Overview of Dodd-Frank Rating Agency Regulations

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Changes in Regulation of Rating Agencies

Changes in Regulation of Rating Agencies under Dodd-Frank

- Authorizes SEC to impose new penalties on NRSROs for specified misconduct or to revoke NRSRO's registration if NRSRO's ratings lack reliability (Section 932).
- Nullifies SEC Rule 436(g), which had exempted NRSRO credit ratings from being considered part
 of a registration statement prepared or certified by an expert. As a result, an ABS issuer must not
 obtain and file the NRSRO's consent in order to include an NRSRO credit rating in a registration
 statement. This consent, in turn, exposes the NRSRO to liability as an expert under Securities
 Act Section 11 for material misstatements/omissions relating to its rating (Section 939G).
 - SEC has issued a "no-action letter" relieving ABS issuers from any requirement to disclose ratings in a registration statement (See November 2010 Ford Motor Credit no-action letter).
- Provides investors with a private right of action under the federal securities laws for statements made by credit rating agencies in the same manner and to the same extent as statements made by registered public accounting firms or securities analysts (Section 933).

Section 939A

Replace or Remove References to Credit Ratings

Dodd-Frank also directs regulators, whenever possible, to replace or remove references to credit ratings in regulations (Section 939A).

SEC (and other regulators) are in the process of doing so.

Examples include:

- Shelf Registration: Proposals to replace credit ratings as shelf registration eligibility criteria.
- Rule 134 Tombstone Ads: Can no longer include credit ratings in tombstone ads/other offering materials without treating the communication as a "prospectus" (which carries with it certain use, content and filing requirements).
- > ICA; Rule 3a-7: Similar proposals under Investment Company Act, including Rule 3a-7.

Franken Amendment

- Dodd-Frank also requires SEC to carry out a study of
 - (1) the credit rating process for structured finance products and the conflicts of interest associated with the issuer-pay and subscriber-pay models; and
 - (2) the feasibility of establishing a system in which a public or private utility or a self-regulatory organization assigns NRSROs to determine the credit ratings of structured finance products (Section 939A).
- SEC is required to implement the system described in paragraph (2) above unless SEC "determines an alternative system would better serve the public interest and protection of investors."
- Dodd-Frank required SEC to submit the findings of the study to Congress, along with any recommendations for regulatory or statutory changes. Although the deadline was July 21, 2012, SEC submitted its report to Congress on December 18, 2012. The key recommendation in the SEC's report is that the SEC convene a roundtable to discuss the study and its findings. That roundtable occurred on May 14, 2013.

Rule 17g-7

Rating Agency Reports – Rule 17g-7

- Must include a description of:
 - > All representations, warranties and enforcement mechanisms available to investors;
 - > How they compare with those in issuances of similar securities.
- Applies to:
- > Any report accompanying a credit rating (including a preliminary credit rating);
- Issued on or after September 26, 2011;
- ▶ In respect of *any* ABS (*i.e.,* registered, exempt, domestic, foreign).

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