

requirements include 39 U.S.C. 3632, 39 U.S.C. 3633, 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR part 3035, and 39 CFR part 3041. Comment deadline(s) for each such request, if any, appear in Section II.

Section III identifies the docket number(s) associated with each Postal Service request, if any, to add a standardized distinct product to the Competitive product list or to amend a standardized distinct product, the title of each such request, the request's acceptance date, and the authority cited by the Postal Service for each request. Standardized distinct products are negotiated service agreements that are variations of one or more Competitive products, and for which financial models, minimum rates, and classification criteria have undergone advance Commission review. *See* 39 CFR 3041.110(n); 39 CFR 3041.205(a). Such requests are reviewed in summary proceedings pursuant to 39 CFR 3041.325(c)(2) and 39 CFR 3041.505(f)(1). Pursuant to 39 CFR 3041.405(c)–(d), the Commission does not appoint a Public Representative or request public comment in proceedings to review such requests.

II. Public Proceeding(s)

None. *See* Section III for summary proceedings.

III. Summary Proceeding(s)

1. *Docket No(s)*: MC2026–390 and K2026–379; *Filing Title*: USPS Request to Add New Fulfillment Standardized Distinct Product, PM–GA Contract 1097, and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date*: September 17, 2026; *Filing Authority*: 39 U.S.C. 3642 and 3633, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.325.

This Notice will be published in the **Federal Register**.

Danielle LeFlore,

Legal Assistant.

[FR Doc. 2026–19353 Filed 9–21–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–FW–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–106407; File No. SR–NYSE–2026–46]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; New York Stock Exchange LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Amend Rule 7.10 Clearly Erroneous Executions

September 17, 2026.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1)¹ of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Act”)² and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,³ notice is hereby given that on September 14, 2026, 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 to amend Rule 7.10 (“Clearly Erroneous Executions”) in light of the Commission's approval of Overnight Protected Bands for 23/5 Trading. The proposed rule change is available on the Exchange's website at www.nyse.com and at the principal office of the Exchange.

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 the Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

New York Stock Exchange LLC (“NYSE” or the “Exchange”) proposes

to amend Rule 7.10 (“Clearly Erroneous Executions”) in light of the Commission's approval of Overnight Protected Bands under the LULD Plan for 23/5 Trading.

Background

In conjunction with the industry's plans for the introduction of trading 23 hours a day, 5 days a week (“23/5 Trading”), the Operating Committee of the Plan to Address Extraordinary Market Volatility (“LULD Plan”) filed proposed Amendment 27 to the LULD Plan, which proposed to establish price band protections during overnight trading hours (“Overnight Price Bands”).⁴ The Operating Committee proposed that the Overnight Price Bands would initially be temporary static bands 20% above and below two reference points, and that after implementation, the Operating Committee would evaluate the performance of such Overnight Price Bands and propose appropriate changes in a new plan amendment.⁵ On August 5, 2026, the Commission approved the proposal.⁶

In light of the Commission's approval of these changes to the LULD Plan, the Exchange now proposes several amendments to Rule 7.10 regarding Clearly Erroneous Executions. In general, the rule describes the process a market participant may use to request cancellation of a transaction that was “clearly erroneous.” The current rule's central premise is that if LULD Price Bands under the LULD Plan were available and correct at the time the transaction was executed, the transaction is not eligible for clearly erroneous review. Specifically, Rule 7.10(c)(1) currently provides that “[i]f the execution time of the transaction(s) under review is during the Core Trading Session, the transaction will not be reviewable as clearly erroneous” except in certain limited circumstances, including when (A) the transaction is in an NMS stock that is not subject to the LULD Plan (e.g., rights and warrants), (B) the transaction was executed at a time with LULD Price Bands were unavailable or trading should have been prevented due to a regulatory halt or other halt, or (C) several other limited

⁴ *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 105596 (June 1, 2026), 91 FR 33774 (June 4, 2026) (File No. 4–631) (Notice of Filing of 27th Amendment to the National Market System Plan).

⁵ *See id.*

⁶ *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 106042 (August 5, 2026), 91 FR 51515 (August 10, 2026) (File No. 4–631) (Order Granting Approval of the 27th Amendment to the National Market System Plan to Address Extraordinary Market Volatility to Establish Temporary Price Band Protections in Overnight Trading).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 15 U.S.C. 78a.

