

## FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

[ 18 CFR Part 260 ]

[Docket No. R-455]

STATEMENTS AND REPORTS  
(SCHEDULES)Imported Rate of Return on  
Jurisdictional Rate Base

SEPTEMBER 21, 1972.

Revisions to FPC annual report Form No. 2 to obtain allocation of costs between jurisdictional and nonjurisdictional pipeline operations to determine the imputed rate of return on jurisdictional rate base.

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553, sections 8, 10, and 16 of the Natural Gas Act (52 Stat. 825, 826, 830; 15 U.S.C. 717g, 717i, 717o), the Commission gives notice it proposes to amend for the reporting year 1972, FPC Form No. 2, annual report for Natural Gas Companies (Class A and Class B) prescribed by § 260.1, Chapter I, Title 18, CFR.

The proposed amendment to the Commission's annual report Form No. 2 would add one additional schedule page. The schedule page would be numbered and entitled schedule page 116B, imputed rate of return on jurisdictional rate base.

The rate of return on common equity on a total company basis is one of the measurements that is commonly used by financial analysts, investors and others in evaluating the operating results of a company. The rates of return on average common equity allowed by the Commission in formal rate proceedings are applicable to jurisdictional operations which might differ substantially from the earned rates of return computed from data as reported in FPC publications.

It is important, therefore, for proper evaluation by the Commission, its staff, and other interested parties, that pipeline companies allocate costs between their jurisdictional and nonjurisdictional operations so as to report the imputed rate of return on jurisdictional rate base, as set out in Attachment A.<sup>1</sup>

Additionally, this information would be utilized for reporting imputed rate of return on jurisdictional rate base in the Commission's annual statistics of Interstate Natural Gas Pipeline Companies in a manner similar to that which has been published for some time in the statistics of publicly owned electric utilities on a total company basis.

Consequently, it is proposed that each Class A and Class B pipeline company shall base the cost classification and cost allocations, and allocations when necessary to functionalize items of cost or rate base, on the methods utilized by the Commission resolving the last formal rate proceeding which has been approved by a Commission opinion, or in Commission approval of a settlement agreement. In the event there has not been such a Commission opinion or approval of a set-

tlement for purposes of this schedule the respondent will be permitted to utilize the cost classification and cost allocation methods employed in its last rate request<sup>2</sup> accepted for filing by the Commission. Such a request includes a request under suspension or a request in effect subject to refund. Regardless of whichever of the foregoing methods is utilized, no parties to the proceeding will be bound by the method utilized in any proceeding.

Furthermore, it is proposed that each Class A and Class B pipeline company shall include as a part of the new schedule a statement which clearly and completely explains the basis of the functionalization of items of cost or rate base where allocations are necessary and also clearly and completely explains the basis of the cost classification and cost allocation utilized to determine the imputed rate of return on jurisdictional rate base.

The Commission does not recognize settlement orders as constituting rate-making precedent, and if the cost classification and allocation methods are on the basis of a settlement order, then the statement of imputed rate of return on jurisdictional rate base on the basis of said cost classification and allocation methods is without prejudice to any rights the pipeline company may have.

The Commission is aware the reporting burden to prepare this report schedule will be increased. However, the Commission believes there is an overriding need, in this case, for the information.

The proposed amendment to FPC Form No. 2 would be issued under the authority granted the Federal Power Commission by the Natural Gas Act, as amended, particularly sections 8, 10, and 16 (52 Stat. 825, 826, 830; 15 U.S.C. 717g, 717i, 717o).

(A) Effective for the reporting year 1972, it is proposed to amend FPC Form No. 2, Annual Report for Natural Gas Companies (Class A and Class B) prescribed by § 260.1, Chapter I, Title 18 of the Code of Federal Regulations, by adding a new schedule page 116B, entitled "Imputed Rate of Return on Jurisdictional Rate Base," as set out in Attachment A.<sup>1</sup>

(B) Amend paragraph (c) of § 260.1 in Part 260, Subchapter G of Chapter I, Title 18 of the Code of Federal Regulations as follows:

1. Add a new schedule titled "Imputed Rate of Return on Jurisdictional Rate Base" immediately following schedule "Notes to Statement of Income—Statement C (Continued)." so that it will read:

§ 260.1 Form No. 2 Annual report for natural gas companies (Class A and Class B).

(c) This annual report contains the following schedules:

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<sup>2</sup> In the event that the certified rates of a company have not been changed as a result of a rate change filing, the company may use cost classification and allocation methods used in support of its rates accepted in the certificate.

Imputed Rate of Return on Jurisdictional Rate Base.

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Any interested person may submit to the Federal Power Commission, Washington, D.C. 20426, not later than November 6, 1972, data, views, comments, or suggestions in writing concerning the amendments to the annual report forms proposed herein. Written submittals will be placed in the Commission's public files and will be available for public inspection at the Commission's Office of Public Information, Washington, D.C. 20426, during regular business hours. The Commission will consider all such written submittals before acting on the matters herein proposed. An original and 14 conformed copies should be filed with the Secretary of the Commission.

In addition, interested persons wishing to have their comments considered in the clearance of the proposed revision in the report form pursuant to 44 U.S.C. 3501-3511 may, at the same time, submit a conformed copy of their comments directly to the Clearance Officer, Statistical Policy Division, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, DC 20503. Submittals to the Commission should indicate the name, title, mailing address, and telephone number of the person to whom communications concerning the proposal should be addressed, and whether the person filing them requests a conference with the staff of the Federal Power Commission to discuss the proposed revisions. The Staff, in its discretion, may grant or deny requests for conference.

The Secretary shall cause prompt publication of this notice to be made in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

By direction of the Commission.

