

WMI LIQUIDATING TRUST
FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (“FAQS”) REGARDING TAX RELATED MATTERS
(Please read carefully.)

PLEASE NOTE THAT THESE FAQS PROVIDE A SUMMARY OF CERTAIN FEATURES OF WMI LIQUIDATING TRUST AND ARE INTENDED FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY. TO THE EXTENT THAT THERE IS ANY CONFLICT BETWEEN THESE FAQS AND THE CONFIRMATION ORDER (AS DEFINED BELOW), THE PLAN (AS DEFINED BELOW), OR THE LIQUIDATING TRUST AGREEMENT (AS DEFINED BELOW), THE PLAN, THE CONFIRMATION ORDER AND THE LIQUIDATING TRUST AGREEMENT, AS APPLICABLE, SHALL PREVAIL. THESE FAQS ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE FROM TIME TO TIME, WITHOUT PRIOR NOTICE. PLEASE CONSULT THE LATEST VERSION OF THESE FAQS (AVAILABLE AT www.wmitrust.com) IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS.

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1. What is the WMI Liquidating Trust?

WMI Liquidating Trust (the “Liquidating Trust”) serves as a mechanism for liquidating, converting to cash and distributing the Liquidating Trust Assets (as further described in these FAQs) to the holders of beneficial interests in the Liquidating Trust (the “Liquidating Trust Beneficiaries”). The Liquidating Trust will not continue, nor engage in at any time, the conduct of any trade or business other than the liquidation and distribution of the Liquidating Trust Assets, and is intended to qualify as a “liquidating trust” for federal income tax purposes under applicable Treasury regulations.

The Liquidating Trust was established pursuant to:

- (a) the Seventh Amended Joint Plan of Affiliated Debtors Pursuant to Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code, dated December 12, 2011 (as modified, the “Plan”);
- (b) the order that was entered by the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware (the “Bankruptcy Court”) on February 24, 2012, (the “Confirmation Order”) confirming the Plan, which was declared effective on March 19, 2012; and
- (c) WMI Liquidating Trust Agreement, dated March 6, 2012, by and among Washington Mutual, Inc., WMI Investment Corp., William C. Kosturos as liquidating trustee (together with any successor, the “Liquidating Trustee”), and

Delaware Trust Company (formerly known as CSC Trust Company of Delaware) as the Delaware resident trustee (as amended, modified or supplemented from time to time, the “Liquidating Trust Agreement”).

Copies of the Plan, the Confirmation Order and the Liquidating Trust Agreement are available on the Liquidating Trust’s website at www.wmitrust.com. Capitalized terms that are used but not defined in these FAQs shall have the meanings that are given to such terms in the Plan.

2. What are the Liquidating Trust Assets?

The assets that are to be held and distributed by the Liquidating Trust (the “Liquidating Trust Assets”) comprise all of the assets of Washington Mutual, Inc. (“WMI”) and WMI Investment Corp. (“WMI Investment” and together with WMI, the “Debtors”) as of March 19, 2012 (the “Effective Date”), *other than*:

- (a) Cash to be distributed by the Reorganized Debtors (i.e., the Debtors on and from the Effective Date) pursuant to the Plan as Disbursing Agent to holders of Allowed Administrative Expense Claims, Allowed Priority Tax Claims (to the extent applicable), Allowed Priority Non-Tax Claims, Allowed Convenience Claims, Allowed WMI Vendor Claims, and Allowed Trustee Claims;
- (b) Cash necessary to pay the fees and expenses owed to certain Creditors’ professionals pursuant to Section 41.15 of the Plan;
- (c) Cash necessary to reimburse the Reorganized Debtors for fees and expenses incurred in connection with initial distributions made by the Reorganized Debtors as Disbursing Agent;
- (d) Creditor Cash on the Effective Date; and
- (e) the equity interests in (i) WMI Investment (all the assets of which shall be contributed to the Liquidating Trust, including any Intercompany Claims), (ii) WM Mortgage Reinsurance Company (“WMMRC”), and (iii) Washington Mutual Bank (the stock in Washington Mutual Bank was worthless and was abandoned by WMI shortly before the Effective Date).

