SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–70446; File No. SR–NYSE–
2013–61]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; New
York Stock Exchange LLC; Notice of
Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of
Proposed Rule Change To Implement a
One-Day Temporary Suspension of
Those Aspects of Rules 36.20 and
36.21 That Would Not Permit Floor
Brokers To Use Personal Portable
Phone Devices on the Trading Floor
Due to the Unavailability of Exchange-
Provided Cell Phones on September
11, 2013

September 18, 2013.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) 1 of the
Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the
“Act”) 2 and Rule 19b–4 thereunder, 3
notice is hereby given that on
September 12, 2013, New York Stock
Exchange LLC (“NYSE” or the
“Exchange”) filed with the Securities
and Exchange Commission (the
“Commission”) the proposed rule
change as described in Items I and II
below, which items have been prepared
by the self-regulatory organization. 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 Exchange proposes a one-day
temporary suspension of those aspects
of Rules 36.20 and 36.21 that would not
permit Floor brokers to use personal
portable phone devices on the Trading
Floor due to the unavailability of
Exchange-provided cell phones on
September 11, 2013. The text of the
proposed rule change is available on the
Exchange’s Web site at www.nyse.com,
at the principal office of the Exchange,
and at the Commission’s Public
Reference Room.

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

In its filing with the Commission, the
self-regulatory organization 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 those statements may be examined at
the places specified in Item IV below.
The Exchange has prepared summaries,
set forth in sections A, B, and C below,
of the most significant parts of such
statements.

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

1. Purpose

The Exchange proposes to temporarily
suspend on September 11, 2013 those
aspects of Rules 36.20 and 36.21 that
would not permit Floor brokers to use
personal portable phone devices on the
Trading Floor. 4 As proposed, all other
aspects of Rule 36 remain applicable
and the temporary suspensions of the
applicable Rule 36 requirements are in
effect only for September 11, 2013. 5

On September 11, 2013, the
third-party carrier that provides service
for the Exchange-provided cell phones
experienced an issue that affected
Exchange authorized and provided
portable phones for Floor brokers. This
outage only impacted the service for
Exchange authorized and provided
portable phones. As a result, all
Exchange authorized and provided cell
phones were non-operational before the
opening of trading on September 11,
2013. The issue was resolved before the
close of trading on September 11, 2013.

Rules 36.20 and 36.21 govern the type
of telephone communications that are
approved for Floor brokers. Pursuant to
Rule 36.20, Floor brokers may maintain
a telephone line on the Trading Floor
and use Exchange authorized and
provided portable phones while on the
Trading Floor. The use of such
Exchange authorized and provided
portable phones is governed by Rule
36.21. Because of the issues with the
third-party carrier, all Exchange
authorized and provided portable
phones are non-functional and therefore
Floor brokers cannot use the Exchange
authorized and provided portable
phones. However, the personal cell
phones of Floor brokers are operational
on the Trading Floor. The Exchange
believes that because communications
with customers is a vital part of a Floor
broker’s role as agent and therefore
contributes to maintaining a fair and
orderly market, during the period when
Exchange-provided cell phones are non-
operational, Floor brokers should be
permitted to use personal portable

4 Pursuant to Rule 6A, the Trading Floor is
defined as the restricted-access physical areas
designated by the Exchange for the trading of
securities.

5 The Exchange provided Floor brokers with
notice of this rule filing, including the applicable
recordkeeping and other requirements related to
using personal cell phones during the temporary
suspension of Rule 36.

Kevin M. O’Neill,
Deputy Secretary.

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phone devices in lieu of the non-operational Exchange authorized and provided portable phones.

The Exchange therefore proposes to temporarily suspend the limitations in Rules 36.20 and 36.21 that permit Floor brokers to use only Exchange authorized and provided portable phones so that Floor brokers may also use personal portable phones on the Trading Floor. The Exchange proposes that pursuant to this temporary suspension, Floor brokers must provide the Exchange with the names of all Floor-based personnel who used personal portable phones during this temporary suspension period, together with the phone number and applicable carrier for each number. Floor broker member organizations must maintain in their books and records all cell phone records that show both incoming and outgoing calls that were made during the period that a personal portable phone was used on the Trading Floor. To the extent the records are unavailable from the third-party carrier, the Floor brokers must maintain contemporaneous records of all calls made or received on a personal portable phone while on the Trading Floor. As with all member organization records, such cell phone records must be provided to Exchange regulatory staff, including without limitation staff of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”), on request.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b) of the Act,6 in general, and proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b)(5) of the Act,7 in particular, in that it is designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to foster cooperation and coordination with persons engaged in facilitating transactions in securities, and to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system. In particular, because of issues experienced by a third-party cell phone carrier, Exchange authorized and provided cell phones are not functional. The Exchange believes that the proposed temporary suspensions from those aspects of Rule 36 that restrict Floor broker’s use of personal portable phones on the Trading Floor removes impediments to and perfects the mechanism of a free and open market and national market system because the proposed relief will enable Floor brokers to conduct their regular business, notwithstanding the ongoing issues with telephone service. The Exchange further believes that without the requested relief, Floor brokers would be compromised in their ability to conduct their regular course of business on the Trading Floor. In particular, for Floor brokers, because they operate as agents for customers, their inability to communicate with customers could compromise their ability to represent public orders on the Trading Floor.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization’s Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition because the proposed change only impacts Floor brokers and has no change in operations for other market participants or other market centers. To the contrary, the Exchange believes that without the proposed relief, Floor brokers would be compromised in their ability to conduct their regular course of business on the Trading Floor, thereby placing a burden on the Floor brokers’ ability to compete.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization’s Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