MARY B. KIDD,  
Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc.72-16478 Filed 9-27-72; 8:45 am]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE  
COMMISSION

[ 17 CFR Part 240 ]

[Release 34-9775]

## CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES AND FUNDS

Obligations of Broker-Dealers To  
Maintain Physical Possession or  
Control and Certain Reserves

In Securities Exchange Act Release No. 9622 published on May 31, 1972, and in the FEDERAL REGISTER for June 10, 1972 at 37 F.R. 11690, the Commission announced the publication of proposed Rule 15c3-3 [17 CFR 240.15c3-3] under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act") to provide an all inclusive formula for the maintenance by broker-dealers of basic reserves with respect to customers cash and cash realized through the utilization of customers' securities as well as to enunciate standards for broker-dealers concerning the physical possession or control of the fully paid

<sup>1</sup> Attachment A filed as part of the original document.



and excess margin securities of customers. The proposal was made under the authority of sections 15(c)(3), 15(c)(2), 17(a) and 23(a) of the Exchange Act as well as under section 6(c)(2)(C)(iii) of the Securities Investor Protection Act of 1970 ("SIPC Act").

The Commission received a great number of constructive comments and suggestions on its May 31, 1972 proposal, and, accordingly, while retaining the basic principles and format of the May 31 proposal, has decided to republish it in a form revised to render it more workable and to perfect the objective of the elimination of the use by broker-dealers of customer funds and securities to finance firm overhead and such firm activities as trading and underwriting through the separation of customer related activities from other broker-dealer operations. The principal revisions are to the formula for determination of the reserves in order that there will be a sharper separation between customer related funds and broker-dealer funds and to the designation of control locations for securities required to be in the possession or control of a broker-dealer. The list of control locations has been expanded but at the same time such designations are to be exclusive in determining a broker-dealer's requirements regarding possession or control of his customers' securities. A number of important technical changes and clarifications have also been made, and they are discussed below.

#### CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTIVE FOR RULES REGARDING THE CUSTODY AND USE OF CUSTOMERS' FUNDS AND SECURITIES

It is the Commission's view that, in the context of the other customer protective provisions it has recently adopted,<sup>1</sup> proposed Rule 15c3-3 in the form published herein is well fashioned to furnish the protection for the integrity of customer funds and securities as envisioned by Congress when it amended section 15(c)(3) of the Exchange Act by adopting section 7(d) of the SIPC Act.<sup>2</sup> In meeting

<sup>1</sup> Among these are rules: 17a-13 [17 CFR 240.17a-13] (the box count rule); 17a-5(j) [17 CFR 240.17a-5(j)] and 17a-11 [17 CFR 240.17a-11] (establishing an effective early warning system); 17a-5 [17 CFR 240.17a-5] as amended (requiring the furnishing of financial information to customers); 15c3-1 [17 CFR 240.15c3-1] as amended (increasing minimum net capital requirements); 15b1-2 [17 CFR 240.15b1-2] and 15c3-1 as amended (imposing high minimum threshold net capital requirements and requiring detailed threshold information designed to effect conservative operation). All of these provisions have been described in some detail in Exchange Act Release 9622 at pp. 8-9 and in 37 F.R. 11689.

<sup>2</sup> In its Aug. 23, 1972, report on the "Study of the Securities Industry" at pp. VI-VII and pp. 43-44, the House Subcommittee on Commerce and Finance of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce recognized that in the present state of flux of the securities industry and of broker-dealer capitalization and operating facilities, the Commission's May 31, 1972, rule 15c3-3 proposal, coupled with and as part of the protective mosaic, appears adequately designed to give effect to the congressional intent of affording customer protection respecting the

the congressional directive for rules regarding the acceptance, custody and use of customers' securities and the maintenance of reserves with respect to customer deposits and credit balances the Commission seeks to accomplish the following in the proposed rule:

(i) To insure that customers' funds held by a broker-dealer (both free credit balances and deposits which may be restricted as to withdrawal) and the cash which is realized through the lending, hypothecation, and other permissible uses of customers' securities are deployed in safe areas of the broker-dealer's business related to servicing his customers, or to the extent that the funds are not deployed in these limited areas, that they be deposited in a reserve bank account. In this regard, the Commission has taken a broad view of the congressional mandate by requiring that the reserve account include all funds which have as their source customer assets.

(ii) To require a broker-dealer promptly to obtain possession or control of all fully paid securities and excess margin securities carried by that broker-dealer for the account of customers and to require him to act within designated time frames where possession or control has not been established.

(iii) To accomplish a separation of the brokerage operation of the firm's business from that of its firm activities such as underwriting and trading.

(iv) To require a broker-dealer to maintain more current records. Thus, the proposed rule requires a daily determination of security locations and periodic computations of the reserve.

(v) To motivate the securities industry to process its securities transactions in a more expeditious manner. This is particularly important in the area of the rule which penalizes a broker-dealer if a security is in a location which the Commission has determined to be unacceptable or has been out of the broker-dealer's control for too long a period, as for example in transfer.

(vi) To inhibit the unwarranted expansion of a broker-dealer's business through the use of customers' funds by prohibiting the use of those funds except for designated purposes.

(vii) To augment the broad program of broker-dealer financial responsibility which the Commission has been developing as a result of the financial crisis experienced by the securities industry during the 1968-70 period.

(viii) To facilitate the liquidations of insolvent broker-dealers and to protect customer assets in the event of a SIPC liquidation through a clear delineation in the rule of specifically identifiable property of customers.

In seeking these objectives the Commission has made every effort to make the rule flexible enough to be compatible with the accounting, clearance, settlement, and depository systems presently operating or being developed in the se-

cureties industry. It is hoped that the rule will encourage the further development of these systems which will increase the protection of customers' funds and securities with the concomitant reduction in the need for this rule particularly in regard to those sections dealing with obtaining possession of securities which have not been brought under the broker-dealer's control within the normal settlement period. Where the provisions of the rule are at odds with present operational methods or where they require the development of new recordkeeping information it is because in the judgment of the Commission such systems or information are necessary to a comprehensive program of investor protection consistent not only with express congressional intent but with the high standards of financial responsibility which must prevail in the brokerage community. At the same time, however, the rule permits the smaller broker-dealer who does not hold customer funds or securities to effectuate his customer transactions through a special bank account and thereby avoid the computations and determinations of this rule which because of his size and capacity may be onerous to him.

