

(2) the trust owns or holds a security interest in the leased motor vehicle; and
 (3) the trust's security interest in the leased motor vehicle is at least as protective of the trust's rights as would be the case if the trust consisted of motor vehicle installment loan contracts.

V. "Pooling and Servicing Agreement" means the agreement or agreements among a sponsor, a servicer and the trustee establishing a trust. In the case of certificates which are denominated as debt instruments, "Pooling and Servicing Agreement" also includes the indenture entered into by the trustee of the trust issuing such certificates and the indenture trustee.

W. "Rating Agency" means Standard & Poor's Structured Rating Group (S&P's), Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Moody's), Duff & Phelps Credit Rating Co. (D&P) or Fitch IBCA, Inc. (Fitch) or their successors;

X. "Capitalized Interest Account" means a trust account: (i) which is established to compensate certificateholders for shortfalls, if any, between investment earnings on the pre-funding account and the pass-through rate payable under the certificates; and (ii) which meets the requirements of clause (c) of subsection III.B.(3).

Y. "Closing Date" means the date the trust is formed, the certificates are first issued and the trust's assets (other than those additional obligations which are to be funded from the pre-funding account pursuant to subsection II.A.(7)) are transferred to the trust.

Z. "Pre-Funding Account" means a trust account: (i) Which is established to purchase additional obligations, which obligations meet the conditions set forth in clauses (a)–(g) of subsection II.A.(7); and (ii) which meets the requirements of clause (c) of subsection III.B.(3).

AA. "Pre-Funding Limit" means a percentage or ratio of the amount allocated to the pre-funding account, as compared to the total principal amount of the certificates being offered which is less than or equal to 25 percent.

BB. "Pre-Funding Period" means the period commencing on the closing date and ending no later than the earliest to occur of: (i) the date the amount on deposit in the pre-funding account is less than the minimum dollar amount specified in the pooling and servicing agreement; (ii) the date on which an event of default occurs under the pooling and servicing agreement; or (iii) the date which is the later of three months or 90 days after the closing date.

CC. "McDonald" means McDonald Investments Inc. and its affiliates.

The Department notes that this exemption is included within the

meaning of the term "Underwriter Exemption" as it is defined in section V(h) of Prohibited Transaction Exemption 95–60 (60 FR 35925, July 12, 1995), the Class Exemption for Certain Transactions Involving Insurance Company General Accounts at (see 60 FR 35932).

For a more complete statement of the facts and representations supporting the Department's decision to grant this exemption, refer to the notice of proposed exemption published on April 7, 2000 at 65 FR 18365.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gary Lefkowitz of the Department, telephone (202) 219–8881. (This is not a toll-free number.)

General Information

The attention of interested persons is directed to the following:

(1) The fact that a transaction is the subject of an exemption under section 408(a) of the Act and/or section 4975(c)(2) of the Code does not relieve a fiduciary or other party in interest or disqualified person from certain other provisions to which the exemptions does not apply and the general fiduciary responsibility provisions of section 404 of the Act, which among other things require a fiduciary to discharge his duties respecting the plan solely in the interest of the participants and beneficiaries of the plan and in a prudent fashion in accordance with section 404(a)(1)(B) of the Act; nor does it affect the requirement of section 401(a) of the Code that the plan must operate for the exclusive benefit of the employees of the employer maintaining the plan and their beneficiaries;

(2) These exemptions are supplemental to and not in derogation of, any other provisions of the Act and/or the Code, including statutory or administrative exemptions and transactional rules. Furthermore, the fact that a transaction is subject to an administrative or statutory exemption is not dispositive of whether the transaction is in fact a prohibited transaction; and

(3) The availability of these exemptions is subject to the express condition that the material facts and representations contained in each application accurately describes all material terms of the transaction which is the subject of the exemption.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 7th day of June, 2000.

Ivan Strasfeld,

*Director of Exemption Determinations,
 Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration,
 Department of Labor.*

[FR Doc. 00–14809 Filed 6–12–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–29–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration

[Application No. D–10758, et al.]

Proposed Exemptions; Goldman, Sachs & Co.

AGENCY: Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration, Labor.

ACTION: Notice of proposed exemptions.

SUMMARY: This document contains notices of pendency before the Department of Labor (the Department) of proposed exemptions from certain of the prohibited transaction restrictions of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (the Act) and/or the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the Code).

Written Comments and Hearing Requests

All interested persons are invited to submit written comments or request for a hearing on the pending exemptions, unless otherwise stated in the Notice of Proposed Exemption, within 45 days from the date of publication of this **Federal Register** Notice. Comments and requests for a hearing should state: (1) the name, address, and telephone number of the person making the comment or request, and (2) the nature of the person's interest in the exemption and the manner in which the person would be adversely affected by the exemption. A request for a hearing must also state the issues to be addressed and include a general description of the evidence to be presented at the hearing.

ADDRESSES: All written comments and request for a hearing (at least three copies) should be sent to the Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration, Office of Exemption Determinations, Room N–5649, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20210. Attention: Application No. ____, stated in each Notice of Proposed Exemption. The applications for exemption and the comments received will be available for public inspection in the Public Documents Room of the Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, Room N–5638,

200 Constitution Avenue, NW.,
Washington, DC 20210.

Notice to Interested Persons

Notice of the proposed exemptions will be provided to all interested persons in the manner agreed upon by the applicant and the Department within 15 days of the date of publication in the **Federal Register**. Such notice shall include a copy of the notice of proposed exemption as published in the **Federal Register** and shall inform interested persons of their right to comment and to request a hearing (where appropriate).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The proposed exemptions were requested in applications filed pursuant to section 408(a) of the Act and/or section 4975(c)(2) of the Code, and in accordance with procedures set forth in 29 CFR part 2570, subpart B (55 FR 32836, 32847, August 10, 1990). Effective December 31, 1978, section 102 of Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1978, 5 U.S.C. App. 1 (1996), transferred the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue exemptions of the type requested to the Secretary of Labor. Therefore, these notices of proposed exemption are issued solely by the Department.

The applications contain representations with regard to the proposed exemptions which are summarized below. Interested persons are referred to the applications on file with the Department for a complete statement of the facts and representations.

Goldman, Sachs & Co., Located in New York, New York

[Application No. D-10758]

Proposed Exemption

The Department is considering granting an exemption under the authority of section 408(a) of the Act and section 4975(c)(2) of the Code and in accordance with the procedures set forth in 29 CFR part 2570, subpart B (55 FR 32836, 32847, August 10, 1990).

