

subject to copyright protection. All submissions should refer to file number SR–CboeBZX–2024–062 and should be submitted on or before August 8, 2024.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.²⁵

J. Matthew DeLesDernier,
Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2024–15774 Filed 7–17–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–100509]

Availability of SEC Online Comment Form Option

AGENCY: Securities and Exchange Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Due to a technological error, members of the public who sought to submit a comment to the Securities and Exchange Commission (“Commission”) using the online comment form option on the Commission website may have received a message indicating that they were unable to complete a submission using the online form. The technological error, which occurred from May 30 until June 26, 2024, has been resolved. Interested parties that wish to submit a comment using the online comment form option may do so by visiting <https://www.sec.gov/rules-regulations/how-submit-comment>. Comments already received and posted on the Commission website need not be resubmitted.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: J. Matthew DeLesDernier, Deputy Secretary, Office of the Secretary, at (202) 551–5400, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549–1090, or by email at rule-comments@sec.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Due to a technological error, members of the public who sought to submit a comment to the Commission using the online comment form option on the Commission website from May 30 until June 26, 2024, may have received a message indicating that they were unable to complete a submission using the online form. The technological error affected online forms that can be used to submit comments on Commission rulemakings, self-regulatory organization matters, Public Company Accounting Oversight Board proposed rule changes, and other matters open for

public comment. During the time that the online comment form option was unavailable, affected commenters were able to submit a comment by alternative means, such as by sending an email to rule-comments@sec.gov or by sending a paper comment to the Commission’s mailing address at 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC, 20549–1090.

The technological error has been resolved. Interested parties that wish to submit a comment using the online comment form option may do so by visiting <https://www.sec.gov/rules-regulations/how-submit-comment>. Comments already received and posted on the Commission website need not be resubmitted. If members of the public have questions or concerns about whether their comment was received by the Commission, they should contact the Commission staff at the address, telephone number, or email address listed above.

By the Commission.¹

Dated: July 12, 2024.

J. Matthew DeLesDernier,
Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2024–15946 Filed 7–16–24; 4:15 pm]

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–100513; File No. SR–Phlx–2024–27]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Nasdaq PHLX LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Amend Its Fees for Connectivity and Co-Location Services

July 12, 2024.

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 June 27, 2024, Nasdaq PHLX LLC (“Phlx” or “Exchange”) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“Commission”) the proposed rule change as described in Items I, II, and III 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 the Exchange’s fees for connectivity and co-

location services, as described further below.

The text of the proposed rule change is available on the Exchange’s website at <https://listingcenter.nasdaq.com/rulebook/phlx/rules>, at the principal office of the Exchange, 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 purpose of the proposed rule change is to amend the Exchange’s fees relating to connectivity and co-location services.³ Specifically, the Exchange proposes to raise its fees for connectivity and co-location services in General 8 as well as certain fees related to its Testing Facilities in Equity 7, Section 3 by 5.5%, with certain exceptions.

General 8, Section 1 includes the Exchange’s fees that relate to connectivity, including fees for cabinets, external telco/inter-cabinet connectivity fees, fees for connectivity to the Exchange, fees for connectivity to third party services, fees for market data connectivity, fees for cabinet power install, and fees for additional charges and services. General 8, Section 2 includes the Exchange’s fees for direct connectivity services, including fees for direct circuit connection to the Exchange, fees for direct circuit connection to third party services, and fees for point of presence connectivity. With the exception of the Exchange’s GPS Antenna fees and the Cabinet Proximity Option Fee for cabinets with power density >10kW,⁴ the Exchange

³ The Exchange initially filed the proposed pricing change on March 1, 2024 (SR–Phlx–2024–08). On April 29, 2024, the Exchange withdrew that filing and submitted SR–Phlx–2024–019. The instant filing replaces SR–Phlx–2024–019, which was withdrawn on June 27, 2024.

⁴ The Exchange proposes to exclude the GPS Antenna fees from the proposed fee increase

²⁵ 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

¹ Authority: 15 U.S.C. 78w(a)(3).

