

the transfer procedure(s) may be utilized by any ATP Holder and the rule would apply uniformly to all ATP Holders. Use of each off-floor transfer procedure is voluntary and all ATP Holders may use each such procedure to transfer positions as long as the criteria in the proposed rule are satisfied.

The Exchange does not believe the proposed rule change will impose an undue burden on inter-market competition. As indicated above, it is intended to provide an additional clearly delineated and limited circumstance in which options positions can be transferred off an exchange (as well as to set forth the general prohibition against such transfers). Additionally, as discussed above, the proposed rule change is substantively identical to the rules of other options exchanges and would allow the Exchange to compete on equal footing. Moreover, the Exchange believes having similar rules related to off-floor position transfers to those of other options exchanges will reduce the administrative burden on market participants of determining whether their transfers comply with multiple sets of rules.

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

No written comments were solicited or received with respect to the proposed rule change.

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

The Exchange has filed the proposed rule change pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(iii) of the Act⁴³ and Rule 19b-4(f)(6) thereunder.⁴⁴ Because the proposed rule change does not: (i) significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest; (ii) impose any significant burden on competition; and (iii) become operative prior to 30 days from the date on which it was filed, or such shorter time as the Commission may designate, if consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest, the proposed rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act and Rule 19b-4(f)(6)(iii) thereunder.⁴⁵

At any time within 60 days of the filing of such proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission shall institute proceedings under Section 19(b)(2)(B) of the Act⁴⁶ to determine whether the proposed rule change should be approved or disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views, and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (<http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>); or
- Send an email to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include File Number SR-NYSEAMER-2022-36 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-NYSEAMER-2022-36. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (<http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>). Copies of the submission, all subsequent amendments, all written statements with respect to the proposed rule change that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the proposed rule change between the Commission and any person, other than those that may be withheld from the public in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, will be available for website viewing and printing in the Commission's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549 on official business days between the hours of

10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. Copies of the filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. All comments received will be posted without change. Persons submitting comments are cautioned that we do not redact or edit personal identifying information from comment submissions. You should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. All submissions should refer to File Number SR-NYSEAMER-2022-36 and should be submitted on or before September 28, 2022.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.⁴⁷

J. Matthew DeLesDernier,

Deputy Secretary.

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-95644; File No. SR-NYSEARCA-2022-55]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; NYSE Arca, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Modify Rule 6.78-O and Adopt New Rules Related Thereto and Delete Paragraph (d) to Rule 6.69-O

August 31, 2022.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) ¹ of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Act") ² and Rule 19b-4 thereunder,³ notice is hereby given that, on August 23, 2022, NYSE Arca, Inc. ("NYSE Arca" or the "Exchange") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") the proposed rule change as described in Items I and II, below, which Items have been prepared by the self-regulatory organization. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The Exchange proposes to modify Rule 6.78-O and to adopt new rules related thereto regarding certain position transfers, including off-floor transfers. The Exchange also proposes to delete paragraph (d) to Rule 6.69-O (Reporting Duties). The proposed rule change is available on the Exchange's

⁴³ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(iii).

⁴⁴ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6).

⁴⁵ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(iii). Rule 19b-4(f)(6)(iii) 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 Commission notes that the Exchange satisfied this requirement.

⁴⁶ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2)(B).

⁴⁷ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 15 U.S.C. 78a.

³ 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

website at www.nyse.com, 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 self-regulatory organization included statements concerning the purpose of, and basis for, the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of those statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant parts of such statements.

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

1. Purpose

The purpose of this rule change is to modify Rule 6.78–O and to adopt new rules related thereto regarding certain position transfers, including off-floor transfers as described herein. As discussed herein, the proposed rules are substantively identical to rules on other options exchanges and would align the Exchange's rules with that of its competitors, thus reducing market participants' administrative burden of determining whether their transfers comply with multiple sets of options exchange rules.⁴ The Exchange also proposes to delete paragraph (d) to Rule 6.69–O (Reporting Duties) for reason set forth below.

Rule 6.78–O sets forth the general rule that transactions of option contracts listed on the Exchange for a premium in excess of \$1.00 must be effected on the floor of the Exchange or on another exchange.⁵ Notwithstanding this prohibition, the Exchange permits certain types of position transfers to be effected off the floor.⁶ In addition, Rule 6.78–O(e) sets forth a procedure for an

“on-floor” transfer of positions and Rule 6.78–O(f) authorizes the Exchange's Chief Executive Officer to grant exemptions to (e) of the Rule.

The Exchange proposes to delete current Rule 6.78–O in its entirety and replace it with proposed Rules 6.78–O and 6.78A–O, the text of which rules are substantively identical to Cboe Options Exchange, Inc. (“Cboe”) Rules 5.12 (Transactions Off the Exchange) and Rule 6.7 (Off-Floor Transfer of Positions). As such, the proposed rules would align Exchange rules with those of its competitors.⁷ The Exchange believes having similar rules related to off-floor transfer positions to those of other options exchanges would reduce the administrative burden on market participants of determining whether their off-floor transfers comply with multiple sets of rules. The proposed Rules would apply to all Exchange rules and, as such, the Exchange is not proposing to carry forward current Commentary .03, which specifies Exchange rules to which it applies.⁸

Proposed Rule 6.78–O: Transactions Off the Exchange

Proposed Rule 6.78–O(a) provides that except as otherwise provided by this proposed Rule, no OTP Holders or OTP Firm⁹ acting as principal or agent may effect transactions in any class of option contracts listed on the Exchange for a premium in excess of \$1.00 other than (1) on the Exchange, (2) on another exchange on which such option contracts are listed and traded, or (3) in the over-the-counter market if the stock underlying the option class, or in the case of an index option, if all the component stocks of an index underlying the option class, was a National Market System security under SEC Rule 600 at the time the Exchange

commenced trading in that option class, unless that OTP Holder or OTP Firm has first attempted to execute the transaction on the floor of the Exchange and has reasonably ascertained that it may be executed at a better price off the floor.¹⁰ Proposed Rule 6.78–O(a) is substantially the same as current Rule 6.78–O(a) and (b), regarding off-floor transfer requirements for an OTP Holder or OTP Firm acting as principal or agent, respectively, except that it updates references to SEC rules.¹¹ Proposed Rule 6.78–O(a)(1)–(3), insofar as it clarifies the securities to which the proposed Rule applies, obviates the need for current Commentary .01 to Rule 6.78–O.¹²

Proposed Rule 6.78–O(b) provides that, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a) of this proposed Rule, an OTP Holder or OTP Firm acting as agent may execute a customer's order off the Exchange floor with any other person (except when such OTP Holder or OTP Firm also is acting as agent for such other person in such transaction) for the purchase or sale of an option contract listed on the Exchange.¹³

Proposed Rule 6.78–O(c) provides that for each transaction in which an OTP Holder or OTP Firm acting as principal or agent executes any purchase or sale of an option contract listed on the Exchange other than on the Exchange or on another exchange on which such option contracts are listed and traded, a record of such transaction shall be maintained by such OTP Holder or OTP Firm and shall be available for inspection by the Exchange for a period of one year. Such record shall include the circumstances under which the transaction was executed in conformity with this Rule.¹⁴

¹⁰ See Cboe Rule 5.12(a).

