| Document description | Adams Accession No. |
| --- | --- |
| Turkey Point subsequent license renewal application and initial supplements. | ML18037A812 (Package), ML18044A653, ML18053A137, ML18078A027, ML18072A230, ML18072A232, ML18102A521, ML18113A134, ML18113A141, ML18113A142, ML18113A145, ML18113A146, and ML18113A148. |
| NRC's Record of Decision pertaining to Subsequent Renewed Facility Operating License Nos. DPR–31 and DPR–41, dated December 4, 2019. | ML19309F859. |
| Commission Memorandum and Order CLI–22–02, dated February 24, 2022. | ML22055A496. |
| Commission Memorandum and Order CLI–22–06, dated June 3, 2022 | ML22154A215. |
| Letter to William D. Maher, Licensing Director, Nuclear Licensing Projects, FPL—Turkey Point Units 3 and 4 Subsequent License Renewal Application Supplement Environmental Review, dated September 28, 2022. | ML22268A003. |

Dated: October 4, 2022.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

**John M. Moses,**

*Deputy Director, Division of Rulemaking, Environmental, and Financial Support, Office of Nuclear Materials, Safety and Safeguards.*

[FR Doc. 2022–21919 Filed 10–6–22; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 7590–01–P**

## SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

**[SEC File No. 270–465, OMB Control No. 3235–0528]**

## Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request; Extension: Rule 237

*Upon Written Request, Copies Available From*: Securities and Exchange Commission Office of FOIA Services 100 F Street NE

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520), the Securities and Exchange Commission (the ''Commission'') has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget a request for extension and approval of the collection of information discussed below.

In Canada, as in the United States, individuals can invest a portion of their earnings in tax-deferred retirement savings accounts (''Canadian retirement accounts''). These accounts, which operate in a manner similar to individual retirement accounts in the United States, encourage retirement savings by permitting savings on a tax-deferred basis. Individuals who establish Canadian retirement accounts while living and working in Canada and who later move to the United States (''Canadian-U.S. Participants'' or ''participants'') often continue to hold their retirement assets in their Canadian retirement accounts rather than prematurely withdrawing (or ''cashing out'') those assets, which would result in immediate taxation in Canada.

Once in the United States, however, these participants historically have been unable to manage their Canadian retirement account investments. Most securities that are ''qualified investments'' for Canadian retirement accounts are not registered under the U.S. securities laws. Those securities, therefore, generally cannot be publicly offered and sold in the United States without violating the registration requirement of the Securities Act of 1933 (''Securities Act'').[1] As a result of this registration requirement, Canadian-U.S. Participants previously were not able to purchase or exchange securities for their Canadian retirement accounts as needed to meet their changing investment goals or income needs.

The Commission issued a rulemaking in 2000 that enabled Canadian-U.S. Participants to manage the assets in their Canadian retirement accounts by providing relief from the U.S. registration requirements for offers of securities of foreign issuers to Canadian-U.S. Participants and sales to Canadian retirement accounts.[2] Rule 237 under the Securities Act[3] permits securities of foreign issuers, including securities of foreign funds, to be offered to Canadian-U.S. Participants and sold to their Canadian retirement accounts without being registered under the Securities Act.

Rule 237 requires written offering documents for securities offered and sold in reliance on the rule to disclose prominently that the securities are not registered with the Commission and are exempt from registration under the U.S. securities laws. The burden under the rule associated with adding this disclosure to written offering documents is minimal and is non-recurring. The foreign issuer, underwriter, or broker-dealer can redraft an existing prospectus or other written offering material to add this disclosure statement, or may draft a sticker or supplement containing this disclosure to be added to existing offering materials. In either case, based on discussions with representatives of the Canadian fund industry, the staff estimates that it would take an average of 10 minutes per document to draft the requisite disclosure statement.

The Commission understands that there are approximately 2,553 Canadian issuers other than funds that may rely on rule 237 to make an initial public offering of their securities to Canadian-U.S. Participants.[4] The staff estimates that in any given year approximately 25 (or 1 percent) of those issuers are likely to rely on rule 237 to make a public offering of their securities to participants, and that each of those 25 issuers, on average, distributes 3 different written offering documents concerning those securities, for a total of 75 offering documents.

The staff therefore estimates that during each year that rule 237 is in

[1] 15 U.S.C. 77. In addition, the offering and selling of securities of investment companies (''funds'') that are not registered pursuant to the Investment Company Act of 1940 (''Investment Company Act'') is generally prohibited by U.S. securities laws. 15 U.S.C. 80a.

[2] *See* Offer and Sale of Securities to Canadian Tax-Deferred Retirement Savings Accounts, Release Nos. 33–7860, 34–42905, IC–24491 (June 7, 2000) [65 FR 37672 (June 15, 2000)]. This rulemaking also included new rule 7d–2 under the Investment Company Act, permitting foreign funds to offer securities to Canadian-U.S. Participants and sell securities to Canadian retirement accounts without registering as investment companies under the Investment Company Act. 17 CFR 270.7d–2.