Section I—Transactions

A. The restrictions of section 406(a)(1)(A) through (D) of the Act and the sanctions resulting from the application of section 4975 of the Code, by reason of section 4975(c)(1)(A) through (D) of the Code, shall not apply to any purchase or sale of securities between certain affiliates of Goldman, Sachs & Co. (Goldman) which are foreign broker-dealers or banks (the Foreign Affiliates, as defined below) and employee benefit plans (the Plans) with respect to which the Foreign Affiliates

are parties in interest, including options written by a Plan, Goldman, or a Foreign Affiliate, provided that the following conditions, and the General Conditions of Section II, are satisfied:

(1) The Foreign Affiliate customarily purchases and sells securities for its own account in the ordinary course of its business as a broker-dealer or bank;

(2) The terms of any transaction are at least as favorable to the Plan as those the Plan could obtain in a comparable arm's length transaction with an unrelated party; and

(3) Neither the Foreign Affiliate nor an affiliate thereof has discretionary authority or control with respect to the investment of the Plan assets involved in the transaction, or renders investment advice (within the meaning of 29 CFR 2510.3-21(c)) with respect to those assets, and the Foreign Affiliate is a party in interest or disqualified person with respect to the Plan assets involved in the transaction solely by reason of section 3(14)(B) of the Act or section 4975(e)(2)(B) of the Code, or by reason of a relationship to a person described in such sections. For purposes of this paragraph, the Foreign Affiliate shall not be deemed to be a fiduciary with respect to a Plan solely by reason of providing securities custodial services for a Plan.

B. The restrictions of sections 406(a)(1)(A) through (D) and 406(b)(2) of the Act and the sanctions resulting from the application of section 4975 of the Code, by reason of section 4975(c)(1)(A) through (D) of the Code, shall not apply to any extension of credit to the Plans by the Foreign Affiliates to permit the settlement of securities transactions, regardless of whether they are effected on an agency or a principal basis, or in connection with the writing of options contracts, provided that the following conditions and the General Conditions of Section II, are satisfied:

(1) The Foreign Affiliate is not a fiduciary with respect to the Plan assets involved in the transaction, unless no interest or other consideration is received by the Foreign Affiliate or an affiliate thereof, in connection with such extension of credit; and

(2) Any extension of credit would be lawful under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the 1934 Act) and any rules or regulations thereunder, if the 1934 Act, rules, or regulations were applicable.

C. The restrictions of section 406(a)(1)(A) through (D) of the Act and the sanctions resulting from the application of section 4975 of the Code, by reason of section 4975(c)(1)(A) through (D) of the Code, shall not apply to the lending of securities to the

Foreign Affiliates by the Plans, provided that the following conditions, and the General Conditions of Section II, are satisfied:

(1) Neither the Foreign Affiliate nor an affiliate thereof has discretionary authority or control with respect to the investment of the Plan assets involved in the transaction, or renders investment advice (within the meaning of 29 CFR 2510.3-21(c)) with respect to those assets;

(2) The Plan receives from the Foreign Affiliate (by physical delivery, by book entry in a securities depository, wire transfer, or similar means) by the close of business on the day the loaned securities are delivered to the Foreign Affiliate, collateral consisting of cash, securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities, irrevocable U.S. bank letters of credit issued by persons other than the Foreign Affiliate or an affiliate of the Foreign Affiliate, or any combination thereof. All collateral shall be in U.S. dollars, or dollar-denominated securities or bank letters of credit, and shall be held in the United States;

(3) The collateral has, as of the close of business on the preceding business day, a market value equal to at least 100 percent of the then market value of the loaned securities (or, in the case of letters of credit, a stated amount equal to same);

(4) The loan is made pursuant to a written loan agreement (the Loan Agreement), which may be in the form of a master agreement covering a series of securities lending transactions, and which contains terms at least as favorable to the Plan as those the Plan could obtain in a comparable arm's length transaction with an unrelated party;

(5) In return for lending securities, the Plan either (a) receives a reasonable fee, which is related to the value of the borrowed securities and the duration of the loan, or (b) has the opportunity to derive compensation through the investment of cash collateral. In the latter case, the Plan may pay a loan rebate or similar fee to the Foreign Affiliate, if such fee is not greater than what the Plan would pay in a comparable arm's length transaction with an unrelated party;

(6) The Plan receives at least the equivalent of all distributions on the borrowed securities made during the term of the loan, including, but not limited to, cash dividends, interest payments, shares of stock as a result of stock splits, and rights to purchase additional securities, that the Plan would have received (net of applicable

tax withholdings)¹ had it remained the record owner of such securities;

(7) If the market value of the collateral as of the close of trading on a business day falls below 100 percent of the market value of the borrowed securities as of the close of trading on that day, the Foreign Affiliate delivers additional collateral, by the close of business on the following business day, to bring the level of the collateral back to at least 100 percent. However, if the market value of the collateral exceeds 100 percent of the market value of the borrowed securities, the Foreign Affiliate may require the Plan to return part of the collateral to reduce the level of the collateral to 100 percent;

(8) Before entering into a Loan Agreement, the Foreign Affiliate furnishes to the independent Plan fiduciary (a) the most recent available audited statement of the Foreign Affiliate's financial condition, (b) the most recent available unaudited statement of its financial condition (if more recent than the audited statement), and (c) a representation that, at the time the loan is negotiated, there has been no material adverse change in its financial condition that has not been disclosed since the date of the most recent financial statement furnished to the independent Plan fiduciary. Such representation may be made by the Foreign Affiliate's agreeing that each loan of securities shall constitute a representation that there has been no such material adverse change;

(9) The Loan Agreement and/or any securities loan outstanding may be terminated by the Plan at any time, whereupon the Foreign Affiliate shall deliver certificates for securities identical to the borrowed securities (or the equivalent thereof in the event of reorganization, recapitalization, or merger of the issuer of the borrowed securities) to the Plan within (a) the customary delivery period for such securities, (b) five business days, or (c) the time negotiated for such delivery by the Plan and the Foreign Affiliate, whichever is least, or, alternatively, such period as permitted by Prohibited Transaction Class Exemption (PTE) 81-6 (46 FR 7527, January 23, 1981, as amended at 52 FR 18754, May 19, 1987), as it may be amended or superseded;²

(10) In the event that the loan is terminated and the Foreign Affiliate fails to return the borrowed securities, or the equivalent thereof, within the time described in paragraph 9, the Plan may purchase securities identical to the borrowed securities (or their equivalent as described above) and may apply the collateral to the payment of the purchase price, any other obligations of the Foreign Affiliate under the Loan Agreement, and any expenses associated with the sale and/or purchase. The Foreign Affiliate is obligated to pay, under the terms of the Loan Agreement, and does pay, to the Plan the amount of any remaining obligations and expenses not covered by the collateral, plus interest at a reasonable rate. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Foreign Affiliate may, in the event it fails to return borrowed securities as described above, replace non-cash collateral with an amount of cash not less than the then current market value of the collateral, provided that such replacement is approved by the independent Plan fiduciary; and

(11) The independent Plan fiduciary maintains the situs of the Loan Agreement in accordance with the indicia of ownership requirements under section 404(b) of the Act and the regulations promulgated under 29 CFR 2550.404(b)-1. However, in the event that the independent Plan fiduciary does not maintain the situs of the Loan Agreement in accordance with the indicia of ownership requirements of Section 404(b) of the Act, the Foreign Affiliate shall not be subject to the civil penalty which may be assessed under section 502(i) of the Act, or the taxes imposed by section 4975(a) and (b) of the Code.