¹¹ See Rules 6.78–O(a) and (b) (setting forth the requirements for OTP Holders or OTP Firms acting for their own account or as agent, respectively, to effect off-board transactions (or off a participating exchange) “involving any purchase or sale of an option for a premium in excess of \$1.00 covering the same underlying security and having the same exercise price and expiration date as a series of options currently open for trading on the Exchange,” including ensuring such transactions could not be executed at a better price on an exchange).

¹² See Rule 6.78–O, Commentary .01 (providing that “[p]aragraphs (a) and (b) above shall not apply to option transactions executed (i) on the Exchange, (ii) on another exchange, or (iii) through the facilities of NASDAQ, if the security underlying the option class was a National Market System (“NMS”) Tier 1 security under Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 11Aa2–1(b)(1) at the time the Exchange commenced trading in that option class”).

¹³ See Cboe Rule 5.12(b).

¹⁴ See Cboe Rule 5.12(c). Proposed Rule 6.78–O(c) is substantially the same as current Rule 6.78–O(c) regarding recording-keeping requirements for OTP Holders or OTP Firms effecting off-floor transfers.

⁴ See, e.g., Cboe Options Exchange, Inc. (“Cboe”) Rule 5.12 (Transactions Off the Exchange); Cboe Rule 6.7 (Off-Floor Transfer of Positions); Cboe Rule 6.8 (Off-Floor RWA Transfers); and NYSE Arca Rule 6.78A–O (In-Kind Exchange of Options Positions and ETF Shares and UIT Units) and Cboe Rule 6.9 (same).

⁵ See Rule 6.78–O(a)–(b). Rule 6.78–O(c) requires that OTP Holders or OTP Firms that effect off-floor transfers keep records of such transactions.

⁶ See Rule 6.78–O(d)(1) (setting forth specific events under which off-floor transfers are permitted). The Exchange notes that new Rule 6.78A–O will address enumerated exceptions to the general prohibition against off-floor transfers (as set forth in proposed Rule 6.78–O).

⁷ See, e.g., Cboe Rule 5.12 (Transactions Off the Exchange) and Rule 6.7 (Off-Floor Transfer of Positions).

⁸ See Rule 6.78–O, Commentary .03 (providing that “[t]o the extent applicable, all other Exchange rules, including Rule 6.49–O, Solicited Transactions, will apply to the transfer procedure set forth in subsections (d) through (f). The following Rules do not apply to transfer procedures: 6.71–O (Meaning of Premium Bids and Offers); 6.74–O (Bids and Offers in Relation to Units of Trading); 6.75–O (Priority of Bids and Offers); 6.76–O (Priority of Split Price Transactions); and 6.47–O (“Crossing” Orders and Stock/Option, SSF/Option Orders”).

⁹ An “OTP Holder” is a natural person, in good standing, who has been issued an OTP, or has been named as a Nominee. See Rule 1.1. An “OTP Firm” is a sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation, limited liability company or other organization in good standing who holds an OTP or upon whom an individual OTP Holder has conferred trading privileges on the Exchange's Trading Facilities pursuant to and in compliance with Exchange rules. See *id.*

Proposed Rule 6.78–O(d) provides that no rule, stated policy, or practice of the Exchange may prohibit or condition, or be construed to prohibit or condition, or otherwise limit, directly or indirectly, the ability of any OTP Holder or OTP Firm acting as agent to effect any transaction otherwise than on the Exchange with another person (except when such OTP Holder or OTP Firm also is acting as agent for such other person in such transaction) in any equity security listed on the Exchange or to which unlisted trading privileges on the Exchange have been extended.¹⁵

Proposed Rule 6.78–O(e) provides that no rule, stated policy, or practice of the Exchange may prohibit or condition, or be construed to prohibit, condition, or otherwise limit, directly or indirectly, the ability of any OTP Holder or OTP Firm to effect any transaction otherwise than on the Exchange in any reported security listed and registered on the Exchange or as to which unlisted trading privileges on the Exchange have been extended (other than a put option or call option issued by Options Clearing Corporates or OCC) which is not a covered security.¹⁶

Proposed Rule 6.78A–O: Off-Floor Transfer of Positions

Rule 6.78–O specifies the circumstances under which OTP Holder and OTP Firms may effect transfers of positions, both on and off the trading floor, notwithstanding the general prohibition against off-floor transfers (discussed above).¹⁷ The Exchange proposes to adopt new Rule 6.78A–O, titled “Off-Floor Transfer of Positions,” which would set forth the permissible reasons for and procedures related to off-floor position transfers, but would not include the provisions related to on-floor position transfers. Proposed Rule 6.78A–O is substantively identical to the rules of other option exchanges regarding permissible off-floor transfers of options positions and would align Exchange rules with those of its competitors.¹⁸

First, the on-floor position transfer procedure set forth in Rule 6.78–O(e) and (f) was designed to help OTP Holders and OTP Firms with a need to transfer positions in bulk as part of a sale or disposition of all or substantially all of its assets or options positions to obtain the best possible price for the positions while also ensuring that other OTP Holders and OTP Firms had an adequate opportunity to make bids and offers on the positions being transferred.¹⁹ In addition, the “on-floor” position transfer procedure could be used by OTP Holders and OTP Firms that, for reasons other than a forced liquidation, such as an extended vacation, wished to liquidate their entire, or nearly their entire, open positions in a single set of transactions, subject to certain restrictions.²⁰ Currently, because OTP Holders have been largely consolidated in the hands of firms rather than individuals, such transfers are, for the most part unnecessary; if an individual takes an extended vacation, another member of the firm handles the firm’s book. Accordingly, the Exchange believes that the on-floor transfer of positions procedure no longer serves the uses for which it was originally adopted. Moreover, the process—which is only used on a limited basis—is nonetheless administratively burdensome on the Exchange. Further, other options exchange with a trading floor and a transfer of positions rule do not offer an on-floor transfer procedure.²¹

Current Rule 6.78–O(d) lists the circumstances in which OTP Holders or OTP Firms may transfer their positions off the floor. The circumstances currently listed include: (i) the dissolution of a joint account in which the remaining OTP Holder or OTP Firm assumes the positions of the joint account; (ii) the dissolution of a

corporation or partnership in which a former nominee of the corporation or partnership assumes the positions; (iii) positions transferred as part of an OTP Holder’s or OTP Firm’s capital contribution to a new joint account, partnership, or corporation; (iv) the donation of positions to a not-for-profit corporation; (v) the transfer of positions to a minor under the Uniform Gifts to Minors Act; (vi) a merger or acquisition resulting in continuity of ownership or management; or (vii) consolidation of accounts within an OTP Holder or OTP Firm (the “current Exchange-permitted off-floor transfers”). As set forth below, the Exchange proposes to carry forward the current Exchange-permitted off-floor transfers into proposed Rule 6.78A–O and to add three new permissible circumstances.²²

Proposed Rule 6.78A–O(a) would provide that, notwithstanding proposed Rule 6.78–O (described above), existing positions in options listed on the Exchange of an OTP Holder or OTP Firm, or non-OTP Holder or OTP Firm, that are to be transferred on, from, or to the books of a Clearing Member²³ may be transferred off the Exchange (an “off-floor transfer”) if the transfer involves one or more of the events listed in proposed Rule 6.78–O(a)(1)–(10).²⁴ The proposed Rule makes clear that Rule 6.78A–O does not apply to products other than options listed on the Exchange, consistent with the Exchange’s other trading rules.²⁵ It also clarifies that an OTP Holder or OTP Firm or Clearing Member must be on at least one side of the off-floor transfer. The proposed rule change also clarifies that transferred positions must be on, from, or to the books of a Clearing Member. The proposed rule change also

²² See proposed Rule 6.78A–O(a). Because proposed Rule 6.78A–O (Off-Floor Transfer of Positions) would replace current Rule 6.78A–O (In-Kind Exchange of Options Positions and ETF Shares and UIT Units), the Exchange proposes the non-substantive conforming change to re-number current Rule 6.78A–O as Rule 6.78C–O. The Exchange is not making any substantive changes to the text of proposed Rule 6.78C–O and believes the proposed change would add clarity, transparency and internal consistency to Exchange rules making them easier to navigate and comprehend.

²³ A “Clearing Member” refers to an OTP Firm or OTP Holder that has been admitted to membership in the OCC pursuant to the provisions of the Rules of the OCC. See Rule 1.1.

²⁴ It is possible for positions transfers to occur between two Non-OTP Holders or OTP Firms. For example, one Non-OTP Holder may transfer positions on the books of a Clearing Member to another Non-OTP Holder pursuant to the proposed rule.

²⁵ Proposed paragraph (h) to Rule 6.78A–O also clarifies that the off-floor transfer procedure only applies to positions in options listed on the Exchange, and that transfers of non-Exchange-listed options and other financial instruments are not governed by Rule 6.78A–O.

¹⁵ See Cboe Rule 5.12(d).

¹⁶ See Cboe Rule 5.12(e). The “Options Clearing Corporation” or “OCC” refers to The Options Clearing Corporation, a subsidiary of the Participating Exchanges. See Rule 900.2NY(55). The term “Participating Exchanges” refers to any national securities exchange that has qualified for participation in the OCC pursuant to the provisions of the Rules of the Options Clearing Corporation. See Rule 900.2NY(61).

¹⁷ See Rule 6.78–O(d) (which enumerates circumstances under which off-floor position transfers may occur) and Rule 6.78–O(e) and (f) (which sets forth the procedure or permissible positions transfers on the floor of the exchange or on another options exchange).

¹⁸ See Cboe Rule 6.7 (Off-Floor Transfer of Positions). See also Nasdaq ISE, LLC (“ISE”)

Options 6, Section 5 (Transfer of Positions); Miami Options Exchange (“MIAX”) Rule 1326 (Transfer of Positions). As noted below, regarding the “presidential” exemption, Cboe Rule 6.7(f) does not explicitly include the Chief Executive Office, which reference is included in ISE Options 6, Section 5(f); MIAX Rule 1326(f).

¹⁹ See Rule 6.78–O(e)(1).

²⁰ See Rule 6.78–O, Commentary .04. Among other restrictions, repeated and frequent use of the on-floor procedure in Rule 6.78–O by an OTP Holder/OTP Firm is not permitted. The Exchange proposes to include text from current Commentary .04 that provides that the on-floor transfer procedure is not to be used repeatedly or routinely in circumvention of the normal auction market process in proposed Rule 6.78A–O, as that provision applies to both the current on-floor and off-floor position transfer procedures. See proposed Rule 6.78A–O(g) (discussed herein).

²¹ See, e.g., Cboe Rule 5.12 (Transactions Off the Exchange) and Rule 6.7 (Off-Floor Transfer of Positions); ISE Options 6, Section 5 (Transfer of Positions).

clarifies that existing positions of an OTP Holder or OTP Firm or a non-OTP Holder or OTP Firm may be subject to an off-floor transfer, except under specified circumstances in which a transfer may only be effected for positions of an OTP Holder or OTP Firm.²⁶ As such the proposed changes, in addition to aligning with the rules of another options exchange (*i.e.*, Cboe Rule 6.7), would add clarity and transparency to Exchange rules.

The Exchange notes that off-floor transfers of positions in Exchange-listed options may also be subject to applicable laws, rules, and regulations, including rules of other self-regulatory organizations.²⁷ Except as explicitly provided in the proposed rule text, the proposed rule change is not intended to exempt off-floor position transfers from any other applicable rules or regulations, and proposed paragraph (h) makes this clear in the rule.

Proposed Rule 6.78A–O(a)(1)–(10) carries over the seven current Exchange-permitted off-floor transfers and adds three more such permissible off-floor transfers as follows:

- Proposed Rule 6.78A–O(a)(1) permits an off-floor transfer to occur if it is an adjustment or transfer in connection with the correction of a bona fide error in the recording of a transaction or the transferring of a position to another account, provided that the original trade documentation confirms the error.²⁸

- Proposed Rule 6.78A–O(a)(2) permits an off-floor transfer if it is a transfer of positions from one account to another account where there is no change in ownership involved (*i.e.*, the accounts are for the same Person²⁹) provided the accounts are not in separate aggregation units or otherwise subject to information barrier or account segregation requirements.³⁰ The proposed rule change provides market participants with flexibility to maintain positions in accounts used for the same trading purpose in a manner consistent with their businesses. Such transfers are not intended to be transactions among different market participants, as there would be no change in ownership permitted under the provision, and would also not permit transfers among different trading units for which

accounts are otherwise required to be maintained separately.³¹ The Exchange is not proposing to carry forward current Commentary .02 as this information contained therein is obviated by proposed Rule 6.78A–O(a)(2).³²

- Proposed Rule 6.78A–O(a)(10) permits an off-floor transfer if it is a transfer of positions through operation of law from death, bankruptcy, or otherwise.³³ This proposed provision is consistent with applicable laws, rules, and regulations that legally require transfers in certain circumstances. This proposed rule change is consistent with the purposes of other circumstances in the current rule, such as the transfer of positions to a minor or dissolution of a corporation.³⁴

The Exchange notes that proposed 6.78A–O(a)(3)–(9) carry forward the current Exchange-permitted off-floor transfer circumstances set forth in Rule 6.78–O(d)(1)(i)–(vii), without substantive differences.³⁵ The Exchange believes the new events set forth in proposed Rule 6.78A–O have similar purposes as the (now carried forward) current Exchange-permitted off-floor transfers set forth in current Rule 6.78–O(d)(1), which is to permit market participants to move positions from one account to another and to permit transfers upon the occurrence of significant, non-recurring events.³⁶ As noted above, the proposed rule change is consistent with rules of other self-regulatory organizations.

Proposed Rule 6.78A–O(b) sets forth certain restrictions on permissible off-floor transfers relating to netting of open

positions and to margin and haircut treatment, unless otherwise permitted by proposed paragraph (f) (described below). Proposed Rule 6.78A–O(b) is designed to align and harmonize Rule 6.78A–O(b) with the rules of other options exchanges relating to off-floor transfers.³⁷ As proposed, no position may net against another position (“netting”), and no position transfer may result in preferential margin or haircut treatment. Netting occurs when long positions and short positions in the same series “offset” against each other, leaving no position, or a reduced position. For example, if an OTP Holder or OTP Firm wanted to transfer 100 long calls to another account that contained short calls of the same options series as well as other positions, even if the off-floor transfer is permitted pursuant to one of the permissible events listed in proposed Rule 6.78A–O(a)(1)–(10), the OTP Holder or OTP Firm could not transfer the offsetting series, as they would net against each other and close the positions.

Proposed Rule 6.78A–O(c) provides that the transfer price, to the extent it is consistent with applicable laws, rules, and regulations, including rules of other self-regulatory organizations, and tax and accounting rules and regulations, at which an off-floor transfer may be effected is either: (1) the original trade prices of the positions that appear on the books of the trading Clearing Member, in which case the records of the off-floor transfer must indicate the original trade dates for the positions; provided, transfers to correct bona fide errors pursuant to proposed subparagraph (a)(1) must be transferred at the correct original trade prices; (2) mark-to-market prices of the positions at the close of trading on the transfer date; (3) mark-to-market prices of the positions at the close of trading on the trade date prior to the transfer date;³⁸ or (4) the then-current market price of the positions at the time the transfer is effected. Proposed Rule 6.78A–O(c) provides market participants that effect off-floor transfers with flexibility to select a transfer price based on the circumstances of the transfer and their business. However, for corrections of bona fide errors, because those transfers are necessary to correct processing errors that occurred at the time of the transaction, those off-floor transfers would occur at the original transaction price, as the purpose of the transfer is

³¹ Various rules (for example, Regulation SHO in certain circumstances) require accounts to be maintained separately, and the proposed rule change is consistent with those rules.

³² See Commentary .02 to Rule 6.78–O (providing that “[a]cquisitions and dissolutions in which all or substantially all of the assets of one OTP Holder or OTP Firm are acquired by another or, where there remains no continuity of ownership or management are examples of situations that normally would be required to be subjected to the transfer process set forth in subsections (e) and (f). This list is not meant to be exhaustive, however, and there may be other situations in which there is a discontinuation of ownership or management of the positions that may require that the positions be brought to the floor for transfer. Questions on whether a transfer should be brought to the floor may be directed to the Exchange’s Options Surveillance Department”).

³³ See Cboe Rule 6.7(a)(10). This proposed provision is consistent with applicable laws, rules, and regulations that legally require transfers in certain circumstances. This proposed rule change is consistent with the purposes of other circumstances in the current rule, such as the transfer of positions to a minor or dissolution of a corporation. See, *e.g.*, proposed Rule 6.78A–O(a)(6) and (9), respectively.

³⁴ See, *e.g.*, proposed Rule 6.78A–O(a)(6) and (9), respectively.

³⁵ See Cboe Rule 6.7(a)(3)–(9).

³⁶ See Rule 6.78A–O(g).

³⁷ See, *e.g.*, Cboe Rule 6.7(b).

³⁸ For example, for a transfer that occurs on a Tuesday, the transfer price may be based on the closing market price on Monday.

²⁶ See proposed Rule 6.78A–O(a)(5) and (7).

²⁷ See proposed Rule 6.78A–O(h).

²⁸ See Cboe Rule 6.7(a)(1).

²⁹ A “Person” refers to a natural person, corporation, partnership, association, joint stock company, trust, fund, or any organized group of persons whether incorporated or not. See Rule 1.1. The proposed transfers may only occur between the same individual or legal entity.

³⁰ See Cboe Rule 6.7(a)(2).

to create the originally intended result of the transaction.

Proposed Rule 6.78A–O(d) requires an OTP Holder or OTP Firm and its Clearing Member(s) (to the extent the OTP Holder or OTP Firm is not self-clearing) to submit to the Exchange, in a manner determined by the Exchange, written notice prior to effecting an off-floor transfer from or to the account(s) of an OTP Holder or OTP Firm(s).³⁹ Per proposed Rule 6.78–O(d)(1), the proposed notice must indicate: the Exchange-listed options positions to be transferred; the nature of the transaction; the enumerated provision(s) under proposed Rule 6.78A–O(a) pursuant to which the positions are being transferred; the name of the counterparty(ies); the anticipated transfer date; the method for determining the transfer price; and any other information requested by the Exchange. The proposed notice is designed to ensure that the Exchange is made aware of all transfers so that the Exchange can monitor and review such transfers (including the records that must be retained pursuant to proposed Rule 6.78A–O(e) (described below) to determine whether they are effected in accordance with the Exchange rules. Additionally, the Exchange believes that requiring notice from the OTP Holder or OTP Firm(s) and its Clearing Member(s) would ensure that both parties are in agreement with respect to the terms of the transfer. In light of the notice requirement contained in proposed Rule 6.78A–O(d), the Exchange proposes to make a conforming change by deleting paragraph (d) to Rule 6.69–O, which similarly requires OTP Holders and OTP Firms to report to the Exchange any off-floor transactions, and to hold paragraph (d) as Reserved.⁴⁰

Per proposed Rule 6.78A–O(d)(2), however, receipt of prior notice of an off-floor transfer would not constitute a determination by the Exchange that such transfer was effected or reported in

conformity with the requirements of proposed Rule 6.78A–O. As such, notwithstanding submission of written notice to the Exchange, OTP Holder or OTP Firm and Clearing Members that effect off-floor transfers that do not conform to the requirements of the proposed Rule would be subject to appropriate disciplinary action in accordance with the Exchange rules.

Similarly, proposed Rule 6.78A–O(e) requires that each party to an off-floor transfer generate and retain records of the information provided in the written notice to the Exchange (pursuant to proposed subparagraph (d)(1)), as well as information regarding the actual Exchange-listed options that are ultimately transferred, the actual transfer date, and the actual transfer price (and the original trade dates, if applicable), and any other information the Exchange may request the OTP Holder or OTP Firm or Clearing Member to provide.

Proposed 6.78A–O(f) provides exemptions to the prohibition against off-floor transfers, as approved by the Exchange's President or Chief Executive Officer (or his or her designee(s)).⁴¹ Specifically, this provision is in addition to the exemptions (to Rule 6.78–O) set forth in proposed Rule 6.78A–O(a)(1)–(10). The Exchange proposes that the Exchange President or Chief Executive Officer (or his or her designee(s)) may grant an exemption from the requirement of this proposed Rule, on his or her own motion or upon application of the OTP Holder or OTP Firm (with respect to the OTP Holder or OTP Firm's positions) or a Clearing Member (with respect to positions carried and cleared by the Clearing Members). The President, the Chief Executive Officer, or his or her designee(s), may permit an off-floor transfer if necessary or appropriate for the maintenance of a fair and orderly market and the protection of investors and is in the public interest, including due to unusual or extraordinary circumstances. For example, an exemption may be granted if the market value of the Person's positions would be compromised by having to comply with

the requirement to trade on the Exchange pursuant to the normal auction process or when, in the judgment of the President, the Chief Executive Officer, or his or her designee(s), market conditions make trading on the Exchange impractical.

The Exchange proposes to state that the off-floor transfer procedure set forth in Rule 6.78A–O is intended to facilitate non-routine, nonrecurring movements of positions, except for transfers between accounts of the same Person pursuant to proposed subparagraph (a)(2), and is not to be used repeatedly or routinely in circumvention of the normal auction market process.⁴²

Lastly, proposed paragraph (h) provides that the off-floor transfer procedure set forth in proposed Rule 6.78A–O is only applicable to positions in options listed on the Exchange; that off-floor transfers of positions in Exchange-listed options may also be subject to applicable laws, rules, and regulations, including rules of other self-regulatory organizations; and that off-floor transfers of non-Exchange listed options and other financial instruments are not governed by this proposed Rule 6.78A–O.

