

Part I. Rulings and Decisions Under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986

Section 42.—Low-Income Housing Credit

The adjusted applicable federal short-term, mid-term, and long-term rates are set forth for the month of October 2009. See Rev. Rul. 2009-33, page 447.

Section 280G.—Golden Parachute Payments

Federal short-term, mid-term, and long-term rates are set forth for the month of October 2009. See Rev. Rul. 2009-33, page 447.

Section 382.—Limitation on Net Operating Loss Carryforwards and Certain Built-In Losses Following Ownership Change

The adjusted applicable federal long-term rate is set forth for the month of October 2009. See Rev. Rul. 2009-33, page 447.

Section 412.—Minimum Funding Standards

The adjusted applicable federal short-term, mid-term, and long-term rates are set forth for the month of October 2009. See Rev. Rul. 2009-33, page 447.

Section 467.—Certain Payments for the Use of Property or Services

The adjusted applicable federal short-term, mid-term, and long-term rates are set forth for the month of October 2009. See Rev. Rul. 2009-33, page 447.

Section 468.—Special Rules for Mining and Solid Waste Reclamation and Closing Costs

The adjusted applicable federal short-term, mid-term, and long-term rates are set forth for the month of October 2009. See Rev. Rul. 2009-33, page 447.

Section 482.—Allocation of Income and Deductions Among Taxpayers

Federal short-term, mid-term, and long-term rates are set forth for the month of October 2009. See Rev. Rul. 2009-33, page 447.

Section 483.—Interest on Certain Deferred Payments

The adjusted applicable federal short-term, mid-term, and long-term rates are set forth for the month of October 2009. See Rev. Rul. 2009-33, page 447.

Section 642.—Special Rules for Credits and Deductions

Federal short-term, mid-term, and long-term rates are set forth for the month of October 2009. See Rev. Rul. 2009-33, page 447.

Section 807.—Rules for Certain Reserves

The adjusted applicable federal short-term, mid-term, and long-term rates are set forth for the month of October 2009. See Rev. Rul. 2009-33, page 447.

Section 846.—Discounted Unpaid Losses Defined

The adjusted applicable federal short-term, mid-term, and long-term rates are set forth for the month of October 2009. See Rev. Rul. 2009-33, page 447.

Section 860.—Deduction of Deficiency Dividends

26 CFR 1.860A-1: *Effective dates and transition rules.*

T.D. 9463

**DEPARTMENT OF THE
TREASURY**
Internal Revenue Service
26 CFR Parts 1 and 602

Modifications of Commercial Mortgage Loans Held by a Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduit (REMIC)

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

ACTION: Final Regulation.

SUMMARY: This document contains final regulations that expand the list of permitted loan modifications to include certain modifications that are often made to commercial mortgages. Changes to the regulations are necessary to better accommodate evolving practices in the commercial-mortgage industry. These changes will affect lenders, borrowers, servicers, and sponsors of securitizations of mortgages in REMICs.

DATES: *Effective Date:* These regulations are effective on or after September 16, 2009.

Applicability Date: For date of applicability, see §1.860A-1(b).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Diana Imholtz or Susan Thompson Baker at (202) 622-3930 (not a toll-free number).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Paperwork Reduction Act

The collection of information contained in this final regulation has been reviewed and approved by the Office of Management and Budget in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3507(d)) under control number 1545-2110. The collection of information in this final regulation is in §1.860G-2(b)(7). This information is required in order to show that certain modifications to mortgages permitted by this final regulation will not cause the modified mortgage to cease to be a qualified mortgage. The collection of information is voluntary to obtain a benefit.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Books or records relating to a collection of information must be retained as long as their contents may become material in the administration of any internal revenue law. Generally, tax returns and tax return information are confidential, as required by 26 U.S.C. 6103.

Background

This document contains amendments to 26 CFR part 1 under section 860G of the Internal Revenue Code (Code). In Notice 2007-17, 2007-1 C.B. 748 (March 19, 2007), the IRS and the Treasury Department requested input on whether the present REMIC regulations should be amended to permit additional types of modifications incurred in connection with commercial mortgage loans. See §601.601(d)(2)(ii)(b). The IRS and the Treasury Department received several comments in response to this request (the Notice 2007-17 Comments). After consideration of the Notice 2007-17 Comments, the IRS and the Treasury Department published in the **Federal Register** (72 FR 63523) on November 9, 2007, proposed regulations (REG-127770-07, 2007-2 C.B. 1171) that would expand the list of permitted loan modifications to include certain modifications that are often made to commercial mortgages. The IRS and the Treasury Department received additional comments in response to the proposed regulations (the Proposed Regulation Comments). A public hearing was requested and was held on April 4, 2008 (Announcement 2008-24 I.R.B. 692 [73 FR 12041]). After consideration of the Proposed Regulation Comments, the proposed regulations are adopted as revised by this Treasury decision.