³ 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

circumstances.⁷ In approving the existing version of the rule, the Commission noted that restricting clearly erroneous review in this way during times when LULD Price Bands were in effect was “consistent with the Act and will further the goal of providing greater certainty to market participants that trades executed within the Price Bands will stand and not be broken. . . . Thus, the proposal is designed to limit the potential discordance between the LULD mechanism and CEE review process.”⁸

Currently, LULD Price Bands are available only during the Core Trading Session, meaning that the restrictions on clearly erroneous review described above apply only during the Core Trading Session. With the introduction of Overnight Price Bands, the Exchange now proposes to extend the existing restrictions on clearly erroneous review to the period when Overnight Price Bands are in place. This proposed change would be consistent with the Commission’s rationale in approving the current version of the rule because it would limit any potential discordance between the LULD mechanism and CEE review in the overnight trading session, providing greater certainty to market participants that trades executed with the Overnight Price Bands will stand and not be broken.

Proposed Changes to Rule 7.10(c)(1)

To implement this change, the Exchange proposes to add several definitions to Rule 7.10(c)(1). First, the Exchange would add that the term “LULD Protected Hours” includes the Core Trading Session and “Overnight Protected Hours” defined in Section VIII of the LULD Plan. Second, the Exchange would define “LULD Price Bands” or “Price Bands” to mean the Price Bands defined in Section V of the LULD Plan (*i.e.*, the Price Bands that apply during the Core Trading Session) and “Overnight Price Bands” as defined in Section VIII of the LULD Plan (*i.e.*, the Price Bands that apply to the Overnight Protected Hours from 9:00 p.m. ET through 4:00 a.m. ET).

The Exchange proposes to amend the current first sentence of Rule 7.10(c)(1) to replace the phrase “Core Trading Session” with “LULD Protected Hours,” to provide that “[i]f the execution time of the transaction(s) under review is during LULD Protected Hours, the

transaction will not be reviewable as clearly erroneous” This change would extend the LULD-based restrictions on clearly erroneous review currently in place during the Core Trading Session to the Overnight Protected Hours.

The Exchange also proposes to amend Rule 7.10(c)(1)(B)’s reference to “Percentage Parameter” to incorporate the Percentage Parameter that applies to Overnight Protected Hours. The amended provision would provide for the applicability of clearly erroneous review if the price of the transaction to buy (sell) that is the subject of the clearly erroneous complaint is greater than (less than) the Reference Price by an amount that equals or exceeds the applicable Percentage Parameter defined in Appendix A to the LULD Plan (with respect to the Price Bands that apply during the Core Trading Session) or the “Overnight Percentage Parameter defined in Section VIII of the LULD Plan” (with respect to Overnight Protected Hours).

In addition to these changes, the Exchange also proposes to make a non-substantive change to Rule 7.10(c)(1)(A), substituting the term “LULD Plan” for the current text “the Plan to Address Extraordinary Market Volatility Pursuant to Rule 608 of Regulation NMS under the Act (the ‘Limit Up-Limit Down Plan’ or ‘LULD Plan,’)” as the “LULD Plan” would be defined in the proposed revision to Rule 7.10(c)(1).

Proposed Changes to Rule 7.10(c)(2), (d)(3), and (f)

As noted above, current Rule 7.10(c)(1)(A) permits clearly erroneous review even during the Core Trading Session when the transaction in question is in an NMS Stock that is not subject to the LULD Plan, *i.e.*, rights and warrants. Such transactions are reviewed for clearly erroneous status using the procedures set out in Rule 7.10(c)(2), including the Numerical Guidelines set out in the table accompanying Rule 7.10(c)(2)(A). The Exchange now proposes to introduce a similar provision regarding transactions in NMS Stocks not subject to the LULD Plan that are executed during the Overnight Protected Hours; such transactions would be subject to the same Numerical Guidelines as transactions occurring in the Early Trading Session.

The heading of Rule 7.10(c)(2) addresses “[r]eview of transactions occurring during the Early Trading Session or eligible for review pursuant to paragraph (c)(1)(A).” The Exchange proposes to replace the phrase “eligible for review pursuant to paragraph

(c)(1)(A)” (which, in the current rule, means transactions executed during the Core Trading Session in NMS Stocks not subject to the LULD Plan) with “during LULD Protected Hours in NMS Stocks not subject to the LULD Plan.” This proposed language would cover transactions in NMS Stocks not subject to the LULD Plan in the Core Trading Session and expand the same treatment to transactions executed in NMS Stocks not subject to the LULD Plan during Overnight Protected Hours. As such, the proposed change is not novel.