[3] 17 CFR 230.237.

[4] This estimate is based on the following calculation: 3,461 total issuers—(82 closed-end funds + 826 exchange-traded products) = 2,553 total equity and bond issuers. *See* The MiG Report, Toronto Stock Exchange and TSX Venture Exchange (January 2022) (providing number of issuers on the Toronto Exchange). This calculation excludes Canadian funds to avoid double-counting disclosure burdens under rule 237 and rule 7d–2.

effect, approximately 25 respondents [5] would be required to make 75 responses by adding the new disclosure statements to approximately 75 written offering documents. Thus, the staff estimates that the total annual burden associated with the rule 237 disclosure requirement would be approximately 13 hours (75 offering documents × 10 minutes per document). The total annual cost of internal burden hours is estimated to be $5,915 (13 hours × $455 per hour of attorney time).[6]

In addition, issuers from foreign countries other than Canada could rely on rule 237 to offer securities to Canadian-U.S. Participants and sell securities to their accounts without becoming subject to the registration requirements of the Securities Act. However, the staff believes that the number of issuers from other countries that rely on rule 237, and that therefore are required to comply with the offering document disclosure requirements, is negligible.

These burden hour estimates are based upon the Commission staff's experience and discussions with the fund industry. The estimates of average burden hours are made solely for the purposes of the Paperwork Reduction Act. These estimates are not derived from a comprehensive or even a representative survey or study of the costs of Commission rules.

Compliance with the collection of information requirements of the rule is mandatory and is necessary to comply with the requirements of the rule in general. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid 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 by November 7, 2022 to (i) *MBX.OMB.OIRA.SEC_desk_officer@omb.eop.gov* and (ii) David Bottom, Director/Chief Information Officer, Securities and Exchange Commission, c/o John Pezzullo, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549, or by sending an email to: *PRA_Mailbox@sec.gov*.

Dated: October 3, 2022.

**J. Matthew DeLesDernier,**

*Deputy Secretary.*

[FR Doc. 2022–21821 Filed 10–6–22; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 8011–01–P**

[5] This estimate of respondents only includes foreign issuers. The number of respondents would be greater if foreign underwriters or broker-dealers draft stickers or supplements to add the required disclosure to existing offering documents.

[6] The Commission's estimate concerning the wage rate for attorney time is based on salary information for the securities industry compiled by the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (''SIFMA''). The $455 per hour figure for an attorney is from SIFMA's *Management & Professional Earnings in the Securities Industry 2013,* modified by Commission staff to account for an 1800-hour work-year and multiplied by 5.35 to account for bonuses, firm size, employee benefits, overhead, and adjusted to account for the effects of inflation.

## SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

**[SEC File No. 270–026, OMB Control No. 3235–0033]**

## Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request; Extension: Rule 17a–3

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

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (''PRA'') (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'') has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (''OMB'') a request for extension of the previously approved collection of information provided for in Rule 17a–3 (17 CFR 240.17a–3), under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78a *et seq.*).

Rule 17a–3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 establishes minimum standards with respect to business records that broker-dealers registered with the Commission must make and keep current. These records are maintained by the broker-dealer (in accordance with a separate rule), so they can be used by the broker-dealer and reviewed by Commission examiners, as well as other regulatory authority examiners, during inspections of the broker-dealer.

The collections of information included in Rule 17a–3 are necessary to enable Commission, self-regulatory organization (''SRO''), and state examiners to conduct effective and efficient examinations to determine whether broker-dealers are complying with relevant laws, rules, and regulations. If broker-dealers were not required to create these baseline, standardized records, Commission, SRO, and state examiners could be unable to determine whether broker-dealers are in compliance with the Commission's antifraud and anti-manipulation rules, financial responsibility program, and other Commission, SRO, and State laws, rules, and regulations.

As of December 31, 2021 there were 3,528 broker-dealers registered with the Commission. The Commission estimates that these broker-dealer respondents incur a total hour burden of approximately 8,342,195 hours per year to comply with Rule 17a–3.

In addition, Rule 17a–3 contains ongoing operation and maintenance costs for broker-dealers, including the cost of postage to provide customers with account information, and costs for equipment and systems development. The Commission estimates that the total cost burden associated with Rule 17a–3 would be approximately $105,320,999 per year.

Rule 17a–3 does not contain record retention requirements. Compliance with the rule is mandatory. The required records are available only to the staffs of the Commission, self-regulatory organizations of which the broker-dealer is a member, and the states during examination, inspections and investigations.

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 the 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 by November 7, 2022 to (i) *www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain* and (ii) David Bottom, Director/Chief Information Officer, Securities and Exchange Commission, c/o John Pezzullo, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549, or by sending an email to: *PRA_Mailbox@sec.gov.*

Dated: October 3, 2022.

**J. Matthew DeLesDernier,**

*Deputy Secretary.*

[FR Doc. 2022–21820 Filed 10–6–22; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 8011–01–P**