMENTS FOR TRANSACTIONS SUBMITTED TO THE SSG

8. The policy statement set forth in this section shall be applicable generally to any transaction filed with the SSG for an analytical assessment and, including, but not limited to, a Price Grid or for assignment of an NAIC Designations and NAIC Designation Categories. Any filing with the SSG is deemed to be incomplete unless the insurer has provided the information, documentation, and data in quantity and quality sufficient to permit the SSG to conduct an analysis of the creditworthiness of the issuer and the terms of the security to determine the requested analytical value. It is the obligation of the reporting insurance company to provide the SSG with all necessary information. It is the responsibility of the SSG to determine whether the information provided is sufficient and reliable for its purposes and to communicate informational deficiencies to the reporting insurance company.

Documentation Standards

9. In order for an insurer-owned RMBS or CMBS to be eligible for the year-end modeling process, conducted pursuant to this section below, the analysis must be based on information, documentation and data of the utmost integrity. A Legacy Security must meet the Ongoing Information requirements. An RMBS, CMBS or Re-REMIC that is not a Legacy Security must meet the Initial Information and Ongoing Information requirements. For the purposes of determining a Re-REMIC’s status as a Legacy Security, the closing date of the Re-REMIC (not the Underlying Security) shall be used. The SSG may, in its sole discretion, determine that the Initial Information and/or Ongoing Information is not sufficient and/or not reliable to permit the RMBS or CMBS CUSIP to be eligible for financial modeling. If the SSG determines that the Initial Information and/or Ongoing Information is not sufficient and/or not reliable to permit the RMBS or CMBS CUSIP to be eligible for financial modeling, it will communicate this decision to the insurer and invite a dialogue to ascertain whether alternative information is available that would be deemed sufficient and/or reliable by the SSG.

Initial Information Requirements

10. An RMBS or CMBS meets the Initial Information Requirements if the security meets one of the following three conditions:

- **RTAS** – The RMBS or CMBS was assigned a preliminary price grid or designation as described in this Part;

- **Initial Sufficiency Filing** – The RMBS or CMBS was reviewed by SSG through an Initial Sufficiency Filing; or
- **Safe Harbor** – The RMBS or CMBS meets the Safe Harbor requirements.

**Initial Sufficiency Information Filing**

11. An insurance company may file Initial Sufficiency Information with the SSG for the purpose of obtaining a determination that an RMBS or CMBS CUSIP is eligible for financial modeling under the annual surveillance process discussed below. Initial Sufficiency Information is only filed once for any given RMBS or CMBS. Reporting insurance companies are solely responsible for providing the SSG with Initial Information. A determination by the SSG that a given RMBS or CMBS CUSIP is eligible for financial modeling after an Initial Sufficiency Filing assessment is subject to the further and continuing obligation that the SSG obtain or the insurer provide the SSG with updated Ongoing Information close to the date of the annual surveillance.

12. **Required Documents for Initial Sufficiency Filing** – An insurer that owns an RMBS or a CMBS for which Initial Information is not publicly available shall provide the SSG with the following documentation.

13. **RMBS** – Unless otherwise specified by the SSG in a Modeling Alert, as further described below, an Initial Filing for an RMBS consists of submission of Initial Information and Ongoing Information in the form of the following documentation:

- Pooling and Servicing Agreement or similar
- Prospectus, Offering Memorandum or similar; Accountant’s comfort letter
- If applicable, ISDA Schedules and Confirmations or similar
- Legal opinions given in connection with the transaction
- Any other documents referenced by the above
- Third-Party Due diligence scope document and raw results. If less than 100% due diligence, detailed description of the loan selection process
- If applicable, loan purchase agreements or similar. Loan Tape

14. **CMBS** – Unless otherwise specified by the SSG in a Modeling Alert, as further described below, an Initial Filing for a CMBS consists of submission of Initial Information and Ongoing Information in the form of the following documentation:

