

implementation of GDSA Framework to generic repository reference cases for bedded salt, shale, and crystalline host rocks. They will present a case study in integrating insight and experience from the international community in GDSA. A detailed meeting agenda will be available on the Board's website at www.nwtrb.gov approximately one week before the meeting.

The meeting will be open to the public, and opportunities for public comment will be provided at the end of each day of the meeting. Details on how to submit public comments during the meeting will be provided on the Board's website along with the details for viewing the meeting. A limit may be set on the time allowed for the presentation of individual remarks. However, written comments of any length may be submitted to the Board staff by mail or electronic mail. All comments received in writing will be included in the meeting record, which will be posted on the Board's website after the meeting. An archived recording of the meeting will be available on the Board's website following the meeting. The transcript of the meeting will be available on the Board's website by January 3, 2022.

The Board was established in the Nuclear Waste Policy Amendments Act of 1987 as an independent federal agency in the Executive Branch to evaluate the technical and scientific validity of DOE activities related to the management and disposal of SNF and HLW, and to provide objective expert advice to Congress and the Secretary of Energy on these issues. Board members are experts in their fields and are appointed to the Board by the President from a list of candidates submitted by the National Academy of Sciences. The Board reports its findings, conclusions, and recommendations to Congress and the Secretary of Energy. All Board reports, correspondence, congressional testimony, and meeting transcripts and related materials are posted on the Board's website.

For information on the meeting agenda, contact Bret Leslie: leslie@nwtrb.gov or Roberto Pabalan: pabalan@nwtrb.gov. For information on logistics, or to request copies of the meeting agenda or transcript, contact Davonya Barnes: barnes@nwtrb.gov. All three may be reached by mail at 2300 Clarendon Boulevard, Suite 1300, Arlington, VA 22201-3367; by telephone at 703-235-4473; or by fax at 703-235-4495.

Dated: October 20, 2021.

Neysa M. Slater-Chandler,

Director of Administration, U.S. Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board.

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-93390; File No. SR-CboeBYX-2021-024]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Cboe BYX Exchange, Inc.; Notice of Filing of a Proposed Rule Change To Make Certain Clarifying Changes to Its Rule Related to Periodic Auctions

October 20, 2021.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Act"),¹ and Rule 19b-4 thereunder,² notice is hereby given that on October 14, 2021, Cboe BYX Exchange, Inc. (the "Exchange" or "BYX") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") the proposed rule change as described in Items I, II, and III below, which Items have been prepared by the Exchange. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

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

Cboe BYX Exchange, Inc. ("BYX" or the "Exchange") is filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") a proposed rule change to make certain clarifying changes to its rule related to periodic auctions for the trading of U.S. equity securities. The text of the proposed rule change is provided in Exhibit 5.

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

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

In its filing with the Commission, the Exchange included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the

places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

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

1. Purpose

The purpose of this proposed rule change is to make certain clarifying changes to Exchange Rule 11.25 related to periodic auctions for the trading of U.S. equity securities ("Periodic Auctions").³ The Commission approved the Exchange's proposal to introduce Periodic Auctions on March 26, 2021.⁴ The Exchange has not yet implemented Periodic Auctions. The Exchange is submitting this proposal in order to simplify certain portions of the Periodic Auction process and to add clarity to the rule text prior to implementation.

Specifically, the Exchange is proposing to make clear that: (i) Periodic Auction Eligible Orders⁵ will be ranked as non-displayed limit orders consistent with the priority of orders outlined in Rule 11.12(a); (ii) incoming Periodic Auction Eligible Orders will upon entry interact with Continuous Book Orders⁶ and other Periodic Auction Eligible Orders according to their rank under Rule 11.12(a); and (iii) Periodic Auction Eligible Orders that are also Minimum Quantity Orders⁷ will only initiate a Periodic Auction upon entry where a single contra-side Periodic Auction Order would satisfy the specified minimum size. The Exchange is also proposing to make a simplifying change to reject Periodic Auction Orders that are immediate-or-cancel ("IOC"). Finally, the Exchange is proposing to make certain clean-up

³ The term "Periodic Auction" shall mean an auction conducted pursuant to Rule 11.25. See Rule 11.25(a)(4).

⁴ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 91423 (March 26, 2021), 86 FR 17230 (April 1, 2021) (SR-BYX-2020-021, Amendments No. 3 and 4) (the "Approved Proposal"). The Exchange also notes that the original proposal to adopt Periodic Auctions (the "Original Proposal") was submitted on July 17, 2020. See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 89424 (July 29, 2020), 85 FR 47262 (August 4, 2020).

⁵ The term "Periodic Auction Order" shall mean a "Periodic Auction Only Order" or "Periodic Auction Eligible Order" as those terms are defined in Rules 11.25(b)(1)-(2), and the term "Periodic Auction Book" shall mean the System's electronic file of such Periodic Auction Orders. See Rule 11.25(a)(6).

⁶ The term "Continuous Book Order" shall mean an order on the BYX Book that is not a Periodic Auction Order, and the term "Continuous Book" shall mean System's electronic file of such Continuous Book Orders. See Rule 11.25(a)(2).

⁷ See BYX Rule 11.9(c)(5).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

changes to Rule 11.25(b)(1), (2), and (3) to eliminate certain typos from the rule text.

