

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-97459; File No. SR-CboeEDGX-2023-032]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Cboe EDGX Exchange, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend Rule 21.8 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 EDGX Exchange, Inc. (the “Exchange” or “EDGX”) 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 EDGX Exchange, Inc. (the “Exchange” or “EDGX Options”) proposes to amend Rule 21.8. 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/edgx/), 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 21.8 to describe the impact on option order priority of a cancel/replace message, including 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). The Rules are currently silent regarding how the System handles a cancel-replace message (that either changes or does not change any terms of the resting order). The Exchange recently determined that if the System receives a no-change order, the resting order will lose its priority position; however, if the System receives a “no-change” bid or offer in a bulk message, the resting bid or offer will 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 and describe this behavior in the Exchange’s Rules.

Additionally, the Exchange proposes to describe in the Exchange’s Rules how the System in general handles all cancel/replace messages submitted by users, including those that change or do not change the price and size of a resting order’s terms. Specifically, the Exchange proposes to codify current System functionality that causes a resting order to lose its priority position (including if the price of an order is changed or the quantity is increased) if any cancel/replace message is submitted if any term other than a decrease to the quantity, the Max Floor (if a Reserve

Order),⁴ or the stop price (if a Stop or Stop Limit Order)⁵ is modified.

Therefore, the proposed rule change amends Rule 21.8 to add that 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, (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 practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to foster cooperation and coordination with persons engaged in regulating, clearing, settling, processing information with respect to, and facilitating transactions in securities, to remove impediments to

⁴ “Reserve Orders” are limit orders that have both a portion of the quantity displayed (“Display Quantity”) and with a reserve portion of the quantity (“Reserve Quantity”) that is not displayed. Both the Display Quantity and Reserve Quantity of the Reserve Order are available for potential execution against incoming orders. 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 replenishment instructions set forth in the Rules. If the remainder of an order is less than the replenishment amount, the Exchange will replenish and display the entire remainder of the order. A user must instruct the Exchange as to the quantity of the order to be initially displayed by the System (“Max Floor”) when entering a Reserve Order, which is also used to determine the replenishment amount. A new timestamp is created for both the Display Quantity and the Reserve Quantity of the order each time it is replenished from reserve. See Rule 21.1(d)(1).

⁵ “Stop Orders” are orders that become market orders when the stop price is elected. “Stop Limit Orders” are orders that become limit orders when the stop price is elected. A Stop or Stop Limit Order to buy is elected when the consolidated last sale in the option occurs at or above, or the NBB is equal to or higher than, the specified stop price. A Stop or Stop Limit Order to sell is elected when the consolidated last sale in the option occurs at or below, or the NBO is equal to or lower than, the specified stop price. See Rule 21.1(d)(11) and (12).

⁶ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

⁷ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

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 16.1 (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).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest. Additionally, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the section 6(b)(5)⁸ requirement that the rules of an exchange not be designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers.

In particular, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change will remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market as well as protect investors by adding transparency to the Rules regarding how the System handles all cancel/replace messages, including those that change no order terms. The Exchange believes consistency in handling of all no-change orders and quotes will simplify order handling, which will promote just and equitable principles of trade and thus further benefit investors. The Exchange believes it is reasonable for a user's resting order to lose priority if that user submits a cancel/replace order, including a no-change order, to replace that resting order (other than the three proposed exceptions). Ultimately, the purpose of a cancel and replace message is to replace a resting order with a new order; therefore, it is appropriate for the System to treat that replacement order as a new order for purposes of priority. Despite the fact that a cancel/replace message may not modify the price or size of a resting order (and thus has no investment purpose), a user elected to send that new order to the Exchange despite having an identical order resting on the Exchange's book and used System capacity to do so. Therefore, the Exchange believes it promotes just and equitable principles of trade to treat that replacement order as a new order for priority purposes. The Exchange believes the proposed rule change encourages users to submit to the Exchange only bona fide cancel/replace orders that have legitimate investment purposes and discourages use of System capacity to send unnecessary message traffic.

The Exchange believes it will remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market as well as protect investors by adding transparency to codify current System functionality regarding all cancel/replace messages, including those that do not cause a loss of priority position. Under current System functionality, a cancel/replace order that changes the price of a resting order or increases the size of a 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, as increasing the price or quantity of a resting order could cause it to gain priority over other resting orders if it did not otherwise get a new timestamp. Additionally, under current System functionality, cancel/replace order that decreases the size of a resting order (and changes no other terms) does not result in a loss of priority position. Unlike a no-change order, an order to reduce the size of a resting order may have a legitimate investment purpose, such as to reduce execution risk, but would not impact its priority compared to other resting orders (*e.g.*, resting orders are often decreased in size if they receive partial execution, and the remainders retain their priority status; unlike an increase in size, a decrease in size would not cause a resting order to otherwise gain priority over other resting orders).

