other payment obligations on time with a high degree of confidence under a wide range of stress scenarios.[58]

OCC's LRMF sets forth a comprehensive overview of OCC's liquidity risk management practices and governs OCC's policies and procedures as they relate to liquidity risk management. As described above, the potential cash necessary to manage a member default without utilizing NSCC's settlement process could exceed OCC's available liquid resources. The proposed changes to the Accord would allow OCC to send E&A Activity to NSCC even in the event of a Common Member default, which, based on an analysis of historical data, would reduce OCC's potential liquidity to an amount that is within the scope of its current resources.

To take advantage of the proposed changes to the Accord, OCC must be prepared to make a cash payment to NSCC (*i.e.,* the GSP). OCC proposes to recognize that potential payment obligation as an input to OCC's liquidity risk processes. In particular, OCC proposes to consider the full amount of a Common Member's past obligations to NSCC rather than consider only the portion of such obligation attributable to E&A Activity. OCC's reliance on historical data would allow it to approximate, but not predict potential future exposures. Reliance solely on past GSP requirements would not position OCC to cover a future peak GSP. The incorporation of the full amount of a Common Member's past obligations, however, would provide a buffer to increase the likelihood that OCC would be in a position to pay a future GSP that exceeds historical GSP requirements. OCC also proposes to align its measurement of the potential obligation to pay NSCC with the cyclical nature of the products that OCC clears,[59] and to increase its information sharing with NSCC, which would allow OCC to better monitor the potential liquidity need posed by the GSP.

Accordingly, the proposed changes to the Accord regarding the GSP and to OCC's internal liquidity risk management rules are consistent with Rule 17Ad–22(e)(7) under the Exchange Act.[60]

[58] *See id.*

[59] Alignment with the cyclical nature of the products would be achieved, as described above, through the use of expiration categories when incorporating collateral requirements into OCC's stress testing. To balance this process, however, OCC would also impose floors across expiration categories that would help control for the possibility for an unusually large liquidity demand that is not related to the different expiration cycles.

[60] 17 CFR 240.17Ad–22(e)(7).

D. Consistency With Rule 17Ad–22(e)(20) Under the Exchange Act

Rule 17Ad–22(e)(20) under the Exchange Act requires that a covered clearing agency establish, implement, maintain, and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to identify, monitor, and manage risks related to any link the covered clearing agency establishes with one or more other clearing agencies, financial market utilities, or trading markets.[61] For the purposes of Rule 17Ad–22(e)(20), ''link'' means, among other things, a set of contractual and operational arrangements between two or more clearing agencies, financial market utilities, or trading markets that connect them directly or indirectly for the purpose of participating in settlement.[62]

In adopting Rule 17Ad–22(e)(20), the Commission provided guidance that a covered clearing agency generally should consider in establishing and maintaining policies and procedures that address links.[63] Notably, the Commission stated that a covered clearing agency should consider whether a link has a well-founded legal basis, in all relevant jurisdictions, that supports its design and provides adequate protection to the covered clearing agencies involved in the link.[64]

As described above, the Accord is a contractual arrangement between NSCC and OCC that governs the processing of E&A Activity, which consists of settlement obligations arising out of certain products cleared by OCC. The Accord, therefore, is a link for the purposes of Rule 17Ad–22(e)(20). The specific legal basis for the Accord to conform to a T+1 settlement cycle was discussed above in section III.B. Likewise, Section III.C. discussed the ways the Accord provides adequate protection to both OCC and NSCC by introducing the GSP, enhancing information sharing between OCC and NSCC, and ensuring that OCC and NSCC have the tools and information they need to monitor the potential liquidity need posed by the GSP.

For the reasons discussed in those sections, the Accord between OCC and NSCC has a well-founded legal basis that supports its design and provides adequate protection to the covered clearing agencies involved in the Accord. Accordingly, the proposed changes to the Accord are consistent with Rule 17Ad–22(e)(20) under the Exchange Act.[65]

[61] 17 CFR 240.17Ad–22(e)(20).

[62] 17 CFR 240.17Ad–22(a)(8).

[63] *See* Covered Clearing Agency Standards, 81 FR at 70841.

[64] *Id.*

IV. Conclusion

It is therefore noticed, pursuant to Section 806(e)(1)(I) of the Clearing Supervision Act, that the Commission DOES NOT OBJECT to Advance Notice (SR–OCC–2023–801) as modified by Partial Amendment No. 1 and Amendment No. 2, and that OCC is AUTHORIZED to implement the proposed changes as of the date of this notice or the date of an order by the Commission approving proposed rule change SR–OCC–2023–007, whichever is later.

By the Commission.

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2024–05734 Filed 3–18–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

[65] 17 CFR 240.17Ad–22(e)(20).

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

[Disaster Declaration #20225 and #20226; TEXAS Disaster Number TX–20005]

Administrative Declaration of a Disaster for the State of Texas

AGENCY: U.S. Small Business Administration.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This is a notice of an Administrative declaration of a disaster for the State of Texas dated 03/13/2024.

Incident: Windy Deuce Fire.

Incident Period: 02/26/2024 and continuing.

DATES: Issued on 03/13/2024.

Physical Loan Application Deadline Date: 05/13/2024.

Economic Injury (EIDL) Loan Application Deadline Date: 12/13/2024.