Summary of Comments and Explanation of Provisions

Except as specifically provided in §1.860G-2(b)(3), if there is a significant modification of an obligation that is held by a REMIC, then the modified obligation is treated as one that was newly issued in exchange for the unmodified obligation that it replaced. See §1.860G-2(b)(1). For

this purpose, the rules in §1.1001-3(e) determine whether a modification is “significant.” See §1.860G-2(b)(2). Because of when it is treated as having been acquired in the deemed exchange, a significantly modified obligation generally fails to be a qualified mortgage. Section 1.860G-2(b)(3), however, contains a list of modifications that are expressly permitted without regard to the section 1001 modification rules.

The final regulations expand this list of permitted exceptions to include changes in collateral, guarantees, and credit enhancement of an obligation and changes to the recourse nature of an obligation. These changes are permitted so long as the obligation continues to be principally secured by an interest in real property. The final regulations also clarify when a release of a lien on real property securing a qualified mortgage does not disqualify the mortgage.

The Proposed Regulation Comments included requests for clarification and recommendations relating to the following: (i) the lien release rule; (ii) the requirement to retest the collateral value; (iii) the appraisal requirement; (iv) changes in the nature of an obligation from nonrecourse to recourse; (v) investment trusts; and (vi) other proposals set forth in the Notice 2007-17 Comments that were not included in the proposed regulations.

1. The Lien Release Rule

The proposed regulations would provide that a lien release pursuant to certain changes in collateral would not cause a qualified mortgage to cease to be a qualified mortgage on the date the lien is released. Commentators indicated that, as drafted, the proposed regulations could be interpreted to prohibit other types of lien releases, including lien releases that are occasioned by a default or reasonably foreseeable default under §1.860G-2(b)(3)(i) and lien releases that are permitted pursuant to the terms of the mortgage loan and are not modifications for purposes of §1.1001-3. In response to these comments, the final regulations clarify that a release of a lien on real property that does not result in a significant modification under §1.1001-3 (for example, a release or substitution of collateral pursuant to the borrower’s unilateral option under the

terms of the mortgage loan) is not a release that disqualifies a mortgage loan, so long as the mortgage continues to be principally secured by real property after giving effect to any releases, substitutions, additions, or other alterations to the collateral. Similarly, the final regulations clarify that a lien release occasioned by a default or a reasonably foreseeable default is not a release that disqualifies the mortgage, so long as the principally-secured test continues to be satisfied.

2. The Requirement to Retest the Collateral Value

Section 1.860G-2(a)(1) of the regulations provides that an obligation is principally secured by an interest in real property if the fair market value of the real property that secures the obligation equals at least 80 percent of the adjusted issue price of the obligation. The regulations require the 80-percent test to be satisfied either at the time the obligation was originated or at the time the sponsor contributes the obligation to the REMIC. After the startup day, the regulations do not require ongoing satisfaction of the 80-percent test.

Because certain types of modifications permitted by the proposed regulations could affect the value of the collateral securing the mortgage loan, the proposed regulations would require the 80-percent test to be satisfied at the time the mortgage loan is modified with respect to changes in collateral, guarantees, and credit enhancement of an obligation or with respect to changes to the recourse nature of an obligation. Commentators indicated that retesting should be required only when the modification could cause a decrease in the value of real property collateral relative to the mortgage loan amount. For this reason, commentators further indicated that changes in guarantees, credit enhancements or the recourse nature of an obligation, as well as the addition of collateral, do not have the effect of decreasing the value of the real property securing the mortgage loan and, therefore, these types of changes should not require retesting.

To ensure that a modified mortgage loan continues to be principally secured by an interest in real property, the IRS and the Treasury Department continue to believe that it is appropriate to retest at the time of the modification. Accordingly, the final

regulations retain the retesting requirement, but amend the proposed standards for satisfying the principally secured test as described in section 3 in this preamble. In addition, to provide a more flexible standard for changes that do not decrease the value of real property securing the mortgage loan, the final regulations provide an alternative method for satisfying the principally secured test.

For these types of changes (for example, a change from recourse to nonrecourse, or vice versa), the final regulations provide that a modified mortgage loan continues to be principally secured by real property if the fair market value of the interest in real property that secures the loan immediately after the modification equals or exceeds the fair market value of the interest in real property that secured the loan immediately before the modification. This alternative test is consistent with the general rule that a decline in the value of collateral does not cause a mortgage loan to cease to be principally secured by real property. The final regulations provide an example to illustrate the application of this alternative method for satisfying the principally secured test.

