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For the Commission, by the Division of Market Regulation, pursuant to delegated authority.<sup>14</sup>

Nancy M. Morris,  
Secretary.

[FR Doc. E6-20656 Filed 12-5-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

## SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-54821; File No. SR-FICC-2006-13]

### Self-Regulatory Organizations; Fixed Income Clearing Corporation; Order Granting Approval of a Proposed Rule Change Relating to the Federal Reserve's National Settlement System

November 28, 2006.

#### I. Introduction

On July 11, 2006, Fixed Income Clearing Corporation ("FICC") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") and on August 6, 2006 amended proposed rule change SR-FICC-2006-13 pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Act").<sup>1</sup> Notice of the proposal was published in the *Federal Register* on October 26, 2006.<sup>2</sup> No comment letters were received. For the reasons discussed below, the Commission is granting approval of the proposed rule change.

#### II. Description

The proposed rule change amends the rules of FICC's Mortgage-Backed Securities Division ("MBS") to require clearing participants to satisfy their cash settlement amounts ultimately through the Federal Reserve's National Settlement Service ("NSS").<sup>3</sup> The MBS

cash settlement process is set forth in Rule 8 of Article II of the MBS's rules. On a daily basis, FICC computes a cash balance, which is either a debit amount or a credit amount, per participant account and nets the cash balances across aggregated accounts. Unlike at GSD where cash settlement occurs on a daily basis, at MBS there are specific dates on which debits and credits are required to be made. Settlement dates at MBS are based upon the settlement dates of the different classes of MBS-eligible securities. There is a time deadline for the payment of debits to FICC as announced by the MBS from time to time. All payments of cash settlement amounts by a MBS clearing participant to FICC and all collections of cash settlement amounts by a MBS clearing participant from FICC are done through depository institutions that are designated by MBS participants and by FICC to act on their behalf with regard to such payments and collections. All payments are made by fund wires from one depository institution to the other.

Under the proposed rule change, the required payment mechanism for the satisfaction of cash settlement amounts will be the NSS. FICC will appoint DTC as its settlement agent for purposes of interfacing with the NSS.<sup>4</sup> In order to satisfy its cash settlement obligations through the NSS process, each MBS clearing participant will appoint a "cash settling bank." An MBS clearing participant that qualifies may act as its own cash settling bank.

The MBS will establish a limited membership category for cash settling banks. Banks or trust companies that are DTC settling banks (as defined in DTC's rules and procedures), GSD funds-only settling bank members (as defined in the GSD's rules), or clearing participants with direct access to a Federal Reserve Bank and NSS will be eligible to become MBS cash settling bank participants by executing the requisite membership agreements for this purpose. Banks or trust companies that do not fall into these categories and that desire to become MBS cash settling bank participants will need to apply to FICC. Such banks or trust companies will also need to have direct access to a Federal Reserve Bank and the NSS as well as satisfy the financial responsibility standards and operational capability imposed by FICC from time to time. Initially, these applicants will be

debits and credits of its cash settlement process through the NSS, as is the case for the GSD.

<sup>4</sup> DTC currently performs this service for the GSD and NSCC.

required to meet and to maintain a Tier 1 capital ratio of 6 percent.<sup>5</sup>

In addition to the membership agreement, each MBS clearing participant and the cash settling bank it has selected will be required to execute an agreement whereby the participant will appoint the bank to act on its behalf for cash settlement purposes. The bank will also be required to execute any agreements that may be required by the Federal Reserve Bank for participation in the NSS for FICC's cash settlement process. The cash settling banks will be required to follow the procedures for cash settlement payment processing set forth in the proposed rule change. This includes, for example, providing FICC or its settlement agent with the requisite acknowledgement of the bank's intention to settle the cash settlement amounts of the MBS clearing participants it represents on a timely basis and to participate in the NSS process. Cash settling banks will have the right to refuse to settle for a particular MBS clearing participant and will also be able to opt out of NSS for one business day if they are experiencing extenuating circumstances.<sup>6</sup> In such a situation, the clearing participant would be responsible for ensuring that its cash settlement debit was wired to the depository institution designated by FICC to receive such payments by the payment deadline. The proposed rule change makes clear that the obligation of a MBS clearing participant to fulfill its cash settlement would remain at all times with the MBS clearing participant.

As FICC's settlement agent, DTC will submit instructions to have the Federal Reserve Bank accounts of the cash settlement banks charged for the debit amounts and credited for the credit amounts. Utilization of NSS will eliminate the need for the initiation of wire transfers in satisfaction of MBS settlement amounts, and FICC believes that it will therefore reduce the risk that the MBS clearing participant that designated the bank would incur a late payment fine due to delay in wiring funds. The proposed rule change should also reduce operational burden for the operations staff of FICC and of the MBS clearing participants.

<sup>5</sup> This is the same financial requirement for GSD funds-only settling banks that fall into a similar category. As with the GSD, FICC would retain the authority and discretion to change this financial criterion by providing advanced notice to the settling banks and the netting members through an important notice.

<sup>6</sup> These procedures are consistent with the GSD, NSCC, and DTC procedures in this respect.

<sup>14</sup> 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

<sup>1</sup> 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

<sup>2</sup> Securities Exchange Act Release No. 54622, (October 18, 2006), 71 FR 62632.

<sup>3</sup> For a description of NSS, refer to <http://www.fbservices.org/Wholesale/natsettle.html>.