Ranking Periodic Auction Eligible Orders

Rule 11.25(b)(2) currently reads as follows:

Periodic Auction Eligible Orders. A “Periodic Auction Eligible Order” is a Non-Displayed Limit Order eligible to trade on the Continuous Book that is entered with an instruction to also initiate a Periodic Auction, if possible, pursuant to this Rule 11.25. An incoming Periodic Auction Eligible Order that is eligible both to trade on the Continuous Book and initiate a Periodic Auction will trade immediately with the Continuous Book.

The first sentence makes clear that Periodic Auction Eligible Orders are eligible to trade on the Continuous Book and suggests that Periodic Auction Eligible Orders would be ranked as non-displayed limit orders by referring to such as orders as types of non-displayed limit orders. However, reading this sentence together with the second sentence could make it unclear as to how Periodic Auction Eligible Orders are ranked and how an incoming Periodic Auction Eligible Order would interact with other Periodic Auction Orders and resting orders on the Continuous Book.⁸

As such, the Exchange is proposing to add a new sentence in between the two sentences that reads “Periodic Auction Eligible Orders will be ranked as non-displayed limit orders consistent with the priority of orders outlined in Rule 11.12(a).”⁹ This will make explicit that

⁸ The Exchange notes that in the Original Proposal the second sentence of Rule 11.25(b)(2) originally said “An incoming PAE Order that is eligible both to trade on the Continuous Book and initiate a Periodic Auction will initiate a Periodic Auction.” In Amendment 1, the Exchange instead proposed the current language which remained in the Approved Proposal. The intent of this change in the rule text was to make clear that the Exchange would not prioritize a Periodic Auction Order over every other resting order, which is made clear in the examples and in the Approved Proposal. The proposed new language further clarifies this intent from Amendment 1 in the rule text.

⁹ Rule 11.12(a)(1) and (2) relate to the priority and ranking of orders and specifically state: “(a) Ranking. Orders of Users shall be ranked and maintained in the BYX Book based on the following priority: (1) Price. The highest-priced order to buy (or lowest-priced order to sell) shall have priority over all other orders to buy (or orders to sell) in all cases. (2) Time. Subject to the execution process described in Rule 11.13(a) below, where orders to buy (or sell) are made at the same price, the order clearly established as the first entered into the System at such particular price shall have precedence at that price, up to the number of shares of stock specified in the order. The System shall rank equally priced trading interest within the System in time priority in the following order: (A) Displayed size of limit orders; (B) Non-Displayed limit orders; (C) Non-Displayed Pegged Orders; (D)

Periodic Auction Eligible Orders will be ranked in price-time priority among Continuous Book Orders and will also help to make clear how incoming orders (both Periodic Auction Eligible Orders and Continuous Book Orders) will interact with resting orders, as further discussed below. Practically, the Exchange believes this clarifying change is reasonably inferred from the definition of Periodic Auction Eligible Orders, which defines a Periodic Auction Eligible Order as (emphases added) “a Non-Displayed Limit Order eligible to trade on the Continuous Book that is entered with an instruction to also initiate a Periodic Auction, if possible, pursuant to this Rule 11.25.” If such orders are eligible to trade on the Continuous Book, they would need to be prioritized by the System and it would only make sense for them to be prioritized in accordance with the Exchange’s existing priority rules. Rather than rely on this implication, the Exchange is proposing to explicitly state this in the Rules by adding the language proposed above.

Example 1:

NBBO: \$10.00 × \$10.05

Order 1: Buy 200 shares @ \$10.02 Non-Displayed—Periodic Auction Eligible

Order 2: Buy 100 shares @ \$10.02

Displayed—Continuous Book Order
Order 3: Sell 100 shares @ \$10.02 Non-Displayed—Periodic Auction Eligible

Order 2 is ranked ahead of Order 1 because it is a displayed limit order in accordance with Rule 11.12(a)(1), meaning that Order 3 would execute 100 shares against Order 2.

Incoming Periodic Auction Eligible Orders

As described above, Rule 11.25(b)(2) currently states that “An incoming Periodic Auction Eligible Order that is eligible both to trade on the Continuous Book and initiate a Periodic Auction will trade immediately with the Continuous Book.” This language was originally introduced to make clear that an incoming Periodic Auction Eligible Order would interact with other Periodic Auction Eligible Orders and Continuous Book Orders before interacting with Periodic Auction Only Orders, as made clear in Example 3 in the Approved Proposal (“AP Example 3”).¹⁰ While the rule is made clear by

Mid-Point Peg Orders; (E) Reserve size of orders; (F) Discretionary portion of Discretionary Orders as set forth in Rule 11.9(c)(9); (G) Supplemental Peg Orders.”

¹⁰ AP Example 3 specifically provides the following example:

the surrounding rule text and the clarifying context from the Approved Proposal, on its own it could be read to imply that all resting Periodic Auction Eligible Orders would either be prioritized behind any executable Continuous Book Order or that such resting orders should immediately execute against an incoming Periodic Auction Eligible Order instead of initiating a Periodic Auction, which is not the case.