The final regulations also require retesting with respect to a lien release that is not a significant modification for purposes of §1.1001-3 (for example, a release of real property collateral pursuant to the borrower's unilateral option under the terms of the mortgage loan). Here as well, the principally secured test is satisfied if either the 80-percent test is satisfied based on the current value of the real property securing the mortgage or the value of the real property collateral after the modification is no less than the value of the real property collateral immediately before.

For purposes of retesting with respect to alterations to real property collateral, the transaction causing the alteration is looked at in its entirety in determining the value of the real property collateral. For example, if, as part of an overall plan to make improvements to real property collateral that secures a mortgage loan, a borrower demolishes an existing building and constructs a new building on that real property, the fair market value of the real property collateral is determined by taking into account both the demolition of the existing building and the construction of the new building.

3. *The Appraisal Requirement*

For purposes of retesting as of the date of modification, the proposed regulations would require a current appraisal determined by an independent appraiser. Several commentators indicated that requiring a formal appraisal in connection with a loan modification is a stricter standard than is currently required for satisfying the 80-percent test at the startup day. See §1.860G-2(a)(3). For a number of business reasons, commentators indicated that servicers need more flexibility in complying with this retesting requirement and, therefore, requested that the proposed regulations be amended to permit servicers to use other types of reasonable valuation methods.

In response to these comments and to make the retesting requirement more consistent with the current rules for satisfying the 80-percent test at the startup day, the final regulations provide that the principally-secured test will be satisfied if the servicer reasonably believes that the modified mortgage loan satisfies the 80-percent test at the time of the modification. The final regulations provide that a servicer must base a reasonable belief upon a commercially reasonable valuation method. The final regulations set forth a nonexclusive list of commercially reasonable valuation methods that can be used by servicers for retesting purposes. These same commercially reasonable methods can be used under the alternative test to establish that the value of the real property collateral immediately after the modification is no less than the value of the real property collateral immediately before it.

4. *Changes in the Nature of an Obligation from Nonrecourse to Recourse*

The final regulations clarify that changes in the nature of an obligation from nonrecourse (or substantially all nonrecourse) to recourse (or substantially all recourse) are permitted so long as the obligation continues to be principally secured by an interest in real property.

5. *Investment Trusts*

Section 301.7701-4(c) of the Procedure and Administration Regulations provides that an investment trust is not classified as a trust if there is a power under the trust

agreement to vary the investment of the certificate holders. The IRS and the Treasury Department understand that changes to the terms of commercial mortgage loans held by investment trusts may raise issues as to whether a "power to vary" is present, and commentators recommended that the scope of the regulation project be expanded to permit investment trusts to modify commercial mortgage loans in the same manner as REMICs. To avoid a significant delay in the publication of these final regulations, their scope has not been expanded to include modifications of mortgage loans held by investment trusts. In a separate notice to be published in the Internal Revenue Bulletin contemporaneously with these final regulations, the IRS and the Treasury Department intend to request comments on this issue.

6. *Other Proposals Set Forth in the Notice 2007-17 Comments*

In the Proposed Regulation Comments, commentators requested that the IRS and the Treasury Department reconsider other proposed loan modifications that were set forth in the Notice 2007-17 Comments but that were not included in the proposed regulations. For the reasons indicated in the preamble to the proposed regulations, the IRS and the Treasury Department determined that the remaining changes requested by commentators should not be included in the final regulations.

Special Analysis

It has been determined that this Treasury decision is not a significant regulatory action as defined in Executive Order 12866. Therefore, a regulatory assessment is not required. It has also been determined that section 553(b) of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. chapter 5) does not apply to this regulation.

It is hereby certified that the collection of information requirement in this regulation will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small business entities. This certification is based on the fact that the REMICs affected by this regulation will not be classified as small business entities. According to the Small Business Administration definition of a "small business," 13 C.F.R. 121.201, a REMIC is classified under Sector 52 (Finance and Insurance), Subsector

525 (Funds, Trusts and Other Financial Vehicles) under the category "Other Financial Vehicle", NAICS code 525990, and is only considered a small business entity if it accumulates less than 6.5 million dollars in annual receipts. REMICs affected by this regulation generally hold pools of commercial mortgage loans with an average loan size of 18.1 million dollars, and have greater than 6.5 million dollars in annual receipts. Therefore, a Regulatory Flexibility Analysis under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. chapter 6) is not required.

