

because such purchasers would receive a 20% discount for purchasing \$20,000 or more worth of Historical Depth Reports. The Exchange believes the proposed discount is reasonable as it will give purchasers the ability to use and test the Historical Depth Reports at a discounted rate, prior to purchasing additional months or a monthly subscription, and will therefore encourage users to purchase Historical Depth Reports. Further, the proposed discount is intended to promote increased use of the Exchange's Historical Depth Reports by defraying some of the costs a purchaser would ordinarily have to expend before using the data product. The Exchange believes that the proposed discount is equitable and not unfairly discriminatory because it will apply equally to all Members and non-Members who purchase Historical Depth Reports. Lastly, the purchase of this data product is discretionary and not compulsory. Indeed, no market participant is required to purchase the Historical Depth Reports, and the Exchange is not required to make Historical Depth Reports available to all investors. Potential purchasers may request the data at any time if they believe it to be valuable or may decline to purchase such data. As noted above, the Exchange previously adopted similar discount programs for other historical data products offered by the Exchange.¹⁵

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 operates in a highly competitive environment in which the Exchange must continually adjust its fees to remain competitive. Because competitors are free to modify their own fees in response, including the adoption of similar discounts to those fees, the Exchange believes that the degree to which fee changes (including discounts and rebates) in this market may impose any burden on competition is extremely limited. As discussed above, the Exchange's Historical Depth Reports offering is subject to direct competition from several other options exchanges that offer similar data products. Moreover, purchase of Historical Depth Reports is optional. It is designed to help investors understand underlying

market trends to improve the quality of investment decisions, but is not necessary to execute a trade.

The proposed rule changes are grounded in the Exchange's efforts to compete more effectively. In this competitive environment, potential purchasers are free to choose which, if any, similar product to purchase to satisfy their need for market information. As a result, the Exchange believes this proposed rule change permits fair competition among national securities exchanges. Further, the Exchange believes that these changes will not cause any unnecessary or inappropriate burden on intermarket competition, as the proposed incentive program applies uniformly to any purchaser of Historical Depth Reports.

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

The foregoing rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act¹⁶ and paragraph (f) of Rule 19b-4¹⁷ 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 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 (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>); or
- Send an email to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include file number SR-CboeBZX-2025-102 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-CboeBZX-2025-102. 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>). 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-CboeBZX-2025-102 and should be submitted on or before September 4, 2025.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.¹⁸

Vanessa A. Countryman,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-15425 Filed 8-13-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-103678; File No. SR-PHLX-2025-34]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Nasdaq PHLX LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend Options 9, Section 13 (Position Limits) and Options 8, Section 34 (FLEX Index, Equity and Currency Options) Regarding Options on Certain Exchange-Traded Products Holding Bitcoin

August 11, 2025.

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 August 6, 2025, Nasdaq PHLX LLC ("Phlx" or "Exchange") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") the proposed rule change as described in Items I and II below, which Items have been prepared

¹⁵ See e.g., Securities Exchange Act Release No. 99182 (December 14, 2023), 88 FR 88173 (December 20, 2023) (SR-CboeBZX-2023-093) and Securities Exchange Act Release No. 100330 (June 13, 2024), 89 FR 51931 (June 20, 2024) (SR-CboeBZX-2024-048).

¹⁶ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

¹⁷ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f).

¹⁸ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

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

The Exchange proposes to amend Options 9, Section 13, Position Limits, and Options 8, Section 34, FLEX Index, Equity, and Currency Options, with respect to options on the iShares Bitcoin Trust ETF ("IBIT"), the Grayscale Bitcoin Mini Trust ETF ("BTC"), the Bitwise Bitcoin ETF ("BITB") and the Grayscale Bitcoin Trust ETF ("GBTC").

The text of the proposed rule change is available on the Exchange's website at <https://listingcenter.nasdaq.com/rulebook/phlx/rulefilings> 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 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 Options 9, Section 13, Position Limits, and Options 8, Section 34, FLEX Index, Equity, and Currency Options, with respect to options on the iShares Bitcoin Trust ETF ("IBIT"), the Grayscale Bitcoin Mini Trust ETF ("BTC"), the Bitwise Bitcoin ETF ("BITB") and the Grayscale Bitcoin Trust ETF ("GBTC"). Each change will be described below.

Position Limits

The Exchange proposes to amend its rules relating to position limits at Options 9, Section 13 and exercise limits at Options 9, Section 15.³ Recently, Nasdaq ISE, LLC ("ISE") received approval to eliminate the current 25,000 contract position and

exercise limit for options on IBIT.⁴ As a result, ISE would apply the position in ISE Options 9, Section 13(d) to options on IBIT and exercise limits in ISE Options 9, Section 15. Additionally, recently, NYSE Arca, Inc. ("Arca") received approval to eliminate the current 25,000 contract position and exercise limit for options on BTC and BITB.⁵ As a result, Arca would apply the position limits in Arca Rule 6.8–O, Commentary .06(a)–(e) to options on BTC and BITB. Finally, Arca recently received approval to eliminate the current 25,000 contract position and exercise limit for options on GBTC.⁶ As a result, Arca would apply the position limits in Arca Rule 6.8–O, Commentary .06(a)–(e) to options on GBTC.

The Exchange proposes to similarly amend its position limit rules at Phlx Options 9, Section 13 and exercise limits at Options 9, Section 15 to likewise eliminate the current 25,000 contract position and exercise limit for options on IBIT, BTC, BITB and GTBC. As a result, IBIT, BTC, BITB and GTBC would be subject to the position limits described in ISE Options 9, Section 13 and the corresponding exercise limits in ISE Options 9, Section 15.

IBIT

IBIT is an Exchange-Traded Fund ("ETF") that holds bitcoin and is listed on The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC.⁷ On September 20, 2024, ISE received approval to list options on IBIT.⁸ The current position and exercise limits for IBIT options are 25,000 contracts as stated in Options 9, Sections 13 and 15, the lowest limit available in options.⁹

⁴ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 103564 (July 29, 2025) (SR–ISE–2024–62) (not yet noticed).

⁵ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 103568 (July 29, 2025) (SR–NYSEArca–2025–10) (not yet noticed).

⁶ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 103567 (July 29, 2025) (SR–NYSEArca–2025–07) (not yet noticed).

⁷ Nasdaq received approval to list and trade Bitcoin-Based Commodity-Based Trust Shares in IBIT pursuant to Rule 5711(d) of Nasdaq. See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 99306 (January 10, 2024), 89 FR 3008 (January 17, 2024) (SR–NASDAQ–2023–016) (Order Granting Accelerated Approval of Proposed Rule Changes, as Modified by Amendments Thereto, To List and Trade Bitcoin-Based Commodity-Based Trust Shares and Trust Units). IBIT started trading on January 11, 2024.

⁸ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 101128 (September 20, 2024), 89 FR 78942 (September 26, 2024) (SR–ISE–2024–03) (Notice of Filing of Amendment Nos. 4 and 5 and Order Granting Accelerated Approval of a Proposed Rule Change, as Modified by Amendment Nos. 1, 4, and 5, To Permit the Listing and Trading of Options on the iShares Bitcoin Trust) ("IBIT Approval Order"). ISE began trading IBIT options on November 19, 2024.

⁹ Options on Fidelity Wise Origin Bitcoin Fund, ARK 21Shares Bitcoin ETF, Grayscale Bitcoin Trust (BTC), Grayscale Bitcoin Mini Trust BTC, and Bitwise Bitcoin ETF are also subject to a 25,000 contract position and exercise limit.

Per the Commission "rules regarding position and exercise limits are intended to prevent the establishment of options positions that can be used or might create incentives to manipulate or disrupt the underlying market so as to benefit the options positions."¹⁰ For this reason, the Commission requires that "position and exercise limits must be sufficient to prevent investors from disrupting the market for the underlying security by acquiring and exercising a number of options contracts disproportionate to the deliverable supply and average trading volume of the underlying security."¹¹ Based on its review of the data and analysis provided by ISE, the Commission concluded that the 25,000 contract position limit for non-FLEX IBIT options satisfied these objectives.¹²

While ISE proposed an aggregated 25,000 contract position limit for IBIT options in its IBIT Approval Order, it nonetheless believed that evidence existed to support a much higher position limit. Specifically, the Commission has considered and reviewed the ISE's analysis in its IBIT Approval Order that the exercisable risk associated with a position limit of 25,000 contracts represented only 0.4% of the outstanding shares of IBIT.¹³ The Commission also has considered and reviewed the ISE's statement its IBIT Approval Order that with a position limit of 25,000 contracts on the same side of the market and 611,040,00 shares of IBIT outstanding, 244 market participants would have to simultaneously exercise their positions to place IBIT under stress.¹⁴ Based on the Commission's review of this information and analysis, the Commission concluded that the proposed position and exercise limits of 25,000 contracts were designed to prevent investors from disrupting the market for the underlying security by acquiring and exercising a number of options contracts disproportionate to the deliverable supply and average trading volume of the underlying security, and to prevent the establishment of options positions that can be used or might create incentives

¹⁰ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 101128 (September 20, 2024), 89 FR 78942 at 78946 (September 26, 2025) (SR–ISE–2024–03) (Notice of Filing of Amendment Nos. 4 and 5 and Order Granting Accelerated Approval of a Proposed Rule Change, as Modified by Amendment Nos. 1, 4, and 5, To Permit the Listing and Trading of Options on the iShares Bitcoin Trust).