#### REVISIONS TO PROPOSED RULE 15c3-3

From the comments, it became evident that adherence to the paragraph (e)(3) requirement for daily computation of the reserve formula would preclude the kind of separation of customer and firm items needed to afford maximum customer protection. It was represented that, although cash and cash related items could be computed on a daily basis, the nature of broker-dealer accounting, clearance, and settlement procedures is such that customer transactions could not be individually traced and separated, so that the daily figures would necessarily reflect combined figures for the firm and the customer. Moreover, numerous smaller broker-dealers felt that the cost of computing such figures daily, including the manual reviewing of customer accounts, would be out of proportion with the additional protection intended for customers, and that the costs in some cases might even be prohibitive. It was pointed out that, as to those firms which use outside computer service facilities, they would find it virtually impossible to comply with the daily requirement, because such service facilities could not reasonably generate the required figures on a daily basis for the multitude of brokers which they serve. Accordingly, paragraph (e)(3) of the proposed rule has been revised to provide for a weekly computation by all broker-dealers, with the option of a monthly computation granted to those broker-dealers whose aggregate indebtedness does not exceed 800 per centum of their net capital and who do not carry more than \$1 million of aggregate customer funds. Those broker-dealers who are eligible to and elect to make the computation on a monthly basis will be required to add 5 percent of the amount otherwise required to be placed in the reserve bank account as



an extra cushion. This is over and above the cushion provided by the net capital ratio necessary in order for a broker-dealer to avail himself of the alternative monthly computation. The requirement that the reserve account be composed only of cash and "qualified securities" (issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States) remains unchanged.

Apart from that proposed revision, a number of minor clarifications and corrections have been added. Among these are some definitional revisions. Thus, paragraph (a) (5) of the proposed rule, which defines "excess margin securities" of customers as those with a market value in excess of 140 percent of a customer's total debit balance, clarifies the right of the broker-dealer to identify the particular securities which are included in such excess. In paragraph (a) (7), the term "bank" has been expanded so as to permit a Canadian bank supervised by Canadian governmental authority to act as the bank of deposit for the reserve bank account for Canadian broker-dealers only. The term, "free credit balances" as defined in paragraph (a) (8), has been clarified to exclude funds segregated for regulated commodities as well as funds carried for customers in commodities accounts maintained by the broker-dealer separately from their securities accounts and similarly segregated. A similar exception has been included in the paragraph (a) (9) definition of "other credit balances."

On the subject of physical possession or control by a broker-dealer of customer securities, paragraph (d) has been re-drafted with little change in substance. The requirement for daily determinations by the broker-dealer of the fully paid and excess margin securities in his physical possession or control is retained as an important element of the rule. The proposed rule as revised now articulates that the determinations provided for by that provision shall also encompass the ascertainment of those securities which should be and are not in the broker-dealer's possession or control. The various subparagraphs of paragraph (d) prescribe the time periods within which a broker-dealer must act to bring securities under his possession or control if his daily determinations show a deficit with respect to his customers' fully paid and excess margin securities. If the determination as of the close of a given business day reveals physical possession or control of all securities of a particular issue required to be in such broker-dealer's possession or control, paragraph (b) (2) as revised makes clear that, during the following business day, a broker-dealer may effect delivery of shares of such issue received that day to fulfill any of that day's delivery obligations. This provision for "same day turn around" is believed essential in response to comments pointing out that it is impossible to maintain a minute-by-minute count in the course of a business day as to whether a security of a given class which has been received is either in excess of or less than the quantity required to be

retained by the broker-dealer in physical possession or control; and to meet the concern that the only feasible method of accountability which would not paralyze operations is one which is based on daily determinations as of the close of each business day. While the "same day turn around" is permitted, it should be noted that this provision in no way relieves the broker-dealer from the obligation to promptly obtain and maintain possession or control of customer securities.

With respect to the provisions of the proposed rule relating to control locations, some clarifying language has been added to paragraphs (c) (1) and (2) without a change of substance. The 30-day period on items in transfer during which they are deemed to be in good location has been strenuously criticized by the broker-dealer community on the ground that such a limitation is not appropriate since broker-dealers have no control over transfer agents and cannot force them to confirm a transfer. The Commission is aware of this difficulty and has proposed legislation to Congress which would give the Commission power to prescribe such rules. Nevertheless, an item in transfer for as long as 30 days raises questions as to whether a broker-dealer has the security under his control. Accordingly, to meet the conflicting concerns paragraph (c) (3) has been revised to require receipt of a confirmation or a revalidation of a window ticket from the transfer agent within a 40-day period. The Commission has allowed this additional time but intends, if Congress grants it authority over transfer agents, to substantially reduce this time frame. Additional points of control of securities have been provided. These include: Securities held by a bank custodian, not subject to a lien or claim, which must be delivered to the broker-dealer upon demand without payment of money or other value (paragraph (c) (5)); securities held by a branch office or in transit between offices of the broker-dealer, or held by a guaranteed corporate subsidiary under the control of and operated as a branch office of the broker-dealer (paragraph (c) (6)); securities held in a foreign depository, foreign clearing agency, or foreign custodian bank determined by the Commission to constitute a satisfactory control location (paragraph (c) (4)); and, finally, to provide flexibility to deal with future developments in the securities industry, securities in such other locations as the Commission, upon application or on its own motion, finds adequate for the protection of customers.