We refer you to Part II, Item 7 (“Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Assets”) of the Liquidating Trust’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016 (the “2016 10-K”) for a description of the Liquidating Trust Assets.

3. How much are the Liquidating Trust Assets worth?

An initial valuation of the Liquidating Trust Assets and each class of Liquidating Trust was determined for tax reporting purposes on the Effective Date. The initial valuation of Liquidating Trust Interest can be found in the disclosure titled “Value Worksheet for Liquidating

Trust Interest Holders” under the “Beneficiary Tax Information” link on the Liquidating Trust’s website at www.wmitrust.com. Additionally, valuations will be performed periodically as needed for ongoing tax reporting. We refer you to Part II, Item 6 (“Selected Financial Data”) of the 2016 Form 10-K for a description of the Liquidating Trust Assets and related matters.

4. What is a Liquidating Trust Interest?

a. Overview

The interest that a Liquidating Trust Beneficiary holds in the Liquidating Trust is referred to as a “Liquidating Trust Interest” or “LTI”. LTIs are recorded in the name of the corresponding Liquidating Trust Beneficiary via an electronic book-entry system (the “Book Entry System”) managed by the Liquidating Trustee. LTIs are not transferable or assignable (refer to Section 5 of these FAQs).

When an LTI was first issued to an eligible claimant pursuant to the Plan, the face amount of the LTI (other than an LTI that is issued with respect to an Allowed General Unsecured Claim, as further described below) showed:

- (a) the amount of the unsatisfied claim, interest or right (including any interest, penalties or late charges that relate to the period prior to September 26, 2008 (the “Petition Date”)) that had been allowed by the Bankruptcy Court and in relation to which the LTI was issued pursuant to the Plan;

plus

- (b) any interest that had accrued with respect to such unsatisfied claim, interest or right since the Petition Date as permitted by the Plan and Confirmation Order that remained unpaid as of the Effective Date.

The aggregate of (a) plus (b) (the “Face Amount”) was reflected on the initial ownership statement provided to each Liquidating Trust Beneficiary when the LTIs were issued (the “Ownership Statement”).

b. Accretion of interest

In accordance with the Plan, LTIs accrete at the Federal Judgment Rate (which, at the time the Plan was confirmed by the Bankruptcy Court, was 1.95%) and such accretion will continue until such time as an LTI is canceled. Under no circumstances will the holder of an LTI be entitled to recover more than the Face Amount, plus Post Effective Date Accrual (if applicable).

c. Information to be provided before an LTI is issued

If you were entitled to vote on the Plan and submitted a properly completed Ballot to Kurtzman Carson Consultants, LLC (“KCC”) in connection therewith, you will not

have to take any further action before your LTI(s) can be issued because a properly completed Ballot includes all requisite information. Otherwise, before an LTI can be issued to an eligible claimant pursuant to the Plan, such claimant must provide certain information to the Debtors' claims agent, KCC, who will then validate the information and provide it to the Trustee. Such information includes the name and contact details of the claimant who shall be the beneficial holder of the LTI when issued and tax certifications such as a W-8, W-9, etc. Additional information regarding the information that must be provided before an LTI can be issued is available on KCC's website at <http://www.kccllc.net/>. If such information is not provided, the applicable LTI cannot be issued by the Liquidating Trust.

5. Can an LTI be transferred?

LTIs are not transferable or assignable except by will, intestate succession or operation of law pursuant to Section 2.4(a) of the Liquidating Trust Agreement.

6. Can an LTI be held in a Liquidating Trust Beneficiary's brokerage account?

In order to satisfy applicable U.S. federal withholding tax requirements, all LTIs must be held in the name of the beneficial holder and cannot be held in the name of a broker (or other nominee).