Additionally, under current System functionality, a cancel/replace message that changes the Max Floor (if a Reserve Order) or the stop price (if a Stop or Stop-Limit order) and no other terms will not cause a resting order to lose priority because it is unnecessary given the handling of those orders and the fact that at that time there is no priority to lose. Such handling is consistent with the definitions and handling of both of those order types. Specifically, as set forth in the definition of a Reserve Order, the Max Floor amount is relevant for replenishment of the Display Quantity of the order after execution, and once replenished, the System creates a new timestamp for both the Display Quantity and Reserve Quantity of the order each time it is replenished from reserve (*i.e.*, prioritizes it in the book at the time of replenishment). Therefore, there is no need for a loss in priority due to a change in the Max Floor amount because that order will have its priority reset once it is replenished with that new amount. Similarly, as set forth in the definitions of Stop and Stop-Limit orders, those orders become market or limit orders, respectively, once triggered and thus placed on the book as market or limit orders and prioritized based on that time. The stop price is the piece of information that determines when these orders will be triggered. As a result, there is no need for an order to lose priority due to a change in the stop price given that those orders have not yet been prioritized on the Book and will be prioritized once triggered and entered into the Book for potential execution.

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

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on intramarket competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act because the System will handle all cancel/replace orders from all users in the same manner. All cancel/replace orders, including all no-change orders, except for the three exceptions, will cause the resting order to lose priority. The three types of cancel/replace orders that will not cause a resting order to lose priority are consistent with current order handling rules.

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on intermarket competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act because the proposed rule change only impacts priority of orders resting on the Exchange's book and thus will have no impact on terms of an order that are disseminated to market participants or on trading outside of the Exchange.

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

The Exchange neither solicited nor received comments on the proposed rule change.

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

Because the foregoing proposed rule change does not:

- A. significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest;
- B. impose any significant burden on competition; and

C. become operative for 30 days from the date on which it was filed, or such shorter time as the Commission may designate, it has become effective pursuant to section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act⁹ and Rule 19b-4(f)(6)¹⁰ thereunder. At any time within 60 days of the filing of the 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

⁸ *Id.*

⁹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

¹⁰ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6).

Commission takes such action, the Commission will institute proceedings 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 (<http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>); or
- Send an email to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include File Number SR-CboeEDGX-2023-032 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-CboeEDGX-2023-032. This file 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 (<http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>). Copies of the submission, all subsequent amendments, all written statements with respect to the proposed rule change that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the proposed rule change between the Commission and any person, other than those that may be withheld from the public in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, will be available for website viewing and printing in the Commission's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549 on official business days between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. Copies of the filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal offices 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-CboeEDGX-2023-

032, and should be submitted on or before June 2, 2023.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.¹¹

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[SEC File No. 270-794, OMB Control No. 3235-0737]

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request; Extension: Rule 22e-4

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, under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501-3520), the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget a request for extension of the previously approved collection of information discussed below.

Section 22(e) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("Investment Company Act") provides that no registered investment company shall suspend the right of redemption or postpone the date of payment of redemption proceeds for more than seven days after tender of the security absent specified unusual circumstances. The provision was designed to prevent funds and their investment advisers from interfering with the redemption rights of shareholders for improper purposes, such as the preservation of management fees. Although section 22(e) permits funds to postpone the date of payment or satisfaction upon redemption for up to seven days, it does not permit funds to suspend the right of redemption for any amount of time, absent certain specified circumstances or a Commission order.

Rule 22e-4 under the Act [17 CFR 270.22e-4] requires an open-end fund and an exchange-traded fund that redeems in kind ("In-Kind ETF") to establish a written liquidity risk management program that is reasonably designed to assess and manage the fund's or In-Kind ETF's liquidity risk. This program includes policies and procedures that incorporate certain

program elements, including: (i) for funds and In-Kind ETFs, the assessment, management, and periodic review of liquidity risk (with such review occurring no less frequently than annually); (ii) for funds, the classification of the liquidity of a fund's portfolio investments, as well as at-least-monthly reviews of the fund's liquidity classifications; (iii) for funds that do not primarily hold assets that are highly liquid investments, the determination of and periodic review of the fund's highly liquid investment minimum and establishment of policies and procedures regarding responding to a shortfall of the fund's highly liquid investment minimum, which includes reporting to the fund's board of directors; (iv) for funds and In-Kind ETFs, the limitation of the fund's or In-Kind ETF's investment in illiquid investments that are assets to no more than 15% of the fund's or In-Kind ETF's net assets; and (v) for funds and In-Kind ETFs, the establishment of policies and procedures regarding redemptions in kind, to the extent that the fund engages in or reserves the right to engage in redemptions in kind. The rule also requires board approval and oversight of a fund's or In-Kind ETF's liquidity risk management program and recordkeeping.

Rule 22e-4 also requires a limited liquidity review, under which an unit investment trust's ("UIT") principal underwriter or depositor determines, on or before the date of the initial deposit of portfolio securities into the UIT, that the portion of the illiquid investments that the UIT holds or will hold at the date of deposit that are assets is consistent with the redeemable nature of the securities it issues and retains a record of such determination for the life of the UIT and for five years thereafter.

The requirements under rule 22e-4 that a fund and In-Kind ETF, as applicable, adopt a written liquidity risk management program, report to the board, maintain a written record of how the highly liquid investment minimum was determined and written policies and procedures regarding responding to a shortfall of the fund's highly liquid investment minimum, which includes reporting to the fund's board of directors (for funds that do not primarily hold highly liquid investments), establish written policies and procedures regarding how the fund will engage in redemptions in kind, and retain certain other records are all collections of information. In addition, the requirement under rule 22e-4 that the principal underwriter or depositor of a UIT assess the liquidity of the UIT on or before the date of the initial deposit

¹¹ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).