Paragraph (d) (1) of the proposed rule provided for 2- and 5-day periods, respectively, for the release of securities from a lien and for the return of the loaned securities in order to reduce them to possession or control for compliance with the rule. This has been clarified to mean 2 and 5 business days, respectively. In addition, under paragraph (d) (2), the time after which a fail to receive must be reduced to possession through a buy-in or other procedure has been extended

from 25 to 30 days which conforms this time frame with the existing practices of stock exchanges on buy-ins and again recognizes the problems which may arise with transfer agents.

An exemption has been added (paragraph (k) (2) (ii)) which relates to a broker-dealer whose transactions with customers consist exclusively of acting as an introducing broker-dealer to a clearing broker-dealer on a fully disclosed basis, and who transmits all customer funds and securities to the clearing broker-dealer who, in turn, carries all of the accounts of such customers. An additional exemption has been provided (paragraph (k) (2) (i)) with respect to broker-dealers who carry no margin accounts, promptly transmit all customer funds and deliver all customer securities, do not otherwise hold funds or securities of customers and who effectuate all financial transactions with customers through one or more bank accounts designated as "Special Account for the Exclusive Benefit of [his] Customers." As with the reserve bank accounts, a broker-dealer maintaining such a special account must receive and preserve a notification from the bank that the deposits are for the exclusive benefit of the broker-dealer's customers and are not subject to any lien or charge in favor of the bank or any person claiming through the bank. These exemptions are designed to provide an approach which alleviates difficulties many small- and medium-size broker-dealers may have in complying with the rule. At the same time the exemptions result in the complete separation of customer funds and property and afford protection over customer assets comparable with that to be attained under the provisions of the proposed rule. The procedures outlined in these exemptions are consistent with one of the principal objectives of the SIPC Act that customer funds and securities not be exposed to risk of loss through broker-dealer insolvency.

The provisions of paragraph (1) have been expanded on the subject of the rights of customers to delivery of their fully paid and excess margin securities, particularly with respect to excess margin securities. The revision articulates the existing rights of broker-dealers to impose maintenance and other margin requirements as permitted by § 220.7(b) of regulation T (12 CFR 220.7(b)). *Provided*, That such requirements are imposed equitably and reasonably.

Paragraph (m) which requires a broker-dealer who sells a security for a customer to obtain possession no later than 10 days after the settlement date has been revised to specify the period as 10 business days. Additionally, this paragraph has been revised to clarify that a broker-dealer who maintains a separate omnibus account conforming to § 220.4 (b) of regulation T (12 CFR 220.4(b)), with another broker-dealer is not to be deemed a customer of such other broker-dealer for the purposes of the 10-business-day limitation.

The Securities Investor Protection Corp. ("SIPC"), has raised questions



concerning the extent to which the Commission has proposed in rule 15c3-3 to exercise its authority under section 6(c) (2) (C) (iii) of the SIPC Act to determine what constitutes "specifically identifiable property" held for the account of customers. The Commission has accordingly revised the proposed rule on that subject in some, but not all, of the respects suggested by SIPC. As revised, the proposed rule now provides that all fully paid and excess margin securities in the broker-dealer's physical possession or control or in transfer or stock dividend receivable shall constitute the specifically identifiable property of those customers entitled thereto as evidenced from the broker-dealer's records or as is established otherwise by the preponderance of the evidence or other demonstration, as the respective customers' interests may appear. The cash and qualified securities in the reserve bank account are determined to be the specifically identifiable property of customers with free credit balances. To the extent that the specifically identifiable property of any group of customers is not sufficient to satisfy all their claims, the property is to be prorated among them. In the event, however, that such property should exceed the aggregate claims of such customers, the excess is to be placed in the single and separate fund which is provided for in section 6(c) (2) (B) of the SIPC Act for customers generally.

Former paragraph (n) of the May, 1972 proposed rule which provided for a form of notice to customers concerning the status of their funds and securities has been deleted. While this provision appeared desirable, the diversity of business methods and operations procedures utilized by members of the securities industry in handling securities, including the use of street names for certificate registration, depositories and clearing corporations, bulk segregation, individual segregation, and pledging of margin securities at banks, render it virtually impossible to devise a meaningful form describing the manner in which a customer's funds and securities are maintained. If implementation of this rule and other developments towards uniformity in the industry should present a situation which can concisely be described without confusing or misleading the public investor, the Commission will reconsider such a provision.

A completely new paragraph (n) has been added which provides for extensions of the time in which a broker-dealer is required to buy-in securities as specified in the rule upon good faith application to an appropriate committee of a self-regulatory body which would grant such extensions in only exceptional circumstances. Any extensions granted must be recorded together with the justification therefor and preserved for a period of not less than 3 years.

The formula has been modified principally to limit it solely to customers' debits and credits except for certain aged differences and receivables on the credit side of the formula wherein the Commission has taken the conservative ap-

proach of calling for the inclusion of all such items whether customer or firm. A limitation on the size of cash account debits includable in the formula under the May 1972 proposal has been eliminated since it was not demonstrated that such limitation improved in any way the quality of cash debits, and, further, the limitation worked a severe hardship on the small firm particularly in its ability to handle institutional orders on a c.o.d. basis. The formula also requires a broker-dealer to reserve against drafts payable to customers until collected and against bank overdrafts. Until a draft is paid the broker-dealer continues to hold the customer's funds, and, accordingly, unpaid drafts should be treated in the same way as credit balances.

#### IMPACT AND MONITORING

As observed in the House Subcommittee report proposed Rule 15c3-3 may substantially affect certain broker-dealer's financing requirements and will necessitate activity on the part of these members of the industry to raise additional capital, either by tapping new capital sources or by liquidating securities currently used in the industry's capital base.<sup>3</sup> Nevertheless, despite the necessity on the part of the industry to make adjustments to meet the impact of the proposed Rule, the program for public investor protection is paramount, not only to give effect to the intent of Congress as expressed in section 15(c) (3) of the Exchange Act, but, as well, to maintain public confidence in the high standards of financial responsibility of the broker-dealer community.

