representatives of the nuclear industry. Person desiring to make oral statements should notify Quynh Nguyen, Cognizant ACRS Staff and the Designated Federal Officer (DFO) (Telephone: 301–415–5844, Email: Quynh.Nguyen@nrc.gov), 5 days before the meeting, if possible, so that appropriate arrangements can be made to allow necessary time during the meeting for such statements. In view of the possibility that the schedule for ACRS meetings may be adjusted by the Chairman as necessary to facilitate the conduct of the meeting, persons planning to attend should check with the Cognizant ACRS staff if such rescheduling would result in major inconvenience.

An electronic copy of each presentation should be emailed to the Cognizant ACRS Staff at least one day before meeting.

In accordance with Subsection 10(d) of Public Law 92–463 and 5 U.S.C. 552b(c), certain portions of this meeting may be closed, as specifically noted above. Use of still, motion picture, and television cameras during the meeting may be limited to selected portions of the meeting as determined by the Chairman. Electronic recordings will be permitted only during the open portions of the meeting.

ACRS meeting agendas, meeting transcripts, and letter reports are available through the NRC Public Document Room (PDR) at pdr.resource@nrc.gov, or by calling the PDR at 1–800–397–4209, or from the Publicly Available Records System component of NRC’s Agencywide Documents Access and Management System (ADAMS), which is accessible from the NRC website at https://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html or http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/#ACRS/.


Russell E. Chazell,
Federal Advisory Committee Management Officer, Office of the Secretary.
[FR Doc. 2021–02884 Filed 2–11–21; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
[Release No. 34–91077; File No. SR–BOX–2020–38]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; BOX Exchange LLC; Notice of Designation of a Longer Period for Commission Action on a Proposed Rule Change To Amend BOX Rule 7620 (Accommodation Transactions)

February 8, 2021.

On December 10, 2020, BOX Exchange LLC (“BOX” or “Exchange”) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“Commission”), pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Act”)1 and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,2 a proposed rule change to amend BOX Rule 7620 (Accommodation Transactions) to allow Floor Brokers to enter opening cabinet orders on behalf of customers and floor market makers, and codify that cabinet orders will execute in open outcry pursuant to the BOX Rule 7600 series. The proposed rule change was published for comment in the Federal Register on December 30, 2020.3 The Commission received no comments on the proposed rule change.

Section 19(b)(2) of the Act4 provides that, within 45 days of the publication of notice of the filing of a proposed rule change, or within such longer period up to 90 days as the Commission may designate if it finds such longer period to be appropriate and publishes its reasons for so finding or as to which the self-regulatory organization consents, the Commission shall either approve the proposed rule change, disapprove the proposed rule change, or institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be disapproved. The 45th day after publication of the notice for this proposed rule change is February 13, 2021. The Commission is extending this 45-day time period.

The Commission finds it appropriate to designate a longer period within which to take action on the proposed rule change so that it has sufficient time to consider the proposed rule change. Accordingly, the Commission, pursuant to Section 19(b)(2) of the Act,5 designates March 30, 2021 as the date by which the Commission shall either approve or disapprove, or institute proceedings to determine whether to disapprove, the proposed rule change (File No. SR–BOX–2020–38).

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.6

J. Matthew DeLosDernier,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2021–02886 Filed 2–11–21; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
[SEC File No. 270–035, OMB Control No. 3235–0029]

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

Upon Written Request, Copies Available From: Securities and Exchange Commission, Office of FOIA Services, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549–2736

Extension:
Rule 17f–2(c)


Rule 17f–2(c) allows persons required to be fingerprinted pursuant to Section 17(f)(2) of the Act to submit their fingerprints to the Attorney General of the United States or its designee (i.e., the Federal Bureau of Investigation (“FBI”)) through a registered national securities exchange or a registered national securities association (collectively, also known as “self-regulatory organizations” or “SROs”) pursuant to a fingerprint plan filed with, and declared effective by, the Commission. Fingerprint plans have been approved for the American, Boston, Chicago, New York, and Philadelphia stock exchanges and for the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”) and the Chicago Board Options Exchange. Currently, the bulk of the fingerprints are submitted through FINRA.

It is estimated that 3,900 respondents submit approximately 281,804 sets of fingerprints (consisting of approximately 253,721 electronic sets and 28,083 hard copy sets) to SROs on an annual basis. The Commission

5 Id.
estimates that it would take approximately 15 minutes to create and submit each fingerprint card. The total time burden is therefore estimated to be approximately 70,451 hours, or approximately 18 hours per respondent, annually.