If the Foreign Affiliate fails to comply with any condition of the exemption in the course of engaging in a securities lending transaction, the Plan fiduciary who caused the Plan to engage in such transaction shall not be deemed to have caused the Plan to engage in a transaction prohibited by section 406(a)(1)(A) through (D) of the Act solely by reason of the Foreign Affiliate's failure to comply with the conditions of the exemption.

Section II—General Conditions

A. The Foreign Affiliate is a registered broker-dealer or bank subject to

the Act and the corresponding provisions of section 4975(c) of the Code for the lending of securities that are assets of an employee benefit plan to a U.S. broker-dealer registered under the 1934 Act (or exempted from registration under the 1934 Act as a dealer in exempt Government securities, as defined therein) or to a U.S. bank, that is a party in interest with respect to such plan.

regulation by a governmental agency, as described in Section III.B, and is in compliance with all applicable rules and regulations thereof in connection with any transactions covered by this exemption;

B. The Foreign Affiliate, in connection with any transactions covered by this exemption, is in compliance with the requirements of Rule 15a-6 (17 CFR 240.15a-6) of the 1934 Act, and Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) interpretations thereof, providing for foreign affiliates a limited exemption from U.S. broker-dealer registration requirements;

C. Prior to any transaction, the Foreign Affiliate enters into a written agreement with the Plan in which the Foreign Affiliate consents to the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States for any civil action or proceeding brought in respect of the subject transactions;

D. The Foreign Affiliate maintains, or causes to be maintained, within the United States for a period of six years from the date of any transaction such records as are necessary to enable the persons described in paragraph E. to determine whether the conditions of the exemption have been met, except that—

(1) a party in interest with respect to a Plan, other than the Foreign Affiliate, shall not be subject to a civil penalty under section 502(i) of the Act or the taxes imposed by section 4975 (a) and (b) of the Code, if such records are not maintained, or not available for examination, as required by paragraph E; and

(2) a prohibited transaction shall not be deemed to have occurred if, due to circumstances beyond the Foreign Affiliate's control, such records are lost or destroyed prior to the end of the six year period; and

E. Notwithstanding any provisions of subsections (a)(2) and (b) of section 504 of the Act, the Foreign Affiliate makes the records referred to in paragraph D. unconditionally available during normal business hours at their customary location to the following persons or a duly authorized representative thereof: (1) the Department, the Internal Revenue Service, or the SEC; (2) any fiduciary of a Plan; (3) any contributing employer to a Plan; (4) any employee organization any of whose members are covered by a Plan; and (5) any participant or beneficiary of a Plan. However, none of the persons described in (2) through (5) of this subsection are authorized to examine the trade secrets of the Foreign Affiliate or commercial or financial information which is privileged or confidential.

¹ The Department notes the applicant's representation that dividends and other distributions on foreign securities payable to a lending Plan may be subject to foreign tax withholdings and that the Foreign Affiliate will always put the Plan back in at least as good a position as it would have been in had it not loaned the securities.

² PTE 81-6 provides an exemption under certain conditions from section 406(a)(1)(A) through (D) of

Section III—Definitions

A. The term “affiliate” of another person shall include: (1) any person directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries, controlling, controlled by, or under common control with such other person; (2) any officer, director, or partner, employee or relative (as defined in section 3(15) of the Act) of such other person; and (3) any corporation or partnership of which such other person is an officer, director or partner. For purposes of this definition, the term “control” means the power to exercise a controlling influence over the management or policies of a person other than an individual;

B. The term “Foreign Affiliate” shall mean an affiliate of Goldman, Sachs & Co. that is subject to regulation as a broker-dealer or bank by (1) the Ontario Securities Commission and the Investment Dealers Association in Canada; (2) the Securities and Futures Authority in the United Kingdom; (3) the Deutsche Bundesbank and the Federal Banking Supervisory Authority, *i.e.*, der Bundesaufsichtsamt fuer das Kreditwesen (the BAK) in Germany; (4) the Ministry of Finance and the Tokyo Stock Exchange in Japan; (5) the Australian Securities & Investments Commission (the ASIC) in Australia; or (6) the Swiss Federal Banking Commission in Switzerland.

C. The term “security” shall include equities, fixed income securities, options on equity and on fixed income securities, government obligations, and any other instrument that constitutes a security under U.S. securities laws. The term “security” does not include swap agreements or other notional principal contracts.

Effective Date: This proposed exemption, if granted, will be effective as of April 15, 1999.

Summary of Facts and Representations

1. Goldman, Sachs & Co. (*i.e.*, Goldman), a New York limited partnership, is a wholly owned subsidiary and the principal operating subsidiary of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. (the GS Group), a Delaware corporation. Goldman, one of the largest full-line investment services firms in the United States, is registered with and regulated by the SEC as a broker-dealer and as an investment adviser, is registered with and regulated by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the CFTC) as a futures commission merchant, is a member of the New York Stock Exchange (the NYSE) and other principal securities exchanges in the United States, and is

also a member of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. (the NASD). As of August 27, 1999, the GS Group had \$236.3 billion in assets and \$8.6 billion in equity.

Goldman has several foreign affiliates which are broker-dealers or banks.

Those covered by the proposed exemption (*i.e.*, the Foreign Affiliates), and their respective regulating entities, are as follows:

(a) Goldman Sachs Canada, located in Toronto, is subject to regulation in Canada by the Ontario Securities Commission, as well as the Investment Dealers Association, a self-regulatory organization;

(b) Goldman Sachs International and Goldman Sachs Equity Securities (U.K.), both located in London, are subject to regulation in the United Kingdom by the Securities and Futures Authority;

(c) Goldman, Sachs & Co. oHG, located in Frankfurt, is subject to regulation in Germany by the Deutsche Bundesbank and the Bundesaufsichtsamt fuer das Kreditwesen (*i.e.*, the BAK);

(d) Goldman Sachs (Japan) Ltd., located in Tokyo, is subject to regulation in Japan by the Ministry of Finance and the Tokyo Stock Exchange;

(e) Goldman Sachs Australia, LLC (GS Australia), located in Sydney, is subject to regulation in Australia by the Australian Securities & Investments Commission (*i.e.*, the ASIC); and

(f) Goldman, Sachs & Co. Bank, located in Zurich, is subject to regulation by the Swiss Federal Banking Commission.