- Pooling and Servicing Agreement or similar
- Prospectus, Offering Memorandum or similar; Accountant’s comfort letter
- If applicable, ISDA Schedules and Confirmations or similar
- Legal opinion given in connection with the transaction
- Any other documents referenced in the above
- Asset Summaries
- Loan Tape
- Loan documents, including reliable information about the terms of the transaction; including, but not limited to, financial covenants, events of default, legal remedies and other information about financial, contractual or legal aspects of the transaction in form and substance consistent with industry best practices for CMBS issuance.
- In certain cases, additional documents below will enable the SSG to verify and validate initial underwriting information of the property securing the CMBS. These documents may be required in form and substance consistent with best practices for typical CMBS issuance.
- Historical operating statements and borrower’s budget
- Underwriter’s analysis of stabilized cash flow with footnotes of assumptions used
- Property type specific, rent roll information
- Appraisals and other data from recognized industry market sources
- Independent engineering report (Property Condition Assessment)
- Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) – Phase I/Phase II
- Documentation related to seismic, flood and windstorm risks
- Franchise agreements and ground leases, if applicable
- Management agreements

SSG Modeling Alerts

15. The SSG shall at all times have discretion to determine that differences in the structure, governing law, waterfall structure or any other aspect of a securitization or a class of securitization requires that insurance companies provide Initial Information and/or Ongoing Information additional to or different from that identified in this Part. The SSG shall communicate such additional or different documentation requirements to insurers by publishing a Modeling Alert on the NAIC website and scheduling a meeting of the VOS/TF to ensure public dissemination of the decision.
Safe Harbor

16. Safe Harbor options serve as proxies for the Initial Sufficiency filing. The options reflect publicly available information that a third party has analyzed the Initial Information. Because the structured securities market is quite dynamic, the list of Safe Harbor options may change frequently, with notice and opportunity for comment, as described in this section. An RMBS or CMBS meets the Initial Information requirement if:

- At least two Section 17(g)-7 reports issued by different CRPs are publicly available; or
- A security that is publicly registered under the federal Securities Act of 1933.

Ongoing Information Requirements

17. An RMBS or CMBS meets the Ongoing Information Requirements if Ongoing Information is available to the SSG and the relevant third-party vendor from an Original Source. The SSG, in its sole discretion and in consultation with the relevant third-party vendor, may determine that the Ongoing Information is not sufficient or reliable to permit a given RMBS or CMBS CUSIP to be financially modeled. However, in making such a determination, the SSG shall take into account reasonable market practices and standards.

Special Rules for Certain Re-REMICs

18. Re-REMICs are generally simple restructurings of RMBS or CMBS. An Initial Sufficiency Filing for a Re-REMIC (a) which is not a Legacy Security itself but (b) where each Underlying Security is a Legacy Security shall not require submission of information regarding the Underlying Securities. In most cases, a prospectus for the Re-REMIC will be sufficient. If the SSG determines that additional information about the Re-REMIC structure or formation is required, it will communicate this decision to the insurer and invite a dialogue to ascertain whether additional information is available that would be deemed sufficient by the SSG.
Valuation of Securities (E) Task Force

ANALYTICAL ASSIGNMENTS

Annual Surveillance of RMBS and CMBS – Modeled and Non-Modeled Securities

Scope

19. This section explains the financial modeling methodology applicable to RMBS and CMBS (defined above) securitizations and the book/adjusted carrying value methodology applicable to modeled and non-modeled securities subject to SSAP No. 43R—Loan-Backed and Structured Securities. Please refer to SSAP No. 43R for a description of securities subject to its provisions. The VOS/TF does not formulate policy or administrative procedures for statutory accounting guidance. Reporting insurance companies are responsible for determining whether a security is subject to SSAP No. 43R and applying the appropriate guidance.

Important Limitation on the Definitions of RMBS and CMBS

20. The definitions of RMBS and CMBS above are intended solely to permit the SSG to communicate with financial modeling vendors, insurance company investors who own RMBS and CMBS subject to financial modeling and/or the book/adjusted carrying value methodology and their investment advisors to facilitate the performance by the SSG of the financial modeling methodology described below. The definitions contained in this section are not intended for use and should not be used as accounting or statutory statement reporting instructions or guidance.

NOTE: Please refer to SSAP No. 43R—Loan-Backed and Structured Securities for applicable accounting guidance and reporting instructions.

