

From: Sheila Waddell  
Proposal: 1432 (RIN 7100 AD 82) Reg. V V - Proprietary Trading and Certain Interests In, and Relationships  
Subject: Volcker Rule -- Prohibitions and Restrictions on Proprietary Trading and Certain Interests In, and R

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Comments:

This correspondence serves as the final comment on the Volker Rule. The IT systems of the financial infrastructure have been purposely designed to impede financial access and literacy to end-users provisioned by the Dept. of Treasury/FMS. There has been a long existing shroud placed over the IT systems and the associated agency accounts (transaction accounts of designated Financial Agents). You must understand that my comments are related to accessing agency accounts and PIV/PKI credentialing to gain access for the purpose of agency and government debt reduction due to improper payments and the return/reclamation of those improper payments. The Volker restriction rule is designed to curtail/halt unauthorized proprietary trading as a result of improper payments. The Federal Reserve, OCC (Treasury) and FDIC (Federal Common Policy CA) are supposedly "trusted root" authorities that have powers to issue PIV credentials for the purpose of matching PKI (agency access) and ensuring the PIV is the trusted payee recipient. It has been duly noted that the financial information reporting systems have been restructured for this purpose. Everyone has to be recertified and the trusted root payees must be properly enrolled and credentialed.

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From:  
To: regs.comments@federalreserve.gov, regs.comments@occ.treas.gov, regs.comments@fdic.gov  
Subject: Fw: Volker Rule Regarding Prohibitions & Restrictions on Proprietary Trading  
Date: Mon, 2 Jan 2012 20:15:03 GMT

This comment is in addition to the previous regarding the above subject matter in support of the Volker Rule as it relates to the use of customer information and evident abuses that have made this ruling necessary. It will restore the basic fundamentals of banking relationships and business combinations as it pertains to the financial institution, its operating policies, contractual and financial obligations with the customer designed for the safekeeping (trust) of their financial assets; particularly those that bypass probate. A trust relationship exists between the financial institution (trustee/custodian) and the customer. When the trustee happens to be a holding company or the parent of the holding company (offices of holding companies), the parent company (executive officers/directors) directs the investment options. Let's be clear. A bank is only a bank because of the customer deposits it holds. Therefore the bank is an agent/intermediary for the "large" depositor. Many of these funds have been concealed by the trustees into self directed IRA's to defraud the customer; the deceased customer and the intended beneficiaries, making it more difficult to locate funds; especially those assets that bypass probate. I've encountered a recent incident of opening an account with a federal reserve member institution (I will not disclose the identity). The

institution recently closed the account due to fraud; not on my part, I'm sure. This is and has been a systemic problem that requires expedient resolution by joint resolution. This problem has allowed those institutions deemed to big to fail broad and unwarranted powers resulting in the financial/economic crisis. It is therefore necessary to implement the restrictions of the Volker Rule.

Thank you,  
Sheila Waddell

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From:

To: regs.comments@federalreserve.gov

Subject: Docket FRS 2011-1432 Volker Rule Regarding Prohibitions & Restrictions on Proprietary Trading

Date: Thu, 29 Dec 2011 17:50:45 GMT

To the Federal Reserve System,

This comment is in reference to the above subject matter concerning the Volker Rule. I am in support of the Volker Rule restrictions and prohibitions on "prop" trading when it involves the unauthorized use of the ultimate customer's funds (private equity). I am speaking from my personal vantagepoint of being (by inheritance) a prospective third party beneficiary (restatement (third) of trusts) to a publicly administered (by financial/fiscal agents and instrumentalities of government) decedent's estate (the current off-balance sheet customer) that has yet to be settled for distribution. In my position, as aforementioned, there have been gross and negligible violations by designated fiduciaries/trustees involving the use of customer funds; especially those customers that are deceased. Had not this been the case, the Volker Rule would not be necessary because proper CIP, CDD and EDD (Customer Due Diligence/Enhanced Due Diligence), other internal controls, corporate governance and best practices would have been implemented long ago. This ruling is effective for purposes of clearing conflicts of interest, giving way to more definitive beneficial ownership of private equity funds and indemnifying the ills of legacy debt; offering more transparency and confidence in trust accounting.

I will possibly be forwarding additional comments prior to the stipulated deadline extension.

Thank you,  
Sheila Waddell