Goldman requests an individual exemption to permit the Foreign Affiliates identified above, as well as those others who, in the future, may be subject to governmental regulation in Canada, the United Kingdom, Germany, Japan, Australia, or Switzerland, to engage in the securities transactions described below with employee benefit plans (*i.e.*, the Plans). The proposed exemption is necessary because the Foreign Affiliates may be parties in interest with respect to the Plans under the Act, by virtue of being a fiduciary (for assets of the Plans other than those involved in the transactions) or a service provider to such Plans, or by virtue of a relationship to such fiduciary or service provider.

2. Goldman represents that the Foreign Affiliates are subject to regulation by a governmental agency in the foreign country in which they are located. Goldman further represents that registration of a foreign broker-dealer or bank with the governmental agency in these cases addresses regulatory concerns similar to those concerns

addressed by registration of a broker-dealer with the SEC under the 1934 Act. The rules and regulations set forth by the above-referenced agencies and the SEC share a common objective: the protection of the investor by the regulation of securities markets.

With respect to Canada, the United Kingdom, Japan, and Australia, all these countries have comprehensive financial resource and reporting/disclosure rules concerning broker-dealers. Broker-dealers are required to demonstrate their capital adequacy. The reporting/disclosure rules impose requirements on broker-dealers with respect to risk management, internal controls, and records relating to counterparties. All such records must be produced at the request of the agency at any time. The agencies' registration requirements for broker-dealers are enforced by fines and penalties and thus constitute a comprehensive disciplinary system for the violation of such rules.

With respect to Germany, the BAK, an independent federal institution with ultimate responsibility to the Ministry of Finance, in cooperation with the Deutsche Bundesbank, the central bank of the German banking system, provides extensive regulation of the banking sector. The BAK insures that Goldman, Sachs & Co. oHG has procedures for monitoring and controlling its worldwide activities through various statutory and regulatory standards, such as requirements regarding adequate internal controls, oversight, administration and financial resources. The BAK reviews compliance with these limitations on operations and internal control requirements through an annual audit performed by the year-end auditor and through special audits, *e.g.*, on specific sections of the Banking Act, as ordered by the BAK and the respective State Central Bank auditors. The BAK obtains information on the condition of Goldman, Sachs & Co. oHG by requiring submission of periodic, consolidated financial reports and through a mandatory annual report prepared by the auditor. The BAK also receives information regarding capital adequacy, country risk exposure, and foreign exchange exposure from Goldman, Sachs & Co. oHG. German banking law mandates penalties to insure correct reporting to the BAK. The auditors face penalties for gross violation of their duties in auditing, for reporting misleading information, omitting essential information from the audit report, failing to request pertinent information, or failing to report to the BAK.

With respect to Switzerland, the powers of the Swiss Federal Banking

Commission include licensing banks, issuing directives to address violations by or irregularities involving banks, requiring information from a bank or its auditor regarding supervisory matters and revoking bank licenses. The Swiss Federal Banking Commission exercises oversight over Swiss banks, such as Goldman, Sachs & Co. Bank, through independent auditors known as "Recognized Auditors," which act on behalf of the Commission under detailed statutory provisions. Each Swiss bank, including Goldman, Sachs & Co. Bank, must appoint a recognized Auditor and notify the Swiss Federal Banking Commission of an intent to change its auditor. The Recognized Auditor may take action within a bank as deemed necessary or as instructed by the Swiss Federal Banking Commission and must inform the Commission of supervisory matters. The Swiss Federal Banking Commission insures that Goldman, Sachs & Co. Bank has procedures for monitoring and controlling its worldwide activities through various statutory and regulatory standards. Among these standards are requirements for adequate internal controls, oversight, administration, and financial resources. The Swiss Federal Banking Commission reviews compliance with these limitations on operations and internal control requirements through an annual audit performed by the Recognized Auditor.

The Swiss Federal Banking Commission obtains information on the condition of Goldman, Sachs & Co. Bank and its foreign offices and subsidiaries by requiring submission of periodic, consolidated financial reports and through a mandatory annual report prepared by the Recognized Auditor. The Swiss Federal Banking Commission also receives information regarding capital adequacy, country risk exposure, and foreign exchange exposures from Goldman, Sachs & Co. Bank.

Swiss banking law mandates penalties to insure correct reporting to the Swiss Federal Banking Commission. Recognized Auditors face penalties for gross violations of their duties in auditing, or reporting misleading information, omitting essential information from the audit report, failing to request pertinent information or failing to report to the Swiss Federal Banking Commission.

With respect to Australia, GS Australia is subject to regulation primarily by the ASIC, and upon being recognized as a participating organization, by the Australian Securities Exchange Limited (the ASX). Until being recognized as a participating organization by the ASX, GS Australia

will be subject to ASX regulation by the ASIC. The rules of the ASX require each firm that employs registered representatives or registered traders to have a positive tangible net worth and be able to meet its obligations as they may fall due. In addition, the rules of the ASX set forth comprehensive financial resource and reporting/disclosure rules regarding capital adequacy. Further, to demonstrate capital adequacy, the rules of the ASX impose reporting/disclosure requirements on broker-dealers with respect to risk management, internal controls, and transaction reporting, and recordkeeping requirements, to the effect that required records must be produced at the request of the ASIC. Finally, the rules and regulations of the ASX and the ASIC impose potential fines and penalties on broker-dealers, establishing a comprehensive disciplinary system.

Goldman represents that, in connection with the transactions covered by this proposed exemption, the Foreign Affiliates' compliance with any applicable requirements of Rule 15a-6 (17 CFR 240.15a-6) of the 1934 Act (as discussed further in Paragraph 6, below), and SEC interpretations thereof, providing for foreign affiliates a limited exemption from U.S. registration requirements, will offer additional protections to the Plans.

Principal Transactions

3. Goldman represents that the Foreign Affiliates operate as traders in dealers' markets wherein they customarily purchase and sell securities for their own account in the ordinary course of their business as broker-dealers or banks and engage in purchases and sales of securities, including options on securities, with their clients. Such trades are referred to as principal transactions. Goldman represents that the role of a broker-dealer in a principal transaction in the subject foreign countries is virtually identical to that of a broker-dealer in a principal transaction in the United States.