ADDRESSES: *Visit the MySBA Loan Portal at https://lending.sba.gov* to apply for a disaster assistance loan.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Vanessa Morgan, Office of Disaster Recovery & Resilience, U.S. Small Business Administration, 409 3rd Street SW, Suite 6050, Washington, DC 20416, (202) 205–6734.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that as a result of the Administrator's disaster declaration, applications for disaster loans may be submitted online using the MySBA Loan Portal *https://lending.sba.gov* or other locally announced locations.

Please contact the SBA disaster assistance customer service center by email at *disastercustomerservice@sba.gov* or by phone at 1–800–659–2955 for further assistance.

The following areas have been determined to be adversely affected by the disaster:

Primary Counties: Carson

Contiguous Counties:

Texas: Armstrong, Donley, Gray, Hutchinson, Moore, Potter, Randall, Roberts

The Interest Rates are:

	Percent
For Physical Damage:	
Homeowners with Credit Available Elsewhere	5.375
Homeowners without Credit Available Elsewhere	2.688
Businesses with Credit Available Elsewhere	8.000
Businesses without Credit Available Elsewhere	4.000
Non-Profit Organizations with Credit Available Elsewhere	3.250
Non-Profit Organizations without Credit Available Elsewhere	3.250
For Economic Injury:	
Business and Small Agricultural Cooperatives without Credit Available Elsewhere	4.000
Non-Profit Organizations without Credit Available Elsewhere	3.250

The number assigned to this disaster for physical damage is 202255 and for economic injury is 202260.

The State which received an EIDL Declaration is Texas.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number 59008)

Isabella Guzman,

Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2024–05732 Filed 3–18–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8026–09–P

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

[Disaster Declaration #20223 and #20224; TEXAS Disaster Number TX–20004]

Administrative Declaration of a Disaster for the State of Texas

AGENCY: U.S. Small Business Administration.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This is a notice of an Administrative declaration of a disaster for the State of TEXAS dated 03/13/2024.

Incident: Smokehouse Creek Fire.

Incident Period: 02/26/2024 and continuing.

DATES: Issued on 03/13/2024.

Physical Loan Application Deadline Date: 05/13/2024.

Economic Injury (EIDL) Loan Application Deadline Date: 12/13/2024.

ADDRESSES: *Visit the MySBA Loan Portal at https://lending.sba.gov* to apply for a disaster assistance loan.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Vanessa Morgan, Office of Disaster Recovery & Resilience, U.S. Small Business Administration, 409 3rd Street SW, Suite 6050, Washington, DC 20416, (202) 205–6734.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that as a result of the Administrator's disaster declaration, applications for disaster loans may be submitted online using the MySBA Loan Portal *https://lending.sba.gov* or other locally announced locations. Please contact the SBA disaster assistance customer service center by email at *disastercustomerservice@sba.gov* or by phone at 1–800–659–2955 for further assistance.

The following areas have been determined to be adversely affected by the disaster:

Primary Counties: Hemphill, Hutchinson.

Contiguous Counties:

Texas: Carson, Gray, Hansford, Lipscomb, Moore, Roberts, Sherman, Wheeler

Oklahoma: Roger Mills, Ellis

The Interest Rates are:

	Percent
For Physical Damage:	
Homeowners with Credit Available Elsewhere	5.375
Homeowners without Credit Available Elsewhere	2.688
Businesses with Credit Available Elsewhere	8.000
Businesses without Credit Available Elsewhere	4.000
Non-Profit Organizations with Credit Available Elsewhere	3.250
Non-Profit Organizations without Credit Available Elsewhere	3.250
For Economic Injury:	
Business and Small Agricultural Cooperatives without Credit Available Elsewhere	4.000
Non-Profit Organizations without Credit Available Elsewhere	3.250

The number assigned to this disaster for physical damage is 202235 and for economic injury is 202240.

The States which received an EIDL Declaration are Oklahoma, Texas.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number 59008)

Isabella Guzman,

Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2024–05725 Filed 3–18–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8026–09–P

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

Fiscal Year 2024 Allocation of Additional Tariff-Rate Quota Volume for Raw Cane Sugar

AGENCY: Office of the United States Trade Representative.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) is providing notice of the allocation of additional Fiscal Year (FY) 2024 in-quota quantities of the World Trade Organization (WTO) tariff-rate quota (TRQ) for imported raw cane sugar.

DATES: The changes made by this notice are applicable as of March 19, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Erin Nicholson, Office of Agricultural Affairs, at 202–395–9419, or *Erin.H.Nicholson@ustr.eop.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to Additional U.S. Note 5 to Chapter 17 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), the United States maintains WTO TRQs for imports of raw cane and refined sugar. Section 404(d)(3) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (19 U.S.C. 3601(d)(3)) authorizes the President to allocate the in-quota quantity of a TRQ for any agricultural product among supplying countries or customs areas. The President delegated this authority to the U.S. Trade Representative under Presidential Proclamations 6763 (60 FR 1007) and 7235 (64 FR 55611).

On March 7, 2024, the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced additional in-quota quantity of the WTO TRQ for raw cane sugar for the remainder of FY 2024 (ending September 30, 2024) in the amount of 125,000 metric tons raw value (MTRV) (conversion factor: 1 metric ton raw value = 1.10231125 short tons raw value). This quantity is in addition to the minimum amount to which the United States is committed under the WTO Agreement (1,117,195 MTRV). USTR is allocating this additional quantity of 125,000 MTRV to the following countries in the amounts specified below: