

Agreements in the Mail Classification Schedule's Competitive Products List.

DATES: *Date of required notice:* August 10, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Sean Robinson, 202-268-8405.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The United States Postal Service® hereby gives notice that, pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 3642 and 3632(b)(3), on August 1, 2022, it filed with the Postal Regulatory Commission a *USPS Request To Add Priority Mail Contract 753 to Competitive Product List*. Documents are available at www.prc.gov, Docket Nos. MC2022-93, CP2022-97.

Sarah Sullivan,

Attorney, Ethics and Legal Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2022-17172 Filed 8-9-22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710-12-P

POSTAL SERVICE

Product Change—Priority Mail Negotiated Service Agreement

AGENCY: Postal Service™.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Postal Service gives notice of filing a request with the Postal Regulatory Commission to add a domestic shipping services contract to the list of Negotiated Service Agreements in the Mail Classification Schedule's Competitive Products List.

DATES: *Date of required notice:* August 10, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Sean Robinson, 202-268-8405.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The United States Postal Service® hereby gives notice that, pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 3642 and 3632(b)(3), on August 5, 2022, it filed with the Postal Regulatory Commission a *USPS Request to Add Priority Mail Contract 754 to Competitive Product List*. Documents are available at www.prc.gov, Docket Nos. MC2022-94, CP2022-98.

Sarah Sullivan,

Attorney, Ethics and Legal Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2022-17173 Filed 8-9-22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710-12-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-95419; File No. SR-PEARL-2022-30]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; MIAX PEARL, LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend the MIAX PEARL Options Fee Schedule To Remove Certain Credits and Increase Trading Permit Fees

August 4, 2022.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Act”),¹ and Rule 19b-4 thereunder,² notice is hereby given that on July 26, 2022, MIAX PEARL, LLC (“MIAX Pearl” or “Exchange”) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“Commission”) a 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

The Exchange is filing a proposal to amend the MIAX Pearl Options Fee Schedule (the “Fee Schedule”) to amend its monthly Trading Permit³ fees for Members⁴ and no longer provide two monthly credits associated with Trading Permit and non-transaction fees.

The text of the proposed rule change is available on the Exchange's website at <http://www.miaxoptions.com/rule-filings/pearl> at MIAX Pearl's principal office, and at the Commission's Public Reference Room.

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

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

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

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

1. Purpose

The Exchange commenced operations in February 2017⁵ and adopted its initial fee schedule that waived fees for Trading Permits to trade on the Exchange.⁶ Although the fee was waived, an initial fee structure was put in place in communicate our intent to charge a fee in the future. As a new exchange entrant, the Exchange chose to offer Trading Permits free of charge to encourage market participants to trade on the Exchange and experience, among things, the quality of the Exchange's technology and trading functionality. This practice is not uncommon. Newly-opened exchanges often do not charge fees or charge lower fees for certain services such as memberships to attract order flow to an exchange, and later amend their fees to reflect the true value of those services, absorbing all costs to provide those services in the meantime. Allowing new exchange entrants time to build and sustain market share through various pricing incentives before increasing non-transaction fees encourages market entry and promotes competition. It also enables these new exchanges to mature their markets and allow market participants to trade on the new exchanges without fees serving as a potential barrier to attracting memberships and order flow.⁷

⁵ See MIAX PEARL Successfully Launches Trading Operations, dated February 6, 2017, available at https://www.miaxoptions.com/sites/default/files/alert-files/MIAX_Press_Release_02062017.pdf.

⁶ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 80061 (February 17, 2017), 82 FR 11676 (February 24, 2017) (SR-PEARL-2017-10).

⁷ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 94894 (May 11, 2022), 87 FR 29987 (May 17, 2022) (SR-BOX-2022-17) (stating, “[t]he Exchange established this lower (when compared to other options exchanges in the industry) Participant Fee in order to encourage market participants to become Participants of BOX. . .”). See also Securities Exchange Act Release No. 90076 (October 2, 2020), 85 FR 63620 (October 8, 2020) (SR-MEMX-2020-10) (“MEMX Membership Fee Proposal”) (proposing to adopt the initial fee schedule and stating that “[u]nder the initial proposed Fee Schedule, the Exchange proposes to make clear that it does not charge any fees for membership, market data products, physical connectivity or application sessions.”). MEMX has seen its market share increase and recently proposed to adopt a membership fee and fees for connectivity. See Securities Exchange Act Release Nos. 93927

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

³ The term “Trading Permit” means a permit issued by the Exchange that confers the ability to transact on the Exchange. See Exchange Rule 100.

⁴ The term “Member” means an individual or organization that is registered with the Exchange pursuant to Chapter II of Exchange Rules for purposes of trading on the Exchange as an “Electronic Exchange Member” or “Market Maker.” Members are deemed “members” under the Exchange Act. See Exchange Rule 100 and the Definitions Section of the Fee Schedule.

Later in 2018, as the Exchange's market share increased,⁸ it adopted a nominal fee for Trading Permits along with a tiered-volume based fee credit, known as the Trading Permit Fee Credit, and a Monthly Volume Credit.⁹ The Exchange has not amended its Trading Permit fees since the fees were first adopted in 2018. The Exchange established the Trading Permit Fee Credit to continue to attract order flow and increase membership by lowering the costs for Members that connect via the MEO Interface¹⁰ and FIX Interface.¹¹

The lower Trading Permit Fees, Trading Permit Fee Credit and Monthly Volume Credit have served their purpose of incentivizing market participants to trade on the Exchange as the Exchange's market share continues to grow and increase since the fee and credits were established.¹² Therefore, the Exchange now proposes to amend the monthly Trading Permit fees for Members and to no longer provide two monthly credits associated with Trading Permit and non-transaction fees. The proposed changes are designed to update the Exchange's Trading Permit fees to reflect their current value based on the Exchange's market share and ability to deliver value to its customers through improved liquidity, enhanced functionality, and resilient trading technology, rather than their value when MIAx Pearl was a new options exchange entrant seeking to establish itself in a highly competitive space over five years ago. The Exchange reviewed similar fees charged by other options

(January 7, 2022), 87 FR 2191 (January 13, 2022) (SR-MEMX-2021-19) (proposing to adopt membership fees); and 95299 (July 15, 2022), 87 FR 43563 (July 21, 2022) (SR-MEMX-2022-17) (proposing to adopt fees for connectivity). *See also*, e.g., Securities Exchange Act Release No. 88211 (February 14, 2020), 85 FR 9847 (February 20, 2020) (SR-NYSE-NAT-2020-05), available at <https://www.nyse.com/publicdocs/nyse/markets/nyse-national/rulefilings/filings/2020/SR-NYSE-NAT-2020-05.pdf> (initiating market data fees for the NYSE National exchange after initially setting such fees at zero).

⁸ The Exchange experienced a monthly average trading volume of 3.94% for the month of March 2018. *See* Market at a Glance, available at www.miaxoptions.com (last visited (June 22, 2022)).

⁹ *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 82867 (March 13, 2018), 83 FR 12044 (March 19, 2018) (SR-PEARL-2018-07).

¹⁰ "MEO Interface" or "MEO" means a binary order interface for certain order types as set forth in Rule 516 into the MIAx Pearl System. *See* the Definitions Section of the Fee Schedule and Exchange Rule 100.

¹¹ "FIX Interface" means the Financial Information Exchange interface for certain order types as set forth in Exchange Rule 516. *See* the Definitions Section of the Fee Schedule and Exchange Rule 100.

¹² The Exchange experienced a monthly average trading volume of 4.92% for the month of June 2022. *See* Market at a Glance, *supra* note 8.

exchanges when considering the proposed fee levels as well as the impact on current Members and whether the proposed fee levels would continue to enable the Exchange to attract new Members and retain existing Members. The Exchange notes that it also socialized the proposed fee increases with current Members prior to first implementing the changes. During this process, the Exchange decided on price levels that it believes would aid and improve its competitive footing and some Members informed the Exchange that they anticipated a potential increase due to the lower rates the Exchange historically charged and the resiliency and performance of its trading platform. Each of these changes are described below.

Background

A Trading Permit confers the right to transact on the Exchange¹³ and are available to all Members. The Exchange notes that requiring a Trading Permit to trade on the Exchange and charging a monthly fee for such is comparable to other monthly membership requirements and associated fees charged by other exchanges and is described further below. Trading Permits, like membership fees, grant access and allow Members to be active on the Exchange, thus providing the ability to submit orders and trade on the Exchange, in the manner consistent with the membership type. Without a Trading Permit, or "membership" as referred to by other exchanges, a Member cannot directly trade on the Exchange. Therefore, a Trading Permit is a means to directly access the Exchange, which offers meaningful value. The Exchange has not amended its Trading Permit fees since the fees were first adopted in 2018.¹⁴

Removal of Monthly Trading Permit Fee Credits

Monthly Volume Credit

The Exchange proposes to amend the Definitions section of the Fee Schedule to delete the definition and remove the credits applicable to the Monthly Volume Credit for Members. The Exchange established the Monthly Volume Credit in 2018¹⁵ to encourage Members to send increased Priority Customer¹⁶ order flow to the Exchange,

which the Exchange applied as a metric to the assessment of non-transaction fees for that Member. Prior to and during periods when this proposal was not in effect, the Exchange applied a different Monthly Volume Credit depending on whether the Member connects to the Exchange via the FIX or MEO Interface. Prior to and during periods when this proposal was not in effect, the Exchange assessed the Monthly Volume Credit to each Member that has executed Priority Customer volume along with that of its affiliates,¹⁷ not including Excluded Contracts,¹⁸ of at least 0.30% of MIAx Pearl-listed Total Consolidated Volume ("TCV"),¹⁹ as set forth in the following table:

accordance with Interpretation and Policy .01 of Exchange Rule 100. *See* the Definitions Section of the Fee Schedule and Exchange Rule 100, including Interpretation and Policy .01.

¹⁷ "Affiliate" means (i) an affiliate of a Member of at least 75% common ownership between the firms as reflected on each firm's Form BD, Schedule A, or (ii) the Appointed Market Maker of an Appointed EEM (or, conversely, the Appointed EEM of an Appointed Market Maker). An "Appointed Market Maker" is a MIAx Pearl Market Maker (who does not otherwise have a corporate affiliation based upon common ownership with an EEM) that has been appointed by an EEM and an "Appointed EEM" is an EEM (who does not otherwise have a corporate affiliation based upon common ownership with a MIAx Pearl Market Maker) that has been appointed by a MIAx Pearl Market Maker, pursuant to the following process. A MIAx Pearl Market Maker appoints an EEM and an EEM appoints a MIAx Pearl Market Maker, for the purposes of the Fee Schedule, by each completing and sending an executed Volume Aggregation Request Form by email to membership@miaxoptions.com no later than 2 business days prior to the first business day of the month in which the designation is to become effective. Transmittal of a validly completed and executed form to the Exchange along with the Exchange's acknowledgement of the effective designation to each of the Market Maker and EEM will be viewed as acceptance of the appointment. The Exchange will only recognize one designation per Member. A Member may make a designation not more than once every 12 months (from the date of its most recent designation), which designation shall remain in effect unless or until the Exchange receives written notice submitted 2 business days prior to the first business day of the month from either Member indicating that the appointment has been terminated. Designations will become operative on the first business day of the effective month and may not be terminated prior to the end of the month. Execution data and reports will be provided to both parties. *See* the Definitions Section of the Fee Schedule.

¹⁸ "Excluded Contracts" means any contracts routed to an away market for execution. *See* the Definitions Section of the Fee Schedule.

¹⁹ "TCV" means total consolidated volume calculated as the total national volume in those classes listed on MIAx Pearl for the month for which the fees apply, excluding consolidated volume executed during the period of time in which the Exchange experiences an Exchange System Disruption (solely in the option classes of the affected Matching Engine). *See* the Definitions Section of the Fee Schedule.

¹³ *See* Exchange Rule 200(a).

¹⁴ *See supra* note 9.

¹⁵ *See* Market at a Glance, *supra* note 8.

¹⁶ The term "Priority Customer" means a person or entity that (i) is not a broker or dealer in securities, and (ii) does not place more than 390 orders in listed options per day on average during a calendar month for its own beneficial account(s). The number of orders shall be counted in

Type of member connection	Monthly volume credit
Member that connects via the FIX Interface	\$250
Member that connects via the MEO Interface	1,000

If a Member connects via both the MEO Interface and FIX Interface and qualifies for the Monthly Volume Credit based upon its Priority Customer volume, the greater Monthly Volume Credit shall apply to such Member. Prior to and during periods when this proposal was not in effect, the Monthly Volume Credit was a single, once-per-month credit towards the aggregate monthly total of non-transaction fees assessable to a Member.

The Exchange proposes an amendment to the Definitions section of the Fee Schedule to delete the definition and remove the Monthly Volume Credit. The Exchange established the Monthly Volume Credit when it first launched operations to encourage members to increase their order flow by providing a credit to those that exceeded a volume threshold. The Exchange believes that the Exchange’s existing Priority Customer rebates and fees will continue to allow the Exchange to remain highly competitive and continue to attract order flow and maintain market share even without the Monthly Volume Credit.

Trading Permit Fee Credit

The Exchange proposes to amend Section (3)(b) of the Fee Schedule to remove the Trading Permit fee credit that is denoted in footnote “*” below the Trading Permit fee table. Prior to and during periods when this proposal was not in effect, the Trading Permit fee credit was applicable to Members that connected via both the MEO and FIX Interfaces. Members who connect via both the MEO and FIX Interfaces are assessed the rates for both types of Trading Permits, but these Members received a \$100 monthly credit towards the Trading Permit fees applicable to the MEO Interface prior to and during periods when this proposal was not in effect. The Exchange proposes to remove the Trading Permit fee credit and delete footnote “*” from Section (3)(b) of the Fee Schedule.

The Exchange established the Trading Permit fee credit when it first launched operations to attract order flow and increase membership by lowering the costs for Members that connect via the MEO Interface and FIX Interface. The Trading Permit fee credit has achieved its purpose and the Exchange now believes that it is appropriate to remove

this credit in light of the current operating conditions and membership population on the Exchange.

Amendments to Monthly Trading Permit Fees

The Exchange proposes to amend the Fee Schedule to amend the fees for Trading Permits. As a self-regulatory organization, the Exchange’s membership department reviews applicants to ensure that each application complies with Exchange Rule 200 as well as other requirements for membership.²⁰ Applicants must meet the Exchange’s qualification criteria prior to approval. The new member review includes, but is not limited to, the registration and qualification of associated persons, financial health of the proposed member, the validity of the required clearing relationship, and the history of disciplinary matters. Approved new Members are required to comply with Exchange’s By-Laws and Rules and are subject to regulation by the Exchange. The Exchange also has ongoing regulatory responsibilities over its Members.

The Exchange believes that there are many factors that may cause a market participant to decide to become a member of a particular exchange. Among various factors, the Exchange believes market participants consider: (i) an exchange’s available liquidity in options series; (ii) trading functionality, latency, reliability, throughout, access to liquidity, and determinism offered on a particular market; (iii) product offerings; (iv) customer service on an exchange; and (v) transactional pricing. The Exchange believes that the decision to become a member of an exchange, particularly as a registered market maker, is a complex one that is not solely based on non-transactional costs assessed by an exchange. Market participants weigh the tradeoff between where they choose to deploy liquidity versus where trading opportunities exist. Of course, the cost of membership may factor into a decision to become a member of a certain exchange, but the Exchange believes it is by no means the only factor when comparing exchanges.

The Exchange assesses Trading Permit fees based upon the monthly total volume executed by the Member and its Affiliates on the Exchange across all origin types, not including Excluded Contracts, as compared to the total TCV in all MIAX Pearl-listed options. The Exchange adopted a tier-based fee

²⁰ The Exchange’s Membership Department must ensure, among other things, that an applicant is not statutorily disqualified.

structure based upon the volume-based tiers detailed in the definition of “Non-Transaction Fees Volume-Based Tiers”²¹ in the Definitions section of the Fee Schedule. The Exchange also assesses Trading Permit fees based upon the type of interface used by the Member to connect to the Exchange—the FIX Interface and/or the MEO Interface.

The Exchange has two types of Members, Electronic Exchange Members²² (“EEMs”) and Market Makers.²³ The Exchange currently charges monthly fees for Trading Permits pursuant to Exchange Rule 200(f), which varies based on the interface used by the Member and the Member’s monthly trading volumes. The Exchange provides two interfaces to access the MIAX Pearl System,²⁴ the FIX Interface and MEO Interface, and all Members are able to use either interface based on their business models and needs. The FIX Interface is the industry-wide uniform message format and provides lower bandwidth, less capacity, and fewer Exchange resources. EEMs, who are primarily order flow providers, are the only users of the FIX Interface.²⁵ No Market Maker uses the FIX Interface. Meanwhile, the MEO Interface is the more robust interface offering lower latency and higher throughput. Market Makers only use the MEO Interface.

Today, seven (7) Members that are registered solely as EEMs elect to utilize the MEO Interface. Based on their own business decisions and needs, some EEMs may elect to utilize the MEO Interface today due to its lower latency

²¹ See the Definitions Section of the Fee Schedule for the monthly volume thresholds associated with each Tier.

²² The term “Electronic Exchange Member” or “EEM” means the holder of a Trading Permit who is a Member representing as agent Public Customer Orders or Non-Customer Orders on the Exchange and those non-Market Maker Members conducting proprietary trading. Electronic Exchange Members are deemed “members” under the Exchange Act. See the Definitions Section of the Fee Schedule and Exchange Rule 100.

²³ The term “Market Maker” or “MM” means a Member registered with the Exchange for the purpose of making markets in options contracts traded on the Exchange and that is vested with the rights and responsibilities specified in Chapter VI of the Exchange Rules. See the Definitions Section of the Fee Schedule and Exchange Rule 100.

²⁴ The term “System” means the automated trading system used by the Exchange for the trading of securities. See Exchange Rule 100.

²⁵ The Exchange does not propose to amend the fees for EEM Clearing Firms, which is set at \$250 per month and not based on the amount of volume conducted on the Exchange. The term “EEM Clearing Firm” means an EEM that solely clears transactions on the Exchange and does not connect to the Exchange via either the FIX Interface or MEO Interface. See the Definitions Section of the Fee Schedule.

and higher throughput. Also, six (6) Members are registered as both an EEM and Market Maker. These Members may choose to utilize only the MEO Interface for acting as either EEM or Market Maker, not only based on their own business needs, but also as a means to streamline and simplify their architecture between them and the Exchange. Each of these Members are able to utilize the FIX Interface for their EEM activities and avail themselves to the lower rates if they believe the FIX Interface is aligned with their business needs.

Market Makers only use the MEO Interface because it provides functionality that is designed to assist Market Makers in satisfying their market making obligations. The Exchange offers three time-in-force modifiers:²⁶ Day Limit (“Day”), Immediate-Or-Cancel (“IOC”), and Good ‘Til Cancelled (“GTC”).²⁷ While all order types are available for use on either interface, only the time-in-force modifiers of IOC and Day are available on the MEO Interface.²⁸ Market Makers utilize the time-in-force of Day on orders to be posted on the MIAX Pearl Options Book²⁹ and to meet Market Makers’ continuous quoting obligations under Exchange Rule 605(d).³⁰ Other Market Makers that primarily remove liquidity tend to be more latency sensitive and utilize the time-in-force of IOC on orders when looking to remove liquidity from the MIAX Pearl Options Book. The MEO Interface allows the submission of Cancel-Replacement orders,³¹ which allow for the immediate cancellation of

a previously received order and the replacement of that order with a new order with new terms and conditions.³² Cancel-Replacement orders are primarily used by Market Makers as part of their continuous quoting obligations. Market Makers only use the MEO Interface due to its lower latency, higher throughput, available time-in-force instructions and order types that assist them in satisfying their market making obligations. Market Makers do not use the FIX Interface due to the unavailability of the above functionality. While EEMs primarily use the FIX Interface, certain EEMs chose to use the MEO interface due to its enhanced functionality and based on their own business models.

Current Trading Permit Fees. Prior to and during periods when this proposal was not in effect, each Member who connected to the System via the FIX Interface was assessed the following monthly Trading Permit fees:

- (i) if its volume falls within the parameters of Tier 1 of the Non-Transaction Fees Volume-Based Tiers, or volume up to 0.30%, \$250;
- (ii) if its volume falls within the parameters of Tier 2 of the Non-Transaction Fees Volume-Based Tiers, or volume above 0.30% up to 0.60%, \$350; and
- (iii) if its volume falls within the parameters of Tier 3 of the Non-Transaction Fees Volume-Based Tiers, or volume above 0.60%, \$450.

Each Member who connected to the System via the MEO Interface was assessed the following monthly Trading Permit fees:

- (i) if its volume falls within the parameters of Tier 1 of the Non-Transaction Fees Volume-Based Tiers, or volume up to 0.30%, \$300;
- (ii) if its volume falls within the parameters of Tier 2 of the Non-Transaction Fees Volume-Based Tiers, or volume above 0.30% up to 0.60%, \$400; and
- (iii) if its volume falls within the parameters of Tier 3 of the Non-Transaction Fees Volume-Based Tiers, or volume above 0.60%, \$500.

Proposed Trading Permit Fees. The pull on Exchange resources associated with providing ongoing Member support, onboarding/off boarding technology requests, monitoring, reporting, and the surveillance and retention of increased message traffic due to increased trading volumes continue to increase since Trading Permit fees were first adopted in 2018.³³ The Exchange proposes to amend its

Trading Permit fees as follows. Each Member who connects to the System via the FIX Interface will be assessed the following monthly Trading Permit fees:

- (i) if its volume falls within the parameters of Tier 1 of the Non-Transaction Fees Volume-Based Tiers, \$500;
- (ii) if its volume falls within the parameters of Tier 2 of the Non-Transaction Fees Volume-Based Tiers, \$1,000; and
- (iii) if its volume falls within the parameters of Tier 3 of the Non-Transaction Fees Volume-Based Tiers, \$1,500.

Each Member who connects to the System via the MEO Interface will be assessed the following monthly Trading Permit fees:

- (i) if its volume falls within the parameters of Tier 1 of the Non-Transaction Fees Volume-Based Tiers, \$2,500;
- (ii) if its volume falls within the parameters of Tier 2 of the Non-Transaction Fees Volume-Based Tiers, \$4,000; and
- (iii) if its volume falls within the parameters of Tier 3 of the Non-Transaction Fees Volume-Based Tiers, \$6,000.

As discussed above, both the MEO Interface and FIX Interface are available to all Members and each Member may choose which interface to utilize based on their own business needs. The MEO Interface is primarily used by Market Makers due to its robustness, lower latency, and higher throughput³⁴ and, as discussed below, utilizes greater Exchange resources due to the increased volume of message traffic that travels through the MEO interface. Trading Permit fees for Members who connect through the MEO Interface are, therefore, higher than the Trading Permit fees for Members who connect through the FIX Interface. The FIX Interface provides lower capacity and bandwidth and, therefore, utilizes less Exchange resources. The FIX Interface is primarily used by order flow providers who tend to be less latency sensitive and submit less orders and messages than Market Makers.

The Exchange has not amended its Trading Permit fees since the fees were first adopted in 2018.³⁵ The Exchange notes that its affiliates, Miami International Securities Exchange, LLC (“MIAX”) and MIAX Emerald, LLC (“MIAX Emerald”), charge EEMs a similar, fixed flat trading permit fee of

³⁴ Certain EEMs also choose to use the MEO interface due to its enhanced functionality and based on their own business models.

³⁵ *Id.*

²⁶ See MIAX Pearl Options Exchange User Manual, Section 6, Order Types, available at <https://www.miaxoptions.com/exchange-functionality/pearl> (last visited June 30, 2022).

²⁷ See, e.g., Exchange Rule 516.

²⁸ See preamble to Exchange Rule 516 (noting that not all order types and modifiers are available for use on each of the MEO Interface and the FIX Interface). See also Section 4.1.1.2 of the MEO Interface Specification, available at https://www.miaxoptions.com/sites/default/files/page-files/MIAX_Express_Orders_MEO_v2.0.pdf (indicating that the time-in-force instructions of IOC and Day are available on the MEO interface).

²⁹ The term “Book” means the electronic book of buy and sell orders and quotes maintained by the System. See Exchange Rule 100.

³⁰ Only the time-in-force modifiers of IOC and Day are available on the MEO interface. See Exchange Rule 516 (noting that not all order types and modifiers are available for use on each of the MEO Interface and the FIX Interface). See also MIAX Pearl Options Exchange MEO Interface Specification, Section 4.1.1.2, available at https://www.miaxoptions.com/sites/default/files/page-files/MIAX_Express_Orders_MEO_v2.0.pdf (indicating that the time-in-force instructions of IOC and Day are available on the MEO interface).

³¹ See MIAX Pearl Options Exchange User Manual, Section 6, Interfaces and Liquidity Types, available at <https://www.miaxoptions.com/exchange-functionality/pearl> (last visited May 16, 2022).

³² See Exchange Rule 516(d).

³³ See *supra* note 9.

\$1,500,³⁶ which equals the top tier proposed herein for users of the FIX Interface and also entirely consists of EEMs. MIAX and MIAX Emerald also charge tiered trading permit fees to Market Makers as the Exchange proposes herein for users of the MEO Interface, which also primarily consists of Market Makers. However, the Exchange’s proposed fees for users of the MEO Interface range from \$2,500 to \$6,000 while the fees on MIAX and MIAX Emerald range from \$7,000 to \$22,000. The Exchange also proposes to base its pricing on trading volume while MIAX and MIAX Emerald base their trading permit fees on number of

options classes assigned to the Market Maker or the percentage of volume in option classes.³⁷ This is due to the difference in options assignments between the Exchange, and MIAX and MIAX Emerald. On MIAX and MIAX Emerald, Market Makers are assigned by options class, and are required to quote nearly all options in the class. On the Exchange, Market Makers are assigned by series, not class, and, therefore, trading volume is the more equitable and metric by which to gauge their use of the Exchange systems and related Trading Permit Fee.

As illustrated by the table below, the Exchange notes that the proposed fees for the Exchange’s Trading Permits are

in line with, or cheaper than, the similar trading permit and membership fees charged by other options exchanges. The below table also illustrates how the Exchange has historically undercharged for membership via Trading Permits as compared to other options exchanges. The Exchange believes other exchanges’ membership and trading permit fees are useful examples of alternative approaches to providing and charging for membership and provides the below table for comparison purposes only to show how the Exchange’s proposed fees compare to fees currently charged by other options exchanges for similar membership.

Exchange	Monthly membership/trading permit fee
MIAX Pearl Options (as proposed)	Trading Permit access via FIX Interface: Tier 1: \$500. Tier 2: \$1,000. Tier 3: \$1,500. Trading Permit access via MEO Interface: Tier 1: \$2,500. Tier 2: \$4,000. Tier 3: \$6,000.
BOX Options Exchange LLC (“BOX”) ³⁸ .	Participant Fee: \$1,500.
NYSE Arca, Inc. (“NYSE Arca”) ³⁹	Electronic Market Maker Trading Permit Fees: Tier 1 (up to and including 10 classes): \$4,000. Tier 2 (up to and including 40 classes): \$6,000. Tier 3 (up to and including 100 classes): \$8,000. Tier 1 (over 100 classes): \$10,000.
NYSE American, LLC (“NYSE American”) ⁴⁰ .	Options Trading Permits: Office and Clearing Firms: \$1,000. Market Makers: 1st OTP—\$8,000 for up to 60 plus the bottom 45% of option issues. 2nd OTP—Additional \$6,000 for up to 150 plus the bottom 45% of option issues. 3rd OTP—Additional \$5,000 for up to 500 plus the bottom 45% of option issues. 4th OTP—Additional \$4,000 for up to 1,100 plus the bottom 45% of option issues. 5th OTP—Additional \$3,000 for all option issues. 6th–9th OTP—Additional \$2,000. 10th or more OTPs—\$500 for all options issues. ATP Trading Permits:
Nasdaq PHLX LLC (“Nasdaq PHLX”) ⁴¹ .	Clearing Member: \$1,000. Order Flow Provider: \$1,000. Market Makers: \$8,000 for up to 60 plus the bottom 45% of option issues. Additional \$6,000 for up to 150 plus the bottom 45% of option issues. Additional \$5,000 for up to 500 plus the bottom 45% of option issues. Additional \$4,000 for up to 1,100 plus the bottom 45% of option issues. Additional \$3,000 for all option issues. Additional \$2,000 for 6th to 9th ATPs (plus additional fee for premium products). Streaming Quote Trader (“SQT”) permit fees:
Nasdaq ISE LLC (“Nasdaq ISE”) ⁴²	Tier 1 (up to 200 option classes): \$0.00. Tier 2 (up to 400 option classes): \$2,200. Tier 3 (up to 600 option classes): \$3,200. Tier 4 (up to 800 option classes): \$4,200. Tier 5 (up to 1,000 option classes): \$5,200. Tier 6 (up to 1,200 option classes): \$6,200. Tier 7 (all option classes): \$7,200. Remote Market Maker Organization (“RMMO”) permit fees: Tier 1 (less than 100 option classes): \$5,000. Tier 2 (more than 100 and less than 999 option classes): \$8,000. Tier 3 (1,000 or more option classes): \$11,000. Access Fees:

³⁶ See the MIAX Fee Schedule, Section 3)b) and MIAX Emerald Fee Schedule, Section 3)b), available at <https://www.miaxoptions.com/fees> (last visited June 30, 2022).

³⁷ Both MIAX and MIAX Emerald charge Market Makers a monthly fee of \$7,000 for up to 10 classes or up to 20% of classes assigned by volume, \$12,000 for up to 40 classes or up to 35% of classes assigned by volume, \$17,000 for up to 100 classes

or up to 50% of classes assigned by volume, or \$22,000 for over 100 classes or over 50% of classes assigned by volume up to all classes listed on MIAX or MIAX Emerald, as applicable. *Id.*

Exchange	Monthly membership/trading permit fee
Cboe Exchange, Inc. ("Cboe") ⁴³ ...	Electronic Access Members ("EAMs"): \$500. Primary Market Maker: \$5,000 per membership. Competitive Market Maker: \$2,500 per membership. Electronic Trading Permit Fees: Market Maker: \$5,000. Electronic Access Permit: \$3,000. Clearing TPH Permit: \$2,000. Access Permit Fees for Market Makers: \$5,000.
Cboe C2 Exchange, Inc. ("Cboe C2") ⁴⁴ .	Electronic Access Permits: \$1,000.
Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. ("Cboe BZX Optis") ⁴⁵ .	\$500 where member has an ADV < 5,000 contracts traded. ⁴⁶ \$1,000 where member has an ADV ≥ 5,000 contracts traded.

Implementation and Procedural History

The proposed rule change will be immediately effective. The Exchange initially filed this proposal on July 1, 2021, with the proposed fees being

³⁸ See BOX fee schedule, Section 1, available at <https://boxexchange.com/assets/BOX-Fee-Schedule-as-of-June-1-2022-1.pdf> (last visited June 29, 2022). BOX's Participant Fee is the analog to the Exchange's Trading Permit fee for Members who use the FIX interface. BOX's Electronic Market Maker Trading Permit fee is the analog for the Exchange's Trading Permit fee for Members who use the MEO interface. BOX had an average daily market share of 6.26% as of June 30, 2022. See Market at a Glance, *supra* note 8.

³⁹ See NYSE Arca Options Fees and Charges, OTP Trading Participant Rights, p.1, available at https://www.nyse.com/publicdocs/nyse/markets/arca-options/NYSE_Arca_Options_Fee_Schedule.pdf (last visited July 12, 2022). NYSE Arca recently increased this Options Trading Permit Fees approximately 45%. See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 95142 (June 23, 2022), 87 FR 38786 (June 29, 2022) (SR-NYSEArca-2022-36). Under the new fee structure, it effectively costs a Market Maker \$26,000 per month to trade all options issues on NYSE Arca. NYSE Arca's Options Trading Permit fee is the analog to the Exchange's Trading Permit fee for Members who use the FIX interface. NYSE Arca's Options Trading Permit fee for Market Makers is the analog for the Exchange's Trading Permit fee for Members who use the MEO interface.

⁴⁰ See NYSE American Options Fee Schedule, Section III, Monthly Trading Permit, Rights, Floor Access and Premium Product Fees, p. 23-24, available at https://www.nyse.com/publicdocs/nyse/markets/american-options/NYSE_American_Options_Fee_Schedule.pdf (last visited May 16, 2022). Under this fee structure, it effectively costs a Market Maker \$26,000 per month to trade all options issues on NYSE American. NYSE American's ATP Trading Permit fee for Clearing Members and Order Flow Providers is the analog for the Exchange's Trading Permit fee for Members that use the FIX interface. NYSE American's ATP Trading Permit fee for Market Makers is the analog for the Exchange's Trading Permit fee for Members that use the MEO interface.

⁴¹ See Nasdaq PHLX Options 7 Pricing Schedule, Section 8. Membership Fees, available at <https://listingcenter.nasdaq.com/rulebook/phlx/rules/Phlx%20Options%207> (last visited May 16, 2022). Nasdaq PHLX Options' SQT and RMMO fees is the analog to the Exchange's Trading Permit fee for Members that use the MEO interface.

⁴² See Nasdaq ISE Options 7 Pricing Schedule, Section 8.A. Access Services, available at <https://listingcenter.nasdaq.com/rulebook/ise/rules/ISE%20Options%207> (last visited May 16, 2022). Nasdaq ISE Options' EAM Access Fee is the analog to the Exchange's Trading Permit fee for Members

immediately effective.⁴⁷ Between August 2021 and February 2022, the Exchange withdrew and refiled the proposed rule change, each time to meaningfully attempt to provide additional justification for the proposed fee changes, provide enhanced details regarding the Exchange's cost methodology, and address questions contained in the Commission's

that use the FIX Interface. Nasdaq ISE Options' Primary and Competitive Market Maker Access Fees are the analog to the Exchange's Trading Permit fee for Members that use the MEO Interface.

⁴³ See Cboe Fee Schedule, Electronic Trading Permit Fees, available at https://cdn.cboe.com/resources/membership/Cboe_FeeSchedule.pdf (last visited June 30, 2022). Cboe's Electronic Access Permit fee and Clearing TPH fee are the analog to the Exchange's Trading Permit fee for Members that use the FIX Interface. Cboe's Market Maker Permit fee is the analog to the Exchange's Trading Permit fee for Members that use the MEO Interface.