Proposed Rule 6.78B–O: Off-Floor RWA Transfers

The Exchange proposes to adopt Rule 6.78B–O titled “Off-Floor RWA Transfers,” to facilitate the reduction of risk-weighted assets (“RWA”) attributable to open options positions. This proposal is substantively identical to rules on other options exchanges and would align the Exchanges rules with that of its competitors.⁴³

SEC Rule 15c3–1 (Net Capital Requirements for Brokers or Dealers) (“Net Capital Rules”) requires registered broker-dealers, unless otherwise excepted, to maintain certain specified minimum levels of capital.⁴⁴ The Net Capital Rules are designed to protect securities customers, counterparties, and creditors by requiring that broker-dealers have sufficient liquid resources on hand, at all times, to meet their financial obligations. Notably, hedged positions, including offsetting futures and options contract positions, result in certain net capital requirement reductions under the Net Capital Rules.⁴⁵

³⁹ This notice provision applies only to transfers involving an OTP Holder's or OTP Firm's positions and not to positions of non-OTP Holders or non-OTP Firms, as the latter parties are not subject to Exchange rules. In addition, no notice would be required to effect transfers to correct bona fide errors pursuant to proposed subparagraph (a)(1) or transfers of positions from one account to another where no change in ownership is involved pursuant to proposed paragraph (a)(2) of Rule 6.78A–O.

⁴⁰ See Rule 6.69–O(d) (providing that “[f]or each transaction in which an OTP Holder or OTP Firm participates off-board (off a participating Exchange) in any option pertaining to an underlying security which is currently approved for Exchange options transactions, such OTP Holder or OTP Firm shall report the transaction to the Exchange in a form and manner prescribed by the Exchange. (With the identity of participants removed, such transaction may be made public by the Exchange.)”).

⁴¹ See ISE Options 6, Section 5(f); MIAX Rule 1326(f). The Exchange notes that, unlike the rules of ISE and MIAX, which refer to “senior level designees,” the Exchange proposes to instead reference “designees,” which omits the potentially ambiguous “senior” qualifier. The Exchange believes this distinction does not alter the or impede the authority granted in the proposed provision and is consistent with other Exchange rules that provide for delegated authority. See, e.g., Rule 6.87–O(k)(3)(A) (proving that the appeals panel to review Obvious Errors or Catastrophic Errors be comprised, in part of, the Exchange Chief Regulatory Officer (“CRO”), or a *designee* of the CRO).

⁴² See proposed Rule 6.78A–O(g).

⁴³ See, e.g., Cboe Rule 6.8 (Off-Floor RWA Transfers); ISE Options 6, Section 6 (Off-Exchange RWA Transfers).

⁴⁴ 17 CFR 240.15c3–1.

⁴⁵ In addition, the Net Capital Rules permit various offsets under which a percentage of an option position's gain at any one valuation point is

Subject to certain exceptions, Clearing Members are subject to the Net Capital Rules.⁴⁶ However, a subset of Clearing Members are subsidiaries of U.S. bank holding companies, which, due to their affiliations with their parent U.S.-bank holding companies, must comply with additional bank regulatory capital requirements pursuant to rulemaking required under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act.⁴⁷ Pursuant to this mandate, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation have approved a regulatory capital framework for subsidiaries of U.S. bank holding company clearing firms.⁴⁸ Generally, these rules, among other things, impose higher minimum capital and higher asset risk weights than were previously mandated for Clearing Members that are subsidiaries of U.S. bank holding companies under the Net Capital Rules. Furthermore, the new rules do not fully permit deductions for hedged securities or offsetting options positions.⁴⁹ Rather, capital charges under these standards are, in large part, based on the aggregate notional value of short positions regardless of offsets. As a result, in general, Clearing Members that are subsidiaries of U.S. bank holding companies must hold substantially more bank regulatory capital than would otherwise be required under the Net Capital Rules.

The Exchange is concerned with the ability of Market Makers to provide liquidity in their appointed classes. The Exchange believes that permitting market participants to efficiently transfer existing options positions through an off-floor transfer process would likely have a beneficial effect on continued liquidity in the options market without adversely affecting market quality. Liquidity in the listed

options market is critically important. The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change provides market participants with an efficient mechanism to transfer their open options positions from one clearing account to another clearing account and thereby increase liquidity in the listed options market. The Exchange currently has no mechanism that firms may use to transfer positions between clearing accounts without having to effect a transaction with another party and close a position.

Proposed Rule 6.78B–O provides that, notwithstanding Rule 6.78–O (described above), existing positions in options listed on the Exchange of an OTP Holder or OTP Firm or non-OTP Holder or OTP Firm (including an affiliate of an OTP Holder or OTP Firm) may be transferred on, from, or to the books of a Clearing Member off the Exchange if the transfer establishes a net reduction of RWA attributable to those options positions (an “RWA Transfer”). Proposed paragraph (a) to Rule 997.2NY provides examples of two transfers that would be deemed to establish a net reduction of RWA, and thus qualify as a permissible RWA Transfer:

- A transfer of options positions from Clearing Member A to Clearing Member B that net (offset) with positions held at Clearing Member B, and thus closes all or part of those positions (as demonstrated in the example below);⁵⁰ and

- A transfer of options positions from a bank-affiliated Clearing Member to a non-bank-affiliated Clearing Member.⁵¹

These transfers would not result in a change in ownership, as they must occur between accounts of the same “Person,” as defined in Rule 1.1, per proposed Rule 6.78B–O(e).⁵² In other words, RWA Transfers may only occur between the same individual or legal entity. These are merely transfers from one clearing account to another, both of which are attributable to the same individual or legal entity. A market participant effecting an RWA Transfer is analogous to an individual transferring funds from a checking account to a savings account, or from an account at one bank to an account at another bank—the money still belongs to the same person, who is just holding it in

a different account for personal financial reasons.

For example, Market Maker A clears transactions on the Exchange into an account it has with Clearing Member X, which is affiliated with a U.S.-bank holding company. Market Maker A opens a clearing account with Clearing Member Y, which is not affiliated with a U.S.-bank holding company. Clearing Member X has informed Market Maker A that its open positions may not exceed a certain amount at the end of a calendar month, or it will be subject to restrictions on new positions it may open the following month. On August 28, Market Maker A reviews the open positions in its Clearing Member X clearing account and determines it must reduce its open positions to satisfy Clearing Member X’s requirements by the end of August. It determines that transferring out 1,000 short calls in class ABC will sufficiently reduce the RWA capital requirements in the account with Clearing Member X to avoid additional position limits in September. Market Maker A wants to retain the positions in accordance with its risk profile. Pursuant to the proposed rule change, on August 31, Market Maker A transfers 1,000 short calls in class ABC to its clearing account with Clearing Member Y. As a result, Market Maker A can continue to provide the same level of liquidity in class ABC during September as it did in previous months.

An OTP Holder or OTP Firm must “give up” a Clearing Member for each transaction it effects on the Exchange, which identifies the Clearing Member through which the transaction will clear.⁵³ An OTP Holder or OTP Firm that has the ability to change the give up for a transaction within a specified period of time.⁵⁴ Additionally, an OTP Holder or OTP Firm may change the Clearing Member for a specific transaction.⁵⁵ The transfer of positions from an account with one clearing firm

allowed to offset another position’s loss at the same valuation point (e.g., vertical spreads).

⁴⁶ In the event federal regulators modify bank capital requirements in the future, the Exchange will reevaluate the proposed rule change at that time to determine whether any corresponding changes to the proposed rule are appropriate.

⁴⁷ H.R. 4173 (amending section 3(a) of the Act) (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)).

⁴⁸ 12 CFR 50; 79 FR 61440 (Liquidity Coverage Ratio; Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards).

⁴⁹ Many options strategies, including relatively simple strategies often used by retail customers and more sophisticated strategies used by broker-dealers, are risk limited strategies or options spread strategies that employ offsets or hedges to achieve certain investment outcomes. Such strategies typically involve the purchase and sale of multiple options (and may be coupled with purchases or sales of the underlying securities), executed simultaneously as part of the same strategy. In many cases, the potential market exposure of these strategies is limited and defined.

⁵⁰ This transfer would establish a net reduction of RWA attributable to the transferring Person, because there would be fewer open positions and thus fewer assets subject to Net Capital Rules.

⁵¹ This transfer would establish a net reduction of RWA attributable to the transferring Person, because the non-bank-affiliated Clearing Member would not be subject to Net Capital Rules, as described above.

⁵² See *supra* note 29 (defining Person).

⁵³ See Rule 6.15–O (Authorizing Give Up of a Clearing Member) (providing process for an OTP Holder or OTP Firm (other than a Market Maker) to indicate each of its transactions any OCC number of a Clearing Member through which a transaction will be cleared (i.e., the give up), subject to the criteria set forth in the rule).

⁵⁴ See Rule 6.15–O(g)(1) (providing that, “[i]f the executing OTP Holder or OTP Firm has the ability through an Exchange system to do so, the OTP Holder or OTP Firm may change the give up on the trade to another Clearing Member for whom they are an Authorized OTP or to its Guarantor,” which ability “will end at the Trade Date Cutoff Time.”).

⁵⁵ The Clearing Member Trade Assignment (“CMTA”) process at OCC facilitates the transfer of option trades/positions from one OCC clearing member to another in an automated fashion. Changing a CMTA for a specific transaction would allocate the trade to a different OCC clearing member than the one initially identified on the trade.

to the account of another clearing firm pursuant to the proposed rule change has a similar result as changing a give up or CMTA, as it results in a position that resulted from a transaction moving from the account of one clearing firm to another, just at a different time and in a different manner.⁵⁶

In the above example, if Market Maker A had initially given up Clearing Member Y rather than Clearing Member X on the transactions that resulted in the 1,000 long calls in class ABC, or had changed the give-up or CMTA to Clearing Member Y pursuant to Rule 6.15–O the ultimate result would have been the same. There are a variety of reasons why firms give up or CMTA transactions to certain clearing firms (and not to non-bank affiliate clearing firms) at the time of a transaction, and the proposed rule change provides firms with a mechanism to achieve the same result at a later time.

Proposed paragraph (b) to Rule 6.78B–O provides that RWA Transfers may occur on a routine, recurring basis. As noted in the example above, clearing firms may impose restrictions on the amount of open positions. Permitting transfers on a routine, recurring basis will provide market participants with the flexibility to comply with these restrictions when necessary to avoid position limits on future options activity. Additionally, proposed paragraph (f) to Rule 6.78B–O provides that no prior written notice to the Exchange is required for RWA Transfers. Because of the potential routine basis on which RWA Transfers may occur, and because of the need for flexibility to comply with the restrictions described above, the Exchange believes such requirement may interfere with the ability of OTP Holders or OTP Firms to comply with any Clearing Member restrictions describe above, and may be burdensome to provide notice for these routine transfers.

Proposed Rule 6.78B–O(c) provides that RWA Transfers may result in the netting of positions. Netting occurs when long positions and short positions in the same series “offset” against each other, leaving no or a reduced position. For example, if there were 100 long calls in one account, and 100 short calls of the same option series were added to that account, the positions would offset, leaving no open positions. Firms may maintain different clearing accounts for a variety of reasons, such as the structure of their businesses, the manner

in which they trade, their risk management procedures, and for capital purposes. While there are times when a firm may not want to close out open positions to reduce RWA, there are other times when a firm may determine it is appropriate to close out positions to accomplish a reduction in RWA.

In the example above, suppose after making the RWA Transfer described above, Market Maker A effects a transaction on September 25 that results in 1,000 long calls in class ABC, which clears into its account with Clearing Member X. If Market Maker A had not effected its RWA Transfer in August, the 1,000 long calls would have offset against the 1,000 short calls, eliminating both positions and thus any RWA capital requirements associated with them. At the end of August, Market Maker A did not want to close out the 1,000 short calls when it made its RWA Transfer. However, given changed circumstances in September, Market Maker A has determined it no longer wants to hold those positions. The proposed rule change would permit Market Maker A to effect an RWA Transfer of the 1,000 short calls from its account with Clearing Member Y to its account with Clearing Member X (or vice versa), which results in elimination of those positions (and a reduction in RWA associated with them). As noted above, such netting would have occurred if Market Maker A cleared the September transaction directly into its account with Clearing Member Y, or had not effected an RWA Transfer in August. Netting provides market participants with appropriate flexibility to conduct their businesses as they see fit while having the ability to reduce RWA capital requirements when necessary.

Proposed Rule 6.78B–O(d) provides that RWA Transfers may not result in preferential margin or haircut treatment. Finally, per proposed Rule 6.78B–O(g), RWA Transfers may only be effected for options listed on the Exchange, as transfers of non-Exchange listed options and other financial instruments are not governed by proposed Rule 6.78B–O, and such transfers will be subject to applicable laws, rules, and regulations, including rules of other self-regulatory organizations (including OCC).⁵⁷

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that its proposal is consistent with Section 6(b) of the Act,⁵⁸ in general, and furthers the

objectives of Section 6(b)(5) of the Act,⁵⁹ in particular, because 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 and because it is not designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers. As a general matter, the proposed rules are substantively identical to rules on other options exchanges and would align the Exchanges rules with that of its competitors. As such, this proposal would benefit investors by reducing the administrative burden of determining whether their off-floor transfers comply with multiple sets of options exchange rules.

Proposed Rule 6.78–O: Transactions Off the Exchange

In particular, the Exchange believes proposed Rule 6.78–O is consistent with the Act, because it adopts and streamlines text that is substantially similar to the current rule, with updated reference to SEC rules and that also aligns Exchange rules with those of its competitors. In addition, as noted herein, proposed Rule 6.78–O is substantively identical to the rules of at least one other options exchange and would therefore allow the Exchange to compete on equal footing. Moreover, proposed Rule 6.78–O is consistent with the Act, because it adopts provisions in the Rules specifically required by Rules 19c–1 and 19c–3 under the Act, setting forth the Exchange’s general prohibition against off-floor transfers.

Proposed Rule 6.78A–O: Off-Floor Transfer of Positions

Proposed Rule 6.78A–O adopts and streamlines text that is substantially similar to the current rule, with additional permissible off-floor transfers that align with permissible transfers on other options exchanges. The Exchange believes that permitting off-floor transfers in very limited circumstances would allow OTP Holders or OTP Firms to accomplish certain goals efficiently. Proposed Rule 6.78A–O is also substantively identical to the rules of other options exchanges and, consistent with those rules, the proposed rule permits non-recurring off-floor transfers

⁵⁶ The transferred positions will continue to be subject to OCC rules, as they will continue to be held in an account of an OCC member.

⁵⁷ All RWA Transfers will be subject to all recordkeeping requirements applicable to OTP Holders or OTP Firms and Clearing Members under the Act, such as Rule 17a–3 and 17a–4.

⁵⁸ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

⁵⁹ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

in situations involving dissolutions of entities or accounts, for purposes of donations, mergers or by operation of law. As noted above for example, an OTP Holder or OTP Firm that is undergoing a structural change and a one-time movement of positions may require a transfer of positions or an OTP Holder or OTP Firm that is leaving a firm that will no longer be in business may require a transfer of positions to another firm. Also, an OTP Holder or OTP Firm may require a transfer of positions to make a capital contribution. The above-referenced circumstances are non-recurring situations where the transferor continues to maintain some ownership interest or manage the positions transferred. By contrast, repeated or routine transfers between entities or accounts—even if there is no change in beneficial ownership as a result of the transfer—is inconsistent with the purposes for which the proposed rule will be adopted. Accordingly, such activity should not be permitted under the proposed rule.

The proposed rule change would provide market participants that experience these limited, non-recurring events with an efficient and effective means to transfer positions in these situations. The Exchange believes the proposed rule change regarding permissible transfer prices would provide market participants with flexibility to determine the price appropriate for their business, which maintain cost bases in accordance with normal accounting practices and removes impediments to a free and open market.

The proposed rule change which requires notice and maintenance of records would ensure the Exchange is able to review off-floor transfers for compliance with the Exchange rules, which prevents fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices. The requirement to retain records is consistent with the requirements of Rule 17a-3 and 17a-4 under the Act. In addition, the Exchange believes the conforming change to delete paragraph (d) to Rule 6.69-O in light of the comparable notice requirement in proposed Rule 6.78A-O(d) would reduce redundancy, add clarity, transparency and internal consistent to Exchange rules.

Similar to the rules of other options exchanges, the Exchange would permit a presidential exemption.⁶⁰ The Exchange believes that this exemption is consistent with the Act because the Exchange's Chief Executive Officer or

President (or his or her designee(s)) would consider an exemption in very limited circumstances (*i.e.*, to facilitate non-routine, nonrecurring movements of positions not designed to circumvent the normal auction market process). Proposed Rule 6.78-OA(f) specifically provides that the Exchange's Chief Executive Officer or President (or his or her designee(s)) may in his or her judgment allow an off-floor transfer if it is necessary or appropriate for the maintenance of a fair and orderly market and the protection of investors and is in the public interest, including due to unusual or extraordinary circumstances such as the market value of the Person's positions will be comprised by having to comply with the requirement to trade on the Exchange pursuant to the normal auction process or, when in the judgment of the President, Chief Executive Officer, or his or her designee(s), market conditions make trading on the Exchange impractical. These standards within paragraph (f) of the proposed rule are intended to provide guidance concerning the use of this exemption to the benefit of investors and the investing public for the maintenance of a fair and orderly market and the protection of investors and is in the public interest.

Finally, the Exchange notes that the proposed non-substantive conforming change to update current Rule 6.78A-O to 6.78C-O (In-Kind Exchange of Options Positions and ETF Shares and UIT Units) would benefit investors and the investing public because it would add clarity, transparency and internal consistency to Exchange rules making them easier to navigate and comprehend.⁶¹

The Exchange believes having similar rules related to off-floor transfer positions to those of other options exchanges would reduce the administrative burden on market participants of determining whether their off-floor transfers comply with multiple sets of rules.

Proposed Rule 6.78B-O: Off-Floor RWA Transfers

The Exchange believes proposed Rule 6.78B-O to permit RWA Transfers, which is substantially the same as the rules of other options markets, would remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system by providing liquidity in the listed options market. The Exchange believes

providing market participants with an efficient process to reduce RWA capital requirements attributable to open positions in clearing accounts with U.S. bank-affiliated clearing firms may contribute to additional liquidity in the listed options market, which, in general, protects investors and the public interest.

The proposal to permit RWA Transfers to occur on a routine, recurring basis and result in netting, also provides market participants with sufficient flexibility to reduce RWA capital requirements at times necessary to comply with requirements imposed on them by clearing firms. This would permit market participants to respond to then-current market conditions, including volatility and increased volume, by reducing the RWA capital requirements associated with any new positions they may open while those conditions exist. Given the additional capital that may become available to market participants as a result of the RWA Transfers, market participants would be able to continue to provide liquidity to the market, even during periods of increased volume and volatility, which liquidity ultimately benefits investors. It is not possible for market participants to predict what market conditions will exist at a specific time, and when volatility will occur. The proposed rule change to permit routine, recurring RWA Transfers (without any required prior written notice) would provide market participants with the ability to respond to these conditions whenever they occur. Permitting such transfers on a routine, recurring basis will provide market participants with the flexibility to comply with applicable restrictions when necessary to avoid position limits on future options activity. In addition, with respect to netting, as discussed above, firms may maintain different clearing accounts for a variety of reasons, such as the structure of their businesses, the manner in which they trade, their risk management procedures, and for capital purposes. Netting may otherwise occur with respect to a firm's positions if it structured its clearing accounts differently, such as by using a universal account. Therefore, the proposed rule change will permit netting while allowing firms to continue to maintain different clearing accounts in a manner consistent with their businesses.

The Exchange recognizes the numerous benefits of executing options transactions on exchanges, including price transparency, potential price improvement, and a clearing guarantee. However, the Exchange believes it is

⁶⁰ See ISE Options 6, Section 5(f); MIAX Rule 1326(f). See also Cboe Rule 6.8(f).

⁶¹ See *supra* note 22 (regarding conforming change to renumber current Rule 6.78A-O to proposed Rule 6.78C-O).

appropriate to permit RWA Transfers to occur off the Exchange, as these benefits are inapplicable to RWA Transfers which are narrow in scope and are intended to achieve a limited beneficial purpose. RWA Transfers are not intended to be a competitive trading tool. There is no need for price discovery or improvement, as the purpose of the transfer is to reduce RWA asset capital requirements attributable to a market participants' positions. Unlike trades on an exchange, the price at which an RWA Transfer occurs is immaterial—the resulting reduction in RWA is the critical part of the transfer. RWA Transfers will result in no change in ownership, and thus they do not constitute trades with a counterparty (and thus eliminating the need for a counterparty guarantee). The transactions that resulted in the open positions to be transferred as an RWA Transfer were already guaranteed by a Clearing Member, and the positions will continue to be subject to OCC rules, as they will continue to be held in an account with a Clearing Member. The narrow scope of the proposed rule change and the limited, beneficial purpose of RWA Transfers make allowing RWA Transfers to occur off the floor appropriate and important to support the provision of liquidity in the listed options market. The proposed rule change does not unfairly discriminate against market participants, as all OTP Holders/Firms and non-OTP Holders/Firms with open positions in options listed on the Exchange may use the proposed off-floor transfer process to reduce the RWA capital requirements of Clearing Members. Finally, this proposed rule change would align Exchange rules with those of other options exchanges, thereby allowing the Exchange to compete on equal footing.

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

The Exchange believes that the proposal will not impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of Section 6(b)(8) of the Act.⁶² The proposed rules are not intended to be a competitive trading tool, but rather to set forth the general prohibition against off-floor transactions and to facilitate certain off-floor transactions in limited circumstances that meet the enumerated criteria.

The Exchange does not believe the proposed rule change regarding off-floor position transfers set forth in the proposed rules would impose an undue

burden on intra-market competition as the transfer procedure(s) may be utilized by any OTP Holders/Firms and the rule will apply uniformly to all OTP Holders or OTP Firms. Use of each off-floor transfer procedure is voluntary, and all OTP Holders or OTP Firms may use each such procedure to transfer positions as long as the criteria in the proposed rule are satisfied.