As such, the Exchange is proposing to add language to that sentence in Rule 11.25(b)(2) such that the sentence will instead read (additions in *italics*): “An incoming Periodic Auction Eligible Order that is eligible both to trade on the Continuous Book and initiate a Periodic Auction will trade immediately with the Continuous Book and will upon entry interact with Continuous Book Orders and other Periodic Auction Eligible Orders according to their rank under Rule 11.12(a).” This language will make explicit in the rule text the outcome described in AP Example 3. Further, this proposed change will add further clarity to the language in Rule 11.25(c) describing when a Periodic Auction will be initiated. Specifically, Rule 11.25(c) provides that a Periodic Auction will be initiated in a security when “one or more Periodic Auction Orders to buy become executable against one or more Periodic Auction Orders to sell.” The proposed amendment to specifically describe how incoming Periodic Auction Eligible Orders will interact with resting orders will add clarity regarding what it means when Periodic Auction Orders become “executable” against one another in this context.

Example 2:

NBBO: \$10.00 × \$10.05

Order 1: Buy 200 shares @ \$10.02 Non-Displayed—Periodic Auction Eligible

Order 2: Buy 100 shares @ \$10.02

Displayed—Continuous Book Order
Order 3: Sell 400 shares @ \$10.02 Non-Displayed—Periodic Auction Eligible

NBBO: \$10.00 × \$10.10

Order 1: Buy 100 shares @ 10.05 Midpoint Peg—Periodic Auction Only

Order 2: Buy 100 shares @ 10.05 Midpoint Peg—Continuous Book Order

Order 3: Sell 100 shares @ 10.05 Midpoint Peg—Periodic Auction Eligible

A Periodic Auction is not initiated. Instead, Order 3, which is a Periodic Auction Eligible Order, would trade immediately with the Continuous Book and execute 100 shares against Order 2 at \$10.05. Although Order 1 is available to initiate a Periodic Auction, a Periodic Auction Eligible Order would trade immediately with Continuous Book Orders on entry if it can do so instead of initiating a Periodic Auction.

Order 3 would execute 100 shares against Order 2 (consistent with Example 1). Order 3 and Order 1 would then be executable against one another and are both Periodic Auction Eligible Orders, so the remaining 300 shares from Order 3 would be sent to the Periodic Auction Book and the Periodic Auction initiation process would begin.¹¹

Example 3:

NBBO: \$10.00 × \$10.05

Order 1: Buy 200 shares @ \$10.02 Non-Displayed—Periodic Auction Eligible

Order 2: Buy 100 shares @ \$10.02 Non-Displayed—Continuous Book Order

Order 3: Sell 400 shares @ \$10.02 Non-Displayed—Periodic Auction Eligible

This example is identical to Example 2 except that Order 2 is Non-Displayed rather than Displayed. Upon entry, Order 3 would be executable against Order 1 and both are Periodic Auction Eligible Orders, so the 400 shares from Order 3 would be sent to the Periodic Auction Book and the Periodic Auction initiation process would begin.¹²

Example 4:

NBBO: \$10.00 × \$10.05

Order 1: Buy 200 shares @ \$10.02 Non-Displayed—Periodic Auction Only

Order 2: Buy 100 shares @ \$10.02 Non-Displayed—Continuous Book Order

Order 3: Sell 100 shares @ \$10.02 Non-Displayed—Periodic Auction Eligible

Because an incoming Periodic Auction Eligible Order that “is eligible both to trade on the Continuous Book and initiate a Periodic Auction will trade immediately with the Continuous Book,” Order 3 would execute 100 shares against Order 2 and a Periodic Auction would not be initiated.

Example 5:

NBBO: \$10.00 × \$10.05

Order 1: Buy 200 shares @ \$10.03 Non-Displayed—Periodic Auction Only

Order 2: Buy 100 shares @ \$10.02 Non-Displayed—Continuous Book Order

Order 3: Sell 100 shares @ \$10.02 Non-Displayed—Periodic Auction Eligible

Because an incoming Periodic Auction Eligible Order that “is eligible both to trade on the Continuous Book and initiate a Periodic Auction will trade immediately with the Continuous Book,” Order 3 would execute 100 shares against Order 2 and a Periodic Auction would not be initiated.¹³

Example 6:

NBBO: \$10.00 × \$10.05

Order 1: Buy 200 shares @ \$10.03 Non-Displayed—Periodic Auction Only

Order 2: Buy 100 shares @ \$10.02 Non-Displayed—Continuous Book Order

¹³ The Exchange notes that this example is meant to illustrate the same functionality captured in Example 6 as laid out in Amendment No. 3 to the Approved Proposal as corrected in Amendment No. 4 to the Approved Proposal (“Corrected Example 6 from Amendment No. 3”). While this example was technically replaced as part of Amendment No. 4, it was laid out in Amendment No. 3 with an incorrect outcome and Amendment No. 4 provided some explanation about what should have happened before laying out a new replacement Example 6. This example is relevant because it specifically illustrates the interaction of a Periodic Auction Only Order that is priced more aggressively than a resting Continuous Book Order when contra-side executable Periodic Auction Eligible Orders are entered. What follows is the example as laid out in Amendment No. 3 and followed by the explanation from Amendment No. 4.

NBBO: \$10.00 × \$10.10

Order 1: Buy 500 shares @ \$10.05 Non-Displayed—Periodic Auction Only

Order 2: Buy 300 shares @ \$10.04 Non-Displayed—Continuous Book Order

Order 3: Sell 100 shares @ \$10.04 Non-Displayed—Periodic Auction Eligible

Order 4: Sell 200 shares @ \$10.04 Non-Displayed—Periodic Auction Eligible

Specifically, this example is consistent with the explanation of what the outcome should have been in described in Amendment No. 4 stating “the amended functionality would require that Order 3 and Order 4, which are Periodic Auction Eligible Orders, each trade immediately with Order 2, which is a Non-Displayed Continuous Book Order.” As provided in Amendment No. 4 to the Approved Proposal:

“Example 6 was added to the Proposal in Amendment No. 1 to illustrate the Exchange’s proposed Periodic Auction Price calculation. Prior to the submission of Amendment No. 1, the Proposal provided that an incoming Periodic Auction Eligible Order that is eligible both to trade on the Continuous Book and initiate a Periodic Auction would initiate a Periodic Auction. However, Amendment No. 1 changed this proposed behavior such that an incoming Periodic Auction Eligible Order that is eligible both to trade on the Continuous Book and initiate a Periodic Auction would instead trade immediately with the Continuous Book, including any Displayed or Non-Displayed Continuous Book Orders.”

Consistent with Corrected Example 6 from Amendment No. 3, an order that is eligible both to trade on the Continuous Book and initiate a Periodic Auction will trade immediately with the Continuous Book, even where the Periodic Auction Only Order is more aggressively priced than the Continuous Book Order. Such functionality is consistent with language in the Approved Proposal related to securing a guaranteed execution for an order.

Order 3: Sell 100 shares @ \$10.03 Non-Displayed—Periodic Auction Eligible

This example is identical to Example 5 except that Order 3 has a limit of \$10.03 instead of \$10.02. Because an incoming Periodic Auction Eligible Order that “is eligible both to trade on the Continuous Book and initiate a Periodic Auction will trade immediately with the Continuous Book and will upon entry interact with Continuous Book Orders and other Periodic Auction Eligible Orders according to their rank,” the System will look to see if Order 3 could interact with any Continuous Book Orders or Periodic Auction Eligible Orders prior to looking to Order 1. In this instance, Order 3 would not be able to execute against Order 2. As such, Order 3 would post and the System would check to see whether a Periodic Auction could be initiated (which it could because Order 3 and Order 1 are executable against one another), and the Periodic Auction initiation process would begin.

Periodic Auction Eligible Orders With a Minimum Quantity

Rule 11.25(b)(2)(C) describes how Minimum Quantity Orders will participate in Periodic Auctions and the use of such orders with Periodic Auction Eligible Orders, but does not address how such orders will be handled in initiating Periodic Auctions. It states that “Minimum Quantity Orders, as defined in Rule 11.9(c)(5),¹⁴ will be executed in a Periodic Auction only if the minimum size specified can be executed against one or more contra-side orders. Orders entered with the alternative instruction that requires the minimum size specified to be satisfied by each individual contra-side order cannot be entered as Periodic Auction Eligible Orders.”

The current rule and the Approved Proposal are clear in describing how Minimum Quantity Orders will be handled in a Periodic Auction (they “will be executed in a Periodic Auction only if the minimum size specified can be executed against one or more contra-side orders”), but as noted above they do not describe how incoming Periodic Auction Eligible Orders with minimum size requirements will be handled in initiating Periodic Auctions. Because Periodic Auction Eligible Orders are eligible to both execute against orders on the book or to initiate a Periodic Auction where they would execute against a Periodic Auction Order, an incoming order with a minimum size requirement creates unique issues

¹¹ As noted in the Approved Proposal, Periodic Auctions would operate alongside trading on the Continuous Book. The Exchange has therefore developed its system for processing Periodic Auctions with the goal of minimizing interference with trading in the continuous market. Thus, in rare circumstances where a number of Periodic Auctions could potentially be triggered at or around the same time, the Exchange may throttle the initiation of such Periodic Auctions if needed to maintain appropriate system performance and latency. In the event that the System was throttling Periodic Auctions during this example, it would delay the Periodic Auction initiation process. See Approved Proposal at 17234.

¹² See *supra* note 11.

¹⁴ See Rule 11.9(c)(5).

related to how to calculate executable quantity and determining whether an order should be executed or initiate a Periodic Auction, especially where resting orders also have minimum size requirements. As such, the Exchange is proposing to explain how it intends to handle such orders by adding a sentence that states “A Periodic Auction Eligible Order entered with a minimum execution quantity will only initiate a Periodic Auction upon entry where a single contra-side Periodic Auction Order would satisfy the specified minimum size.” This provides a straightforward approach to managing minimum execution quantity that makes the interaction of minimum execution quantity more easily understandable and predictable while ensuring that the minimum execution quantity will be satisfied if the incoming order initiates a Periodic Auction. This proposed change is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest as it would help to simplify the minimum execution quantity functionality. The following examples represent basic illustrations of the unique issues and explanation of how the Exchange will manage incoming Periodic Auction Eligible Orders with minimum size requirements.

Example 7:

NBBO: \$10.00 × \$10.05

Order 1: Buy 200 shares @ \$10.02 Non-Displayed—Periodic Auction Eligible

Order 2: Buy 100 shares @ \$10.02 Displayed—Continuous Book Order

Order 3: Buy 400 shares @ \$10.02 Non-Displayed—Periodic Auction Eligible

Order 4: Sell 1000 shares @ \$10.02 Non-Displayed—Periodic Auction Eligible; Minimum Quantity = 500

Order 4 would execute 700 shares upon entry against Orders 2, 1, and 3, and would post 300 shares. Even though there are a collective 600 shares of Periodic Auction Orders between Orders 1 and 3 (enough to satisfy the minimum size requirement for Order 4), the Periodic Auction initiation process would not occur because no single Periodic Auction Order satisfies the Minimum Quantity of 500 shares.

Example 8:

NBBO: \$10.00 × \$10.05

Order 1: Buy 300 shares @ \$10.02 Non-Displayed—Periodic Auction Eligible

Order 2: Buy 500 shares @ \$10.02 Non-Displayed—Continuous Book Order

Order 3: Buy 200 shares @ \$10.02 Non-Displayed—Periodic Auction Eligible

Order 4: Sell 800 shares @ \$10.02 Non-Displayed—Periodic Auction Eligible; Minimum Quantity = 500

Order 4 would execute 800 shares upon entry against Orders 1 and 2. Even though there are a collective 500 shares of Periodic Auction Orders between Orders 1 and 3 (enough to satisfy the minimum size requirement for Order 4), the Periodic Auction initiation process would not occur because no single Periodic Auction Order would satisfy the Minimum Quantity of 500 shares.

Example 9:

NBBO: \$10.00 × \$10.05

Order 1: Buy 500 shares @ \$10.02 Non-Displayed—Periodic Auction Eligible

Order 2: Buy 500 shares @ \$10.02 Non-Displayed—Continuous Book Order

Order 3: Buy 200 shares @ \$10.02 Non-Displayed—Periodic Auction Eligible

Order 4: Sell 800 shares @ \$10.02 Non-Displayed—Periodic Auction Eligible; Minimum Quantity = 500

The only difference between this Example 9 and Example 8 above is that Order 1 has 500 shares instead of 300. This change means that Order 1 would on its own satisfy the 500 share minimum size requirement of Order 4 and would thus be “a single contra-side Periodic Auction Order” that “would satisfy the specified minimum size” of the incoming order. As such, Order 4 would be sent to the Periodic Auction Book and the Periodic Auction initiation process would begin.¹⁵

Similarly, where a Periodic Auction Eligible Order with a minimum size requirement is already on the book, incoming orders that do not individually satisfy the minimum size requirements will not execute immediately. However, consistent with the Exchange’s treatment of Minimum Quantity Orders generally, such orders will aggregate after posting.

Example 10:

NBBO: \$10.00 × \$10.05

Order 1: Buy 1000 shares @ \$10.02 Non-Displayed—Periodic Auction Eligible; Minimum Quantity = 500

Order 2: Sell 400 shares @ \$10.02 Non-Displayed—Periodic Auction Eligible

Order 3: Sell 400 shares @ \$10.02 Non-Displayed—Periodic Auction Eligible

Orders 2 and 3 do not satisfy the minimum size requirement of Order 1 and therefore would not execute or initiate a Periodic Auction upon entry. After the orders are resting, however, the System will aggregate the size of

Orders 2 and 3, check whether a Periodic Auction can be initiated (which it could because the minimum size requirement for Order 1 is satisfied), and the Periodic Auction initiation process would begin.¹⁶

IOC Orders

The Exchange is also proposing to amend Rule 11.25(b)(2)(A) in order to reject Periodic Auction Orders that are IOC. Based on industry feedback, the Exchange believes that the majority of participants would use RHO¹⁷ orders to initiate or participate in a Periodic Auction and would not generally enter IOC orders to participate in the Periodic Auction process.¹⁸ Allowing for IOCs to participate in Periodic Auctions requires additional development work and, because the Exchange believes that there would not at the outset be significant interest in using such functionality, the Exchange believes that rejecting Periodic Auction Orders that are IOCs would simplify the Periodic Auction process without meaningfully impacting its practical functionality. Stated another way, the minimal benefits that would come from including IOCs at this time are outweighed by the cost to implement the functionality and rejecting IOCs would simplify the Periodic Auction process. As such, the Exchange is proposing to reject Periodic Auction Orders that are IOC orders.

Clean-Up Changes

The Exchange is also proposing to make non-substantive clean-up changes to make references to “Non-Displayed Limit Order” in Rules 11.25(b)(1) and (2) instead read “non-displayed limit order” and to delete an extra instance of the word “be” from Rule 11.25(b)(3).

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the requirements of Section 6(b) of the Act,¹⁹ in general, and Section 6(b)(5) of the Act,²⁰ in particular, in that it is designed to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest

¹⁶ See *supra* note 11.

¹⁷ As provided in Rule 11.9(b)(7), an RHO order is an order that is designated for execution only during Regular Trading Hours.

¹⁸ The Exchange notes that it may consider adding IOC functionality in the future in the event that there was meaningful interest from participants.