Goldman requests an individual exemption to permit the Foreign Affiliates to engage in principal transactions with the Plans under terms and conditions equivalent to those required in Prohibited Transaction Class Exemption 75-1 (PTE 75-1, 40 FR 50845, October 31, 1975), Part II.³

³ The Department notes that the proposed principal transactions are subject to the general fiduciary responsibility provisions of Part 4 of Title I of the Act. Section 404(a) of the Act requires, among other things, that a fiduciary of a plan act prudently and solely in the interest of the plan and

Goldman states that because PTE 75-1 provides an exemption only for U.S. registered broker-dealers and U.S. banks, the principal transactions at issue would fall outside the scope of relief provided by PTE 75-1.⁴

4. Goldman represents that like the U.S. dealer markets, international equity and debt markets, including the options markets, are no less dependent on a willingness of dealers to trade as principals. Over the past decade, Plans have increasingly invested in foreign equity and debt securities, including debt securities issued by foreign governments. Thus, Plans seeking to enter into such investments may wish to increase the number of trading partners available to them by trading with the Foreign Affiliates.

5. Under the conditions of this proposed exemption, as in PTE 75-1, Part II, the Foreign Affiliate must customarily purchase and sell securities for its own account in the ordinary course of its business as a broker-dealer or bank. The terms of any principal transaction will be at least as favorable to the Plan as those the Plan could obtain in a comparable arm's length transaction with an unrelated party. Neither the Foreign Affiliate nor an affiliate thereof will have discretionary authority or control with respect to the investment of the Plan assets involved in the principal transaction, or render investment advice (within the meaning of 29 CFR 2510.3-21(c)) with respect to those assets. In addition, the Foreign Affiliate will be a party in interest or disqualified person with respect to the Plan assets involved in the principal transaction solely by reason of section 3(14)(B) of the Act or section 4975(e)(2)(B) of the Code (*i.e.*, a service provider to the Plan), or by reason of a relationship to such a person as described in such sections.

6. Goldman represents that Rule 15a-6 of the 1934 Act provides an exemption from U.S. registration requirements for a foreign broker-dealer that induces or attempts to induce the purchase or sale of any security (including over-the-counter equity and debt options) by a "U.S. institutional investor" or a "major U.S. institutional investor," provided that the foreign broker-dealer, among other things, enters into these principal

its participants and beneficiaries, when making investment decisions on behalf of the plan.

⁴ PTE 75-1, Part II, provides an exemption, under certain conditions, from section 406(a) of the Act and section 4975(c)(1)(A) through (D) of the Code, for principal transactions between employee benefit plans and U.S. registered broker-dealers or U.S. banks that are parties in interest with respect to such plans.

transactions through a U.S. registered broker or dealer intermediary.

The term "U.S. institutional investor," as defined in Rule 15a-6(b)(7), includes an employee benefit plan within the meaning of the Act if:

(a) the investment decision is made by a plan fiduciary, as defined in section 3(21) of the Act, which is either a bank, savings and loan association, insurance company or registered investment adviser, or

(b) the employee benefit plan has total assets in excess of \$5 million, or

(c) the employee benefit plan is a self-directed plan with investment decisions made solely by persons that are "accredited investors," as defined in Rule 501(a)(1) of Regulation D of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

The term "major U.S. institutional investor," as defined in Rule 15a-6(b)(4), includes a U.S. institutional investor that has total assets in excess of \$100 million.⁵ Goldman represents that the intermediation of the U.S. registered broker or dealer imposes upon the foreign broker-dealer the requirement that the securities transaction be effected in accordance with a number of U.S. securities laws and regulations applicable to U.S. registered broker-dealers.

Goldman represents that under Rule 15a-6, a foreign broker-dealer that induces or attempts to induce the purchase or sale of any security by a U.S. institutional or major U.S. institutional investor in accordance with Rule 15a-6 must, among other things:

(a) provide written consent to service of process for any civil action brought by or proceeding before the SEC or a self-regulatory organization;

(b) provide the SEC with any information or documents within its possession, custody or control, any testimony of foreign associated persons, and any assistance in taking the evidence of other persons, wherever located, that the SEC requests and that relates to transactions effected pursuant to the Rule;

(c) rely on the U.S. registered broker or dealer through which the principal transactions with the U.S. institutional and major U.S. institutional investors are effected, among other things, for:

(1) effecting the transactions, other than negotiating their terms;

(2) issuing all required confirmations and statements;

(3) as between the foreign broker-dealer and the U.S. registered broker or dealer, extending or arranging for the extension of any credit in connection with the transactions;

(4) maintaining required books and records relating to the transactions, including those required by Rules 17a-3 (Records to be Made by Certain Exchange Members) and 17a-4 (Records to be Preserved by Certain Exchange Members, Brokers and Dealers) of the 1934 Act;⁶

(5) receiving, delivering, and safeguarding funds and securities in connection with the transactions on behalf of the U.S. institutional investor or major U.S. institutional investor in compliance with Rule 15c3-3 (Customer Protection—Reserves and Custody of Securities) of the 1934 Act;⁷ and

(6) Participating in all oral communications (e.g., telephone calls) between the foreign associated person and the U.S. institutional investor, other than a major U.S. institutional investor. Under certain circumstances, the foreign associated person may have direct communications and contact with the U.S. institutional investor. (See April 9, 1997 No-Action Letter.)

Extensions of Credit

7. Goldman represents that a normal part of the execution of securities transactions by broker-dealers on behalf of clients, including employee benefit plans, is the extension of credit to clients so as to permit the settlement of transactions in the customary three-day settlement period. Such extensions of credit are also customary in connection with the writing of option contracts.

Goldman requests that the proposed exemption include relief for extensions of credit to the Plans by the Foreign Affiliates in the ordinary course of their purchases or sales of securities, regardless of whether they are effected on an agency or a principal basis, or in connection with the writing of options contracts. In this regard, an exemption for such extensions of credit is provided under PTE 75-1, Part V, only for

⁶ Goldman represents that all such requirements relating to record-keeping of principal transactions would be applicable in respect of any Foreign Affiliate in a transaction that would be covered by this proposed exemption.

⁷ Under certain circumstances described in the April 9, 1997 No-Action Letter (e.g., clearance and settlement transactions), there may be direct transfers of funds and securities between a Plan and a Foreign Affiliate. Please note that in such situations (as in the other situations covered by Rule 15a-6), the U.S. broker-dealer will not be acting as a principal with respect to any duties it is required to undertake pursuant to Rule 15a-6.

transactions between plans and U.S. registered brokers or dealers.⁸

8. Under the conditions of this proposed exemption, as in PTE 75-1, Part V, the Foreign Affiliate may not be a fiduciary with respect to the Plan assets involved in the transaction. However, an exception to such condition would be provided herein, as in PTE 75-1, if no interest or other consideration is received by the Foreign Affiliate or an affiliate thereof, in connection with any such extension of credit. In addition, the extension of credit must be lawful under the 1934 Act and any rules or regulations thereunder, if the 1934 Act rules or regulations were applicable. If the 1934 Act would not be applicable, the extension of credit must still be lawful under applicable foreign law, in the country where the particular Foreign Affiliate is domiciled.