7. My LTI originated from a position in my IRA account - but has my name on it and does not designate my IRA account as the beneficiary. Is there anything I need to do?

In order to have an LTI re-deposited into your account, you will need to remit any cash disbursements received to date on account of such LTI to your brokerage firm and have such brokerage firm re-deposit such cash into the relevant account. Also, please have your brokerage firm call or email KCC so that KCC can update your account information so that future distributions on account of your LTI holdings are distributed to your designated account (rather than you personally). KCC can be reached at wmitrust@kccllc.com or (888) 830-4644.

8. I believe I am entitled to an LTI, but never received one

Beneficial holders in Classes 2, 3, 12, 14, 15, 16 and 21, who provided releases and correct W-8 or W-9 tax information, were issued LTIs. Those beneficial holders who held claims in classes where LTIs were distributed may not have received LTIs due to reasons including the following:

(a) KCC may have not yet received correct W-8 or W-9 tax information on behalf of the beneficial holder. Brokerage firms have been asked to provide this information on behalf of their clients. If you believe you have not received an LTI due to insufficient tax information being provided to KCC, please call or email your brokerage firm and ensure that they have received confirmation from KCC that your tax information is certified and on file.

(b) In accordance with Section 31.4 of the Plan, LTIs were not issued for LTIs deemed to have a face amount of \$8.90 or less after the initial distribution that occurred on or about March 23, 2012.

9. What is the Liquidating Trust Disputed Claims Reserve?

From and after the Effective Date, and until such time as a Claim against the Debtors which is disputed by the Debtors¹ (each such Claim, a “Disputed Claim”) has been compromised and settled, estimated by the Bankruptcy Court in an amount constituting the allowed amount, or allowed or disallowed, as the case may be, by a Final Order of the Bankruptcy Court, the Liquidating Trustee shall retain, for the benefit of each holder of a Disputed Claim, Creditor Cash, LTIs and, to the extent elected by such holder, Runoff Notes and any gains or income attributable thereto, in an amount equal to the Pro Rata Share of distributions that would have been made to the holder of such Disputed Claim if it were an Allowed Claim in an amount equal to the lesser of (i) the liquidated amount set forth in the filed proof of Claim relating to such Disputed Claim, (ii) the amount in which the Disputed Claim shall be estimated by the Bankruptcy Court pursuant to section 502 of the Bankruptcy Code constitutes and represents the maximum amount in which such Claim may ultimately become an Allowed Claim, or (iii) such other amount as may be agreed upon by the holder of such Disputed Claim and the Liquidating Trustee. Such Creditor Cash and any gains or income paid on account of the LTIs and the Runoff Notes (if any) retained for the benefit of holders of Disputed Claims shall be retained by the Liquidating Trust for the benefit of such holders pending determination of their entitlement thereto under the terms of the Plan and shall comprise the Liquidating Trust Disputed Claims Reserve.

10. How do changes in the Liquidating Trust Disputed Claims Reserve affect my LTIs?

Holders of LTIs may, from time to time, be entitled to an increased interest in the underlying assets of the Liquidating Trust if a Disputed Claim is subsequently disallowed. In such event, Liquidating Trust Assets that were originally allocated to such Disputed Claims, and thus formed part of the Liquidating Trust Disputed Claims Reserve, will be reallocated for the benefit of the holders of other LTIs. For U.S. federal tax purposes, the holders of LTIs that are expected to benefit from such disallowance will be treated as receiving an additional distribution from the Debtors with respect to the original claim or equity interest in respect of which the LTI was distributed (and taxed accordingly, regardless of whether a contemporaneous or commensurate cash distribution is made to the holders).

11. When are LTIs deemed cancelled?

An LTI will be automatically cancelled when (a) the Face Amount of such LTI has been paid in full and all Post Effective Date Accrual (if applicable) with respect to such LTI prior to that date has also been paid, (b) the Liquidating Trust is dissolved in accordance with the

¹Pursuant to Section 26.1 of the Plan, the Liquidating Trustee shall file and serve all objections to Claims and Equity Interests as soon as practicable, but not later than 180 days following the Effective Date or such later date as may be approved by the Bankruptcy Court.