¹⁹ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

²⁰ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

¹⁵ See *supra* note 11.

and not to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers. As further described below, the Exchange believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest as it would help to clarify and simplify the Exchange's Periodic Auction process, which itself is intended to facilitate improved price formation and provide additional execution opportunities for investors, particularly in securities that may suffer from limited liquidity, including thinly-traded securities. Specifically, the Exchange believes that its proposed changes to further clarify in the rule text that: (i) Periodic Auction Eligible Orders will be ranked as non-displayed limit orders consistent with the priority of orders outlined in Rule 11.12(a); (ii) incoming Periodic Auction Eligible Orders will upon entry interact with Continuous Book Orders and other Periodic Auction Eligible Orders according to their rank under Rule 11.12(a); and (iii) Periodic Auction Eligible Orders that are also Minimum Quantity Orders will only initiate a Periodic Auction upon entry where a single contra-side Periodic Auction Order would satisfy the specified minimum size, are all consistent with the Act because they are designed to promote just and equitable principles of trade and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest because the changes make the rules of the Exchange more straightforward and easily understandable. The Exchange also believes that its simplifying change to reject Periodic Auction Orders that are IOC is consistent with the Act because it is designed to promote just and equitable principles of trade and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest because it will simplify Periodic Auction functionality without meaningfully impacting its utility. Finally, the Exchange believes that its proposed non-substantive clean-up changes to Rule 11.25(b)(1), (2), and (3) are consistent with the Act because they are designed to promote just and equitable principles of trade and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest because the changes are designed to make the rules of the Exchange more easily understandable.

Ranking Periodic Auction Eligible Orders

The Exchange believes that the proposed change to add a new clarifying sentence to Rule 11.25(b)(2) is consistent with the Act because it is designed to promote just and equitable principles of trade and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest

because the changes are designed to make the rules of the Exchange more straightforward and easily understandable by making explicit that Periodic Auction Eligible Orders will be ranked in price-time priority among Continuous Book Orders and will also help to make clear how incoming orders (both Periodic Auction Eligible Orders and Continuous Book Orders) will interact with resting orders. As described above, the point that is being clarified could reasonably be inferred from the definition of Periodic Auctions Orders and is consistent with the intent of current Rule 11.25(b)(2). The Exchange believes that adding the clarifying change will promote just and equitable principles of trade and remove impediments to a free and open market by making explicit how Periodic Auction Eligible Orders will be ranked and how incoming orders will interact with resting orders.

Incoming Periodic Auction Eligible Orders

The Exchange believes that the proposed change to Rule 11.25(b)(2) is consistent with the Act because it is designed to promote just and equitable principles of trade and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest because the changes are designed to make the rules of the Exchange more straightforward and easily understandable by making more clear how incoming Periodic Auction Eligible Orders will interact with resting orders. The current rule text was originally introduced to make clear that an incoming Periodic Auction Eligible Order would interact with other Periodic Auction Eligible Orders and Continuous Book Orders before interacting with Periodic Auction Only Orders, as made clear in AP Example 3 and further articulated in Corrected Example 6 from Amendment No. 3. The Exchange believes that the proposed new language is consistent with the Act in that it will make the rule text more clear and easily understandable. Further to this point, the Exchange also notes that the proposed change will also clarify what it means when Periodic Auction Orders become "executable" against one another. Additionally, consistent with Corrected Example 6 from Amendment No. 3, this proposal makes clear that an order that is eligible both to trade on the Continuous Book and initiate a Periodic Auction will trade immediately with the Continuous Book, even where the Periodic Auction Only Order is more aggressively priced than the Continuous Book Order. The Exchange believes that such functionality is consistent with the

functionality previously described in Corrected Example 6 from Amendment No. 3 and remains consistent with the rationale applied in the Approved Proposal related to securing a guaranteed execution for an order. As such, the Exchange believes that the proposed change would promote just and equitable principles of trade and remove impediments to a free and open market by adding additional detail already memorialized in the Approved Proposal and making the Exchange's rules related to Periodic Auctions more explicit.

Periodic Auction Eligible Orders With a Minimum Quantity

The Exchange believes that its proposed change to Rule 11.25(b)(2)(C) is also consistent with the Act because it is designed to promote just and equitable principles of trade and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest because the changes are designed to make the rules of the Exchange more straightforward and easily understandable by making clear how Minimum Quantity Orders will be handled in initiating Periodic Auctions. Specifically, Rule 11.25(b)(2) currently describes how Minimum Quantity Orders will participate in Periodic Auctions and the use of such orders with Periodic Auction Eligible Orders, but does not explicitly address how such orders will be handled in initiating Periodic Auctions.

The current rule and the Approved Proposal are clear in describing how Minimum Quantity Orders will be handled in a Periodic Auction (they "will be executed in a Periodic Auction only if the minimum size specified can be executed against one or more contra-side orders"), but they do not describe how incoming Periodic Auction Eligible Orders with minimum size requirements will be handled in initiating Periodic Auctions. Because Periodic Auction Eligible Orders are eligible to both execute against orders on the book or to initiate a Periodic Auction where they would execute against a Periodic Auction Order, an incoming order with a minimum size requirement creates unique issues related to how to calculate executable quantity and determining whether an order should be executed or initiate a Periodic Auction, especially where resting orders also have minimum size requirements. As such, the Exchange believes that it will benefit investors to explain how it intends to handle such Minimum Quantity Orders. The Exchange believes that having a Periodic Auction Eligible Order entered with a minimum execution quantity

only initiate a Periodic Auction upon entry where a single contra-side Periodic Auction Order would satisfy the specified minimum size represents a straightforward approach to managing minimum execution quantity that makes the interaction of minimum execution quantity more easily understandable and predictable while ensuring that the minimum execution quantity will be satisfied if the incoming order initiates a Periodic Auction. This proposed change is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest as it would help to simplify the minimum execution quantity functionality. As such, the Exchange believes that the proposed change to Rule 11.25(b)(2)(C) related to Minimum Quantity Orders is consistent with the Act.