Securities Lending

9. The Foreign Affiliates, acting as principals, actively engage in the borrowing and lending of securities, typically foreign securities, from various institutional investors, including employee benefit plans.

Goldman requests an exemption for securities lending transactions between the Foreign Affiliates and the Plans under terms and conditions equivalent to those required in PTE 81-6 (see Footnote 2). Because PTE 81-6 provides an exemption only for U.S. registered broker-dealers and U.S. banks, the securities lending transactions at issue would fall outside the scope of relief provided by PTE 81-6.

10. The Foreign Affiliates utilize borrowed securities either to satisfy their own trading requirements or to re-lend to other broker-dealers and entities which need a particular security for a certain period of time. As described in the Federal Reserve Board's Regulation T, borrowed securities are often used to meet delivery obligations in the case of short sales or the failure to receive securities that a broker-dealer is required to deliver. Goldman represents that foreign broker-dealers are those broker-dealers most likely to seek to borrow foreign securities. Thus, the requested exemption will increase the lending demand for such securities, providing the Plans with increased securities lending opportunities, which will earn such Plans additional rates of

⁵ Note that the categories of entities that qualify as "major U.S. institutional investors" has been expanded by an SEC No-Action letter. See No-Action Letter issued to Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton on April 9, 1997 (the April 9, 1997 No-Action Letter).

⁸ PTE 75-1, Part V, provides an exemption, under certain conditions, from section 406 of the Act and section 4975(c)(1) of the Code, for extensions of credit, in connection with the purchase or sale of securities, between employee benefit plans and U.S. registered brokers or dealers that are parties in interest with respect to such plans.

return on the borrowed securities (as discussed below).

11. An institutional investor, such as a pension fund, lends securities in its portfolio to a broker-dealer or bank in order to earn a fee while continuing to enjoy the benefits of owning the securities, (e.g., from the receipt of any interest, dividends, or other distributions due on those securities and from any appreciation in the value of the securities). The lender generally requires that the securities loan be fully collateralized, and the collateral usually is in the form of cash, irrevocable bank letters of credit, or high quality liquid securities, such as U.S. Government or Federal Agency obligations.

12. With respect to the subject securities lending transactions, neither the Foreign Affiliate nor an affiliate of the Foreign Affiliate will have discretionary authority or control with respect to the investment of the Plan assets involved in the transaction, or render investment advice (within the meaning of 29 CFR 2510.3-21(c)) with respect to those assets.

13. By the close of business on the day the loaned securities are delivered, the Plan will receive from the Foreign Affiliate (by physical delivery, book entry in a securities depository, wire transfer, or similar means) collateral consisting of cash, securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities, irrevocable U.S. bank letters of credit issued by persons other than the Foreign Affiliate or an affiliate of the Foreign Affiliate, or any combination thereof. All collateral will be in U.S. dollars, or dollar-denominated securities or bank letters of credit, and will be held in the United States. The collateral will have, as of the close of business on the business day preceding the day it is posted by the Foreign Affiliate, a market value equal to at least 100 percent of the then market value of the loaned securities (or, in the case of letters of credit, a stated amount equal to same).

14. The loan will be made pursuant to a written Loan Agreement, which may be in the form of a master agreement covering a series of securities lending transactions between the Plan and the Foreign Affiliate. The terms of the Loan Agreement will be at least as favorable to the Plan as those the Plan could obtain in a comparable arm's length transaction with an unrelated party. The Loan Agreement will also contain a requirement that the Foreign Affiliate pay all transfer fees and transfer taxes relating to the securities loans.

15. In return for lending securities, the Plan will either (a) receive a reasonable fee, which is related to the

value of the borrowed securities and the duration of the loan, or (b) have the opportunity to derive compensation through the investment of cash collateral. In the latter case, the Plan may pay a loan rebate or similar fee to the Foreign Affiliate, if such fee is not greater than what the Plan would pay in a comparable arm's length transaction with an unrelated party.

Earnings generated by non-cash collateral will be returned to the Foreign Affiliate. The Plan will be entitled to at least the equivalent of all distributions on the borrowed securities made during the term of the loan. Such distributions will include cash dividends, interest payments, shares of stock as a result of stock splits, and rights to purchase additional securities, that the Plan would have received (net of any applicable tax withholdings) had it remained the record owner of such securities.

16. If the market value of the collateral as of the close of trading on a business day falls below 100 percent of the market value of the borrowed securities as of the close of trading on that day, the Foreign Affiliate will deliver additional collateral, by the close of business on the following business day, to bring the level of the collateral back to at least 100 percent. However, if the market value of the collateral exceeds 100 percent of the market value of the borrowed securities, the Foreign Affiliate may require the Plan to return part of the collateral to reduce the level of the collateral to 100 percent.

17. Before entering into a Loan Agreement, the Foreign Affiliate will furnish to the independent Plan fiduciary (a) the most recent available audited statement of the Foreign Affiliate's financial condition, (b) the most recent available unaudited statement of its financial condition (if more recent than the audited statement), and (c) a representation that, at the time the loan is negotiated, there has been no material adverse change in its financial condition that has not been disclosed since the date of the most recent financial statement furnished to the independent Plan fiduciary. Such representation may be made by the Foreign Affiliate's agreeing that each loan of securities shall constitute a representation that there has been no such material adverse change.