¹⁵ U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

proposes to increase its fees throughout General 8 by 5.5%.

In addition to increasing fees in General 8, the Exchange also proposes to increase certain fees in Equity 7, Section 3, which relate to the Testing Facility. Equity 7, Section 3 provides that subscribers to the Testing Facility located in Carteret, New Jersey shall pay a fee of \$1,000 per hand-off, per month for connection to the Testing Facility. The hand-off fee includes either a 1Gb or 10Gb switch port and a cross connect to the Testing Facility. In addition, Equity 7, Section 3 provides that subscribers shall also pay a one-time installation fee of \$1,000 per hand-off. The Exchange proposes to increase these aforementioned fees by 5.5% to require that subscribers to the Testing Facility shall pay a fee of \$1,055 per hand-off, per month for connection to the Testing Facility and a one-time installation fee of \$1,055 per hand-off.

The proposed increases in fees would enable the Exchange to maintain and improve its market technology and services. With the exception of fees that were established as part of a new service in 2017 (and have remained unchanged since their adoption), the Exchange has not increased any of the fees included in the proposal since 2015, and many of the fees date back to between 2010 and 2014. However, since 2015, there has been notable inflation. Between 2015 and 2024, the dollar had an average inflation rate of 2.97% per year, producing a cumulative price increase of 30.12%.⁵ Moreover, a more specific and pertinent gauge of inflation—the Producer Price Index (“PPI”) for data processing, hosting and related services, active services pages, and other IT infrastructure provisioning services—increased 15.9% from 2015 to 2024.⁶ Notwithstanding such significant inflation, the Exchange has not increased its connectivity fees during this time, thereby eroding the value of the revenue it collects through such fees.⁷

because, unlike the other fees in General 8, the Exchange recently increased its GPS Antenna fees. See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 34–99125 (December 8, 2023), 88 FR 86705 (December 14, 2023) (SR–Phlx–2023–53). The Exchange also proposes to exclude the Cabinet Proximity Option Fee for cabinets with power density >10kW from the proposed fee increase because the Exchange recently established such fee. See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 34–100197 (May 21, 2024), 89 FR 46185 (May 28, 2024) (SR–Phlx–2024–23).

⁵ See <https://www.officialdata.org/us/inflation/2015?amount=1> (Last updated February 27, 2024).

⁶ See <https://data.bls.gov/timeseries/PCU5182105182105> (Last updated June 24, 2024).

⁷ Unregulated competitors providing connectivity and co-location services often have annual price

The proposed fees represent a 5.5% increase from the current fees, which is far below the rates of inflation, as measured by either the CPI or the PPI since 2015.⁸ Although the Exchange believes it would be reasonable to increase fees by an amount equal to the full rates of inflation, however measured, to reestablish the initial value of the revenues it earns through its fees, the Exchange does not propose to do this, as the Exchange is sensitive to the sticker shock that would occur if the Exchange raised its fees by more than 30%. Instead, the Exchange proposes a modest 5.5% increase, an amount that the Exchange believes to be reasonable on its face as it is significantly less than various measures of inflation discussed above.

The Exchange believes that it is reasonable to increase its fees to compensate for inflation because, over time, inflation has degraded the value of each dollar that the Exchange collects in fees, such that the real revenue collected today is considerably less than that same revenue collected in 2015. The Exchange notes that this inflationary effect is a general phenomenon that is independent of any change in the Exchange’s costs in providing its goods and services. The Exchange believes that it is reasonable for it to offset, in part, this erosion in the value of the revenues it collects. The Exchange notes that other exchanges have filed for comparable or higher increases in certain connectivity-related fees, based in part on similar rationale.⁹

In addition, the Exchange continues to invest in maintaining, improving, and enhancing its connectivity and co-location products, services, and facilities—for the benefit and often at the behest of its customers. Such enhancements include refreshing hardware and expanding the Exchange’s existing co-location facility to offer customers additional space and power. These investments, and the value they provide to customers, far exceed the amount of the proposed price increases. It is reasonable and consistent with the Act for the Commission to allow the Exchange to recoup these investments

increases written into their agreements with customers to account for inflation and rising costs.