The Exchange proposes to make the same change everywhere else such language appears in the rule—namely, in the text of paragraphs (c)(2)(A), (c)(2)(B), (c)(2)(C), (c)(2)(D), (d)(3), and (f).⁹ In each case, the Exchange proposes to replace the phrase “transactions occurring during the Early Trading Session or eligible for review pursuant to paragraph (c)(1)(A)” with “transactions occurring during the Early Trading Session or during LULD Protected Hours in NMS Stocks not subject to the LULD Plan.”

The Exchange also proposes to make corresponding changes to the headings of the table accompanying Rule 7.10(c)(2)(A). The Exchange proposes to change the heading of the second column from “Core Trading Session Numerical Guidelines for transactions eligible for review pursuant to paragraph (c)(1)(A)” to “Numerical Guidelines for Transactions Executed During the Core Trading Session in NMS Stocks Not Subject to the LULD Plan.” This change would simply replace the shorthand “eligible for review pursuant to paragraph (c)(1)(A)” with the fuller description that such transactions are “executed during the Core Trading Session in NMS Stocks not subject to the LULD Plan,” and is not a substantive change.

Similarly, the Exchange proposes to change the heading of the third column from “Early Trading Session Numerical Guidelines” to “Numerical Guidelines for Transactions Executed During the Early Trading Session or During Overnight Protected Hours in NMS Stocks Not Subject to the LULD Plan.” The proposed change addresses the fact that transactions executed during

⁹ Rule 7.10(c)(2)(A)–(D) specifies general rules for applying clearly erroneous review to transactions where such review is not precluded by paragraph (c)(1). Rule 7.10(d)(3) specifies conditions where the Exchange may use a revised Reference Price for the purpose of clearly erroneous review in certain transactions where such review is not precluded by paragraph (c)(1). Rule 7.10(f) specifies that for transactions where clearly erroneous review is not precluded by paragraph (c)(1), an officer may initiate clearly erroneous review on his or her own motion.

⁷ See Rule 7.10(c)(1)(A), (B), and (C).

⁸ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 95658 (September 1, 2022), 87 FR 55060 at 55063 (September 8, 2022) (SR–CboeBZX–2022–037) (Order Approving a Proposed Rule Change, as Modified by Amendment Nos. 1 and 2, to Amend BZX Rule 11.17, Clearly Erroneous Executions).

Overnight Protected Hours in NMS Stocks not subject to the LULD Plan are eligible for clearly erroneous review—just as are transactions in NMS Stocks not subject to the LULD Plan executed during the Core Trading Session—but at the Numerical Guidelines that apply outside of the Core Trading Session.

Together, these proposed changes would extend the eligibility of clearly erroneous review for transactions in NMS Stocks not subject to the LULD Plan that is currently in place during the Core Trading Session to the Overnight Protected Hours, and would apply the Commission's recent approval of Overnight Price Bands to the clearly erroneous executions rule.

Implementation

The Exchange understands that the other national securities exchanges and FINRA will also file similar proposals, the substance of which are identical to this proposal. The Exchange proposes that this rule change would become operative at the commencement of 23/5 Trading, which is scheduled to commence industry-wide on December 6, 2026.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that its proposal is consistent with the requirements of the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder that are applicable to a national securities exchange, and, in particular, with the requirements of Section 6(b) of the Act.¹⁰ Specifically, the proposal is consistent with Section 6(b)(5) of the Act¹¹ because it would promote just and equitable principles of trade, remove impediments to, and perfect the mechanism of, a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general, protect investors and the public interest.

The Exchange believes that the proposed change is consistent with just and equitable principles of trade because it extends the basic premise of the current rule that clearly erroneous review should be generally unavailable any time a transaction is executed within LULD Price Bands at a time the Price Bands were available and correct. Currently, LULD Price Bands are available only during the Core Trading Session, meaning that the restrictions on clearly erroneous review described above apply only during the Core Trading Session. With the introduction of Overnight Price Bands, the Exchange believes that extending such restrictions on clearly erroneous review to the

period when Overnight Price Bands are in place would remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system by enhancing the transparency and consistency of the rule.