Analytical Procedures Applicable to RMBS and CMBS Securitizations Subject to Financial Modeling Methodology

Filing Exemption Status of RMBS and CMBS

21. RMBS and CMBS are not eligible for the filing exemption because credit ratings of CRPs are no longer used to set risk-based capital (RBC) for RMBS or CMBS. However, RMBS and CMBS are not submitted to the SSG.
Use of Financial Modeling for Year-End Reporting for RMBS and CMBS

22. Beginning with year-end 2009 for RMBS and 2010 for CMBS, NAIC Designations and NAIC Designation Categories probability weighted net present values will be assigned by SSG produced under NAIC staff supervision by utilizing the NAIC-selected vendor’s using its financial model output with defined analytical inputs selected by the SSG. The vendor will provide the SSG with a range of net present values with a risk profile for each RMBS or CMBS sufficient for SSG to assess the credit risk of these securities and assign an NAIC Designation and NAIC Designation Category, corresponding to each NAIC Designation category. The NAIC Designation for a specific RMBS or CMBS is determined by the insurance company, based on book/adjusted carrying value ranges.

NOTE: Please refer to SSAP No. 43R—Loan-Backed and Structured Securities for guidance on all accounting and related reporting issues.

Analytical Procedures for RMBS and CMBS

23. The SSG shall develop and implement all necessary processes to coordinate the engagement by the NAIC of a vendor who will perform loan-level analysis of insurer-owned RMBS and CMBS using the vendor’s proprietary models.

RMBS and CMBS Subject to Financial Modeling

Setting Microeconomic Assumptions and Stress Scenarios

24. Not later than September of each year, the SSG shall begin working with the vendor to identify the assumptions, stress scenarios and probabilities (hereafter model criteria) the SSG intends to use at year-end to run the vendor’s financial model.

The Financial Modeling Process

25. Information about the financial modeling process can be found at www.naic.org/structured_securities/index_structured_securities.htm.
Cashflow and Expected Losses: Use of Net Present Value and Carrying Value for Financially Modeled RMBS and CMBS

26. For each modeled RMBS and CMBS, the financial model determines the net present value in a number of macro-economic scenarios, at which the expected loss equals the midpoint between the RBC charges for each NAIC Designation; i.e., each price point, if exceeded, changes the NAIC Designation. Net present value is the net present value of principal losses, discounted using the security’s coupon rate (adjusted in case of original issue discount securities to book yield at original issue and in case of floating rate securities, discounted using LIBOR curve + Origination spread). Because of the difference in RBC charge, the deliverable is five values for each RMBS and CMBS security for companies required to maintain an asset valuation reserve (AVR) and five values for companies not required to maintain an AVR. This is illustrated in the chart below. SSG then maps the weighted net present value to NAIC Designations and NAIC Designation Categories.

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27. The NAIC Designation for a given modeled RMBS or CMBS CUSIP owned by a given insurance company depends on the insurer’s book/adjusted carrying value of each RMBS or CMBS, whether that carrying value, in accordance with SSAP No. 43R—Loan-Backed and Structured Securities, paragraphs 25 through 26a, is the amortized cost or fair value, and where the book/adjusted carrying value matches the price ranges provided in the model output for each NAIC Designation; except that an RMBS or CMBS tranche that has no expected loss under any of the selected modeling scenarios and that would be equivalent to an NAIC 1 Designation if the filing exempt process were used, would be assigned an NAIC 1 Designation regardless of the insurer’s book/adjusted carrying value.

NOTE: Please refer to the detailed instructions provided in SSAP No. 43R.

Securities Not Modeled by the SSG and Not Rated by an NAIC CRP or Designated by the SVO

28-27. Securities subject to SSAP No. 43R—Loan-Backed and Structured Securities that cannot be modeled by the SSG and are not rated by an NAIC CRP or designated by the SVO are either: (a) assigned the NAIC administrative symbol ND (not designated), requiring subsequent filing with the SVO; or (b) assigned the NAIC Designation for Special Reporting Instruction [i.e., an NAIC 5GI or NAIC 6* (six-star)].
MORTGAGE REFERENCED SECURITIES

Definition

29.28. A Mortgage Referenced Security is a category of a Structured Note, as defined in Part Three of this Manual. In addition to the Structured Note definition, the following are characteristics of a Mortgage Referenced Security: A Mortgage Referenced Security’s coupon and/or principal payments are linked, in whole or in part, to prices of, or payment streams from, real estate, index or indices related to real estate, or assets deriving their value from instruments related to real estate, including, but not limited to, mortgage loans.

Quarterly Reporting for Mortgage Reference Securities (pending adoption)

30.29. To determine the NAIC Designation to be used for quarterly financial statement reporting for a Mortgage Reference Security purchased subsequent to the annual surveillance described in this Part, the insurer uses the prior year-end modeling data for that CUSIP (which can be obtained from the NAIC) until the annual surveillance data is published for the current year. For a Mortgage Reference Security that is not in the prior year-end modeling data for that CUSIP, the insurer may follow the instructions in Part Two of this manual for the assignment of the SVO Administrative Symbol “Z” provided the insurer owned security meets the criteria for a security that is in transition in reporting or filing status.

Not Filing Exempt

34.30. A Mortgage Referenced Security is not eligible for the filing exemption but is subject to the filing requirement.

NAIC Risk Assessment

32.31. In determining the NAIC Designation of a Mortgage Referenced Security, the SSG may use the financial modeling methodology discussed in this Part, adjusted to the specific reporting and accounting requirements applicable to Mortgage Referenced Securities.
THE RTAS – EMERGING INVESTMENT VEHICLE

Purpose

33. Price grids are generated for the exclusive use of insurance companies and the NAIC regulatory community. Insurance companies use official Prices Grids by following the instructions in SSAP No. 43R—Loan-Backed and Structured Securities to derive a final NAIC Designation for the RMBS or CMBS, which they use to derive the RBC applicable for the RMBS or CMBS.

NOTE: Please refer to SSAP No. 43R for a full explanation of the applicable procedure.

Extension of Authority

34. The Regulatory Treatment Assessment Service – Emerging Investment Vehicle procedure is extended to the SSG, and the SSG is authorized to determine probable regulatory treatment for RMBS and CMBS pursuant to this Part or for other securities, where, in the opinion of the SSG, financial modeling methodology would yield the necessary analytical insight to determine probable regulatory treatment or otherwise enable the SSG to make recommendations to the VOS/TF as to regulatory treatment for a security.

Interpretation

35. To facilitate this purpose, wherever in the Regulatory Treatment Assessment Service – Emerging Investment Vehicle procedure reference is made to the SVO, it shall be read to also refer to and apply to the SSG, adjusting for differences in the operational or methodological context. The Regulatory Treatment Assessment Service – Emerging Investment Vehicle procedure shall also be read as authority for collaboration between SVO and SSG staff functions so as to encompass RTAS assignments that require the use of SVO financial, corporate, municipal, legal, and structural analysis and related methodologies, as well as of financial modeling methodologies.
Translation of Preliminary into Official Price Grids

36. Price Grids generated by the SSG pursuant to an RTAS are preliminary within the meaning of that term as used in the Regulatory Treatment Assessment Service—Emerging Investment Vehicle procedure and accordingly cannot be used for official NAIC regulatory purposes. Preliminary NAIC Designations are translated into official NAIC Designations by the SVO when an insurance company purchases and files the security and the SVO conducts an official assessment. However, this Manual does not require the filing of RMBS and CMBS subject to financial modeling methodology with the SSG. It is, therefore, necessary to specify a procedure for the translation of preliminary Price Grids into official Price Grids that can be used for NAIC regulatory purposes. Preliminary Price Grids generated by the SSG become an official Price Grid within the meaning of this section when an insurance company has purchased the security for which the Price Grid was generated and reported that security for quarterly reporting purposes using the SSG generated Price Grid. A Price Grid for a security reported by an insurance company for quarterly reporting is effective until the SSG conducts the next annual surveillance pursuant to this Part at which the time the Price Grids generated by the SSG at year-end shall be the official Price Grid for that security.