Pursuant to section 7805(f) of the Internal Revenue Code, the notice of proposed rulemaking preceding this regulation was submitted to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration for comment on its impact on small business.

Drafting Information

The principal author of these regulations is Diana Imholtz of the Office of Associate Chief Counsel (Financial Institutions and Products). Other personnel from the IRS and the Treasury Department participated, however, in their development.

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Adoption of the Amendments to the Regulations

Accordingly, 26 CFR parts 1 and 602 are amended as follows:

PART 1—INCOME TAXES

Paragraph 1. The authority citation for part 1 is amended by adding entries in numerical order to read in part as follows:

Authority: 26 U.S.C. 7805 * * *

Section 1.860A-0 also issued under 26 U.S.C. 860G(e).

Section 1.860G-2 also issued under 26 U.S.C. 860G(e). * * *

Par. 2. Section 1.860A-0 is amended by revising the entry for §1.860G-2(a)(8) and adding an entry for §1.860G-2(b)(7) to read as follows:

§1.860A-0 Outline of REMIC provisions.

* * * * *

§1.860G-2 Other rules.

(a) * * *

(8) Release of a lien on an interest in real property securing a qualified mortgage; defeasance.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(7) Test for determining whether an obligation continues to be principally secured following certain types of modifications.

* * * * *

Par. 3. Section 1.860A-1 is amended by adding paragraph (b)(6) to read as follows:

§1.860A-1 Effective dates and transition rules.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(6) *Exceptions for certain modified obligations.* Paragraphs (a)(8)(i), (b)(3)(v), (b)(3)(vi), and (b)(7) of §1.860G-2 apply to modifications made to the terms of an obligation on or after September 16, 2009.

Par. 4. Section 1.860G-2 is amended by:

1. Revising paragraphs (a)(8), (b)(3)(iii) and (b)(3)(iv).

2. Adding paragraphs (b)(3)(v), (b)(3)(vi) and (b)(7).

The additions and revisions read as follows:

§1.860G-2 Other rules.

(a) * * *

(8) *Release of a lien on an interest in real property securing a qualified mortgage; defeasance.* If a REMIC releases its lien on an interest in real property that secures a qualified mortgage, that mortgage ceases to be a qualified mortgage on the date the lien is released unless—

(i) The REMIC releases its lien in a modification that—

(A) Either is not a significant modification as defined in paragraph (b)(2) of this section or is one of the listed exceptions set forth in paragraph (b)(3) of this section; and

(B) Following that modification, the obligation continues to be principally secured by an interest in real property as determined by paragraph (b)(7) of this section; or

(ii) The mortgage is defeased in the following manner—

(A) The mortgagor pledges substitute collateral that consists solely of government securities (as defined in section 2(a)(16) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 as amended (15 U.S.C. 80a-1));

(B) The mortgage documents allow such a substitution;

(C) The lien is released to facilitate the disposition of the property or any other customary commercial transaction, and not as part of an arrangement to collateralize a REMIC offering with obligations that are not real estate mortgages; and

(D) The release is not within 2 years of the startup day.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(3) * * *

(iii) Waiver of a due-on-sale clause or a due-on-encumbrance clause;

(iv) Conversion of an interest rate by a mortgagor pursuant to the terms of a convertible mortgage;

(v) A modification that releases, substitutes, adds, or otherwise alters a substantial amount of the collateral for, a guarantee on, or other form of credit enhancement for, a recourse or nonrecourse obligation, so long as the obligation continues to be principally secured by an interest in real property following the release, substitution, addition, or other alteration as determined by paragraph (b)(7) of this section; and

(vi) A change in the nature of the obligation from recourse (or substantially all recourse) to nonrecourse (or substantially all nonrecourse), or from nonrecourse (or substantially all nonrecourse) to recourse (or substantially all recourse), so long as the obligation continues to be principally secured by an interest in real property following such a change as determined by paragraph (b)(7) of this section.

* * * * *

(7) *Test for determining whether an obligation continues to be principally secured following certain types of modifications.* (i) For purposes of paragraphs (a)(8)(i), (b)(3)(v), and (b)(3)(vi) of this section, the obligation continues to be principally secured by an interest in real property following the modification only if, as of the date of the modification, the obligation satisfies either paragraph (b)(7)(ii) or paragraph (b)(7)(iii) of this section.