When proposed Rule 15c3-3 is adopted, its operation will be carefully monitored by the Commission to determine whether there will be need in the public interest and for the protection of investors to tighten or relax any of the restraints and time frames embodied in the rule. The Commission recognizes that this is by no means a final solution and that work must continue to develop a total systems approach which will reduce the time required to clear and settle securities transactions, reduce the paperwork, and increase the safety of customers' funds and securities.

#### PROPOSED RULE

The Commission proposes to amend Part 240 of Chapter II of Title 17 of the Code of Federal Regulations by adopting §§ 240.15c3-3 and 240.15c3-3a to read as follows:

#### § 240.15c3-3 Custom repositioning—reserves and custody of securities.

(a) *Definitions.* For the purpose of this section:

(1) The term "customer" shall mean any person from whom or on whose behalf a broker or dealer has received or acquired or holds funds or securities for the account of such person, but shall not include a broker or dealer, or a general, special or limited partner or director or

<sup>3</sup> See p. 41 of the House Subcommittee report, op. cit. supra n. 2.

officer of a broker or dealer, or any participant in any joint, group or any syndicate account with a broker or dealer or any general, special or limited partner, or officer, or director of such broker or dealer, or any person to the extent that such person has a claim for property or funds which by contract, agreement or understanding, or by operation of law, is part of the capital of the broker or dealer or is subordinated to the claims of creditors of the broker or dealer: *Provided, however,* That the term "customer" shall also include a broker or dealer but only insofar as such broker or dealer maintains a special omnibus account carried with another broker or dealer in compliance with section 4(b) of Regulation T under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

(2) The term "securities carried for the account of a customer" (hereinafter also "customer securities") shall mean:

(i) Securities received by or on behalf of a broker or dealer for the account of any customer and securities carried long by a broker or dealer for the account of any customer; and

(ii) Securities sold to, or bought for, a customer by a broker or dealer.

(3) The term "fully paid securities" shall include all securities carried for the account of a customer in a special cash account as defined in Regulation T promulgated by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, as well as margin equity securities within the meaning of Regulation T which are carried for the account of a customer in a general account or any special account under Regulation T during any period when section 8 of Regulation T specifies that margin equity securities shall have no loan value in a general account or special convertible debt security account, and all such margin equity securities in such account if they are fully paid: *Provided, however,* That the term "fully paid securities" shall not apply to any securities which are purchased in transactions for which the customer has not made full payment.

(4) The term "margin securities" shall mean those securities carried for the account of a customer in a general account as defined in Regulation T, as well as securities carried in any special account (such general or special accounts hereinafter referred to as "margin accounts") other than the securities referred to in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph.

(5) The term "excess margin securities" shall mean those securities referred to in subparagraph (4) of this paragraph carried for the account of a customer having a market value in excess of 140 percent of the total of the debit balances in the customer's account or accounts encompassed by subparagraph (4) of this paragraph which the broker or dealer identifies as not constituting margin securities.

(6) The term "qualified security" shall mean a security issued by the United States or a security in respect of which the principal and interest are guaranteed by the United States.



(7) The term "bank" shall mean a bank as defined in section 3(a)(6) of the Act and shall also mean any building and loan, savings and loan or similar banking institution subject to supervision by a Federal banking authority. With respect to a broker or dealer who maintains his principal place of business in the Dominion of Canada, the term "bank" shall also mean a Canadian bank subject to supervision by an authority of the Dominion of Canada.

(8) The term "free credit balances" shall mean liabilities of a broker or dealer to customers which are subject to immediate cash payment to customers on demand, whether resulting from sales of securities, dividends, interest, deposits or otherwise, excluding, however, funds in commodity accounts which are segregated in accordance with the Commodity Exchange Act or in a similar manner.

(9) The term "other credit balances" shall mean cash liabilities of a broker or dealer to customers other than free credit balances and funds in commodities accounts segregated as aforesaid.

(10) The term "funds carried for the account of any customer" (hereinafter also "customer funds") shall mean all free credit and other credit balances carried for the account of the customer.

(b) *Physical possession or control of securities.* (1) A broker or dealer shall promptly obtain and shall thereafter maintain the physical possession or control of all fully paid securities and excess margin securities carried by a broker or dealer for the account of customers.

(2) A broker or dealer shall not be deemed to be in violation of the provisions of subparagraph (1) of this paragraph regarding physical possession or control of customers' securities if, solely as the result of normal business operations, temporary lags occur between the time when a security is required to be in the possession or control of the broker or dealer and the time that it is placed in his physical possession or under his control, provided that the broker or dealer takes timely steps in good faith to establish prompt physical possession or control. The burden of proof shall be on the broker or dealer to establish that the failure to obtain physical possession or control of securities carried for the account of customers as required by subparagraph (1) of this paragraph is merely temporary and solely the result of normal business operations including same day receipt and redelivery (turn-around), and to establish that he has taken timely steps in good faith to place them in his physical possession or control.