The resulting rule would thus extend the LULD-related limits on clearly erroneous review that are applicable in the Core Trading Session to the overnight period. The proposed change would also be consistent with the Commission's rationale in approving the current version of the rule because it would limit any potential discordance between the LULD mechanism and CEE review in the overnight trading session, providing greater certainty to market participants that trades executed with the Overnight Price Bands will stand and not be broken.¹²

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

The Exchange believes the proposal is consistent with Section 6(b)(8) of the Act¹³ in that it does not impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. Rather than impacting competition, the proposed change would simply extend the basic premise of the current rule that clearly erroneous review should be generally unavailable any time a transaction is executed within LULD Price Bands at a time the Price Bands were available and correct. The Exchange understands that the other national securities exchanges and FINRA will also file similar proposals, the substance of which are identical to this proposal. Thus, the proposed rule change will help to ensure consistency across SROs without implicating any competitive issues.

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 Act¹⁴ and Rule 19b-4(f)(6) thereunder.¹⁵ 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 and Rule 19b-4(f)(6)(iii) thereunder.

A proposed rule change filed under Rule 19b-4(f)(6)¹⁶ normally does not become operative prior to 30 days after the date of the filing. However, pursuant to Rule 19b-4(f)(6)(iii),¹⁷ the Commission may designate a shorter time if such action is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest.

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)¹⁸ of the Act 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:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>); or
- Send an email to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include file number SR-NYSE-2026-46 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549-1090.
- All submissions should refer to file number SR-NYSE-2026-46. This file

change, or such shorter time as designated by the Commission. The Exchange has satisfied this requirement.

¹⁶ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6).

¹⁷ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6)(iii).

¹⁸ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2)(B).

¹² See 87 FR 55060 at 55063, *supra* note 8.

¹³ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(8).

¹⁴ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(iii).

¹⁵ 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 at least five business days prior to the date of filing of the proposed rule

¹⁰ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

¹¹ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>). Copies of the filing will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. Do not include personal identifiable information in submissions; you should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. We may redact in part or withhold entirely from publication submitted material that is obscene or subject to copyright protection. All submissions should refer to file number SR-NYSE-2026-46 and should be submitted on or before October 13, 2026.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.¹⁹

Sherry R. Haywood,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-19296 Filed 9-21-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-106402; File No. 4-927]

Order Granting Temporary Conditional Exemptive Relief, Pursuant to Section 36(a)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, From the Definition of “Exchange” in Section 3(a)(1) of the Exchange Act for the Use of Certain Distributed Ledger Trading Venues for Tokenized NMS Stocks and From the Definition of “Dealer” in Section 3(a)(5) of the Exchange Act for Certain Liquidity Providers for Tokenized NMS Stocks, and Request for Comment

September 17, 2026.

I. Introduction

The Securities and Exchange Commission (“Commission” or “SEC”) hereby issues these temporary, conditional exemptions to facilitate the permissioned trading of tokenized NMS stock using innovative automated market makers (“AMMs”) and liquidity pools (together referred to as “AMM Liquidity Pools”). Specifically, the Commission hereby issues to “Tokenized Securities Venues” (“TSVs”) an exemption from the definition of “exchange” in section 3(a)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Exchange Act”) (“TSV Exemption”). The Commission also hereby issues an exemption from the

definition of “dealer” in section 3(a)(5) of the Exchange Act to certain liquidity providers in an AMM Liquidity Pool that supply liquidity in the form of tokenized NMS stock (“Covered Firm Exemption”).