IOC Orders

The Exchange believes that the proposed change to reject Periodic Auction Orders that are IOC orders will remove impediments to and perfect a national market system by simplifying the Periodic Auction process without meaningfully impacting its functionality. Specifically, based on industry feedback, the Exchange believes that the majority of participants would use RHO orders to initiate or participate in a Periodic Auction and would not generally enter IOC orders to participate in the Periodic Auction process. Allowing for IOCs to participate in Periodic Auctions requires additional development work and, because the Exchange believes that there would not be significant interest in using such functionality, the Exchange believes that rejecting Periodic Auction Orders that are IOCs would simplify the Periodic Auction process without meaningfully impacting its practical functionality. Stated another way, the minimal benefits that would come from including IOCs at this time are outweighed by the cost to implement the functionality and rejecting IOCs would simplify the Periodic Auction process. The Exchange also believes that eliminating this order instruction is consistent with the public interest and the protection of investors given the expected limited demand for use of this order instruction upon implementation. As such, the Exchange believes that this proposed change is consistent with the Act because it is designed to promote just and equitable principles of trade and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest because it will simplify Periodic Auction functionality without meaningfully impacting its utility.

Clean-Up Changes

Finally, the Exchange believes that making the non-substantive clean up changes including changing references to “Non-Displayed Limit Order” in Rules 11.25(b)(1) and (2) instead read “non-displayed limit order” and to delete an extra instance of the word “be” from Rule 11.25(b)(3) are consistent with the Act because they are designed to promote just and equitable principles of trade and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest because the changes are designed to make the rules of the Exchange more easily understandable.

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

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change would impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. Rather, the proposed rule change would allow the Exchange to make certain clarifying and simplifying changes to the Exchange’s rules and functionality related to Periodic Auctions in a manner consistent with the current Rules (and the Approved Proposal), making the Periodic Auction functionality more straightforward and transparent prior to implementation. The Exchange’s Periodic Auction functionality is designed to introduce innovative functionality to allow competition and to improve market quality in thinly-traded and other securities. The equities industry is fiercely competitive as the Exchange must compete with other equities exchanges and off-exchange venues for order flow and this proposal will allow the Exchange to implement certain simplifying and clarifying changes to its Periodic Auction rules and functionality that will allow it to better compete in this market.

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 on the proposed rule change.

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

Within 45 days of the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register** or within such longer period up to 90 days (i) as the Commission may designate if it finds such longer period to be appropriate and publishes its reasons for so finding or (ii) as to which the Exchange consents, the Commission will:

A. By order approve or disapprove such proposed rule change, or

B. institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be 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-CboeBYX-2021-024 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-CboeBYX-2021-024. 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-CboeBYX-2021-024, and

should be submitted on or before November 16, 2021.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.²¹

J. Matthew DeLesDernier,
Assistant Secretary.

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-93335]

Order Specifying the Manner and Format of Filing Unaudited Financial and Operational Information by Security-Based Swap Dealers and Major Security-Based Swap Participants That Are Not U.S. Persons and Are Relying on Substituted Compliance Determinations With Respect to Rule 18a-7

I. Introduction

Currently, broker-dealers are required to file on a monthly or quarterly basis the applicable part of Form X-17A-5 (“FOCUS Report”).¹ Broker-dealers use the FOCUS Report to submit unaudited financial and operational information that is used by the Commission and broker-dealer self-regulatory organizations to monitor and supervise the firms. On September 19, 2019, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“Commission”) adopted recordkeeping, reporting, and notification requirements applicable to registered security-based swap dealers and major security-based swap participants (collectively, “SBS Entities”) and additional recordkeeping and reporting requirements for broker-dealers to account for their security-based swap activities.² As part of this initiative, the Commission adopted Exchange Act rule 18a-7 (“Rule 18a-7”), amended Part II of the FOCUS Report, and adopted a new Part IIC of the FOCUS Report.³ Rule 18a-7 applies to SBS Entities that also are registered with the Commission as OTC derivatives dealers (a special purpose

broker-dealer that must limit its business to dealing in over-the-counter derivatives) or that do not have a broker-dealer registration.⁴ Under this rule, SBS Entities that do not have a prudential regulator are required to file Part II of the FOCUS Report on a monthly basis and SBS Entities that have a prudential regulator are required to file Part IIC of the FOCUS Report on a quarterly basis.⁵ Rule 18a-7 requires SBS Entities to file Part II or Part IIC of the FOCUS Report with the Commission or its designee.⁶ The Commission has designated the Financial Industry Regulatory Association, Inc. (“FINRA”) as the organization with which SBS Entities must file Part II or Part IIC of the FOCUS Report.⁷

Exchange Act rule 3a71-6 (“Rule 3a71-6”) conditionally provides that SBS Entities that are not U.S. persons may satisfy certain requirements under Exchange Act section 15F, including Rule 18a-7, by complying with comparable regulatory requirements of the SBS Entity’s home jurisdiction.⁸ Pursuant to Rule 3a71-6, the Commission has issued orders granting conditional substituted compliance with respect to certain requirements applicable to SBS Entities subject to regulation in France, Germany, and the United Kingdom (“substituted compliance orders”).⁹ The substituted compliance orders permit certain SBS

Entities in those jurisdictions (“Covered Entities”) to apply substituted compliance for specified Exchange Act requirements.