¹¹ See *id.*

¹² See *id.*

¹³ See *id.* ISE data represents figures from August 12, 2024.

¹⁴ See *id.* Data represents figures from August 12, 2024.

³ The Exchange notes that Phlx's exercise limits at Options 3, Section 15 refer to the position limits at Options 3, Section 13 so they are not being separately amended.

to manipulate or disrupt the underlying market so as to benefit the options position.¹⁵

IBIT currently qualifies for a 250,000 contract position limit pursuant to the criteria in Options 9, Section 13, which requires that, for the most recent six-month period, trading volume for the underlying security be at least 100 million shares.¹⁶ As of November 25, 2024, the market capitalization for IBIT was \$46,783,480,800¹⁷ with an average daily volume (“ADV”), for the preceding three months prior to November 25, 2024, of 39,421,877 shares. IBIT is well above the requisite minimum of 100 million shares necessary to qualify for the 250,000 contract position limit. Also, as of November 25, 2024, there are 19,787,762 bitcoins in circulation.¹⁸ At a price of \$94,830,¹⁹ that equates to a market capitalization of greater than \$1.876 trillion US. If a position limit of 250,000 contracts were considered, the exercisable risk would represent 2.89%²⁰ of the outstanding shares outstanding of IBIT. Given IBIT’s liquidity, the current 25,000 position limit is extremely conservative.

Position limits, and exercise limits, are designed to limit the number of options contracts traded on the exchange in an underlying security that an investor, acting alone or in concert

with others directly or indirectly, may control. These limits, which are described in Phlx Options 9, Sections 13 and 15, are intended to address potential manipulative schemes and adverse market impacts surrounding the use of options, such as disrupting the market in the security underlying the options. Position and exercise limits must balance concerns regarding mitigating potential manipulation and the cost of inhibiting potential hedging activity that could be used for legitimate economic purposes.

To achieve this balance, Phlx proposes to remove IBIT from the list in Options 9, Section 13(a), regarding position limits, so that options on IBIT may trade similar to all other options for purposes of position and exercise limits. As a result of removing the limitation for options in IBIT from Options 9, Sections 13(a), it would increase the position and exercise limits for options on IBIT from 25,000 to 250,000 contracts based on the criteria in Phlx Options 9, Section 13(g). Like other options, IBIT would be subject to subsequent six (6) month reviews to determine future position and exercise limits similar to all other options as noted in Options 9, Section 13(h).

In addition to IBIT’s eligibility for 250,000 contracts, ISE performed additional analysis with respect to IBIT.

First, ISE considered IBIT’s market capitalization and Average Daily Volume (“ADV”), and prospective position limit in relation to other securities. In measuring IBIT against other securities, ISE aggregated market capitalization and volume data for securities that have defined position limits utilizing data from The Options Clearing Corporations (“OCC”).²¹ This pool of data took into consideration 3,897 options on single stock securities, excluding broad based ETFs.²² Next, the data was aggregated by ISE based on market capitalization and ADV and grouped by option symbol and position limit utilizing statistical thresholds for ADV, based on ninety days, and market capitalization that were one standard deviation above the mean for each position limit category (*i.e.*, 25,000, 50,000 to 65,000, 75,000, 100,000 to less than 250,000, and 250,000).²³ This exercise was performed to demonstrate IBIT’s position limit relative to other options symbols in terms of market capitalization and ADV. For reference, the market capitalization for IBIT was \$46,783,480,800²⁴ with an ADV, for the preceding three months prior to November 25, 2024, of 39,421,877 shares.

Market cap statistics	25k	50k	75k	100k–<250k	250k–<500k	500k–1mm	>1mm
# of observations ...	562	473	651	240	1934	27	10
average	1,038,795,162	2,957,127,045	4,466,049,699	5,390,836,360	26,286,624,063	67,390,777,100	717,540,906,097
median	360,130,143	889,627,570	1,445,831,231	1,643,123,279	3,535,963,213	27,063,940,966	90,047,209,478
min	2,204,436	4,211,156	3,830,532	5,090,230	1,616,094	2,762,394,749	11,786,645,969
max	36,120,249,097	70,846,805,916	174,820,296,591	106,971,594,180	3,573,884,443,220	733,972,714,698	3,358,647,600,000
IBIT % rank	100.00%	98.94%	98.77%	98.33%	88.57%	59.26%	20.00%

90-Day ADV statistics	25k	50k	75k	100k–<250k	250k–<500k	500k–1mm	>1mm
# of observations ...	562	473	651	240	1934	27	10
average	76,586	213,419	425,542	623,888	3,510,784	5,930,607	44,610,385
median	67,231	206,402	409,177	625,882	1,620,931	4,724,248	18,017,607
min	4,791	10,084	18,191	105,713	16,276	1,207,242	1,771,544
max	244,499	564,451	989,341	1,339,553	88,351,060	22,397,311	271,230,790
IBIT % rank	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	99.43%	100.00%	80.00%

¹⁵ See *id.*

¹⁶ Phlx Options 9, Section 13(g) provides the various position limits that are available and the criteria for qualifying for each position limit.

¹⁷ ISE noted that the market capitalization was determined by multiplying a settlement price of (\$54.02) by the number of shares outstanding (866,040,000). This figure was acquired as of November 25, 2024. See <https://www.ishares.com/us/products/333011/ishares-bitcoin-trust-etf>.

¹⁸ See <https://www.coingecko.com/en/coins/bitcoin>.

¹⁹ ISE noted that this was the approximate price of bitcoin from 4:00 p.m. ET on November 25, 2024.

²⁰ ISE noted that this percentage was arrived at with this equation: (250,000 contract limit * 100 shares per option/866,040,000 shares outstanding).

²¹ ISE noted that the computations are based on OCC data from November 25, 2024. Data displaying zero values in market capitalization or ADV were removed.

²² ISE noted that IBIT has one asset and therefore is not comparable to a broad based ETF where there are typically multiple components.

²³ ISE noted that its Options 9, Section 13(d) sets out position limits for various contracts. For example, a 25,000 contract limit applies to those options having an underlying security that does not meet the requirements for a higher options contract

limit. ISE noted that position limits may also be higher due to corporate actions in the underlying equities, such as a stock split. See <https://www.theocc.com/market-data/market-data-reports/series-and-trading-data/position-limits>. As a result, ISE’s pool of data considered higher position limits than 250,000 contracts, where applicable. Phlx has those same limits at Options 9, Section 13(g).

²⁴ ISE noted that the market capitalization was determined by multiplying a settlement price of (\$54.02) by the number of shares outstanding (866,040,000). This figure was acquired as of November 25, 2024. See <https://www.ishares.com/us/products/333011/ishares-bitcoin-trust-etf>.

Based on the above table, ISE noted that if IBIT were compared to the 1,934 stocks that have position limits of 250,000 contracts to less than 500,000 contracts it would rank in the 88th percentile for market capitalization and the 99th percentile for ADV.

ISE also analyzed the position limits for IBIT by regressing the market capitalization figures and 90-day ADV

of all non-ETF equities, against their respective position limit figures. From this regression, ISE was able to determine the implied coefficients to create a formulaic method for determining an appropriate position limit.²⁵ In this case, the modeled position limit is 565,796 contracts.²⁶ The results of the study are below.

REGRESSION STATISTICS

Multiple R	0.496800597
R Square	0.246810833
Adjusted R Square	0.246361643
Standard Error	202227.4271
Observations	3905

ANOVA

	df	SS	MS	F
Regression	2	5.2304E+13	2.6152E+13	639.482566
Residual	3903	1.5962E+14	4.0896E+10	
Total	3905	2.1192E+14		
	Coefficients	Standard error	t Stat	P-value
Intercept	0	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Market Cap	0.0000002630	3.3371E-08	7.88130564	4.1699E-15
90-day ADV	0.0140402219	0.00055818	25.1533643	1.613E-129

Based on the aforementioned analysis, the Exchange believes that removing the 25,000 cap and permitting a higher position and exercise limits is appropriate.