⁸ Between 2017 and 2024, CPI inflation exceeded 25%. See <https://www.officialdata.org/us/inflation/2017?amount=1> (Last updated February 27, 2024). Between 2017 and 2024, the PPI for data processing, hosting and related services, active services pages, and other IT infrastructure provisioning services increased 16.1%. See <https://data.bls.gov/timeseries/PCU5182105182105> (Last updated June 24, 2024).

⁹ See, e.g., Securities Exchange Act Release No. 34–100004 (April 22, 2024), 89 FR 32465 (April 26, 2024) (SR–CboeBYX–2024–012).

by charging fees, lest the Commission will disincentivize the Exchange to make similar investments in the future—a result that would be detrimental to the Exchange’s competitiveness as well as the interests of market participants and investors.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that its proposal is consistent with Section 6(b) of the Act,¹⁰ in general, and furthers the objectives of Sections 6(b)(4) and 6(b)(5) of the Act,¹¹ in particular, in that it provides for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees and other charges among members and issuers and other persons using any facility, and is not designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers.

This belief is based on a couple factors. First, the current fees do not properly reflect the value of the services and products, as fees for the services and products in question have been static in nominal terms, and therefore falling in real terms due to inflation. Second, exchange fees are constrained by the fact that market participants can choose among 16 different venues for equities trading and 17 different venues for options trading, and therefore no single venue can charge excessive fees for its products without losing customers and market share.

Real Exchange Fees Have Fallen

As explained above, with the exception of fees that were established as part of a new service in 2017 (and have remained unchanged since their adoption), the Exchange has not increased any of the fees included in the proposal since 2015, and many of the fees date back to between 2010 and 2014. This means that such fees have fallen in real terms due to inflation, which has been notable. Between 2015 and 2024, the dollar had an average inflation rate of 2.97% per year, producing a cumulative price increase of 30.12%.¹² Moreover, the PPI for data processing, hosting and related services, active services pages, and other IT infrastructure provisioning services—increased 15.9% from 2015 to 2024.¹³ Notwithstanding such significant inflation, the Exchange has not increased its connectivity fees during this time, thereby eroding the value of

¹⁰ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

¹¹ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4) and (5).

¹² See <https://www.officialdata.org/us/inflation/2015?amount=1> (Last updated February 27, 2024).

¹³ See <https://data.bls.gov/timeseries/PCU5182105182105> (Last updated June 24, 2024).

the revenue it collects through such fees.

As noted above, the Exchange has not increased the fees in this proposal for over 8 years (or in the case of services introduced in 2017, for over 6 years since the services were introduced). The proposed fees represent a 5.5% increase from the current fees, which is far below the rates of inflation, as measured by either the CPI or the PPI since 2015. Although the Exchange believes it would be reasonable to increase fees by an amount equal to the full rates of inflation, however measured, to reestablish the initial value of the revenues it earns through its fees, the Exchange does not propose to do this, as the Exchange is sensitive to the sticker shock that would occur if the Exchange raised its fees by more than 30%. Instead, the Exchange proposes a modest 5.5% increase, an amount that the Exchange believes to be reasonable on its face as it is significantly less than various measures of inflation discussed above.

The Exchange believes that it is reasonable to increase its fees to compensate for inflation because, over time, inflation has degraded the value of each dollar that the Exchange collects in fees, such that the real revenue collected today is considerably less than that same revenue collected in 2015. The Exchange notes that this inflationary effect is a general phenomenon that is independent of any change in the Exchange's costs in providing its goods and services. The Exchange believes that it is reasonable for it to offset, in part, this erosion in the value of the revenues it collects.

In addition, the Exchange continues to invest in maintaining, improving, and enhancing its connectivity and co-location products, services, and facilities—for the benefit and often at the behest of its customers. Such enhancements include refreshing hardware and expanding the Exchange's existing co-location facility to offer customers additional space and power. Again, these investments, and the value they provide to customers, far exceed the amount of the proposed price increases. It is reasonable and consistent with the Act for the Commission to allow the Exchange to recoup these investments by charging fees, lest the Commission will disincentivize the Exchange to make similar investments in the future—a result that would be detrimental to the Exchange's competitiveness as well as the interests of market participants and investors.