18. The Loan Agreement and/or any securities loan outstanding may be terminated by the Plan at any time, whereupon the Foreign Affiliate will deliver certificates for securities identical to the borrowed securities (or the equivalent thereof in the event of

reorganization, recapitalization, or merger of the issuer of the borrowed securities) to the Plan within (a) the customary delivery period for such securities, (b) five business days, or (c) the time negotiated for such delivery by the Plan and the Foreign Affiliate, whichever is least, or, alternatively, such period as permitted by PTE 81-6, as it may be amended or superseded. In the event that the Foreign Affiliate fails to return the securities, or the equivalent thereof, within the designated time, the Plan will have certain rights under the Loan Agreement to realize upon the collateral. The Plan may purchase securities identical to the borrowed securities, or the equivalent thereof, and may apply the collateral to the payment of the purchase price, any other obligations of the Foreign Affiliate under the Loan Agreement, and any expenses associated with replacing the borrowed securities. The Foreign Affiliate is obligated to pay to the Plan the amount of any remaining obligations and expenses not covered by the collateral (the value of which shall be determined as of the date the borrowed securities should have been returned to the Plan), plus interest at a reasonable rate as determined in accordance with an independent market source. If replacement securities are not available, the Foreign Affiliate will pay the Plan an amount equal to (a) the value of the securities as of the date such securities should have been returned to the Plan, plus (b) all the accrued financial benefits derived from the beneficial ownership of such borrowed securities as of such date, plus (c) interest at a reasonable rate determined in accordance with an independent market source from such date to the date of payment. The amounts paid shall be reduced by the amount or value of the collateral determined as of the date the borrowed securities should have been returned to the Plan. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Foreign Affiliate may, in the event it fails to return borrowed securities as described above, replace non-cash collateral with an amount of cash not less than the then current market value of the collateral, provided that such replacement is approved by the independent Plan fiduciary.

19. The independent Plan fiduciary will maintain the situs of the Loan Agreement in accordance with the indicia of ownership requirements under section 404(b) of the Act⁹ and the

⁹ Section 404(b) of the Act states that no fiduciary may maintain the indicia of ownership of any assets of a plan outside the jurisdiction of the district courts of the United States, except as authorized by regulation by the Secretary of Labor.

regulations promulgated under 29 CFR 2550.404(b)-1.

20. In summary, the applicant represents that the subject transactions will satisfy the statutory criteria for an exemption under section 408(a) of the Act for the following reasons:

(a) With respect to the principal transactions effected by the Foreign Affiliates, the proposed exemption will enable the Plans to realize the same benefits of efficiency and convenience which such Plans could derive from principal transactions with U.S. registered broker-dealers or U.S. banks, pursuant to PTE 75-1, Part II;

(b) With respect to extensions of credit in connection with purchases or sales of securities, the proposed exemption will enable the Foreign Affiliates and the Plans to extend credit in the ordinary course of the Foreign Affiliate's business to effect agency or principal transactions within the customary three-day settlement period, or in connection with the writing of option contracts, for transactions between plans and U.S. registered brokers or dealers, pursuant to PTE 75-1, Part V;

(c) With respect to securities lending transactions effected by the Foreign Affiliates, the proposed exemption will enable the Plans to realize a low-risk return on securities that otherwise would remain idle, as in securities lending transactions between plans and U.S. registered broker-dealers or U.S. banks, pursuant to PTE 81-6; and

(d) The proposed exemption will provide the Plans with virtually the same protections as those provided by PTE 75-1 and PTE 81-6.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Karin Weng of the Department, telephone (202) 219-8881. (This is not a toll-free number.)

Washington County Hospital Association Employees' Cash Balance Plan (the Plan), Located in Hagerstown, Maryland;

[Application No. D-10839]

Proposed Exemption

The Department is considering granting an exemption under the authority of section 408(a) of the Act and section 4975(c)(2) of the Code and in accordance with the procedures set forth in 29 CFR part 2570, subpart B (55 FR 32836, 32847, August 10, 1990). If the exemption is granted, the restrictions of sections 406(a), 406(b)(1) and (b)(2) of the Act and the sanctions resulting from the application of section 4975 of the Code, by reason of section 4975(c)(1)(A) through (E) of the Code, shall not apply to the past contribution

by Washington County Hospital Association (the Hospital) to the Plan of certain publicly-traded securities (the Securities), provided: (a) the contribution was a one-time transaction; (b) the Securities were valued at their fair market value as of the date of the contribution, as determined by an independent broker; (c) no commissions were paid in connection with the transaction; and (d) the Securities represented less than 5% of the assets of the Plan at the time of the contribution.

Effective Date: If the proposed exemption is granted, the exemption will be effective June 18, 1998.

Summary of Facts and Representations

1. The Hospital is a tax-exempt hospital described in section 501(c)(3) of the Code. The Plan, which is established and maintained by the Hospital, is a defined benefit plan that currently has 1,951 participants and had assets of \$27,896,007 as of July 31, 1999. The Plan's assets are held by Hagerstown Trust Company, a Maryland Banking Corporation, as custodian.

2. Marshfield Associates (Marshfield) is one of four investment managers that invest assets of the Plan. Marshfield also manages a fund known as the Washington County Hospital Pension Restricted Fund (the Fund). The Fund is a non-trusted, non-qualified corporate internal fund of the Hospital and was established by the Hospital's Board of Trustees for the purpose of holding future contributions to the Plan. The assets in both the Plan and the Fund that are managed by Marshfield are subject to the same investment guidelines and principles. The applicant represents that at no time have any assets of the Fund been applied by the Hospital for any purpose other than funding ERISA-qualified pension benefits for the Hospital's employees. Marshfield represents that the fees it collected from the accounts it manages for the Hospital for the second quarter of 1998 through the second quarter of 2000 represent, in the aggregate, less than one percent of the total fee revenues collected by Marshfield for that same period.

3. On June 9, 1998, the Hospital sent a letter to Marshfield directing them to transfer \$821,087 from the Fund's account to the Plan's account. The Hospital had requested the transfer in order to satisfy its required minimum funding contribution to the Plan for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1998. Accordingly, on June 18, 1998, Marshfield transferred Securities valued at approximately \$745,100 from the Fund to the Plan, and on June 23, 1998,

transferred \$75,987 of cash from the Fund to the Plan. The total value of assets transferred to the Plan was \$821,087. The Securities consisted of fixed income securities, e.g., corporate bonds and notes, valued as of June 18, 1998 at approximately \$328,000, and publicly-traded equity securities valued as of June 18, 1998 at approximately \$417,100. The Securities represent less than 3% of the total assets of the Plan.

4. The Securities consisted of a BankAmerica Corporate Subordinated Note, paying interest at 9.20%, due May 15, 2003, with a market value of \$112,740, as of June 18, 1998; a Honeywell, Inc. Bond paying 8.625%, due April 15, 2006, with a market value of \$115,100, as of June 18, 1998; and MCI Communications Corporation Notes, paying 6.25%, due March 23, 1999, with a market value of \$100,160, as of June 18, 1998. In addition, the Securities included 1,200 shares of Gannett, Inc., valued at \$79,725, as of June 18, 1998; 4,000 shares of PepsiCo, Inc., valued at \$167,500, as of June 18, 1998; and 3,600 shares of Student Loan Corporation, valued at \$169,875, as of June 18, 1998. For purposes of ascertaining the values of the Securities on June 18, 1998, Marshfield represents that Susan Neuwirth, its assistant portfolio manager for the Hospital accounts, consulted Bloomberg, L.P., an independent pricing service.