Second, ISE reviewed IBIT's data relative to the market capitalization of the entire bitcoin market in terms of exercise risk and availability of deliverables. ISE noted that, as of November 25, 2024, there are 19,787,762 bitcoins in circulation.²⁷ At a price of \$94,830,²⁸ that equates to a market capitalization of greater than \$1.876 trillion US. ISE stated that if a position limit of 250,000 contracts were considered, the exercisable risk would represent 2.89%²⁹ of the outstanding shares outstanding of IBIT. Since IBIT has a creation and redemption process managed through the issuer, ISE noted that the position limit can be compared to the total market capitalization of the entire bitcoin market and in that case, the exercisable risk for options on IBIT would represent less than .072% of all bitcoin outstanding.³⁰ ISE concluded that assuming a scenario where all options on IBIT shares were exercised given the proposed 250,000 contract position limit (and exercise limit), this would have a virtually unnoticed impact on the entire bitcoin market.

This analysis demonstrates that the proposed effective 250,000 per same side position and exercise limit is appropriate for options on IBIT given its liquidity.

Third, ISE reviewed the proposed position limit by comparing it to position limits for derivative products regulated by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC"). While the CFTC, through the relevant Designated Contract Markets, only regulates options positions based upon delta equivalents (creating a less stringent standard), ISE examined equivalent bitcoin futures position limits. In particular, ISE looked to the CME bitcoin futures contract³¹ that has a position limit of 2,000 futures.³² On October 22, 2024, CME bitcoin futures settled at \$94,945.³³ ISE noted that, on October 22, 2024, IBIT settled at \$54.02, which would equate to greater than 17,557,898 shares of IBIT if the CME notional position limit was utilized. Since substantial portions of any distributed options portfolio is likely to be out of the money on expiration, ISE noted that an options position limit equivalent to the CME position limit for bitcoin futures (considering that all options deltas are ≤ 1.00) should be a bit higher than the CME implied

175,578 limit. Of note, unlike options contracts, CME position limits are calculated on a net futures-equivalent basis by contract and include contracts that aggregate into one or more base contracts according to an aggregation ratio(s).³⁴ Therefore, if a portfolio includes positions in options on futures, CME would aggregate those positions into the underlying futures contracts in accordance with a table published by CME on a delta equivalent value for the relevant spot month, subsequent spot month, single month and all month position limits.³⁵ If a position exceeds position limits because of an option assignment, CME permits market participants to liquidate the excess position within one business day without being considered in violation of its rules. Additionally, if at the close of trading, a position that includes options exceeds position limits for futures contracts, when evaluated using the delta factors as of that day's close of trading, but does not exceed the limits when evaluated using the previous day's delta factors, then the position shall not constitute a position limit violation. Based on the aforementioned analysis, the Exchange believes that the

²⁵ ISE utilized Excel's Data Analysis Package to model the position limit.

²⁶ ISE utilized this formula to arrive at the number of contracts: $((46,783,380,800 \text{ mkt cap} * 0.0000002630 \text{ market cap coefficient}) + (39,421,877 \text{ ADV} * 0.0140402219 \text{ ADV coefficient}))$.

²⁷ See <https://www.coingecko.com/en/coins/bitcoin>.

²⁸ ISE noted that this was the approximate price of bitcoin from 4:00 p.m. ET on November 25, 2024.

²⁹ ISE noted that this percentage was arrived at with this equation: $(250,000 \text{ contract limit} * 100 \text{ shares per option} / 866,040,000 \text{ shares outstanding})$.

³⁰ ISE noted that this number was arrived at with this calculation: $((250,000 \text{ limit} * 100 \text{ shares per option} * \$54.02 \text{ settle}) / (19,787,762 \text{ BTC outstanding} * \$94,830 \text{ BTC price}))$.

³¹ CME Bitcoin Futures are described in Chapter 350 of CME's Rulebook.

³² See the Position Accountability and Reportable Level Table in the Interpretations & Special Notices Section of Chapter 5 of CME's Rulebook.

³³ 2,000 futures at a 5 bitcoin multiplier (per the contract specifications) equates to \$949,450,000 $(2,000 \text{ contracts} * 5 \text{ BTC per contract} * \$94,945 \text{ price of November BTC future})$ of notional value.

³⁴ See <https://www.cmegroup.com/education/courses/market-regulation/position-limits/position-limits-aggregation-of-contracts-and-table.htm>.

³⁵ See *id.*

⁴⁷ See Phlx Options 9, Section 13.

hamper the listed options markets from being able to compete fairly and effectively with the over-the-counter (“OTC”) markets. OTC transactions occur through bilateral agreements, the terms of which are not publicly disclosed to the marketplace. As such, OTC transactions do not contribute to the price discovery process on a public exchange or other lit markets. The Exchange believes that without the proposed changes to position and exercise limits for IBIT options, market participants will find the 25,000 contract position limit an impediment to their business and investment objectives as well as an impediment to efficient pricing. As such, market participants may find the less transparent OTC markets a more attractive alternative to achieve their investment and hedging objectives, leading to a retreat from the listed options markets, where trades are subject to reporting requirements and daily surveillance. However, the Exchange notes that IBIT’s position limits would be reviewed on a six month basis pursuant to Options 9, Section 13(h), pursuant the rules of other options exchange such as ISE Options 9, Section 13(d), similar to other options.

The Exchange believes that the existing surveillance procedures and reporting requirements at the Exchange are capable of properly identifying disruptive and/or manipulative trading activity. The Exchange also represents that it has adequate surveillances in place to detect potential manipulation, as well as reviews in place to identify continued compliance with the Exchange’s listing standards. These procedures monitor market activity via automated surveillance techniques to identify unusual activity in both options and the underlyings, as applicable. The Exchange also notes that large stock holdings must be disclosed to the Commission by way of Schedules 13D or 13G,⁴⁸ which are used to report ownership of stock which exceeds 5% of a company’s total stock issue and may assist in providing information in monitoring for any potential manipulative schemes. Further, the Exchange believes that the current financial requirements imposed by the Exchange and by the Commission adequately address concerns regarding potentially large, unhedged positions in equity options. Current margin and risk-based haircut methodologies serve to limit the size of positions maintained by any one account by increasing the margin and/or capital that a member

organization must maintain for a large position held by itself or by its customer.⁴⁹ In addition, Rule 15c3–1⁵⁰ imposes a capital charge on member organizations to the extent of any margin deficiency resulting from the higher margin requirement.

BTC and BITB⁵¹

On October 18, 2024, the Commission approved the listing and trading of BTC and BITB.⁵² On November 22, 2024, Arca obtained rule authority to trade options on BTC and BITB.⁵³ The current position and exercise limits for BTC and BITB options are 25,000 contracts, the lowest limit available in options.⁵⁴ Arca proposed to remove its 25,000 position and exercise limit cap which resulted in an increase to IBIT options position and exercise limits for each ETF to 250,000 contracts. Arca noted that BTC and BITB currently qualify for this increased limit pursuant to Arca Rule 6.8–O Commentary .06(e), which requires that, for the most recent six-month period, trading volume for the underlying security is at least 100,000,000 shares.⁵⁵ Arca noted that, as of November 25, 2024, during the most recent six-month period, trading volume for BTC was 163,712,700 shares. Arca noted that during the same period, trading volume for BITB was 288,800,860 shares. In addition, Arca noted that, as of November 25, 2024, the market capitalization for BTC was \$3,496,748,882⁵⁶ with an average daily volume (“ADV”) for the preceding three months of 2,036,369 shares, and the

market capitalization of BITB was 4,095,157,000⁵⁷ with an ADV for the three prior months of 2,480,478. BTC and BITB are well above the requisite minimum of 100,000,000 shares necessary to qualify for the 250,000 contract position and exercise limit. Also, Arca noted that, as of November 25, 2024, there were 19,787,762 bitcoins in circulation.⁵⁸ At a price of \$94,830 per bitcoin,⁵⁹ that equates to a market capitalization of greater than \$1.876 trillion. Arca noted that if a position limit of 250,000 contracts were considered for each ETF, the exercisable risk would represent 30.14%⁶⁰ of BTC shares outstanding; and 31.27%⁶¹ of BITB shares outstanding. Given the liquidity of BTC and BITB, the current 25,000 position limit appears extremely conservative.

First, Arca reviewed the ETFs’ data relative to the market capitalization of the entire bitcoin market in terms of exercise risk and availability of deliverables. Arca noted that, as noted above, as of November 25, 2024, there were 19,787,762 bitcoins in circulation.⁶² Arca noted that at a price of \$94,830 per bitcoin,⁶³ that equates to a market capitalization of greater than \$1.876 trillion. Arca noted that if the proposed aggregated position limit of 250,000 contracts were considered, the exercisable risk would represent 30.14% of BTC shares outstanding⁶⁴ and 31.27% of BITB shares outstanding.⁶⁵ Arca noted that since each ETF has a creation and redemption process managed through the issuer (whereby bitcoin is used to create BTC or BITB shares, as applicable), the position limit can be compared to the total market capitalization of the entire bitcoin

⁴⁹ See Phlx Options 6C, Section 3 regarding margin requirements.