Customers Have a Choice in Trading Venue

Customers face many choices in where to trade both equities and options. Market participants will continue to choose trading venues and the method of connectivity based on their specific needs. No broker-dealer is required to become a Member of the Exchange. There is no regulatory requirement that any market participant connect to any one exchange, nor that any market participant connect at a particular connection speed or act in a particular capacity on the Exchange, or trade any particular product offered on an exchange. Moreover, membership is not a requirement to participate on the Exchange. Indeed, the Exchange is unaware of any one exchange whose membership includes every registered broker-dealer. The Exchange also believes substitutable products and services are available to market participants, including, among other things, other equities and options exchanges that a market participant may connect to in lieu of the Exchange, indirect connectivity to the Exchange via a third-party reseller of connectivity, and/or trading of equities or options products within markets which do not require connectivity to the Exchange, such as the Over-the-Counter (OTC) markets.

There are currently 16 registered equities exchanges that trade equities and 17 exchanges offering options trading services. No single equities exchange has more than 15% of the market share.¹⁴ No single options exchange trades more than 14% of the options market by volume and only one of the 17 options exchanges has a market share over 10 percent.¹⁵ This broad dispersion of market share demonstrates that market participants can and do exercise choice in trading venues. Further, low barriers to entry mean that new exchanges may rapidly enter the market and offer additional substitute platforms to further compete with the Exchange and the products it offers.

As such, the Exchange must set its fees, including its fees for connectivity and co-location services and products, competitively. If not, customers may move to other venues or reduce use of the Exchange's services. "If competitive forces are operative, the self-interest of

the exchanges themselves will work powerfully to constrain unreasonable or unfair behavior."¹⁶ Accordingly, "the existence of significant competition provides a substantial basis for finding that the terms of an exchange's fee proposal are equitable, fair, reasonable, and not unreasonably or unfairly discriminatory."¹⁷ Disincentivizing market participants from purchasing Exchange connectivity would only serve to discourage participation on the Exchange, which ultimately does not benefit the Exchange. Moreover, if the Exchange charges excessive fees, it may stand to lose not only connectivity revenues but also other revenues, including revenues associated with the execution of orders.

In summary, the proposal represents an equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees and other charges because Exchange fees have fallen in real terms and customers have a choice in trading venue and will exercise that choice and trade at another venue if exchange fees are not set competitively.

No Unfair Discrimination

The Exchange believes that the proposed fee changes are not unfairly discriminatory because the fees are assessed uniformly across all market participants that voluntarily subscribe to or purchase connectivity and co-location services or products, which are available to all customers.

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 not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

Nothing in the proposal burdens inter-market competition (the competition among self-regulatory organizations) because approval of the proposal does not impose any burden on the ability of other exchanges to compete. The Exchange operates in a highly competitive market in which market participants can determine whether or not to connect to the Exchange based on the value received compared to the cost of doing so. Indeed, market participants have numerous alternative exchanges that they may participate on and direct their order flow, as well as off-exchange venues, where competitive products are available for trading.

Nothing in the proposal burdens intra-market competition (the

¹⁴ See Cboe Global Markets, U.S. Equities Market Volume Summary, Month-to-Date (Last updated January 11, 2024), available at https://www.cboe.com/us/equities/market_statistics/.

¹⁵ See Nasdaq, Options Market Statistics (Last updated January 11, 2024), available at <https://www.nasdaqtrader.com/Trader.aspx?id=OptionsVolumeSummary>.

¹⁶ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 59039 (December 2, 2008), 73 FR 74770 (December 9, 2008) (SR–NYSEArca–2006–21).

¹⁷ *Id.*

competition among consumers) because the Exchange's connectivity and co-location services are available to any customer under the same fee schedule as any other customer, and any market participant that wishes to purchase such services can do so on a non-discriminatory basis.

