

of portfolio securities into the UIT and retain a record of such determination for the life of the UIT, and for five years thereafter, is also a collection of information.

The Commission staff estimates that 11,659 funds, 603 newly-registered funds, and 8 UITs are subject to rule 22e-4. The internal annual burden estimate is 16 hours for a fund, 11 for a newly-registered fund, and 8 hours for an UIT. Based on these estimates, the total annual burden hours associated with the rule is estimated to be 193,241 hours. The estimated burden hours associated with rule 22e-4 have increased by 165,091 hours from the current allocation of 28,150 hours. This increase is due to an increase in the estimated number of affected entities, as well as revisions in the manner of calculation. The external cost associated with this collection of information is approximately \$3,124 per fund and \$2,000 per newly-registered fund, and the total annual external cost burden is \$37,628,716. The estimated external cost has increased by \$37,628,716 from the current estimate of \$0. This increase is due to the staff's determination to revise the manner in which it calculates these estimates.

The estimate of average burden hours is made solely for purposes of the Paperwork Reduction Act and is not derived from a comprehensive or even a representative survey or study of the cost of Commission rules. The collection of information required by rule 22e-4 is necessary to obtain the benefits of the rule. Information regarding a fund's monthly position-level liquidity classification and its highly liquid investment minimum reported on Form N-PORT will be kept confidential. Other information provided to the Commission in connection with staff examinations or investigations is kept confidential subject to the provisions of applicable law. If information collected pursuant to rule 22e-4 is reviewed by the Commission's examination staff, it is accorded the same level of confidentiality accorded to other responses provided to the Commission in the context of its examination and oversight program. 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 June 12, 2023 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: May 8, 2023.

Sherry R. Haywood,
Assistant Secretary.

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[SEC File No. 270-455, OMB Control No. 3235-0514]

**Submission for OMB Review;
Comment Request; Extension: Rule 8c-1**

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 approval of extension of the previously approved collection of information provided for in Rule 8c-1 (17 CFR 240.8c-1), under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act") (15 U.S.C. 78a *et seq.*).

Rule 8c-1 generally prohibits a broker-dealer from using its customers' securities as collateral to finance its own trading, speculating, or underwriting transactions. More specifically, Rule 8c-1 states three main principles: (1) a broker-dealer is prohibited from commingling the securities of different customers as collateral for a loan without the consent of each customer; (2) a broker-dealer cannot commingle customers' securities with its own securities under the same pledge; and (3) a broker-dealer can only pledge its customers' securities to the extent that customers are in debt to the broker-dealer. Additionally, Rule 8c-1 requires broker-dealers to make certain written notifications to pledgees in connection

with such use of customer securities as collateral.¹

The information required by Rule 8c-1 is necessary for the execution of the Commission's mandate under the Exchange Act to prevent broker-dealers from hypothecating or arranging for the hypothecation of any securities carried for the account of any customer under certain circumstances. In addition, the information required by Rule 8c-1 provides important investor protections.

There are approximately 43 respondents as of the end of 2022 (*i.e.*, broker-dealers that conducted business with the public, filed Part II of the FOCUS Report, did not claim an exemption from the Reserve Formula computation, and reported that they had a bank loan during at least one quarter of the current year). Each respondent makes an estimated 45 annual responses, for an aggregate total of approximately 1,935 responses per year.² Each response takes approximately 0.5 hours to complete. Therefore, the total third-party disclosure burden per year is approximately 968 hours.³

The retention period for the recordkeeping requirement under Rule 8c-1 is three years. The recordkeeping requirement under Rule 8c-1 is mandatory to ensure that broker-dealers do not commingle their securities or use them to finance the broker-dealers' proprietary business. This rule does not involve the collection of confidential or personal identifiable information.

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 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 June 12, 2023 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.

¹ See Exchange Act Release No. 2690 (November 15, 1940); Exchange Act Release No. 9428 (December 29, 1971).

² 43 respondents × 45 annual responses = 1,935 aggregate total of annual responses.

³ 1,935 responses × 0.5 hours = 967.5 hours, rounded up to 968 hours.

Dated: May 8, 2023.

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2023-10114 Filed 5-11-23; 8:45 am]

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-97456; File No. SR-C2-2023-011]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Cboe C2 Exchange, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend Rule 5.32 Regarding Certain Cancel-Replace Messages

May 8, 2023.

Pursuant to section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Act”),¹ and Rule 19b-4 thereunder,² notice is hereby given that on April 25, 2023, Cboe C2 Exchange, Inc. (the “Exchange” or “C2”) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC” or “Commission”) the proposed rule change as described in Items I, II, and III below, which Items have been prepared by the Exchange. 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

Cboe C2 Exchange, Inc. (the “Exchange” or “C2 Options”) proposes to amend Rule 5.32. The text of the proposed rule change is provided in Exhibit 5.