⁵⁰ 17 CFR 240.15c3–1.

⁵¹ The Exchange refers to BTC and BITB as “ETFs” in the BTC and BITB sections.

⁵² See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 101386 (October 18, 2024), 89 FR 84960 (October 24, 2024) (SR–NYSEAMER–2024–49) (order approving rules to permit the listing and trading of options on BTC and BITB, among others) (the “ETF Options Approval Order”).

⁵³ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 101713 (November 22, 2024), 89 FR 94839 (November 29, 2024) (SR–NYSEARCA–2024–101) (notice of immediately effective rule change to permit BTC and BITB options trading, based on the already-approved NYSE American rules) (the “Arca ETF Options Notice”).

⁵⁴ See Phlx Options 9, Section 13.

⁵⁵ See Phlx Options 9, Section 13(g) providing that the position limit shall be 250,000 contracts for options: (i) on underlying stock or Exchange-Traded Fund Share that had trading volume of at least 100,000,000 shares during the most recent six-month trading period; or (ii) on an underlying stock or Exchange-Traded Fund Share that had trading volume of at least 75,000,000 shares during the most recent six-month trading period and has at least 300,000,000 shares currently outstanding).

⁵⁶ Arca noted that the market capitalization of BTC was determined by multiplying a settlement price (\$42.16) by the number of shares outstanding (82,939,964). Data represents figures from FactSet as of November 25, 2024.

⁵⁷ Arca noted that the market capitalization of BITB was determined by multiplying a settlement price (\$51.70) by the number of shares outstanding (79,950,100). Data represents figures from FactSet as of November 25, 2024.

⁵⁸ See <https://www.coingecko.com/en/coins/bitcoin>.

⁵⁹ Arca noted that this is the approximate price of bitcoin from 4:00 p.m. ET on November 25, 2024.

⁶⁰ Arca noted that this percentage is arrived at with this equation: (250,000 contract limit * 100 shares per option) / 82,939,964 BTC shares outstanding).

⁶¹ Arca noted that this percentage is arrived at with this equation: (250,000 contract limit * 100 shares per option) / 79,950,100 BITB shares outstanding).

⁶² See <https://www.coingecko.com/en/coins/bitcoin>.

⁶³ Arca noted that this is the approximate price of bitcoin from 4:00 p.m. ET on November 25, 2024.

⁶⁴ Arca noted that this percentage is arrived at with this equation: (250,000 contract limit * 100 shares per option) / 82,939,964 BTC shares outstanding).

⁶⁵ Arca noted that his percentage is arrived at with this equation: (250,000 contract limit * 100 shares per option) / 79,950,100 BITB shares outstanding).

⁴⁸ 17 CFR 240.13d–1.

market, and in that case, the exercisable risk for options on each ETF would represent less than 0.06% (BTC) or 0.07% (BITB) of all bitcoin outstanding.⁶⁶

Next, Arca reviewed the proposed position limit by comparing it to position limits for derivative products regulated by the CFTC. While the CFTC, through the relevant Designated Contract Markets, only regulates options positions based upon delta equivalents (creating a less stringent standard), the Exchange examined equivalent bitcoin futures position limits. In particular, the Exchange looked to the CME bitcoin futures contract⁶⁷ that has a position limit of 8,000 futures. Arca noted that, on October 22, 2024, CME bitcoin futures settled at \$94,945.⁶⁸ Arca noted that, on October 22, 2024, BTC settled at \$29.90, and BITB settled at \$36.74, which would equate to approximately 31,754,181 and 25,842,406 shares of BTC and BITB, respectively, if the CME notional position limit was utilized. Since substantial portions of any distributed options portfolio are likely to be out of the money on expiration, an options position limit equivalent to the CME position limit for bitcoin futures (considering that all options deltas are ≤ 1.00) should be a bit higher than the CME implied limit of 317,541 (BTC) and 258,424 (BITB).

Of note, unlike options contracts, CME position limits are calculated on a net futures-equivalent basis by contract and include contracts that aggregate into one or more base contracts according to an aggregation ratio(s).⁶⁹ Therefore, if a portfolio includes positions in options on futures, CME would aggregate those positions into the underlying futures contracts in accordance with a table published by CME on a delta equivalent value for the relevant spot month, subsequent spot month, single month and all month position limits.⁷⁰ If a position exceeds position limits because of an option assignment, CME permits market participants to liquidate the excess position within one business day

without being considered in violation of its rules. Additionally, if at the close of trading, a position that includes options exceeds position limits for futures contracts, when evaluated using the delta factors as of that day's close of trading but does not exceed the limits when evaluated using the previous day's delta factors, then the position shall not constitute a position limit violation. Considering CME's position limits on bitcoin futures, the Exchange believes a 250,000 contract limit for options on each ETF would be appropriate.

Finally, Arca analyzed a position and exercise limit of 250,000 for BTC and BITB against other options on commodity ETFs, namely SPDR Gold Shares ("GLD") and iShares Silver Trust ("SLV").⁷¹ Arca noted that GLD has a float of 306.1 million shares and a position limit of 250,000 contract.⁷² As previously noted, position and exercise limits are designed to limit the number of options contracts traded on the exchange in an underlying security that an investor, acting alone or in concert with others directly or indirectly, may control. Arca noted that a position limit exercise in GLD would represent 8.17% of the float of GLD. In comparison, Arca noted that a 250,000 contract position limit in each of BTC and BITB, would represent 30.14% of the BTC float and 31.27% of the BITB float. While less conservative than the standard applied to options on GLD, the Exchange nonetheless believes that subjecting options on BTC and BITB to a 250,000 contract position and exercise limit would be appropriate.⁷³

Based on the foregoing, the Exchange believes that it has demonstrated that BTC and BITB each have more than sufficient liquidity to garner an increased position and exercise limit of 250,000 same-side contracts. The Exchange believes that the significant liquidity present in each ETF mitigates against the potential for manipulation.

The Exchange believes that allowing options on each ETF to have increased aggregated position and exercise limits would lead to a more liquid and competitive market environment for such options, which will benefit customers that trade these options. Further, the reporting requirement for such options would remain unchanged. Thus, the Exchange will still require that each Participant that maintains positions in options on BTC or BITB, on

the same side of the market, for its own account or for the account of a customer, report certain information to the Exchange. This information includes, but would not be limited to, the options positions, whether such positions are hedged and, if so, a description of the hedge(s). Market Makers⁷⁴ would continue to be exempt from this reporting requirement, however, the Exchange may access Market Maker position information.⁷⁵ Moreover, the Exchange's requirement that Participants file reports with the Exchange for any customer who held aggregate large long or short positions on the same side of the market of 200 or more option contracts of any single class for the previous day will remain at this level.⁷⁶

GBTC⁷⁷

On October 18, 2024, the Commission approved the listing and trading of GBTC options.⁷⁸ On November 22, 2024, Arca obtained rule authority to trade GBTC options with a 25,000 contract position limit, the lowest limit available in options.⁷⁹ Arca noted that GBTC currently qualifies for a 250,000 limit on same-side contracts pursuant to Arca Rule 6.8—O Commentary .06(e)(i), which requires that trading volume for the underlying security in the most recent six months be at least 100,000,000 shares.⁸⁰ Arca noted that,

⁷⁴ A "Market Maker" means a Streaming Quote Trader or a Remote Streaming Quote Trader who enters quotations for his own account electronically into the System. See Phlx Options 1, Section 1(b)(28).

⁷⁵ OCC through the Large Option Position Reporting ("LOPR") system acts as a centralized service provider for member compliance with position reporting requirements by collecting data from each member, consolidating the information, and ultimately providing detailed listings of each member's report to the Exchange, as well as FINRA, acting as its agent pursuant to a regulatory services agreement ("RSA").

⁷⁶ See Phlx Options 9, Section 13.

⁷⁷ GBTC is also referred to as "ETF" in the GBTC sections.

⁷⁸ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 101386 (October 18, 2024), 89 FR 84960 (October 24, 2024) (SR-NYSEAMER-2024-49) (order approving rules to permit the listing and trading of GBTC options, among others) (the "GBTC Options Approval Order").

⁷⁹ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 101713 (November 22, 2024), 89 FR 94839 (November 29, 2024) (SR-NYSEARCA-2024-101) (notice of immediately effective rule change to permit GBTC options trading, based on the already-approved NYSE American rules) (the "Arca GBTC Options Notice").