(c) *Control of securities.* Securities under the control of a broker or dealer shall be deemed to be securities which:

(1) Are represented by one or more certificates in the custody or control of a clearing corporation or other subsidiary organization of either national securities exchanges or of a registered national securities association, or of a custodian bank in accordance with a system for the central handling of securities

complying with the provisions of §§ 240.8c-1(g) and 240.15c2-1(g), the delivery of which certificates to the broker or dealer does not require the payment of money or value, and if the books or records of the broker or dealer identify the customers entitled to receive specified numbers or units of the securities so held for such customers collectively; or

(2) Are carried for the account of any customer by a broker or dealer and are carried in a special omnibus account in the name of such broker or dealer with another broker or dealer in compliance with the requirements of section 4(b) of Regulation T under the Act, such securities being deemed to be under the control of such broker or dealer to the extent that he has instructed such carrying broker or dealer to maintain physical possession or control of them free of any charge, lien, or claim of any kind in favor of such carrying broker or dealer or any persons claiming through such carrying broker or dealer; or

(3) Are the subject of bona fide items of transfer; provided that securities shall be deemed not to be the subject of bona fide items of transfer if, within 40 calendar days after they have been transmitted for transfer by the broker or dealer to the issuer or its transfer agent, new certificates conforming to the instructions of the broker or dealer have not been received by him, he has not received a written statement by the issuer or its transfer agent acknowledging the transfer instructions and the possession of the securities or he has not obtained a revalidation of a window ticket from a transfer agent with respect to the certificate delivered for transfer; or

(4) Are in the custody of a foreign depository, foreign clearing agency or foreign custodian bank which the Commission upon application from a broker or dealer or upon its own motion shall designate as a satisfactory control location for securities; or

(5) Are in the custody or control of a bank as defined in section 3(a)(6) of the Act, the delivery of which securities to the broker or dealer does not require the payment of money or value and the bank having acknowledged in writing that the securities in its custody or control are not subject to any right, charge, security interest, lien or claim of any kind in favor of a bank or any person claiming through the bank; or

(6) (i) Are held in or are in transit between offices of the broker or dealer; or (ii) are held by a corporate subsidiary if the broker or dealer owns and exercises a majority of the voting rights of all of the voting securities of such subsidiary, assumes or guarantees all of the subsidiary's obligations and liabilities, operates the subsidiary as a branch office of the broker or dealer, and assumes fully responsibility for compliance by the subsidiary and all of its associated persons with the provisions of the federal securities laws as well as for all of the other acts of the subsidiary and such associated persons; or

(7) Are held in such other locations as the Commission shall upon applica-

tion from a broker or dealer find and designate to be adequate for the protection of customer securities.

(d) *Requirement to reduce securities to possession or control.* Not later than the next business day, a broker or dealer, as of the close of the preceding business day, shall determine from his books or records the quantity of fully paid securities and excess margin securities in his possession or control and the quantity of fully paid securities and excess margin securities not in his possession or control. In making this daily determination inactive margin accounts (accounts having no activity by reason of purchase or sale of securities, receipt or delivery of cash or securities or similar type events) may be computed not less than once weekly. If such books or records indicate, as of such close of the business day, that such broker or dealer has not obtained physical possession or control of all fully paid and excess margin securities as required by this section and there are securities of the same issue and class in any of the following noncontrol locations:

(1) Securities subject to a lien securing moneys borrowed by the broker or dealer or securities loaned to another broker or dealer, then the broker or dealer shall, not later than the business day following the day on which such determination is made, issue instructions for the release of such securities from the lien or return of such loaned securities and shall obtain physical possession or control of such securities within 2 business days following the date of issuance of the instructions in the case of securities subject to lien securing borrowed moneys and within 5 business days following the date of issuance of instructions in the case of securities loaned; or

(2) Securities included on his books or records as failed to receive more than 30 calendar days, then the broker or dealer shall, not later than the business day following the day on which such determination is made, take prompt steps to obtain physical possession or control of securities so failed to receive through a buy-in procedure or otherwise; or

(3) Securities receivable by the broker or dealer as a security dividend receivable, stock split or similar distribution for more than 45 calendar days, then the broker or dealer shall, not later than the business day following the day on which such determination is made, take prompt steps to obtain physical possession or control of securities so receivable through a buy-in procedure or otherwise.

(e) *Special reserve bank account for the exclusive benefit of customers.* (1) Every broker or dealer shall maintain with a bank or banks at all times when deposits are required or hereinafter specified a "Special Reserve Bank Account" for the Exclusive Benefit of Customers" (hereinafter referred to as the "Reserve Bank Account"), and it shall be separate from any other bank account of the broker or dealer. Such broker or dealer shall at all times maintain in such Reserve Bank Account, through deposits



made therein, cash and/or qualified securities in amounts computed in accordance with the formula set forth in § 240.15c3-3a.

(2) It shall be unlawful for any broker or dealer to accept or use any of the amounts under items comprising Total Credits under the formula referred to in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph except for the specified purposes indicated under items comprising Total Debits under the formula, and, to the extent Total Credits exceed Total Debits, the net amount thereof shall be maintained in the Reserve Bank Account pursuant to subparagraph (1) of this paragraph.

(3) Computations necessary to determine the amount required to be deposited as specified in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph shall be made weekly, as of the close of the last business day of the week, and the deposit so computed shall be made no later than 1 hour after the opening of banking business on the second following business day; provided, however, a broker or dealer which has aggregate indebtedness not exceeding 800 percent of net capital (as defined in § 240.15c3-1 or in the capital rules of a national securities exchange of which it is a member and exempt from § 240.15c3-1 by paragraph (b) (2) of this section and which carries aggregate customer funds (as defined in paragraph (a) (10) of this section), as computed at the last required computation pursuant to this section, not exceeding \$1 million, may in the alternative make the computation monthly, as of the close of the last business day of the month, and, in such event, shall deposit not less than 105 percent of the amount so computed no later than 1 hour after the opening of banking business on the second following business day.

(i) If a broker or dealer, computing on a monthly basis, has, at the time of any required computation, aggregate indebtedness in excess of 800 percent of net capital, such broker or dealer shall thereafter compute weekly as aforesaid until four successive weekly computations are made, none of which were made at a time when his aggregate indebtedness exceeded 800 percent of his net capital.

(ii) Computations in addition to the computations required in this subparagraph (3), may be made as of the close of any other business day, and the deposits so computed shall be made no later than 1 hour after the opening of banking business on the second following business day.