A TSV is an organization, association, or group of persons that brings together buyers and sellers of Tokenized NMS Stock by: (1) providing one or more AMM Liquidity Pool(s) for permissioned participants to interact and agree to terms of a trade and (2) setting standards for persons to access trading on such AMM Liquidity Pool(s). For purposes of this order (“Order”), “Tokenized NMS Stock” means an NMS stock¹ that is (1) a security tokenized² by, or on behalf of, the issuer of the underlying NMS stock; or (2) a security tokenized by a third party that is unaffiliated with the issuer of the underlying NMS stock.³ “Tokenized NMS Stock” does not include securities where a third party issues a crypto asset representing its own security that provides synthetic exposure to an underlying security, such as a tokenized linked security or a tokenized security-based swap.⁴

Over the past several years, advancements in distributed ledger⁵ technology have facilitated innovations in trading across non-security crypto

assets.⁶ These innovations have enhanced access and efficiencies for buyers and sellers to discover prices, interact, find counterparties, and execute trades in these assets. Additionally, distributed ledger technology and related applications have led to developments in the tokenization of securities.⁷

Increasingly, retail investors, institutional investors, and professional securities market participants are seeking to buy and sell Tokenized NMS Stock on trading venues that use distributed ledger applications.⁸ Such distributed ledger applications include smart contracts⁹ that automate transactions in crypto assets, such as smart contracts within an AMM Liquidity Pool. An AMM consists of a smart contract (or smart contracts) that enforces terms of trading, including setting token prices based on the ratio of the quantities of the assets committed to a liquidity pool. AMM smart contracts act in tandem with liquidity pool smart contracts. A liquidity pool is a portfolio of crypto assets that is algorithmically bound and traded based on the terms of the smart contracts that compose the AMM Liquidity Pool.

Distributed ledger technology and associated applications, including smart contracts, can be employed in various other ways in connection with crypto assets. For example, smart contracts can be programmed with permissioning criteria to allow certain participants to access trading in certain crypto assets, AMM Liquidity Pools, or both. While AMM Liquidity Pools for non-security crypto assets generally operate on a permissionless basis, certain market participants have expressed the desire to provide access to trading of Tokenized NMS Stock on a

¹ “NMS stock” means any NMS security other than an option. 17 CFR 242.600(b)(65). “NMS security” means any security or class of securities for which transaction reports are collected, processed, and made available pursuant to an effective transaction reporting plan, or an effective national market system plan for reporting transactions in listed options. 17 CFR 242.600(b)(64).

² Tokenization is the process of creating a digital representation of a tangible or intangible asset using distributed ledger technology. See Statement on Tokenized Securities, Division of Corporation Finance, Division of Investment Management, Division of Trading and Markets, dated Jan. 28, 2026, available at <https://www.sec.gov/newsroom/speeches-statements/corp-fin-statement-tokenized-securities-012826-statement-tokenized-securities> (“Statement on Tokenized Securities”), at n. 3. The statement, and any other staff statement referenced in this release, is not a rule, regulation, guidance, or statement of the Commission, and the Commission has neither approved nor disapproved its content. Staff statements have no legal force or effect; they do not alter or amend applicable law, and they create no new or additional obligations for any person. See *id.* at n. 2.

³ See generally *id.* (stating that “tokenized securities” generally fall in such categories). See also *id.* at nn. 5, 11, 13–15 and accompanying text.

⁴ See *id.* at n. 16 and accompanying text. In addition, Tokenized NMS Stock eligible for trading on a TSV does not include rights and warrants.

⁵ A “distributed ledger” is technology in which data is shared across a network that creates a public digital ledger of verified transactions or information among network participants and cryptography is used to link the data to maintain the integrity of the public ledger and execute other functions. Section 2(8) of the Guiding and Establishing National Innovation for U.S. Stablecoins Act, Public Law 119-27, 139 Stat. 419 (2025) (“GENIUS Act”).

⁶ A “crypto asset” is any digital representation of value that is recorded on a cryptographically secured distributed ledger. The foregoing definition of “crypto asset” is identical to the definition of “digital asset” in section 2(6) of the GENIUS Act. A “non-security crypto asset” is a crypto asset that itself is not a security. See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 11412 (Mar. 17, 2026), 91 FR 13714, 13716 (Mar. 23, 2026) (“Crypto Asset Interpretative Statement”).

⁷ See, e.g., Statement on Tokenized Securities; Crypto Asset Interpretative Statement at section III.E.

⁸ A “distributed ledger application” means any executable software that is deployed to and maintained on a distributed ledger and composed of source code that is publicly available, including a smart contract or network of smart contracts.

⁹ A “smart contract” is a self-executing contract or program that (A) is stored using distributed ledger technology and (B) automatically executes or enforces digital asset transactions upon the occurrence of explicit, pre-determined conditions encoded in the contract or program, without intervention, other than to provide data, by any entity or natural persons.

¹⁹ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).