Liquidating Trust Agreement and (c) any holder fails to claim their undeliverable distribution as provided under Section 31.6(b) of the Plan.

LTIs issued on account of claims arising in Tranches 2 and 3 have been paid in full. As a result, these LTIs have been cancelled.

12. What are Escrow CUSIPs?

As contemplated by the Plan, Escrow CUSIPs (the “Escrow CUSIPs”) were issued on the Effective Date to eligible former shareholders of WMI. Eligible former shareholders are those who timely submitted relevant documentation, including the release required under Section 41.6 of the Plan. Escrow CUSIPs were issued solely to facilitate potential future distributions, if any, to such eligible former shareholders of WMI if Claims involving Disputed Equity Interests are disallowed.

By way of background, as of the Effective Date of the Plan, the Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) established and maintains positions in the aforementioned Escrow CUSIPs. These Escrow CUSIPs represent nominees’ positions that would be used to make future distributions, if any, of common stock issued by WMIH Corp. (formerly known as WMI Holdings Corp. (“Reorganized WMI”). Pursuant to the Plan, such shares of Reorganized WMI common stock were deposited in the Disputed Equity Escrow established in accordance with the Plan and are to be maintained in the Disputed Equity Escrow until such time as Claims involving Disputed Equity Interests are either allowed or disallowed.

Upon resolution of those Claims, the related portion of the shares maintained in the Disputed Equity Escrow will be distributed to claimants holding the newly allowed claim or, if the claim is disallowed, the related portion of the shares will be redistributed to beneficiaries of the Trust in accordance with the distribution mechanics set forth in the Plan. In the event any future distributions of Reorganized WMI’s common stock are made from the Disputed Equity Escrow, DTC will be instructed to allocate such common stock to each of the Escrow CUSIPs on a pro rata basis.

In June 2015, several Claims were disallowed and 1.4 million shares were subsequently distributed to holders of Escrow CUSIPs on a pro rata basis; however, a holder received such a distribution solely to the extent such holder’s ownership position resulted in a distribution of at least one share of Reorganized WMI common stock. Since that date, no additional disallowances with respect to those relevant Claims have occurred. On that basis, former positions represented by the Escrow CUSIPs are not currently entitled to receive any distributions under the terms of the Plan.

As stated above, the Escrow CUSIPs were established solely to facilitate potential distributions, if any, of shares of Reorganized WMI common stock. The only source of common stock available for any such a distribution would be from the 1.5 million of shares remaining on deposit in the Disputed Equity Escrow. Specifically, the Escrow CUSIPs do not, in and of themselves, represent an entitlement to any possible future cash distributions from the Trust,

Reorganized WMI or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (either in its corporate capacity or as the receiver for Washington Mutual Bank), as the case may be.

In accordance with the Plan, the Trust will issue LTIs to WMI's former shareholders if, and only if, the Trust is able to monetize Liquidating Trust Assets in amounts sufficient to pay-in-full claims held by beneficiaries of the Trust who are senior to members of Classes 19 and 22, and then, only if a shareholder had satisfied timely all conditions applicable to receiving any such Liquidating Trust Interests. There can be no assurances that the Trust will be able to monetize assets in a manner sufficient to give effect to the foregoing.

13. Who is responsible for administrating the Liquidating Trust?

a. The Liquidating Trustee

William C. Kosturos, in his capacity as the Liquidating Trustee, is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the Liquidating Trust. Such oversight is subject to the terms of the Confirmation Order, the Plan and the Liquidating Trust Agreement, and the oversight of the Trust Advisory Board (as further described below) and the Bankruptcy Court.