The Exchange does not believe the proposed rule change will impose an undue burden on inter-market competition. As indicated above, it is intended to provide an additional clearly delineated and limited circumstance in which options positions can be transferred off an exchange (as well as to set forth the general prohibition against such transfers). Additionally, as discussed above, the proposed rule change is substantively identical to the rules of other options exchanges and would allow the Exchange to compete on equal footing. Moreover, the Exchange believes having similar rules related to off-floor position transfers to those of other options exchanges will reduce the administrative burden on market participants of determining whether their transfers comply with multiple sets of rules.

Finally, the Exchange notes that the proposed non-substantive conforming change to update current Rule 6.78A–O to 6.78C–O (In-Kind Exchange of Options Positions and ETF Shares and UIT Units) would benefit investors and the investing public because it would add clarity, transparency and internal consistency to Exchange rules making them easier to navigate and comprehend.⁶³

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

No written comments were solicited or received with respect to the proposed rule change.

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

The Exchange has filed the proposed rule change pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(iii) of the Act⁶⁴ and Rule 19b–4(f)(6) thereunder.⁶⁵ Because the proposed rule change does not: (i) significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest; (ii) impose any significant burden on

competition; and (iii) become operative prior to 30 days from the date on which it was filed, or such shorter time as the Commission may designate, if consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest, the proposed rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act and Rule 19b–4(f)(6)(iii) thereunder.⁶⁶

At any time within 60 days of the filing of such proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission shall institute proceedings under Section 19(b)(2)(B) of the Act⁶⁷ to determine whether the proposed rule change should be approved or disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views, and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (<http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>); or
- Send an email to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include File Number SR–NYSEARCA–2022–55 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–NYSEARCA–2022–55. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (<http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>). Copies of the submission, all subsequent

⁶² 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(iii). Rule 19b–4(f)(6)(iii) 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 Commission notes that the Exchange satisfied this requirement.

⁶⁷ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2)(B).

⁶³ See *supra* note 22 (regarding conforming change to renumber current Rule 6.78A–O to proposed Rule 6.78C–O).

⁶⁴ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(iii).

⁶⁵ 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6).

⁶² 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(8).

amendments, all written statements with respect to the proposed rule change that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the proposed rule change between the Commission and any person, other than those that may be withheld from the public in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, will be available for website viewing and printing in the Commission's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549 on official business days between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. Copies of the filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. All comments received will be posted without change. Persons submitting comments are cautioned that we do not redact or edit personal identifying information from comment submissions. You should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. All submissions should refer to File Number SR-NYSEARCA-2022-55 and should be submitted on or before September 28, 2022.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.⁶⁸

J. Matthew DeLesDernier,
Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2022-19227 Filed 9-6-22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meetings

TIME AND DATE: 2:00 p.m. on Thursday, September 8, 2022.

PLACE: The meeting will be held via remote means and/or at the Commission's headquarters, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549.

STATUS: This meeting will be closed to the public.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

Commissioners, Counsel to the Commissioners, the Secretary to the Commission, and recording secretaries will attend the closed meeting. Certain staff members who have an interest in the matters also may be present.

In the event that the time, date, or location of this meeting changes, an announcement of the change, along with the new time, date, and/or place of the meeting will be posted on the Commission's website at <https://www.sec.gov>.

The General Counsel of the Commission, or his designee, has certified that, in his opinion, one or more of the exemptions set forth in 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(3), (5), (6), (7), (8), 9(B) and (10) and 17 CFR 200.402(a)(3), (a)(5), (a)(6), (a)(7), (a)(8), (a)(9)(ii) and (a)(10), permit consideration of the scheduled matters at the closed meeting.

The subject matter of the closed meeting will consist of the following topics:

Institution and settlement of injunctive actions;

Institution and settlement of administrative proceedings;

Resolution of litigation claims; and

Other matters relating to examinations and enforcement proceedings.

At times, changes in Commission priorities require alterations in the scheduling of meeting agenda items that may consist of adjudicatory, examination, litigation, or regulatory matters.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION:

For further information; please contact Vanessa A. Countryman from the Office of the Secretary at (202) 551-5400.

(Authority: 5 U.S.C. 552b.)

Dated: September 1, 2022.

Vanessa A. Countryman,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2022-19345 Filed 9-2-22; 11:15 am]

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-95651; File No. 10-239]

In the Matter of the Application of 24X National Exchange LLC for Registration as a National Securities Exchange; Order Instituting Proceedings To Determine Whether To Grant or Deny an Application for Registration as a National Securities Exchange Under Section 6 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

September 1, 2022.

I. Introduction

On March 25, 2022, 24X National Exchange LLC ("24X" or "Exchange") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") a Form 1 application under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Act"), seeking registration as a national securities exchange under Section 6 of the Act.¹ Notice of the application was published for comment in the **Federal Register** on June 6, 2022.² The Commission received

three comments on the application.³ As discussed further below, the commenters stated that 24X's application does not include sufficient information about several aspects of its proposed operation.⁴ One commenter stated that the application "does not meet the legal and administrative requirements" under the Act.⁵ Another commenter questioned whether "24X has the necessary structure and checks in place to protect investors and ensure a fair and orderly market" and stated that certain elements of 24X's proposal were not sufficiently described and that additional information was required to evaluate the proposal.⁶ This commenter stated that 24X "contemplates trading concepts that have not been tested within the U.S. equities markets" and that the application raises a number of questions "including how its new exchange will interact with the current trading ecosystem."⁷ Another commenter stated that the 24X Form 1 should not be approved because the regulatory infrastructure necessary to support its proposed trading system does not yet exist.⁸

Section 19(a)(1) of the Act⁹ requires the Commission, within ninety days of the date of publication of notice of an application for registration as a national securities exchange, or such longer period as to which the applicant consents, to, by order, grant such registration¹⁰ or institute proceedings to determine whether such registration should be denied.¹¹ This order is instituting proceedings under Section 19(a)(1)(B) of the Act¹² to determine whether 24X's application for registration as a national securities exchange should be granted or denied, and provides notice of the grounds for denial under consideration by the Commission, as set forth below.

³ See letters from Brian Hyndman, President and Chief Executive Officer, Blue Ocean ATS, LLC, dated July 21, 2022 ("Blue Ocean Letter"); Eun Ah Choi, Senior Vice President, The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC, dated July 21, 2022 ("Nasdaq Letter"); and Hope Jarkowski, General Counsel, NYSE Group, dated July 29, 2022 ("NYSE Letter") to Vanessa A. Countryman, Secretary, Commission. The public comment file for 24X's Form 1 application (File No. 10-239) is available on the Commission's website at: <https://www.sec.gov/comments/10-239/10-239.htm>.

⁴ See Blue Ocean Letter at 2-6, Nasdaq Letter at 2-5 and NYSE Letter at 2-4.

⁵ See Blue Ocean Letter at 6.

⁶ See Nasdaq Letter at 5.

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ See NYSE Letter at 4.

⁹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(a)(1).

¹⁰ 15 U.S.C. 78s(a)(1)(A).

¹¹ 15 U.S.C. 78a(a)(1)(B).

¹² 15 U.S.C. 78s(a)(1)(B).

⁶⁸ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78f.

² See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 95007 (May 31, 2022), 87 FR 34333 ("Notice").