(iii) The broker or dealer shall make and maintain a record of each such computation made pursuant to this subparagraph (3) or otherwise and preserve each such record in accordance with § 240.17a-4.

(f) *Notification of banks.* A broker or dealer required to maintain the Reserve Bank Account prescribed by this section or who maintains a Special Account referred to in paragraph (k) of this section shall obtain and preserve in accordance with § 240.17a-4 a written notification from each bank in which he has his Reserve Bank Account or Special Ac-

count that the bank was informed that all cash and/or qualified securities deposited therein are being held by the bank for the exclusive benefit of customers of the broker or dealer in accordance with the regulations of the Commission, and are being kept separate from any other accounts maintained by the broker or dealer with the bank, and the broker or dealer shall have a written contract with the bank which provides that the cash and/or qualified securities shall at no time be used directly or indirectly as security for a loan to the broker or dealer by the bank and, shall be subject to no right, charge, security interest, lien or claim of any kind in favor of the bank or any person claiming through the bank.

(g) *Withdrawals from the reserve bank account.* A broker or dealer may make withdrawals from his Reserve Bank Account if and to the extent that at the time of the withdrawal the amount remaining in the Reserve Bank Account is not less than the amount then required by paragraph (e) of this section. A bank may presume that any request for withdrawal from a Reserve Bank Account is in conformity and compliance with this paragraph (g). On any business day on which a withdrawal is made, the broker or dealer shall make a record of the computation on the basis of which he makes such withdrawal, and he shall preserve such computation in accordance with § 240.17a-4.

(h) *Buy-in of short security differences.* A broker or dealer shall within 45 calendar days after the date of the examination, count, verification and comparison of securities pursuant to § 240.17a-13 or otherwise or to the annual report of financial condition in accordance with § 240.17a-5, buy-in all short security differences which are not resolved during the 45-day period.

(i) *Notification in the event of failure to make a required deposit.* If a broker or dealer shall fail to make in his Reserve Bank Account or Special Account, a deposit as required by this section the broker or dealer shall by telegram immediately notify the Commission, the Securities Investor Protection Corporation, and the examining authority for the broker or dealer designated by the Securities Investor Protection Corporation and shall promptly thereafter confirm such notification in writing.

(j) *Specifically identifiable property.* For the purpose of section 6(c) (2) (C) (iii) of the Securities Investor Protection Act of 1970 the following are hereby determined to be allocated to and shall constitute the specifically identifiable property of customers:

(1) All fully paid and excess margin securities in the physical possession or control (including any such securities under the control of the broker or dealer in which a customer can demonstrate ownership rights where the condition of the books or records of the broker or dealer may otherwise fail to accurately reflect such rights) of the broker or dealer or in transfer or stock dividend receivable shall constitute the specifically

identifiable property of customers having claims for fully paid and excess margin securities as their interests may appear from the books or records of the broker or dealer or as is otherwise established by a preponderance of the evidence or to the satisfaction of a trustee appointed pursuant to section 5(b) of that act.

(2) The cash and qualified securities on deposit in the reserve bank account of a broker or dealer shall be deemed to be the specifically identifiable property of those customers of the broker or dealer who have free credit balances.

(3) If specifically identifiable property allocable to customers pursuant to subparagraph (1) or (2) of this paragraph is insufficient to satisfy the respective claims of such customers, such specifically identifiable property shall be prorated among such customers in accordance with their respective interests.

(4) If the specifically identifiable property allocable to either of the specified classes of customers referred to in subparagraph (1) or (2) of this paragraph exceeds their aggregate claims against such property, such excess shall thereafter constitute part of the "Single and Separate Fund" provided for in section 6(c) (2) (B) of that act.

(k) *Exemptions.* (1) The provisions of this section shall not be applicable to a broker or dealer meeting all of the following conditions:

(i) His dealer transactions (as principal for his own account) are limited to the purchase, sale, and redemption of redeemable securities of registered investment companies or of interests or participations in an insurance company separate account, whether or not registered as an investment company; except that a broker or dealer transacting business as a sole proprietor may also effect occasional transactions in other securities for his own account with or through another registered broker or dealer;

(ii) His transactions as broker (agent) are limited to: (a) The sale and redemption of redeemable securities of registered investment companies or of interests or participations in an insurance company separate account, whether or not registered as an investment company; (b) the solicitation of share accounts for savings and loan associations insured by an instrumentality of the United States; and (c) the sale of securities for the account of a customer to obtain funds for immediate reinvestment in redeemable securities of registered investment companies; and

(iii) He promptly transmits all funds and delivers all securities received in connection with his activities as a broker or dealer, and does not otherwise hold funds or securities for, or owe money or securities to, customers.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, this section shall not apply to any insurance company which is a registered broker-dealer, and which otherwise meets all of the conditions in subdivisions (i), (ii), and (iii) of this subparagraph, solely by reason of its participation in transactions



that are a part of the business of insurance, including the purchasing, selling, or holding of securities for or on behalf of such company's general and separate accounts.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not be applicable to a broker or dealer:

(i) Who carries no margin accounts, promptly transmits all customer funds and delivers all securities received in connection with his activities as a broker or dealer, does not otherwise hold funds or securities for, or owe money or securities to, customers and effectuates all financial transactions between the broker or dealer and his customers through one or more bank accounts, each to be designated as "Special Account for the Exclusive Benefit of Customers of (name or the broker or dealer)"; or

(ii) Who, as an introducing broker or dealer, clears all transactions with and for customers on a fully disclosed basis with a clearing broker or dealer, and who promptly transmits all customer funds and securities to the clearing broker or dealer which carries all of the accounts of such customers and maintains and preserves such books and records pertaining thereto pursuant to the requirements of §§ 240.17a-3 and 240.17a-4, as are customarily made and kept by a clearing broker or dealer.