⁸⁰ See Phlx Options 9, Section 13(g)(1) providing that the position limit shall be 250,000 contracts for options: (a) on underlying stock or Exchange-Traded Fund Share that had trading volume of at least 100,000,000 shares during the most recent six-month trading period; or (b) on an underlying stock or Exchange-Traded Fund Share that had trading volume of at least 75,000,000 shares during the

Continued

⁶⁶ Arca noted that for BTC, this number was arrived at with this calculation: $((250,000 \text{ limit} * 100 \text{ shares per option} * \$42.16 \text{ settle}) / (19,787,762 \text{ bitcoin outstanding} * \$94,830 \text{ bitcoin price}))$; and for BITB, this number was arrived at with this calculation: $((250,000 \text{ limit} * 100 \text{ shares per option} * \$51.70 \text{ settle}) / (19,787,762 \text{ bitcoin outstanding} * \$94,830 \text{ bitcoin price}))$.

⁶⁷ CME Bitcoin Futures are described in Chapter 350 of CME's Rulebook.

⁶⁸ See the Position Accountability and Reportable Level Table in the Interpretations & Special Notices Section of Chapter 5 of CME's Rulebook.

⁶⁹ See <https://www.cmegroup.com/education/courses/market-regulation/position-limits/position-limits-aggregation-of-contracts-and-table.htm>.

⁷⁰ See *id.*

⁷¹ Like BTC and BITB, GLD and SLV each hold one asset in trust.

⁷² See <https://www.ssga.com/us/en/intermediary/etfs/spdr-gold-shares-gld>.

⁷³ See Phlx Options 9, Section 13(g).

as of November 25, 2024, during the most recent six-month period, trading volume for GBTC was 550,687,400 shares. In addition, Arca noted that, as of November 25, 2024, the market capitalization for GBTC was \$20,661,316,542,⁸¹ with an average daily volume (“ADV”) for the preceding three months of 3,829,597 shares. GBTC is well above the requisite minimum of 100,000,000 shares necessary to qualify for the 250,000 contract position and exercise limit. Also, Arca noted that, as of November 25, 2024, there were 19,787,762 bitcoins in circulation.⁸² At a price of \$94,830 per bitcoin,⁸³ that equates to a market capitalization of greater than \$1.876 trillion. If an aggregated position and exercise limit of 250,000 contracts were considered, Arca noted that the exercisable risk would represent 9.13%⁸⁴ of GBTC shares outstanding. Given GBTC’s liquidity, the current 25,000-contract position (and exercise) limit is extremely conservative.

First, Arca reviewed GBTC’s data relative to the market capitalization of the entire bitcoin market in terms of exercise risk and availability of deliverables. As noted above, as of November 25, 2024, Arca noted that there were 19,787,762 bitcoins in circulation.⁸⁵ At a price of \$94,830 per bitcoin,⁸⁶ Arca noted that equates to a market capitalization of greater than \$1.876 trillion. If an aggregated position (and exercise) limit of 250,000 contracts were considered, Arca noted that the exercisable risk would represent 9.13%⁸⁷ of the outstanding shares outstanding of GBTC. Since GBTC has a creation and redemption process managed through the issuer (whereby bitcoin is used to create GBTC shares), the position limit can be compared to the total market capitalization of the entire bitcoin market, and in that case, the exercisable risk for options on GBTC would represent less than 0.10% of all

bitcoin outstanding.⁸⁸ Arca noted that if GBTC options were subject to a 250,000 contract position and exercise limit (based on GBTC trading volume) and if all options on GBTC shares were exercised at once, this occurrence would have a virtually unnoticed impact on the entire bitcoin market. This analysis demonstrates that a 250,000 contract position (and exercise) limit for GBTC options would be appropriate given GBTC’s liquidity.

Next, Arca reviewed the proposed position limit by comparing it to position limits for derivative products regulated by the CFTC. While the CFTC, through the relevant Designated Contract Markets, only regulates options positions based upon delta equivalents (creating a less stringent standard), Arca examined equivalent bitcoin futures position limits. In particular, Arca looked to the CME bitcoin futures contract,⁸⁹ which has a position limit of 2,000 futures (for the initial spot month).⁹⁰ Arca noted that, on October 22, 2024, CME bitcoin futures settled at \$94,945.⁹¹ Arca noted that on October 22, 2024, GBTC settled at \$53.64, which would equate to greater than 17,700,410 shares of GBTC if the CME notional position limit was utilized. Since substantial portions of any distributed options portfolio are likely to be out of the money on expiration, Arca noted that an options position limit equivalent to the CME position limit for bitcoin futures (considering that all options deltas are ≤ 1.00) should be a bit higher than the CME implied limit of 177,004.

Of note, unlike options contracts, CME position limits are calculated on a net futures-equivalent basis by contract and include contracts that aggregate into one or more base contracts according to an aggregation ratio(s).⁹² Therefore, if a portfolio includes positions in options on futures, CME would aggregate those positions into the underlying futures contracts in accordance with a table

published by CME on a delta equivalent value for the relevant spot month, subsequent spot month, single month and all month position limits.⁹³ If a position exceeds position limits because of an option assignment, CME permits market participants to liquidate the excess position within one business day without being considered in violation of its rules. Additionally, if at the close of trading, a position that includes options exceeds position limits for futures contracts, when evaluated using the delta factors as of that day’s close of trading but does not exceed the limits when evaluated using the previous day’s delta factors, then the position shall not constitute a position limit violation. Considering CME’s position limits on bitcoin futures, the Exchange believes a 250,000 contract limit for GBTC options would be appropriate.

Finally, Arca analyzed a position and exercise limit of 250,000 for GBTC against options on SPDR Gold Shares (“GLD”), which (like GBTC), is a commodity-backed ETF.⁹⁴ Arca noted that GLD has a float of 306.1 million shares and a position limit of 250,000 contracts.⁹⁵ As previously noted, position and exercise limits are designed to limit the number of options contracts traded on the exchange in an underlying security that an investor, acting alone or in concert with others directly or indirectly, may control. Arca noted that a position limit exercise in GLD would represent 8.17% of the float of GLD. In comparison, Arca noted that a 250,000 contract position limit in GBTC would represent 9.13% of the float of GBTC. While less conservative than the standard applied to options on GLD, the Exchange nonetheless believes that subjecting GBTC options to a 250,000 contract position and exercise limit would be appropriate.⁹⁶

Based on the foregoing, the Exchange believes that it has demonstrated that GBTC has more than sufficient liquidity to garner an increased position and exercise limit of 250,000 same-side contracts. The Exchange believes that the significant liquidity present in GBTC mitigates against the potential for manipulation.

The Exchange also has no reason to believe that the growth in trading volume in IBIT, BTC, BITB, and GBTC options will not continue. Rather, the Exchange expects continued options volume growth in IBIT, BTC, BITB, and GBTC as opportunities for investors to

most recent six-month trading period and has at least 300,000,000 shares currently outstanding.

⁸¹ Arca noted that the market capitalization of GBTC was determined by multiplying a settlement price (\$75.42) by the number of shares outstanding (273,950,100) and that the data represents figures from FactSet as of November 25, 2024.

⁸² See <https://www.coingecko.com/en/coins/bitcoin>.

⁸³ Arca noted that this is the approximate price of bitcoin from 4:00 p.m. ET on November 25, 2024.

⁸⁴ Arca noted that this percentage is arrived at with this equation: (250,000 contract limit * 100 shares per option / 273,950,100 shares outstanding).

⁸⁵ See <https://www.coingecko.com/en/coins/bitcoin>.

⁸⁶ Arca noted that this is the approximate price of bitcoin from 4:00 p.m. ET on November 25, 2024.

⁸⁷ Arca noted that this percentage is arrived at with this equation: (250,000 contract limit * 100 shares per option / 273,950,100 shares outstanding).

⁸⁸ Arca noted that this number was arrived at with this calculation: ((250,000 limit * 100 shares per option * \$75.42 settle) / (19,787,762 BTC outstanding * \$94,830 BTC price)).

⁸⁹ CME Bitcoin Futures are described in Chapter 350 of CME’s Rulebook.

⁹⁰ See the Position Accountability and Reportable Level Table in the Interpretations & Special Notices Section of Chapter 5 of CME’s Rulebook. Each CME bitcoin futures contract is valued at five bitcoins as defined by the CME CF Bitcoin Reference Rate (“BRR”). See CME Rule 35001.

⁹¹ Arca noted that 2,000 futures at a 5-bitcoin multiplier (per the contract specifications) equates to \$949,450,000 (2,000 contracts * 5 BTC per contract * \$94,945 price of November BTC future) of notional value.

⁹² See <https://www.cmegroup.com/education/courses/market-regulation/position-limits/position-limits-aggregation-of-contracts-and-table.htm>.

⁹³ See *id.*

⁹⁴ GLD, like GBTC, holds one asset in trust.

⁹⁵ See <https://www.ssga.com/us/en/intermediary/etfs/spdr-gold-shares-gld>.

⁹⁶ See, e.g., Phlx Options 9, Section 13.

participate in the options markets increase and evolve. The Exchange believes that the current position and exercise limits in IBIT, BTC, BITB, and GBTC options are restrictive and will hamper the listed options markets from being able to compete fairly and effectively with the over-the-counter (“OTC”) markets. OTC transactions occur through bilateral agreements, the terms of which are not publicly disclosed to the marketplace. As such, OTC transactions do not contribute to the price discovery process on a public exchange or other lit markets. The Exchange believes that without the proposed changes to position and exercise limits for IBIT, BTC, BITB, and GBTC options, market participants will find the 25,000-contract position limit an impediment to their business and investment objectives as well as an impediment to efficient pricing. As a result, market participants may find the less transparent OTC markets a more attractive alternative to achieve their investment and hedging objectives, leading to a retreat from the listed options markets, where trades are subject to reporting requirements and daily surveillance.

The Exchange believes that the existing surveillance procedures and reporting requirements at the Exchange are capable of properly identifying disruptive and/or manipulative trading activity. The Exchange also represents that it has adequate surveillances in place to detect potential manipulation, as well as reviews in place to identify continued compliance with the Exchange’s listing standards. These procedures monitor market activity to identify unusual activity in both options and the underlying equities.

FLEX

Arca recently received approval to permit BTC, BITB and GTBC to trade as “FLEX Options.”⁹⁷ Identical to approval received by Arca, Phlx proposes to permit, BTC, BITB and GTBC to trade as FLEX Options and would require the aggregation of any FLEX and non-FLEX positions in the same underlying ETF for purposes of calculating position and exercise limits on such ETF. Thus, for example, assuming a 250,000 contract position limit for options on BTC, the Exchange would restrict a market participant from holding positions that could result in the receipt of more than 250,000,000 shares (if that market participant

exercised all its BTC options). The share creation and redemption process available to each ETF is designed to ensure that an ETF’s price closely tracks the value of its underlying asset. For example, if a market participant exercised a long call position for 25,000 contracts and purchased 2,500,000 shares of BTC and this purchase resulted in the value of BTC shares to trade at a premium to the value of the (underlying) bitcoin held by BTC, the Exchange believes that other market participants would attempt to arbitrage this price difference by selling short BTC shares while concurrently purchasing bitcoin. Those market participants (arbitrageurs) would then deliver cash to BTC and receive shares of BTC, which would be used to close out any previously established short position in BTC. Thus, this creation and redemptions process would significantly reduce the potential risk of price dislocation between the value of BTC shares and the value of bitcoin holdings.

The Exchange understands that FLEX Options on ETFs are currently traded in the OTC market by a variety of market participants, *e.g.*, hedge funds, proprietary trading firms, and pension funds, to name a few. The Exchange believes there is room for significant growth if a comparable product were introduced for trading on a regulated market. The Exchange expects that users of these OTC products would be among the primary users of FLEX options on BTC, BITB and GTBC. The Exchange also believes that the trading of FLEX Options would allow these same market participants to better manage the risk associated with the volatility of BTC, BITB or GTBC (the underlying ETF) positions given the enhanced liquidity that an exchange-traded product would bring. Additionally, the Exchange believes that FLEX Options traded on the Exchange would have three important advantages over the contracts that are traded in the OTC market. First, because of greater standardization of contract terms, exchange-traded contracts should develop more liquidity. Second, counter-party credit risk would be mitigated by the fact that the contracts are issued and guaranteed by OCC. Finally, the price discovery and dissemination provided by the Exchange and its members would lead to more transparent markets. The Exchange believes that its ability to offer FLEX Options would aid it in competing with the OTC market and at the same time expand the universe of products available to interested market participants. The Exchange believes that

an exchange-traded alternative may provide a useful risk management and trading vehicle for market participants and their customers.

The Exchange has analyzed its capacity and represents that it and The Options Price Reporting Authority (“OPRA”) have the necessary systems capacity to handle the additional traffic associated with the listing of FLEX Options. The Exchange believes any additional traffic that would be generated from the trading of FLEX Options would be manageable. The Exchange believes OTP Holders will not have a capacity issue as a result of this proposed rule change. The Exchange also represents that it does not believe this proposed rule change will cause fragmentation of liquidity. The Exchange will monitor the trading volume associated with the additional options series listed as a result of this proposed rule change and the effect (if any) of these additional series on market fragmentation and on the capacity of the Exchange’s automated systems.

The Exchange represents that the same surveillance procedures applicable to the Exchange’s other options products listed and traded on the Exchange, including non-FLEX Options, will apply to FLEX Options, and that it has the necessary systems capacity to support such options. FLEX options products (and their respective symbols) are integrated into the Exchange’s existing surveillance system architecture and are thus subject to the relevant surveillance processes. The Exchange’s market surveillance staff (including staff of Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”) who perform surveillance and investigative work on behalf of the Exchange pursuant to a regulatory services agreement) conducts surveillances with respect to BTC, BITB and GTBC (the underlying ETFs) and, as appropriate, would review activity in BTC, BITB and GTBC when conducting surveillances for market abuse or manipulation in the FLEX options on each ETF.⁹⁸ The Exchange does not believe that allowing FLEX Options would render the marketplace for non-FLEX Options, or equity options in general, more susceptible to manipulative practices.

The Exchange represents that its existing trading surveillances are adequate to monitor the trading in BTC, BITB and GTBC as well as any subsequent trading of FLEX Options on

⁹⁷ See Securities Exchange Act Release Nos. 103568 (July 29, 2025) (SR–NYSEArca–2025–10) (not yet noticed); and 103567 (July 29, 2025) (SR–NYSEArca–2025–07) (not yet noticed).

⁹⁸ See ETF Options Approval Order, 89 FR at 84966–68 (regarding surveillance procedures applicable to BTC, BITB and GTBC, and other funds that hold bitcoin).

the Exchange. Additionally, the Exchange is a member of the Intermarket Surveillance Group (“ISG”) under the ISG Agreement. ISG members work together to coordinate surveillance and investigative information sharing in the stock, options, and futures markets. In addition to the surveillance that is conducted by the Exchange’s market surveillance staff, the Exchange would also be able to obtain information regarding trading in shares of BTC, BITB and GTBC on other exchanges through ISG. In addition, and as referenced above, the Exchange has a regulatory services agreement with FINRA, pursuant to which FINRA conducts certain surveillances on behalf of the Exchange. Further, pursuant to a multi-party 17d–2 joint plan, all options exchanges allocate regulatory responsibilities to FINRA to conduct certain options-related market surveillances.⁹⁹ The Exchange will implement any additional surveillance procedures it deems necessary to effectively monitor the trading of BTC, BITB and GTBC options.

The proposed rule change is designed to allow investors seeking to trade options on each ETF to utilize FLEX Options. The Exchange believes that offering innovative products flows to the benefit of the investing public. A robust and competitive market requires that exchanges respond to member’s evolving needs by constantly improving their offerings. Such efforts would be stymied if exchanges were prohibited from offering innovative products such as the proposed FLEX Options. The Exchange believes that introducing FLEX Options would further broaden the base of investors that use FLEX Options (and options on BTC, BITB and GTBC, in general) to manage their trading and investment risk, including investors that currently trade in the OTC market for customized options. The proposed rule change is also designed to encourage Market Makers to shift liquidity from the OTC market on the

Exchange, which, it believes, will enhance the process of price discovery conducted on the Exchange through increased order flow.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that its proposal is consistent with Section 6(b) of the Act,¹⁰⁰ in general, and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(5) of the Act,¹⁰¹ in particular, in that it is 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 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.

Position Limits

IBIT

The Exchange believes that removing the limitation of 25,000 contracts for options on IBIT in Options 9, Sections 13(a) would increase the position and exercise limits for options on IBIT from 25,000 to 250,000 contracts based on Options 9, Section 13(g), so its position limit would be reviewed similar to all other options is consistent with the Act. This proposal will 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, because it will provide market participants with the ability to more effectively execute their trading and hedging activities. Also, based on current trading volume, the resulting increase in the position (and exercise) limits for IBIT options may allow Market Makers to maintain their liquidity in these options in amounts commensurate with the continued high consumer demand in IBIT options. Subjecting options on IBIT to the position limits in Options 9, Sections 13 and corresponding exercise limits in Options 9, Section 15 may also encourage other liquidity providers to continue to trade on the Exchange rather than shift their volume to OTC markets, which will enhance the process of price discovery conducted on the Exchange through increased order flow. Further, this amendment would allow institutional investors to utilize IBIT options for prudent risk management purposes. The Exchange notes that

IBIT’s position limits would be reviewed on a six month basis, based on the rules of other options markets such as ISE Options 9, Section 13(h), similar to other options.

In addition, the Exchange believes that the current liquidity in IBIT will mitigate concerns regarding potential manipulation of IBIT options and/or disruption of IBIT upon amending Options 9, Sections 13 and 15 to remove the 25,000 position and exercise limit for options on IBIT.

Additionally, the regression model performed by ISE demonstrates that the proposed position limit is half of the modeled limit given the liquidity of IBIT. Comparing IBIT’s data relative to the market capitalization of the entire bitcoin market in terms of exercise risk and availability of deliverables, ISE was able to conclude that if a position limit of 250,000 contracts were considered, the exercisable risk would represent 2.89%¹⁰² of the shares outstanding of IBIT. ISE noted that since IBIT has a creation and redemption process managed through the issuer (whereby Bitcoin is used to create IBIT shares), the position limit can be compared to the total market capitalization of the entire bitcoin market and in that case, the exercisable risk for options on IBIT would represent less than .072% of all bitcoin outstanding.¹⁰³ ISE also noted that comparing the proposed position limit to position limits for equivalent bitcoin futures position limits, the analysis demonstrated that a 250,000 contracts position and exercise limits would be appropriate.

Comparing a position limit of 250,000 for IBIT options against other options on ETFs with an underling commodity, namely GLD, SLV and BITO, ISE noted that a position limit exercise in GLD represents 8.17% of the float of GLD, a position limit exercise in SLV represents 4.8% of the float of SLV, and a position limit exercise of BITO represents 23.22% of the float of BITO. In comparison, ISE noted that a 250,000 contract position limit in IBIT options would represent 2.89% of the float of IBIT. Consequently, a 250,000 IBIT options position limit is more conservative than the standard applied to GLD, SLV and BITO, and appropriate. Also, ISE noted that Cboe’s proprietary CBTX and MBTX indices weight IBIT the highest (at 20%) in its index composition among the other ETFs that

⁹⁹ Section 19(g)(1) of the Act, among other things, requires every SRO registered as a national securities exchange or national securities association to comply with the Act, the rules and regulations thereunder, and the SRO’s own rules, and, absent reasonable justification or excuse, enforce compliance by its members and persons associated with its members. See 15 U.S.C. 78q(d)(1) and 17 CFR 240.17d–2. Section 17(d)(1) of the Act allows the Commission to relieve an SRO of certain responsibilities with respect to members of the SRO who are also members of another SRO. Specifically, Section 17(d)(1) allows the Commission to relieve an SRO of its responsibilities to: (i) receive regulatory reports from such members; (ii) examine such members for compliance with the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder, and the rules of the SRO; or (iii) carry out other specified regulatory responsibilities with respect to such members.

¹⁰⁰ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

¹⁰¹ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

¹⁰² ISE noted that this percentage is arrived at with this equation: (250,000 contract limit * 100 shares per option/866,040,000 shares outstanding).

¹⁰³ ISE noted that this number was arrived at with this calculation: ((250,000 limit * 100 shares per option * \$54.02 settle)/(19,787,762 BTC outstanding * \$94,830 BTC price)).

comprise the index.¹⁰⁴ The Exchange notes that today, these indexes have a position of 24,000 contracts which is much higher than the current position limits for IBIT options when considering the notional value of the indices.¹⁰⁵ These indexes are already trading with position and exercise limits that are higher than the lowest position limit for an industry index option.¹⁰⁶

ISE noted that IBIT began trading in penny increments on January 2, 2025 pursuant to the Penny Interval Program.¹⁰⁷ The Commission noted that evidence contained in both ISE's Report and the Cornerstone analysis demonstrated that the Penny Pilot has benefitted investors and other market participants in the form of narrower spreads.¹⁰⁸ The most actively traded options classes are included in the Penny Program based on certain objective criteria (trading volume

thresholds and initial price tests). As noted in the Penny Approval Order, the Penny Program reflects a certain level of trading interest (either because the class is newly listed or a class that experience a significant growth in investor interest) to quote in finer trading increments, which in turn should benefit market participants by reducing the cost of trading such options.¹⁰⁹ IBIT options are among a select group of products that have achieved a certain level of liquidity that have garnered it the ability to trade in finer increments pursuant to the Penny Interval Program. Failing to permit IBIT options to potentially increase position and exercise limits given the trading in finer increments, may artificially inhibit liquidity and create price inefficiency for IBIT options.

Finally, as discussed above, the Exchange's surveillance and reporting safeguards continue to be designed to deter and detect possible manipulative behavior that might arise from increasing or eliminating position and exercise limits in certain classes. The Exchange believes that the current financial requirements imposed by the Exchange and by the Commission adequately address concerns regarding potentially large, unhedged positions in the options on the underlying securities, further promoting just and equitable principles of trading, the maintenance of a fair and orderly market, and the protection of investors.

BTC and BITB

The Exchange believes the proposed rule change to remove the 25,000-contract position (and exercise) limit on BTC and BITB options thus allowing such options to qualify for higher aggregated limits will 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 as it will provide market participants with the ability to more effectively execute their trading and hedging activities. In addition, this proposed change may allow Market Makers to maintain their liquidity in these options in amounts commensurate with the continued demand for BTC and BITB options. Further, an increased aggregated position (and exercise) limit on BTC and BITB options may encourage other liquidity providers to continue to trade on the Exchange rather than shift their volume to OTC markets, which will enhance the process of price discovery conducted on the Exchange through increased order flow. The

Exchange notes that permitting a higher aggregated position (and exercise) limit on BTC and BITB options would further allow institutional investors to utilize such options for prudent risk management purposes.

As noted herein, Arca analyzed several data points that support the appropriateness of an aggregated position (and exercise) limit of 250,000 contracts for BTC and BITB options based on recent trading volume in each ETF. Specifically, Arca noted that a comparison of each ETF's market capitalization to the bitcoin market in terms of exercise risk and availability of deliverables revealed that the exercisable risk of an aggregated limit of 250,000 contracts represented 30.14% and 31.27% of BTC and BITB shares outstanding. Further, Arca noted that since each ETF has a creation and redemption process managed through the issuer (whereby bitcoin is used to create BTC or BITB shares, as applicable), a 250,000-contract position (and exercise) limit as compared to the market capitalization of the bitcoin market indicated that the exercisable risk for options on each ETF represented less than 0.06% (BTC) or 0.07% (BITB) of all bitcoin outstanding as noted by Arca. Moreover, a comparison of a 250,000-contract position limit for options on each ETF to the (actual) position limits for equivalent bitcoin futures revealed that a 250,000-contract limit for each ETF would be appropriate. Finally, Arca compared an aggregated position limit of 250,000 contracts for each ETF against GLD, another commodity-backed ETF. Arca noted that a position limit exercise in GLD represents 8.17% of the float of GLD. By comparison, Arca noted that a position limit exercise in each ETF (assuming a 250,000-contract limit would represent 30.14% (BTC) and 31.27% (BITB) of that ETF's float. Although a 250,000-contract position (and exercise) limit on BTC and BITB options would not be as conservative as the standard applied to GLD, it is comparable and therefore appropriate.

GBTC

The Exchange believes the proposed rule change to remove the 25,000-contract position (and exercise) limit on GBTC options thus allowing such options to qualify for higher aggregated limits will 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 as it will provide market participants with the ability to more effectively execute their trading and hedging activities. In

¹⁰⁴ See https://www.cboe.com/tradable_products/bitcoin-etf-index-options?utm_source=mcae&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=bitcoin_etf_options_launch.

¹⁰⁵ See Cboe Rule 8.32(a). ISE noted that given the multiplier and notional value of CBTX, the index has a position and exercise limit that equates to 1,000,000 contracts of in kind exposure to IBIT, which is more than 40 times greater than the exposure for options on IBIT at the current 25,000 contract position and exercise limit.

¹⁰⁶ ISE noted that 18,000 contracts is the lowest position limit for industry index options. Further, Cboe Rule 8.32(a)(3) permits a limit of 31,500 contracts if the Exchange determines that the conditions specified in Rule 8.32(a)(1) and (2), which would require the establishment of a lower limit, have not occurred.

¹⁰⁷ The Exchange may add to the Penny Program a newly listed option class provided that (i) it is among the 300 most actively traded multiply listed option classes, as ranked by National Cleared Volume at OCC, in its first full calendar month of trading and (ii) the underlying security is priced below \$200 or the underlying index is at an index level below \$200. Any option class added under this provision will be added on the first trading day of the month after it qualifies and will remain in the Penny Program for one full calendar year, after which it will be subject to the Annual Review described in Supplementary Material .01(b) to Options 3, Section 3. The Exchange may add any option class to the Penny Program, provided that (i) it is among the 75 most actively traded multiply listed option classes, as ranked by National Cleared Volume at OCC, in the past six full calendar months of trading and (ii) the underlying security is priced below \$200 or the underlying index is at an index level below \$200. Any option class added under this provision will be added on the first trading day of the second full month after it qualifies and will remain in the Penny Program for the rest of the calendar year, after which it will be subject to the Annual Review as described in Supplementary Material .01(b) to Phlx Options 3, Section 3. See Supplementary Material .01 to Phlx Options 3, Section 3.