The substituted compliance orders permit a Covered Entity to satisfy the requirements of Rule 18a-7 with respect to filing Part II or Part IIC of the FOCUS Report by being subject to and complying with specified requirements in the Covered Entity’s home jurisdiction, subject to additional conditions designed to help ensure comparability of regulatory outcomes. In particular, the conditions for applying substituted compliance with respect to Rule 18a-7 are that the Covered Entity: (1) Is subject to and complies with the relevant comparable requirements of the home jurisdiction; (2) files periodic unaudited financial and operational information with the Commission or its designee in the manner and format required by Commission rule or order and presents the financial information in the filing in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) that the Covered Entity uses to prepare general purpose publicly available or available to be issued financial statements in the home jurisdiction (“manner and format condition”); (3) applies substituted compliance for the capital requirements of Exchange Act rules 18a-1 through 18a-1d (collectively, “Rule 18a-1”) if the Covered Entity does not have a prudential regulator;¹⁰ and (4) applies substituted compliance for the record preservation requirements of Exchange Act rule 18a-6(b)(1)(viii) (“Rule 18a-6(b)(1)(viii)”) if the Covered Entity does not have a prudential regulator.¹¹

This order specifies how a Covered Entity must meet the manner and format condition in a substituted compliance order.¹² Finally, in response to the Commission’s proposed substituted compliance orders with respect to Germany, France, and the United Kingdom, commenters made suggestions about the manner and

⁴ SBS Entities that also are registered as broker-dealers (other than OTC derivatives dealers) are subject to the FOCUS Report filing requirements of Exchange Act rule 17a-5. 17 CFR 240.17a-5(a).

⁵ See 17 CFR 240.18a-7(a)(1) and (2).

⁶ See 17 CFR 240.18a-7(a).

⁷ See *Order Designating Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc., to Receive Form X-17A-5 (FOCUS Report) from Certain Security-Based Swap Dealers and Major Security-Based Swap Participants*, Exchange Release No. 34-88866 (May 14, 2020).

⁸ See 17 CFR 240.3a71-6.

⁹ See *Order Granting Conditional Substituted Compliance in Connection with Certain Requirements Applicable to Non-U.S. Security-Based Swap Dealers and Major Security-Based Swap Participants Subject to Regulation in the Federal Republic of Germany*, Exchange Act Release No. 90765 (Dec. 22, 2020), 85 FR 85686 (Dec. 29, 2020); *Order Granting Conditional Substituted Compliance in Connection with Certain Requirements Applicable to Non-U.S. Security-Based Swap Dealers and Major Security-Based Swap Participants Subject to Regulation in the French Republic*, Exchange Act Release No. 92484 (July 23, 2021), 86 FR 41612 (Aug. 2, 2021); *Order Granting Conditional Substituted Compliance in Connection with Certain Requirements Applicable to Non-U.S. Security-Based Swap Dealers and Major Security-Based Swap Participants Subject to Regulation in the United Kingdom*, Exchange Act Release No. 92529 (June 30, 2021), 86 FR 43318 (Aug. 6, 2021); *Order Granting Conditional Substituted Compliance in Connection with Certain Requirements Applicable to Non-U.S. Security-Based Swap Dealers Subject to Regulation in the Swiss Confederation*, Exchange Act Release No. 93284 (Oct. 8, 2021).

¹⁰ See 17 CFR 240.18a-1 through 18a-1d.

¹¹ See 17 CFR 240.18a-6(b)(1)(viii). Rule 18a-6(b)(1)(viii) requires SBS Entities without a prudential regulator to preserve specified information in support of amounts included in the FOCUS Report Part II prepared as of the audit date. *Id.*

¹² This order applies to the manner and format condition in the existing substituted compliance orders and to any future orders that include the manner and format condition. If necessary to achieve comparable regulatory outcomes, the Commission may prescribe additional conditions in a future substituted compliance order with respect to a particular jurisdiction to tailor a Covered Entity’s reliance on the manner and format condition to the relevant laws in the jurisdiction.

²¹ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

¹ See 17 CFR 240.17a-5(a).

² See *Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements for Security-Based Swap Dealers, Major Security-Based Swap Participants, and Broker-Dealers*, Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Exchange Act”) Release No. 87005 (Sept. 19, 2019), 84 FR 68550 (Dec. 16, 2019) (“Recordkeeping and Reporting Adopting Release”).

³ *Id.* at 68571-88. See also 17 CFR 240.18a-7. The amendments to Part II included consolidating other FOCUS Report parts into Part II. See *Recordkeeping and Reporting Adopting Release*, 84 FR at 68573-74 (discussing the consolidation of Parts IIB and ICSE into Part II).