b. The Trust Advisory Board

The Trust Advisory Board has oversight function with respect to the Liquidating Trust. The Trust Advisory Board shall have the following rights, powers and duties (a) to oversee the liquidation and distribution of the Liquidating Trust Assets by the Liquidating Trustee in accordance with the Liquidating Trust Agreement, the Plan and the Confirmation Order, (b) to approve (or withhold approval) of those matters submitted to it for approval in accordance with the terms of the Liquidating Trust Agreement, and (c) to remove and appoint any successor to the Liquidating Trustee as provided for in the Liquidating Trust Agreement. See the 2016 10-K for additional information regarding the Trust Advisory Board including its composition.

c. The Litigation Subcommittee

The Litigation Subcommittee was originally established to oversee (i) the prosecution of, subject to the exculpation and release provisions of the Plan, (A) claims against present and former officers and directors of the Debtors for actions arising during the period prior to the Petition Date (the "D&O Claims"), (B) claims against professionals and representatives retained by the Debtors with respect to conduct that occurred prior to the Petition Date; and (C) claims based on conduct that occurred prior to the commencement of the Debtors' bankruptcy cases against third-parties for any non- contractual breach of duty to WMI, including, but not limited to, antitrust claims and business tort claims (collectively categories (A), (B), and (C) are the "Recovery Claims") and (ii) the defense of Junior Disputed Claims including Disputed Claims of WMB Noteholders for misrepresentation, which Disputed Claims

are classified in Class 18 (Subordinated Claims) pursuant to the Plan (the “WMB Claims”); provided, however, that the Litigation Subcommittee was not authorized to pursue business tort Claims that were released against JPMC and its Related Persons pursuant to the Global Settlement Agreement. The Litigation Subcommittee was suspended on January 1, 2016, but may be reestablished should the need arise, as determined by the TAB. For further information regarding the Litigation Subcommittee, please refer to Items 10 and 11 of the 2016 Form 10-K.

14. When will the Liquidating Trust make distributions?

After the Effective Date, in general, the Liquidating Trustee is required to make quarterly distributions during the term of the Liquidating Trust. Subject to the exceptions that are described in Section 15 of these FAQs, the Liquidating Trustee is required to make distributions to Liquidating Trust Beneficiaries in accordance with the terms of their LTIs and the distribution priorities on the first (1st) day of the second month in each fiscal quarter during the term of the Liquidating Trust or such other dates that the Liquidating Trustee determines, in consultation with the Trust Advisory Board, are appropriate from time to time.

15. What form will distributions take?

On each Distribution Date, the Liquidating Trustee is required to distribute to the Liquidating Trust Beneficiaries, in accordance with the terms of their LTIs and the distribution priorities, all unrestricted cash then on hand (including any cash received from the Debtors on the Effective Date), except such amounts:

- (a) as are reasonably necessary to fund the activities of the Liquidating Trust;
- (b) as are allocable to, or retained on account of, Disputed Claims in accordance with Section 26.3 of the Plan (refer to Section 9 of these FAQs);
- (c) as are reasonably necessary to meet contingent liabilities and to maintain the value of the Liquidating Trust Assets during liquidation;
- (d) as are necessary to pay reasonable incurred or anticipated expenses (including, but not limited to, any taxes imposed on or payable by the Debtors or the Liquidating Trust or in respect of the Liquidating Trust Assets); or
- (e) as are necessary to satisfy other liabilities incurred or anticipated by the Liquidating Trust in accordance with the Plan, the Global Settlement Agreement, or the Liquidating Trust Agreement.

Notwithstanding the foregoing:

- (f) the Liquidating Trustee is *not* required to make a distribution if the aggregate net amount of unrestricted cash available for distribution on any given Distribution Date (taking into account the above listed exclusions) is such as would make the

distribution impracticable as reasonably determined by the Liquidating Trustee, with the consent of the Trust Advisory Board, in accordance with applicable law, but only so long as such aggregate amount is less than Twenty-Five Million Dollars (\$25,000,000.00);

- (g) no cash payment shall be made to any holder of an LTI until such time, if ever, as the amount payable thereto, in any distribution from the Liquidating Trust, is equal to or greater than ten dollars (\$10.00).