No written comments were solicited or received with respect to the proposed rule change.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

The Exchange has filed the proposed rule change pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(iii) of the Act 8 and Rule 19b–4(f)(6) thereunder.9 Because the proposed rule change does not: (i) Significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest; (ii) impose any significant burden on competition; and (iii) become operative prior to 30 days from the date on which it was filed, or such shorter time as the Commission may designate, if consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest, the proposed rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act 10 and Rule 19b–4(f)(6) thereunder.11

A proposed rule change filed under Rule 19b–4(f)(6)12 normally does not become operative prior to 30 days after the date of the filing. However, pursuant to Rule 19b–4(f)(6)(ii),13 the Commission may designate a shorter time if such action is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest. The Exchange has asked the Commission to waive the 30-day operative delay so that the proposal may become operative immediately upon filing. The Commission believes that waiving the 30-day operative delay is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest. Waiver of the operative delay allows the terms of the relief described herein to be available on September 11, 2013, when the Exchange experienced the outage. Therefore, the Commission hereby waives the 30-day operative delay and designates the proposal operative upon filing.14

At any time within 60 days of the filing of such proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission shall institute proceedings under Section 19(b)(2)(B) of the Act 15 to determine whether the proposed rule change should be approved or disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views, and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

9 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6). In addition, Rule 19b–4(f)(6) requires a self-regulatory organization to give the Commission written notice of its intent to file the proposed rule change, along with a brief description and text of the proposed rule change, at least five business days prior to the date of filing of the proposed rule change, or such shorter time as designated by the Commission. The Exchange has satisfied this requirement.
11 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6). In addition, Rule 19b–4(f)(6) requires a self-regulatory organization to give the Commission written notice of its intent to file the proposed rule change, along with a brief description and text of the proposed rule change, at least five business days prior to the date of filing of the proposed rule change, or such shorter time as designated by the Commission. The Exchange has satisfied this requirement.
14 For purposes only of waiving the 30-day operative delay, the Commission has considered the proposed rule’s impact on efficiency, competition, and capital formation. See 15 U.S.C. 78s(f).
SPECIAL INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR IRAQ RECONSTRUCTION

Final Listing of Audit and Other Reports Issued by SIGIR on Reconstruction Spending in Iraq

AGENCY: Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Final listing of Audits and other reports issued by the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction (SIGIR) between 2004 and 2013.

DATES: September 24, 2013.


SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In November 2003, the U.S. Congress passed and the President signed into law the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense and for the Reconstruction of Iraq and Afghanistan, 2004 (Pub. L. 108–106). In addition to providing $18.4 billion for Iraq relief and reconstruction, the law also established the Inspector General of the Coalition Provisional Authority (CPA–IG) to oversee the handling and treatment of these funds. When the CPA–IG began work in early 2004, it was the only IG office within the U.S. government with oversight responsibilities encompassing several federal agencies.


1. Conduct and supervise audits and investigations relating to the programs and operations funded with amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for the reconstruction of Iraq.
2. Provide advice and recommendations on policies designed to (A) promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the administration of such programs and operations; and (B) prevent and detect waste, fraud, and abuse in such programs and operations.
3. Keep the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense fully and currently informed about problems and deficiencies relating to the administration of such programs and operations and the necessity for and progress for corrective action.

By the end of fiscal year 2012, SIGIR’s oversight jurisdiction had grown to more than $60 billion in U.S. funds appropriated or otherwise made available for Iraq relief and reconstruction. These taxpayer dollars flowed to a wide spectrum of initiatives, ranging from training Iraq’s army and police to building large electrical, oil, and water projects; from supporting democracy-building efforts to strengthening budget execution by provincial councils; and from funding rule-of-law reforms to ensuring that the Iraqi government sustains what the U.S. program provided.

During most of its almost decade-long lifespan, SIGIR maintained the largest on-the-ground presence of any U.S. auditing or investigative agency operating in Iraq, with nearly 50 personnel working in country during peak operations. Three operational directorates accomplished the oversight work: Audits, Inspections, and Investigations. As of September 2013, SIGIR had issued 220 audit reports, issued 170 project assessments, and initiated 639 criminal investigations. SIGIR also issued 37 Quarterly Reports as well as 9 Lessons Learned reports, 3 special reports, and 1 evaluation report.

SIGIR’s audits made 487 recommendations, questioned about $641 million in costs, and identified an additional $974 million in funds to be put to better use—a combined potential financial benefit of $1.61 billion. As of September 2013, the actual savings to the government from renegotiated contracts, refunds, and operational savings resulting from SIGIR findings had reached nearly $645 million.

SIGIR’s investigations led to 112 indictments, 90 convictions, and more than $192 million in court-ordered fines, forfeitures, restitution payments, and other monetary penalties. SIGIR’s investigative work also led to 139 debarments and 106 suspensions of contractors and government personnel for fraud or other corrupt practices.

Reports Issued by SIGIR

Audit Reports

13–006 Government Agencies Cannot Fully Identify Projects Financed with Iraq Relief and Reconstruction Funds 3/6/2013
13–005 Lessons Learned on the Department of Defense’s Commander’s Emergency Response Program in Iraq 1/24/2013
13–004 Lessons Learned from U.S. Agencies’ Management of Iraqi Funds