(ii) The fair market value of the interest in real property securing the obligation, determined as of the date of the modification, must be at least 80 percent of the adjusted issue price of the modified obligation, determined as of the date of the modification. If, as of the date of the modification, the servicer reasonably believes that the obligation satisfies the criterion in the preceding sentence, then the obligation is deemed to do so. A reasonable belief does not exist if the servicer actually knows, or has reason to know, that the criterion is not satisfied. For purposes of this paragraph (b)(7)(ii), a servicer must base a reasonable belief on—

(A) A current appraisal performed by an independent appraiser;

(B) An appraisal that was obtained in connection with the origination of the obligation and, if appropriate, that has been updated for the passage of time and for any other changes that might affect the value of the interest in real property;

(C) The sales price of the interest in real property in the case of a substantially contemporary sale in which the buyer assumes the seller's obligations under the mortgage; or

(D) Some other commercially reasonable valuation method.

(iii) If paragraph (b)(7)(ii) of this section is not satisfied, the fair market value of the interest in real property that secures the obligation immediately after the modification must equal or exceed the fair market

value of the interest in real property that secured the obligation immediately before the modification. The criterion in the preceding sentence must be established by a current appraisal, an original (and updated) appraisal, or some other commercially reasonable valuation method; and the servicer must not actually know, or have reason to know, that the criterion in the preceding sentence is not satisfied.

(iv) *Example.* The following example illustrates the rules of this paragraph (b)(7).

Example. (i) S services mortgage loans that are held by R, a REMIC. Borrower B is the issuer of one of the mortgage loans held by R. The original amount of B's mortgage loan was \$100,000, and the loan was secured by real property X. At the time the loan was contributed to R, property X had a fair market value of \$90,000. Sometime after the loan was contributed to R, B experienced financial difficulties such that it was reasonably foreseeable that B might default on the loan if the loan was not modified. Accordingly, S altered various terms of B's loan to substantially reduce the risk of default. The alterations included the release of the lien on property X and the substitution of real property Y for property X as collateral for the loan. At the time the loan was modified, its adjusted issue price was \$100,000. The fair market value of property X immediately before the modification (as determined by a commercially reasonable valuation method) was \$70,000, and the fair market value of property Y immediately after the modification (as determined by a commercially reasonable valuation method) was \$75,000.

(ii) The alterations to B's loan are a significant modification within the meaning of §1.1001-3(e). The modification, however, is described in paragraphs (a)(8)(i) and (b)(3) of this section. Accordingly, the modified loan continues to be a qualified mortgage if, immediately after the modification, the

modified loan continues to be principally secured by an interest in real property, as determined by paragraph (b)(7) of this section.

(iii) Because the modification includes the release of the lien on property X and substitution of property Y for property X, the modified loan must satisfy paragraph (b)(7)(i) of this section (which requires satisfaction of either paragraph (b)(7)(ii) or paragraph (b)(7)(iii) of this section). The modified loan does not satisfy paragraph (b)(7)(ii) of this section because property Y is worth less than \$80,000 (the amount equal to 80 percent of the adjusted issue price of the modified mortgage loan). The modified loan, however, satisfies paragraph (b)(7)(iii) of this section because the fair market value of the interest in real estate (real property Y) that secures the obligation immediately after the modification (\$75,000) exceeds the fair market value of the interest in real estate (real property X) that secured the obligation immediately before the modification (\$70,000). Accordingly, the modified loan satisfies paragraph (b)(7)(i) of this section and continues to be principally secured by an interest in real property.

* * * * *

PART 602—OMB CONTROL NUMBERS UNDER THE PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT

Par. 5. The authority citation for part 602 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 26 U.S.C. 7805.

Par. 6. Section 602.101, paragraph (b) is amended by adding the entry in numerical order to the table to read as follows:

§602.101 OMB Control numbers.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

CFR part or section where identified and described	Current OMB control No.
* * * * *	
1.860G-2	1545-2110
* * * * *	

Linda M. Kroening,
*Acting Deputy Commissioner
for Services and Enforcement.*

Approved September 9, 2009.

Michael Mundaca,,
*Acting Assistant Secretary
of the Treasury (Tax Policy).*

Section 860G.—Other Definitions and Special Rules

Whether additional guidance related to modifications of commercial loans held by investment trusts similar to the changes permitted under §1.860G-2(b)(3) is appropriate and the extent to which the requested changes are consistent with Service position under §301.7701-4(c), relating to fixed investment trusts. See T.D. 9463, page 442. See Notice 2009-79, page 454.

Section 1001.—Determination of Amount and Recognition of Gain or Loss

26 CFR 1.1001-3: *Modifications of debt instruments.*

This revenue procedure describes the conditions under which modifications to the terms of certain commercial mortgage loans that are at risk of default will not cause the IRS to challenge the tax status of certain securitization vehicles that hold the loans or to assert that those modifications give rise to prohibited transactions. See Rev. Proc. 2009-45, page 471.