When a distribution is made, it will be processed by KCC on behalf of the Liquidating Trust and will be paid by check. The check will be posted to the address of each Liquidating Trust Beneficiary that is specified on the books and records of the Liquidating Trust as maintained by KCC.

16. Runoff Notes

a. What are Runoff Notes?

As defined in the Plan, Runoff Notes are two series of non-recourse notes, in the aggregate original principal amount of \$130,000,000, which accrue interest at 13.0% per annum and mature in 2030. The Runoff Notes were issued on the Effective Date by Reorganized WMI and were either (a) distributed to Entities electing distributions of Runoff Notes in lieu of Creditor Cash on the Effective Date or (b) to the extent unavailable for distribution to Entities in accordance with such elections, constituting Liquidating Trust Assets. Interest on the Runoff Notes is payable either in (a) in cash to the extent available or (b) payable in kind through capitalization of accrued interest. Repayment of the Runoff Notes is secured by a securities or deposit account into which Reorganized WMI deposits distributions of Runoff Proceeds, from time to time as available.

b. Status of the Runoff Notes

Reorganized WMI recently announced that on or about September 30, 2017, all remaining issued and outstanding Senior Second Lien Runoff Notes will be redeemed in full. The Liquidating Trust will treat any cash it receives in connection with such redemption in accordance with the Plan and the Liquidating Trust Agreement and such treatment may include the distribution of such cash and/or holding back such cash in order to fund the Trust's operations.

17. General tax considerations

PLEASE NOTE THAT THE LIQUIDATING TRUST, THE LIQUIDATING TRUSTEE AND KCC CANNOT GIVE TAX ADVICE TO LIQUIDATING TRUST BENEFICIARIES OR ANY OTHER PERSON. TAX MATTERS ARE COMPLICATED AND THE TAX CONSEQUENCES OF HOLDING A LIQUIDATING TRUST INTERESTS AND THE RELATED DISTRIBUTIONS TO YOU WILL DEPEND ON YOUR PARTICULAR TAX SITUATION. YOU SHOULD CONSULT YOUR OWN TAX ADVISOR TO FULLY UNDERSTAND THE TAX CONSEQUENCES THEREOF TO YOU.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE REVIEW “TAX TREATMENT OF THE LIQUIDATING TRUST AND HOLDERS OF BENEFICIAL INTEREST” ON PAGES 238 – 241 (INCLUSIVE) OF THE DEBTOR’S DISCLOSURE STATEMENT DATED JANUARY 12, 2012.

a. What is the nature of an LTI for U.S. federal income tax purposes?

An LTI is *not* like stock in a corporation for tax purposes. Rather, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, a holder of an LTI is treated as receiving in exchange (in whole or in part) for its claim or equity interest a *direct* ownership interest in the underlying assets of the Liquidating Trust, and continues to be treated thereafter as a *direct* owner of an indivisible portion of the underlying assets of the Liquidating Trust.

An LTI may also represent, in part, the original claim or equity interest in respect of which the LTI was distributed. This is due to the fact that certain holders of LTIs may, from time to time, be entitled to an increased interest in the underlying assets of the Liquidating Trust if Disputed Claims are subsequently disallowed. In such event, Liquidating Trust Assets that were originally allocated to such Disputed Claims, and thus formed part of the Liquidating Trust Disputed Claims Reserve, will be reallocated for the benefit of the holders of other LTIs. For U.S. federal tax purposes, the holders of LTIs that are expected to benefit from such disallowance will be treated as receiving an additional distribution from the Debtors with respect to the original claim or equity interest in respect of which the LTI was distributed (and taxed accordingly, regardless of whether a contemporaneous or commensurate cash distribution is made to the holders).

b. How is a holder taxed on its LTI?