(3) Upon written application by a broker or dealer, the Commission may exempt such broker or dealer from the provisions of this section, either unconditionally or on specified terms and conditions, if the Commission finds that the broker or dealer has established safeguards for the protection of funds and securities of customers comparable with those provided for by this section and that it is not necessary in the public interest or for the protection of investors to subject the particular broker or dealer to the provisions of this section.

(1) *Delivery of securities.* Nothing stated in this section shall be construed as affecting the absolute right of a customer of a broker or dealer to receive in the course of normal business operations following demand made on the broker or dealer, the physical delivery of certificates for:

(1) Fully paid securities to which he is entitled and,

(2) Margin securities upon full payment by such customer to the broker or dealer of his indebtedness to the broker or dealer; and, subject to the right of the broker or dealer under section 7(b) of regulation T to retain collateral for his own protection beyond the requirements of regulation T, excess margin securities not reasonably required to collateralize such customer's indebtedness to the broker or dealer.

(m) *Completion of sell orders on behalf of customers.* If a broker or dealer

executes a sell order of a customer (other than an order to execute a sale of securities which the seller does not own) and if for any reason whatever the broker or dealer has not obtained possession of the securities from the customer within 10 business days after the settlement date, the broker or dealer shall immediately thereafter close the transaction with the customer by purchasing securities of like kind and quantity: *Provided, however,* The term "customer" for the purpose of this paragraph (m) shall not include a broker or dealer who maintains a special omnibus account with another broker or dealer in compliance with section 4(b) of regulation T.

(n) *Extensions of time.* If an appropriate committee of a registered national securities exchange or a registered national securities association is satisfied that a broker or dealer is acting in good faith in making the application and that exceptional circumstances warrant such action, such committee, on application of the broker or dealer, may extend any period specified in paragraphs (d) (2) and (3), paragraph (h) and paragraph (m) of this section, relating to the requirement that such broker or dealer take action within a designated period of time to buy-in in a security, for one or more limited periods commensurate with the circumstances. Each such committee shall make and preserve for a period of not less than 3 years a record of each extension granted pursuant to this paragraph (n) which shall contain a summary of the justification for the granting of the extension.

**§ 240.15c3-3a Exhibit A—Formula for determination of reserve requirement for brokers and dealers under § 240.15c3-3.**

	Credits	Debits
1. Free credit balances and other credit balances in customers' security accounts. (See Note A).	XXXX	
2. Moneys borrowed collateralized by securities carried for the accounts of customers.	XXX	
3. Moneys payable against customers' securities loaned.	XXX	
4. Customers' securities failed to receive.	XXX	
5. Credit balances in firm accounts except for items which clearly can be demonstrated to be attributable to firm transactions.	XXX	
6. Market value of stock dividends, stock splits and similar distributions receivable outstanding over 30 calendar days.	XXX	
7. Market value of short security count differences over 30 calendar days old.	XXX	
8. Market value of short securities and credits (not to be offset by longs or by debits) in all suspense accounts over 30 calendar days.	XXX	
9. Market value of securities which are in transfer in excess of 40 calendar days and have not been confirmed to be in transfer by the issuer during the 40 days.	XXX	
10. Debit balances in customers' cash and margin accounts excluding unsecured accounts and accounts doubtful of collection.		

	Credits	Debits
(See Note B)		XXXX
11. Securities borrowed to effectuate short sales by customers and securities borrowed to make delivery on customers' securities failed to deliver.		XXX
12. Failed to deliver of customers' securities not older than 30 calendar days.		XXXX
Total		
13. Excess of total credits (sum of items 1-9) over total debits (sum of items 10-12) required to be on deposit in the "Reserve Bank Account" (§240.15c3-3(e) of this chapter). If the computation is made monthly as permitted by §240.15c3-3(e), the deposit shall be 105% of the excess of total credits over total debits.		\$

NOTE A: Item 1 shall include all outstanding drafts payable to customers which have been applied against free credit balances or other credit balances and shall also include checks drawn in excess of bank balances per the records of the broker or dealer.

NOTE B: (1) Debit balances in margin accounts shall be reduced by the amount by which a specific security (other than an exempted security) which is collateral for margin accounts exceeds in aggregate value ten percent of the aggregate value of all securities which collateralize all margin accounts receivable. A specified security is deemed to be collateral for a margin account only to the extent it represents in value not more than one hundred and forty percent of the customer debit balance in a margin account.

(2) Debit balances in customers' cash and margin accounts included in the formula under item 10 shall be reduced by an amount equal to one percent of their aggregate value.

**IMPLEMENTATION AND COMMENTS**

While the Commission believes it is necessary in the public interest that interested persons again be given an opportunity to express their views, it is essential, especially in view of the length of the previous exposures, that the proposed rule be adopted and implemented as rapidly as possible. Therefore, the comment period will expire on October 14, 1972, and the Commission intends to adopt the rule in definitive form shortly thereafter to become effective January 1, 1973.

All interested persons are invited to submit their views in writing on revised proposed rule 15c3-3 on or before October 14, 1972, to Lee A. Pickard, Associate Director, Division of Market Regulation, Securities and Exchange Commission, 500 North Capitol Street NW., Washington, DC 20549. All such communications will be available for public inspection.

(Secs. 15(c) (2), 15(c) (3), 17(a), 23(a), 6(c) (2) (C) (iii); 48 Stat. 895, 897, 901; secs. 4, 8, 49 Stat. 1379; sec. 5, 52 Stat. 1075, 1076; 84 Stat. 1636, 1653; 15 U.S.C. 78o(c) (2), 78o(c) (3), 78q, 78w, 78aaa)

By the Commission.

[SEAL] RONALD F. HUNT,  
Secretary.

SEPTEMBER 14, 1972.

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