The Commission previously approved a proposed rule change filed by FICC to make a similar amendment to the rules of its Government Securities Division ("GSD"). Securities Exchange Act Release No. 52853 (November 29, 2005), 70 FR 72682 (December 6, 2005) [File No. SR-FICC-2005-14]. FICC's affiliates, The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") and the National Securities Clearing Corporation ("NSCC") also use NSS in their funds settlement processes. However, DTC and NSCC do not currently use NSS for the payment of credit. MBS will process both the

The NSS is governed by the Federal Reserve's Operating Circular No. 12 ("Circular"). Under the Circular, DTC, as FICC's settlement agent, has certain responsibilities with respect to an indemnity claim made by a relevant Federal Reserve Bank as a result of the NSS process. FICC will apportion the entirety of any such liability to the MBSD clearing participant or clearing participants for whom the cash settling bank to which the indemnity claim relates is acting. This allocation will be done in proportion to the amount of each MBSD clearing participant's cash settlement amount on the business day in question. If for any reason such allocation is not sufficient to fully satisfy the Federal Reserve Bank's indemnity claim, then the remaining loss will be allocated among all MBSD clearing participants in proportion to their relative usage of the facilities of the MBSD based on fees for services during the period in which loss is incurred.

The proposed rule change also amends the GSD's rules regarding the use of the NSS. An additional category for eligible funds-only settling banks is added to include MBSD cash settling banks. This means that an MBSD cash settling bank would be able to become a GSD funds-only settling bank by signing the requisite agreements.

### III. Discussion

The Commission previously approved a proposed rule change to FICC's GSD's rules to require funds-only settlement at GSD to be made through the NSS.<sup>7</sup> In the order granting approval of the GSD proposal, the Commission found that the rule change was designed to promote the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions and to assure the safeguarding of securities in FICC's possession or control or for which FICC is responsible under Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act because the rule was designed to improve the efficiency of GSD's funds-only settlement process without affecting the responsibility of GSD's members to make their funds-only settlement payments on time.

The proposed rule change to Article II, Rule 8 of FICC's MBSD's Rules is essentially the same as the previously approved proposed rule change to GSD Rule 13. The new provisions to MBSD Rule 8 regarding the NSS, the new limited membership category for "cash settling banks," and the procedures for processing payments through NSS are

virtually identical to the provisions that are currently in GSD Rule 13. Accordingly, for the same reason we approved GSD Rule 13 we are approving MBSD Rule 8. Namely, that the NSS offered by the Federal Reserve System is a reliable and proven service that should promote the efficiency of cash settlement at MBSD and that the changes to MBSD Rule 8 with respect to membership financial requirements, transaction processing, and loss allocation are designed to prevent any risk of loss to MBSD or to its members. As a result, we find that the proposed rule change is designed to promote the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions under Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act and should not affect FICC's obligation under Section 17A(b)(3)(F) to assure the safeguarding of securities and funds in its possession or under its control or for which it is responsible.<sup>8</sup>

### IV. Conclusion

On the basis of the foregoing, the Commission finds that the proposed rule change is consistent with the requirements of the Act and in particular Section 17A of the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder.

It is therefore ordered, pursuant to Section 19(b)(2) of the Act, that the proposed rule change (File No. SR-FICC-2006-13) be and hereby is approved.

For the Commission by the Division of Market Regulation, pursuant to delegated authority.<sup>9</sup>

**Nancy M. Morris,**

*Secretary.*

[FR Doc. E6-20626 Filed 12-5-06; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 8011-01-P**

## SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-54819; File No. SR-FICC-2006-17]

### Self-Regulatory Organizations; Fixed Income Clearing Corporation; Notice of Filing of a Proposed Rule Change Relating to Clearing Fund Deficiency Calls

November 27, 2006.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Act"),<sup>1</sup> notice is hereby given that on October 16, 2006, the Fixed Income Clearing Corporation ("FICC") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") the

proposed rule change as described in Items I, II, and III below, which Items have been prepared primarily by FICC. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

#### I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The proposed rule change would adjust the deadline for satisfying a clearing fund deficiency call from 10:30 a.m. to 9:30 a.m. in the Schedule of Timeframes in FICC's Government Securities Division ("GSD") rulebook.

#### II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, FICC included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. FICC has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.<sup>2</sup>

##### A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

The purpose of this rule filing is to amend GSD's rules to change the time when clearing fund deficiency calls are due from netting members. In 2005, the Commission approved a FICC rule filing that established the Federal Reserve's National Settlement System ("NSS") as the method by which GSD netting members could satisfy their funds-only settlement amounts.<sup>3</sup> FICC believes that this rule filing improved GSD's funds-only settlement process because it created a more automated and centralized payment system for the satisfaction of funds-only settlement debits and credits. Through NSS, the GSD funds-only settlement debit and credit process is run by 10 a.m.<sup>4</sup> each business day.

Currently, clearing fund deficiency call payments are due from GSD netting members at 10:30 a.m. In addition, clearing fund deficiencies due to FICC from netting members must be satisfied prior to the release of funds-only

<sup>2</sup> The Commission has modified the text of the summaries prepared by FICC.

<sup>3</sup> Securities Exchange Act Release No. 52853 (Nov. 29, 2005), 70 FR 72682 (Dec. 6, 2005) [SR-FICC-2005-14].

<sup>4</sup> All times referenced herein are New York times.

<sup>7</sup> Securities Exchange Act Release No. 52853 (November 29, 2005), 70 FR 72682 (December 6, 2005) [File No. SR-FICC-2005-14].

<sup>8</sup> 15 U.S.C. 78q-1(b)(3)(F).

<sup>9</sup> 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

<sup>15</sup> U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).