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

No written comments were either solicited or received.

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

The foregoing rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(ii) of the Act.¹⁸

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: (i) necessary or appropriate in the public interest; (ii) for the protection of investors; or (iii) otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission shall institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule 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-Phlx-2024-27 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-Phlx-2024-27. 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 (<https://www.sec.gov/>

[rules/sro.shtml](https://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 a.m. and 3 p.m. Copies of the filing also 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-Phlx-2024-27 and should be submitted on or before August 8, 2024.

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

J. Matthew DeLesDernier,
Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2024-15762 Filed 7-17-24; 8:45 am]

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-100522; File No. SR-CboeBZX-2024-026]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc.; Order Instituting Proceedings To Determine Whether To Approve or Disapprove a Proposed Rule Change To Permit the Generic Listing and Trading of Multi-Class ETF Shares

July 12, 2024.

I. Introduction

On April 15, 2024, Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. ("BZX" or "Exchange") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission"), pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Act")¹ and Rule 19b-4 thereunder,² a proposed rule change to amend BZX Rule 14.11(l) to permit the generic listing and trading of

Multi-Class ETF Shares. The proposed rule change was published for comment in the **Federal Register** on May 1, 2024.³

On May 30, 2024, pursuant to Section 19(b)(2) of the Act,⁴ the Commission designated a longer period within which to approve the proposed rule change, disapprove the proposed rule change, or institute proceedings to determine whether to disapprove the proposed rule change.⁵ The Commission is publishing this order to institute proceedings pursuant to Section 19(b)(2)(B) of the Act⁶ to determine whether to disapprove the proposed rule change.

II. Description of the Proposed Rule Change

BZX Rule 14.11(l) governs the generic listing and trading of Exchange-Traded Fund Shares ("ETF Shares")⁷ on the Exchange. BZX Rule 14.11(l)(4) currently provides that the Exchange may approve a series of ETF Shares for listing and/or trading (including pursuant to unlisted trading privileges) pursuant to Rule 19b-4(e) under the Act,⁸ provided such series of ETF Shares is eligible to operate in reliance on Rule 6c-11 under the 1940 Act, and must satisfy the requirements of BZX Rule 14.11(l) on an initial and continued listing basis.⁹ BZX Rule 14.11(l)(4)(A) also specifically requires that the requirements of Rule 6c-11

³ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 100034 (April 25, 2024), 89 FR 35255 ("Notice"). Comments on the proposed rule change are available at: <https://www.sec.gov/comments/sr-cboebzx-2024-026/sr-cboebzx2024026.htm>.

⁴ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).

⁵ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 100248, 89 FR 48202 (June 5, 2024). The Commission designated July 30, 2024, as the date by which the Commission shall approve or disapprove, or institute proceedings to determine whether to disapprove, the proposed rule change.

⁶ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2)(B).

⁷ ETF Shares are shares of stock issued by an Exchange-Traded Fund. See BZX Rule 14.11(l)(3)(A). Exchange-Traded Fund means "exchange-traded fund" as defined in Rule 6c-11 under the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("1940 Act"). See BZX Rule 14.11(l)(3)(B).

⁸ Rule 19b-4(e)(1) under the Act provides that the listing and trading of a new derivative securities product by a self-regulatory organization shall not be deemed a proposed rule change, pursuant to paragraph (c)(1) of Rule 19b-4, if the Commission has approved, pursuant to section 19(b) of the Act, the self-regulatory organization's trading rules, procedures and listing standards for the product class that would include the new derivative securities product and the self-regulatory organization has a surveillance program for the product class. See 17 CFR 19b-4(e)(1). Rule 19b-4(e) defines "new derivative securities product" as any type of option, warrant, hybrid securities product or any other security, other than a single equity option or a security futures product, whose value is based, in whole or in part, upon the performance of, or interest in, an underlying instrument. See 17 CFR 19b-4(e).

⁹ See BZX Rule 14.11(l)(4).

¹⁹ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

¹⁸ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(ii).