Very generally, a holder is taxed as if directly receiving the income, gain, deduction or loss on its portion of the underlying assets of the Liquidating Trust. Therefore, a holder must take into account in the determination of its own taxable income for U.S. federal income tax purposes its allocable share of any income earned by the Liquidating Trust (other than with respect to the Liquidating Trust Disputed Claims Reserve), regardless of whether a contemporaneous or commensurate cash distribution is made to the holder by the Liquidating Trust. In addition, any cash or other property that is no longer part of the Liquidating Trust Disputed Claims Reserve due to the disallowance of one or more Disputed Claims will be reallocated among

the holders of LTIs that are expected to benefit from such disallowance and treated as distributed in respect of the claim or equity interest with respect to which such LTI was initially distributed and taxed, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, as a distribution with respect to such claim or equity interest.

c. Why is a LTI holder receiving tax forms from more than one entity?

Initial payments made to beneficial LTI holders were made at around the Effective Date from Reorganized WMI. These initial payments were made prior to the issuance of any LTIs and were made to Tranche 2 claimants, which included claimants in Classes 2, 3 and 12 and 21. These payments did not satisfy any Tranche 2 claims in full. Pursuant to Section 27.3 of the Plan, remaining assets available to creditors not distributed in the initial distribution were placed in the Liquidating Trust. LTIs were simultaneously issued to all holders and Tranche 2 claimants received basis, for tax reporting purposes, as a result of the contributions of assets to the Liquidating Trust (claimants in other tranches received LTIs but no basis). As a result, Reorganized WMI issued tax forms for any payments made to Tranche 2 claimants in the initial distribution and for any initial basis received when issued LTIs. Any claimant that was allowed on the effective date but released his claim after the Effective Date also received tax form(s) from Reorganized WMI. Subsequently, any payments made to LTI holders after the Effective Date were made from the Liquidating Trust or WMI LT Disputed Claims Reserve, entities separate from Reorganized WMI.

d. For tax information purposes, what should LTI holders receive at year-end?

Each holder of an LTI will receive an annual statement of receipts and expenditures of the Liquidating Trust as relevant for U.S. federal income tax purposes in the form of a beneficiary tax information letter. In addition, each holder may also receive Form(s) 1099 from the Liquidating Trust Disputed Claims Reserve. Year-end tax forms distributed included Form 1099-B (equity and debt related claims), 1099-INT (interest income) and 1042-S (non-U.S. recipients), depending on the original nature of the claim. Employee claimants may also have received Form W-2.

The following chart demonstrates the possible tax forms distributed by the various entities that an LTI holder may have received.

Form	Liquidating Trust	Disputed Claims Reserve
Form W-2	X	X
Form 1099-B	X	X
Form 1099-MISC	X	X
Form 1099-OID	X	X
Form 1099-INT	X	X
Form 1042-S	X	X
Beneficiary Tax Information Letter	X	

e. Why did I receive a Form W-2?

A W-2 was issued for the amount of the claim that was deemed to be employee wages. This was capped at the allowed claim amount. Any additional payment or basis would be reflected in a beneficiary tax information letter or Form 1099-INT.

f. Why did I receive a Form 1099-B?

Form 1099-B reported the amount distributed on account of the securities held by claimants. This was capped at the allowed claim amount. Any additional payment or basis would be reflected in a beneficiary tax information letter or Form 1099-INT.

g. Why did I receive a Form 1099-MISC?

Form 1099-MISC was issued for the amount distributed to Class 12 non-employee claimants. This was capped at the allowed claim amount. Any additional payment or basis would be reflected in a beneficiary tax information letter or Form 1099-INT.

Form 1099-MISC was also issued for professional fees paid by the Liquidating Trust.

h. Why did I receive a 1099-OID?

Form 1099-OID reported the amount of Original Issue Discount distributed to claimants arising from debt securities.

i. Why did I receive a 1099-INT?

Form 1099-INT was issued for the amount of prepetition or post-petition accrued interest distributed in excess of the principal amount for securities claims or the post-petition accrued interest for general unsecured claims.

j. Why did I receive a 1042-S?