The text of the proposed rule change is also available on the Exchange’s website (http://markets.cboe.com/us/options/regulation/rule_filings/ctwo/), at the Exchange’s Office of the Secretary, and at the Commission’s Public Reference Room.

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

In its filing with the Commission, the Exchange 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 these 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 aspects of such statements.

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

1. Purpose

The Exchange proposes to amend Rule 5.32(e) to describe the impact on priority of a “no-change” order³ (*i.e.*, an order submitted to cancel or replace a resting order that does not change any terms of an order) and of a cancel/replace message that does not change the price or size of a resting order but changes another term of an order. Current Rule 5.32(e) describes whether a resting order’s priority position may change if it is modified with a cancel/replace message. Specifically, current Rule 5.32(e) states if the price of an order is changed, the order loses position and is placed in a priority position as if the System received the order at the time the order was changed. If the quantity of an order is decreased, it retains its priority position. If the quantity of an order is increased, it loses its priority position and is placed in a priority position as if the System received the order at the time the quantity of the order is increased.

Rule 5.32(e), however, is currently silent regarding how the System handles a cancel-replace message comprised of a no-change order or an order that changes terms other than price and size. The Exchange recently determined that if the System receives a no-change order, the resting order would lose its priority position; however, if the System receives a “no-change” bid or offer in a bulk message, the resting bid or offer would not lose its priority position. The Exchange proposes to harmonize the handling of all no-change orders and quotes so that any “no-change” order or bulk message bid or offer will lose priority, as well as add to the Rules how the System handles no-change orders. Additionally, the Exchange proposes to codify current System functionality that causes a resting order to lose its priority position if any cancel/replace message is submitted if any term other than the Max Floor (if a Reserve Order)⁴ or the

³ In this context, the term “order” includes bids and offers submitted in bulk messages. A bulk message means a bid or offer included in a single electronic message a user submits with an M (Market-Maker) capacity to the Exchange in which the User may enter, modify, or cancel up to an Exchange-specified number of bids and offers. *See* Rule 1.1 (definition of bulk message, which provides that the System handles a bulk message bid or offer in the same manner as it handles an order or quote, unless the Rules specify otherwise).

⁴ A “Reserve Order” is a limit order with both a portion of the quantity displayed (“Display

stop price (if a Stop or Stop-Limit order⁵) is modified. Therefore, the proposed rule change amends Rule 5.32(e) to state if a User submits a cancel/replace message for a resting order, regardless of whether the cancel/replace message modifies any terms of the resting order, the order loses its priority position and is placed in a priority position based on the time the System receives the cancel/replace message, unless the User only (1) decreases the quantity of an order (as is currently set forth in the Rules), (2) modifies the Max Floor (if a Reserve Order), or (3) modifies the stop price (if a Stop or Stop-Limit order), in which case the order retains its priority position.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Act”) and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to the Exchange and, in particular, the requirements of section 6(b) of the Act.⁶ Specifically, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the section 6(b)(5)⁷ requirements that the rules of an exchange be designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and

Quantity”) and a reserve portion of the quantity (“Reserve Quantity”) not displayed. Both the Display Quantity and Reserve Quantity of the Reserve Order are available for potential execution against incoming orders. When entering a Reserve Order, a User must instruct the Exchange as to the quantity of the order to be initially displayed by the System (“Max Floor”). If the Display Quantity of a Reserve Order is fully executed, the System will, in accordance with the User’s instruction, replenish the Display Quantity from the Reserve Quantity using one of the below replenishment instructions. If the remainder of an order is less than the replenishment amount, the System will display the entire remainder of the order. The System creates a new timestamp for both the Display Quantity and Reserve Quantity of the order each time it is replenished from reserve. A User may attach an instruction for random replenishment (where the System randomly replenishes the Display Quantity for the order with a number of contracts not outside a replenishment range, which equals the Max Floor plus and minus a replenishment value established by the User when entering a Reserve Order with a Random Replenishment instruction) or fixed replenishment (the System will replenish the Display Quantity of an order with the number of contracts equal to the Max Floor). *See* Rule 5.6(c).

⁵ A “Stop (Stop-Loss)” order is an order to buy (sell) that becomes a market order when the consolidated last sale price (excluding prices from complex order trades if outside of the NBBO) or NBB (NBO) for a particular option contract is equal to or above (below) the stop price specified by the User. A “Stop-Limit” order is an order to buy (sell) that becomes a limit order when the consolidated last sale price (excluding prices from complex order trades if outside the NBBO) or NBB (NBO) for a particular option contract is equal to or above (below) the stop price specified by the User. *See* Rule 5.6(c).

⁶ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

⁷ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.