In addition, the SROs charge an estimated $26 fee for processing fingerprint cards submitted electronically, resulting in a total annual cost to all 3,900 respondents of approximately $6,596,746, or approximately $1,691 per respondent per year. The SROs charge an estimated $41 fee for processing fingerprint cards submitted in hard copy, resulting in a total annual cost to all 3,900 respondents of approximately $1,515,403, or approximately $295 per respondent per year. The combined annual cost to all respondents is thus approximately $7,748,149.

Because the FBI will not accept fingerprint cards directly from submitting organizations, Commission approval of fingerprint plans from certain SROs is essential to carry out the Congressional goal to fingerprint securities industry personnel. Filing these plans for review assures users and their personnel that fingerprint cards will be handled responsibly and with due care for confidentiality.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information under the PRA unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

The public may view background documentation for this information collection at the following website: www.reginfo.gov. Find this particular information collection by selecting “Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments” or by using the search function. Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to (i) www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain and (ii) David Bottom, Director/Chief Information Officer, Securities and Exchange Commission, c/o Cynthia Roscoe, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549, or by sending an email to: PRA_Mailbox@sec.gov.


J. Matthew DeLesDernier,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2021–02959 Filed 2–11–21; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION


Self-Regulatory Organizations; ICE Clear Credit LLC: Order Approving Proposed Rule Change Relating to the ICC Clearing Participant Default Management Procedures

February 8, 2021.

Introduction

On December 22, 2020, ICE Clear Credit LLC (“ICC”) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“Commission”), pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Act”) and Rule 19b–4 thereunder, a proposed rule change to revise its Clearing Participant (“CP”) Default Management Procedures (the “Default Management Procedures”).3 The proposed rule change was published for comment in the Federal Register on January 8, 2020.4 The Commission did not receive comments on the proposed rule change. For the reasons discussed below, the Commission is approving the proposed rule change.

II. Description of the Proposed Rule Change

ICC’s proposed rule change would make clarifying changes to the Default Management Procedures to formalize the process for convening remote meetings of ICC’s CDS Default Committee, and to update certain procedures for notifications by designated ICC officers as part of its CP default management process.5 This process includes the actions that ICC takes to determine that a CP is in default and to close-out the defaulting CP’s portfolio.6

Specifically, ICC proposes revisions to Subsection 4.4 (Secure Trading Facility) of the Default Management Procedures related to convening the ICC CDS Default Committee, which consists of designated employees of eligible CPs that have CDS trading experience and are deemed seconded to ICC to assist with default management and the close-out process. Currently, Subsection 4.4 provides only for an in-person meeting of the CDS Default Committee in a private room at ICC’s New York offices (“Secure Trading Facility”). The proposed changes specify that ICC may convene its CDS Default Committee at the Secure Trading Facility or remotely by teleconference (“Remote Trader Consultation”) in the event the Committee is unable to meet in person. The proposed changes also specify that the ICC Chief Risk Officer (“CRO”) will decide whether to convene the CDS Default Committee in person or remotely, and that such decision will depend on the circumstances at the time of the declaration of the default.

ICC also proposes updates to Section 6 (Default Declaration). Currently, Subsection 6.1.5 (CCO Pre-Declaration Initiated Actions) requires the ICC Chief Compliance Officer (“CCO”) to inform default contacts at the Commission and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”) by telephone of a potential CP default. The proposed changes to Subsection 6.1.5 would allow the CCO to inform the default contacts at Commission and the CFTC by telephone or email of a potential default, and further direct the CCO to inform other regulators of the potential default as may be required. Amended Subsection 6.4 (Default Declaration Notification) similarly directs the CCO to notify other regulators (in addition to the Commission and the CFTC) of a default if applicable, and replaces the word “all” with “above” in the phrase “Upon the CCO confirming all notifications have been completed,” in the last paragraph of this subsection.

The proposed updates to Subsection 6.5.3 (CRO Post-Declaration Preparation) relate to the CRO’s actions to convene the CDS Default Committee after a declaration of default and to determine whether this Committee will meet in person or remotely at such post-declaration phase. If the CRO convenes an in-person CDS Default Committee meeting at the Secure Trading Facility, the proposed updates to Subsection 6.5.3 clarify that the CRO will work with ICC’s Risk Committee and other ICC staff as required to perform certain specified actions. The proposed revisions to Subsection 6.5.4 (CRO Post-Declaration Actions) make clarifications in respect of the notice that the CCO provides to the compliance personnel of a CDS Default Committee member following a declaration of a default, including the prospect that the CDS Default Committee may meet by teleconference.

3 Capitalized terms used but not defined herein have the meanings specified in the ICC Clearing Rules (the “Rules”).
5 The description herein is substantially excerpted from the Notice.
6 See Notice, 86 FR at 1555.