Form 1042-S reported amounts subject to reporting for non-U.S. persons.

k. Why did I receive a Beneficiary Tax Information Letter?

The Beneficiary Tax Information Letter provides an annual statement of receipts and expenditures of the Liquidating Trust allocable to a LTI holder as relevant for U.S. federal income tax reporting purposes.

l. Why did I receive a 1099-B but not a payment?

Claimants in Class 16, PIERS, received an LTI at around the Effective Date. These LTIs initially did not have basis for tax reporting purposes. As LTIs in the more senior classes of claims were satisfied by distributions from the Liquidating Trust Disputed Claims Reserve, basis in the Liquidating Trust shifted pursuant to the waterfall set forth in the Plan. As of June 30, 2017, PIERS claimants have basis in the Liquidating Trust.

m. Why have I received a Form 1099 in my name when the original position came from my IRA account?

The Liquidating Trust currently has your personal information on record from the data originally submitted to KCC by your broker on your behalf. Discuss with your tax advisor and broker if a change to your account information is necessary.

If you wish to have your account information changed, have your brokerage firm call or email KCC. KCC will update your information for future distributions and tax reporting so that your LTI holdings are distributed to your designated account (rather than you personally). KCC can be reached at wmitrust@kccllc.com or (888) 830-4644. See also discussion in FAQ #7.

n. Is income that is paid with respect to an LTI subject to Foreign Withholding Tax?

Generally, non-U.S. Persons who own LTIs will be subject to a 30% U.S. federal withholding tax on the interest component of Tax Refunds received by the

Liquidating Trust at the time such non-U.S. Person holds LTIs (and possibly certain other Liquidating Trust income or receipts) unless such amounts are (a) effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States or (b) entitled to a reduced withholding rate (or exemption) under an income tax treaty. A non-U.S. Person that is eligible for a reduced rate of withholding (or exemption) pursuant to a U.S. income tax treaty must certify that fact to the Liquidating Trust by providing a properly executed IRS Form W-8BEN or other appropriate form. To obtain an exemption from withholding based on the grounds that the subject income or receipts is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States, the owner of an LTI who is a non-U.S. Person must furnish a properly executed IRS Form W-8ECI. These forms can be obtained from the IRS's website (<http://www.irs.gov>).

Non-U.S. Persons are encouraged to consult their tax advisors regarding the application of U.S. federal income tax withholding, including eligibility for a withholding tax reduction or exemption.

o. If an LTI was originally distributed with respect to an employment claim, are subsequent distributions from the Liquidating Trust subject to employment tax withholding? If so, will an IRS Form W-2 be issued reflecting the withholding, and to whom?

It depends on whether any Liquidating Trust Assets that were originally allocated to Disputed Claims (and thus part of the Liquidating Trust Disputed Claims Reserve) have been reallocated for the benefit of the holder of such LTI. As described above, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, an LTI represents, in part, a direct interest in underlying assets of the Liquidating Trust and in the original claim in respect of which the LTI was distributed: see Section 16(a) of these FAQs. If there has been a reallocation (which potentially can occur quarterly, generally depending on whether any Disputed Claims are disallowed during such quarter), the value of any interest in the underlying assets (cash and other property) reallocated for the benefit of the holder of such LTI will be treated for U.S. federal tax purposes as an additional distribution from the Debtors with respect to the original employment tax claim in respect of which the LTI was distributed, whether or not any amounts are actually distributed to the holder of the LTI at such time. Accordingly, at the time of reallocation such amounts may be subject to employment tax withholding. In such event, any subsequent distributions to the holder of such LTI will be reduced for the amount of the withholding (but only to the extent prior distributions have not been so reduced).

18. Where can I obtain more information about the Liquidating Trust and my LTIs?

You can obtain further information regarding the Liquidating Trust and your LTIs by visiting the Liquidating Trust's website at www.wmitrust.com. Further information regarding the Debtors may also be obtained by visiting the website of the Debtors' claims agent, KCC, at <http://www.kccllc.net/>.