¹⁰⁸ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 88532 (April 1, 2020), 85 FR 19545, 19548 (April 7, 2020) (File No. 4-443) (Joint Industry Plan; Order Approving Amendment No. 5 to the Plan for the Purpose of Developing and Implementing Procedures Designed To Facilitate the Listing and Trading of Standardized Options To Adopt a Penny Interval Program) ("Penny Approval Order").

¹⁰⁹ See *id.* at 19548.

addition, this proposed change may allow Market Makers to maintain their liquidity in these options in amounts commensurate with the continued demand for GBTC options. Further, an increased aggregated position (and exercise) limit on GBTC options may encourage other liquidity providers to continue to trade on the Exchange rather than shift their volume to OTC markets, which will enhance the process of price discovery conducted on the Exchange through increased order flow. The Exchange notes that permitting a higher aggregated position (and exercise) limit on GBTC options would further allow institutional investors to utilize such options for prudent risk management purposes.

As noted herein, Arca analyzed several data points that support the appropriateness of an aggregated position (and exercise) limit of 250,000 contracts for GBTC options based on recent trading volume in GBTC. Specifically, Arca noted that a comparison of GBTC's market capitalization to the bitcoin market in terms of exercise risk and availability of deliverables revealed that the exercisable risk of an aggregated limit of 250,000 contracts represented 9.13% of GBTC shares outstanding. Further, since GBTC has a creation and redemption process managed through the issuer (whereby bitcoin is used to create GBTC shares), Arca noted that a 250,000-contract position (and exercise) limit as compared to the market capitalization of the bitcoin market indicated that the exercisable risk for GBTC options represented less than 0.10% of all bitcoin outstanding as noted by Arca. Moreover, a comparison of a 250,000-contract position limit for GBTC options to the (actual) position limits for equivalent bitcoin futures revealed that a 250,000-contract limit would be appropriate. Finally, Arca compared an aggregated position limit of 250,000 contracts for GBTC options against GLD, another commodity backed ETF. Arca noted that a position limit exercise in GLD represents 8.17% of the float of GLD. By comparison, Arca noted that a position limit exercise in GBTC options (assuming a 250,000-contract limit) would represent 9.13% of the GBTC float. Although a 250,000-contract position (and exercise) limit on GBTC options would not be as conservative as the standard applied to GLD, it is comparable and therefore appropriate.

FLEX

The Exchange believes that the proposal to permit FLEX Options and to require aggregation of any FLEX and non-FLEX positions in the same

underlying ETF for purpose of calculating position and exercise limits would remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market for several reasons. First, the Exchange believes that offering FLEX Options will benefit investors by providing them with an additional, relatively lower cost investing tool to gain exposure to the price of bitcoin and provide a hedging vehicle to meet their investment needs in connection with a bitcoin-related product. Moreover, the proposal would broaden the base of investors that use FLEX Options to manage their trading and investment risk, including investors that currently trade in the OTC market for customized options. By trading a product in an exchange-traded environment (that is currently being used in the OTC market), the Exchange would be able to compete more effectively with the OTC market. The Exchange believes the proposed rule change is designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices in that it would lead to the migration of options currently trading in the OTC market to trading to the Exchange. Also, any migration to the Exchange from the OTC market would result in increased market transparency and enhance the process of price discovery conducted on the Exchange through increased order flow. The Exchange also believes that offering FLEX Options may open up the market for options on these ETFs to more retail investors.

Additionally, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is designed to remove impediments to and to perfect the mechanism for a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest because FLEX Options are designed to create greater trading and hedging opportunities and flexibility. The proposed rule change should also result in enhanced efficiency in initiating and closing out positions and heightened contra-party creditworthiness due to the role of OCC as issuer and guarantor of FLEX Options. Further, the proposed rule change would result in increased competition by permitting the Exchange to offer products that are currently used in the OTC market.

The Exchange believes that offering innovative products flows to the benefit of the investing public. A robust and competitive market requires that exchanges respond to member's evolving needs by constantly improving their offerings. Such efforts would be stymied if exchanges were prohibited from offering innovative products such as the proposed FLEX Options. The

Exchange does not believe that allowing FLEX Options would render the marketplace for equity options more susceptible to manipulative practices.

Finally, the Exchange represents that it has an adequate surveillance program in place to detect manipulative trading in FLEX Options. Regarding the proposed FLEX Options, the Exchange would use the same surveillance procedures currently utilized for FLEX Options listed on the Exchange (as well as for non-FLEX Options). In light of surveillance measures related to both options trading on each ETF the underlying ETFs, the Exchange believes that existing surveillance procedures are designed to deter and detect possible manipulative behavior which might potentially arise from listing and trading the proposed FLEX Options.

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.

Position Limits

The Exchange's proposal does not burden intra-market competition because all Participants would be subject to the position limits in Options 9, Sections 13 and corresponding exercise limits in Options 9, Section 15. The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change will also provide additional opportunities for market participants to continue to efficiently achieve their investment and trading objectives for equity options on the Exchange.

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on inter-market competition. The Exchange expects that all option exchanges will adopt substantively similar proposals, such that the Exchange's proposal would benefit competition. For these reasons, 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.

FLEX

The Exchange believes that the proposal to permit FLEX Options will not impose any burden on intra-market competition as all market participants can opt to utilize this product or not. The proposed rule change is designed to allow investors seeking option exposure to bitcoin to trade FLEX Options. Moreover, the Exchange believes that the proposal to permit FLEX Options

would broaden the base of investors that use FLEX Options to manage their trading and investment risk, including investors that currently trade in the OTC market for customized options. The Exchange believes that the proposed FLEX Options will not impose any burden on inter-market competition but will instead encourage competition by increasing the variety of options products available for trading on the Exchange, which products will provide a valuable tool for investors to manage risk. Should this proposal be approved, competing options exchanges will be free to offer products like the proposed FLEX Options.

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

Because the foregoing 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 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)(iii) of the Act¹¹⁰ and subparagraph (f)(6) of Rule 19b-4 thereunder.¹¹¹

A proposed rule change filed under Rule 19b-4(f)(6)¹¹² under the Act does not normally become operative prior to 30 days after the date of the filing. However, pursuant to Rule 19b-4(f)(6)(iii),¹¹³ the Commission may designate a shorter time if such action is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest. The Exchange has requested that the Commission waive the 30-day operative delay so that the proposal may become operative immediately upon filing. The Commission previously approved the removal of the 25,000 contract position and exercise limit for IBIT, BTC, GBTC, and BITB, such that those funds will be subject to the position and exercise limits as determined for equity options

for which no set limit has been otherwise established on that exchange.¹¹⁴ The Exchange is proposing similarly to remove of the 25,000 contract position and exercise limit for IBIT, BTC, GBTC, and BITB, such that those funds will be subject to the position and exercise limits as determined by the position limit rules at Phlx Options 9, Section 13 and exercise limits at Options 9, Section 15. In addition, the Exchange proposes to permit BTC, GTBC, and BITB to trade as FLEX Options and would require the aggregation of any FLEX and non-FLEX positions in the same underlying ETF for purposes of calculating position and exercise limits on such ETF, substantively identical to approval received by another exchange.¹¹⁵ The Exchange has provided information regarding IBIT, BTC, GBTC, and BITB, including, among other things, information regarding trading volume, and the market capitalization of IBIT, BTC, GBTC, and BITB and surveillance procedures that will apply. The Commission notes that this proposal raises no new or novel legal issues and would simply provide an additional venue for trading IBIT, BTC, GBTC, and BITB with position and exercise limits that may be higher than 25,000 contracts, as well as FLEX trading on BTC, GBTC, and BITB. Therefore, the Commission believes that waiver of the 30-day operative delay is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest. Accordingly, the Commission hereby waives the 30-day operative delay and designates the proposed rule change as operative upon filing.¹¹⁶

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 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-2025-34 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-2025-34. 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>). 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-PHLX-2025-34 and should be submitted on or before September 4, 2025.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.¹¹⁷

Vanessa A. Countryman,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-15427 Filed 8-13-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

¹¹⁰ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(iii).

¹¹¹ 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 change, or such shorter time as designated by the Commission. The Exchange has satisfied this requirement.

¹¹² 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6).

¹¹³ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6)(iii).

¹¹⁴ See *supra* notes 4, 5, and 6.

¹¹⁵ See *supra* note 97.

¹¹⁶ For purposes only of waiving the 30-day operative delay, the Commission has also considered the proposed rule's impact on efficiency, competition, and capital formation. See 15 U.S.C. 78c(f).

¹¹⁷ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).