5. Ms. Elise Hoffman (Ms. Hoffman), a Principal of Marshfield, has represented that the Hospital contacted Marshfield on June 9, 1998, to make the transfer from the Fund to the Plan. Ms. Hoffman represents that she consulted with Mr. Steven Barnhart, an Executive of the Hospital, in order to determine whether the Hospital had a preference as to whether cash or securities should be transferred. Mr. Barnhart informed Ms. Hoffman that the Hospital was indifferent as to which was transferred to satisfy the contribution amount. Ms. Hoffman represents that it was Marshfield's view that transferring the Securities would be financially better for the Plan than first converting them into cash. Each of the equity and debt instruments had been identified by Marshfield's research department as high quality holdings with potential for future appreciation and/or attractive long-term returns. But for the need to transfer assets out of the Fund, Marshfield would have continued to hold the Securities in the Fund as of the date of the transfer. In addition, transferring the Securities rather than the cash proceeds of any sale of such Securities would provide the Plan with immediate investment in the financial markets and result in savings in

transaction costs associated with a reacquisition of the same or equivalent securities. Thus, Ms. Hoffman represents that Marshfield believed it would be a prudent course for the Plan to receive the Securities from the Fund directly and to continue to hold them.

6. PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (PWC) in Baltimore, Maryland, represents that PWC is the certified public accounting firm for the Plan. Mr. William L. Stulginsky, a Partner with PWC, represents that in the process of preparing the Plan's audit for 1998, it came to PWC's attention that the Employer had contributed the Securities to the Plan. PWC informed the Hospital that an in-kind contribution of the Securities to the Plan would constitute a prohibited transaction. The Hospital had believed, based upon conversations with Marshfield as described in rep. 5, above, that the transfer of the Securities to the Plan was permitted. To resolve this apparent contradiction, the Hospital contacted its attorneys, Venable, Baetjer and Howard, LLP (Venable). Venable reviewed the transaction and informed the Hospital that the contribution constituted a prohibited transaction under section 406 of the Act.¹⁰ The Hospital thereupon established procedures to prevent future in-kind contributions to the Plan, and Venable followed up with the Hospital in resolving this issue by filing a request for the exemption proposed herein.

7. In summary, the applicant represents that the subject transaction satisfied the criteria contained in section 408(a) of the Act because: (a) The contribution was a one-time transaction; (b) no commissions were paid by the Plan in connection with the transfer of the Securities; (c) the Plan's independent investment manager, Marshfield, determined that the transaction was appropriate for and in the best interests of the Plan; (d) Marshfield consulted Bloomberg, L.P., an independent pricing service for purposes of ascertaining the values of the Securities on June 18, 1998, the date of transaction; and (e) when the prohibited transaction was discovered by the Plan's independent C.P.A. firm, the applicant requested the exemption proposed herein.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gary H. Lefkowitz of the Department, telephone (202) 219-8881. (This is not a toll-free number.)

¹⁰ The Department directs interested persons to ERISA Advisory Opinion 81-69A (dated July 28, 1981) for the principle that contributions in-kind that relieve an employer of an obligation to make cash contributions to a plan are prohibited exchanges (unless otherwise exempt).

General Information

The attention of interested persons is directed to the following:

(1) The fact that a transaction is the subject of an exemption under section 408(a) of the Act and/or section 4975(c)(2) of the Code does not relieve a fiduciary or other party in interest or disqualified person from certain other provisions of the Act and/or the Code, including any prohibited transaction provisions to which the exemption does not apply and the general fiduciary responsibility provisions of section 404 of the Act, which, among other things, require a fiduciary to discharge his duties respecting the plan solely in the interest of the participants and beneficiaries of the plan and in a prudent fashion in accordance with section 404(a)(1)(b) of the Act; nor does it affect the requirement of section 401(a) of the Code that the plan must operate for the exclusive benefit of the employees of the employer maintaining the plan and their beneficiaries;

(2) Before an exemption may be granted under section 408(a) of the Act and/or section 4975(c)(2) of the Code, the Department must find that the exemption is administratively feasible, in the interests of the plan and of its participants and beneficiaries, and protective of the rights of participants and beneficiaries of the plan;

(3) The proposed exemptions, if granted, will be supplemental to, and not in derogation of, any other provisions of the Act and/or the Code, including statutory or administrative exemptions and transitional rules. Furthermore, the fact that a transaction is subject to an administrative or statutory exemption is not dispositive of whether the transaction is in fact a prohibited transaction; and

(4) The proposed exemptions, if granted, will be subject to the express condition that the material facts and representations contained in each application are true and complete, and that each application accurately describes all material terms of the transaction which is the subject of the exemption.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 7th day of June, 2000.

Ivan Strasfeld,

*Director of Exemption Determinations,
Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration,
U.S. Department of Labor.*

[FR Doc. 00-14808 Filed 6-12-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-29-P

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON DISABILITY

International Watch Advisory Committee; Notice of Meeting

AGENCY: National Council on Disability (NCD).

SUMMARY: This notice sets forth the schedule of the forthcoming meeting/conference call for NCD's advisory committee—International Watch. Notice of this meeting is required under Section 10(a)(1)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92-463).

INTERNATIONAL WATCH: The purpose of NCD's International Watch is to share information on international disability issues and to advise NCD's Foreign Policy Team on developing policy proposals that will advocate for a foreign policy that is consistent with the values and goals of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

DATES: June 23, 2000, 11 a.m. EDT.

For International Watch Information, Contact: Kathleen A. Blank, Attorney/Program Specialist, National Council on Disability, 1331 F Street NW, Suite 1050, Washington, D.C. 20004; 202-272-2004 (Voice), 202-272-2074 (TTY), 202-272-2022 (Fax), kblank@ncd.gov (e-mail).

Agency Mission: The National Council on Disability is an independent federal agency composed of 15 members appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the U.S. Senate. Its overall purpose is to promote policies, programs, practices, and procedures that guarantee equal opportunity for all people with disabilities, regardless of the nature or severity of the disability; and to empower people with disabilities to achieve economic self-sufficiency, independent living, and inclusion and integration into all aspects of society.

This committee is necessary to provide advice and recommendations to NCD on international disability issues.

We currently have balanced membership representing a variety of disabling conditions from across the United States.

Open Meeting/Conference Call: This advisory committee meeting/conference call of the National Council on Disability will be open to the public. However, due to fiscal constraints and staff limitations, a limited number of additional lines will be available. Individuals can also participate in the conference call at the NCD office. Those interested in joining this conference call should contact the appropriate staff member listed above. Records will be kept of all International Watch meetings/conference calls and will be