⁴⁴ See Cboe C2 Fee Schedule, Access Fees, available at https://www.cboe.com/us/options/membership/fee_schedule/ctwo/ (last visited June 30, 2022). C2's Market Maker Access Permit fee is the analog to the Exchange's Trading Permit fee for Members that use the MEO Interface. C2's Electronic Access Permit fee is the analog to the Exchange's Trading Permit fee for Members that use the FIX Interface.

⁴⁵ See "Membership Fees" section of the Cboe BZX Options Fee Schedule, available at https://www.cboe.com/us/options/membership/fee_schedule/bzx (last visited June 30, 2022). The Exchange understands Cboe BZX Options charges the same Membership Fee to all of its Options Members.

⁴⁶ Under the Exchange's tiered structure, a Member may trade approximately 106,000 more contracts on the Exchange than on Cboe BZX Options and continue to qualify for the Exchange's lowest tier. For example, a Member would qualify for Tier 1 of the Exchange's tiered pricing structure where that Member's total volume as a percentage of TCV is between 0.00% and 0.30%. Assuming an average of 37 million contracts are traded each day during a month, that Member would qualify for Tier 1 where that Member traded less than 111,000 contracts that day and be charged \$500, the same fee as Cboe BZX Options, where that Member connects via the FIX Interface. On Cboe BZX Options, the Exchange understands that same member would no longer qualify for their lowest tier when their ADV equals or exceeds 5,000 contracts and be charged a fee of \$1,000 for that month.

⁴⁷ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 92366 (July 9, 2021), 86 FR 37379 (SR-PEARL-2021-32).

suspension orders.⁴⁸ The Commission received one comment letter on the filings.⁴⁹ The Commission again suspended the proposed fees on February 18, 2022.⁵⁰ The Commission received one comment letter on that filing.⁵¹ The Exchange then provided Trading Permits at the lower rates for the month of March 2022 and absorbed all associated costs with the lower rates.

On March 30, 2022, the Exchange withdrew the proposed rule change that was previously suspended by the Commission on February 18, 2022. After providing Trading Permits at the lower rates for the month of March 2022, on March 30, 2022, the Exchange submitted a revised proposal for effectiveness beginning April 1, 2022.⁵² This revised proposal argued that the proposed fees were constrained by competition based on a similar filing for permit/membership fees by MEMX LLC ("MEMX").⁵³ The Commission received one comment letter on that filing.⁵⁴ The Exchange withdrew this revised proposal and submitted a further revised filing providing additional support for its competition based

⁴⁸ See Securities Exchange Act Release Nos. 92797 (August 27, 2021), 86 FR 49399 (September 2, 2021) (SR-PEARL-2021-32) ("Suspension Order 1"); 93555 (November 10, 2021), 86 FR 64254 (November 17, 2021) (SR-PEARL-2021-54); 93895 (January 4, 2022), 87 FR 1217 (January 10, 2022) (SR-PEARL-2021-59).

⁴⁹ See Letter from Richard J. McDonald, Susquehanna International Group, LLC ("SIG"), to Vanessa Countryman, Secretary, Commission, dated September 28, 2021 ("SIG Letter 1").

⁵⁰ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 94287 (February 18, 2022), 87 FR 10837 (February 25, 2022) (SR-PEARL-2022-05) ("Suspension Order 2").

⁵¹ See Letter from Richard J. McDonald, SIG, to Vanessa Countryman, Secretary, Commission, dated March 15, 2022 ("SIG Letter 2").

⁵² See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 94696 (April 12, 2022), 87 FR 22987 (April 18, 2022) (SR-PEARL-2022-09).

⁵³ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 93927 (January 7, 2022), 87 FR 2191 (January 13, 2022) (SR-MEMX-2021-19) (proposal to adopt monthly membership fees).

⁵⁴ See Letter from Brian Sopinsky, SIG, to Vanessa Countryman, Secretary, Commission, dated May 9, 2022 ("SIG Letter 3").

justification on May 17, 2022.⁵⁵ In response to feedback from Commission Staff, the Exchange then withdrew that revised proposal and submitted a further revised proposal to provide additional support for the proposed fee change and to enhance its competition based justification on July 12, 2022.⁵⁶ Again, in response to feedback from Commission Staff, the Exchange withdrew that revised proposal and submitted this further revised proposal to provide additional support for the proposed fee change and to enhance its competition based justification on July 26, 2022.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that its proposal to amend its Fee Schedule is consistent with Section 6(b) of the Act⁵⁷ in general, and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(4) of the Act⁵⁸ in particular, in that it is an equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees and other charges among its members and issuers and other persons using its facilities. The Exchange also believes the proposal furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(5) of the Act in that it is designed to promote just and equitable principles of trade, 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 is not designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers and dealers.

The proposed changes to the Fee Schedule are reasonable in several respects. As a threshold matter, the Exchange is subject to significant competitive forces in the market for order flow, which constrains its pricing determinations. The fact that the market for order flow is competitive has long been recognized by the courts. *In NetCoalition v. Securities and Exchange Commission*, the D.C. Circuit stated, “[n]o one disputes that competition for order flow is ‘fierce.’ . . . As the SEC explained, ‘[i]n the U.S. national market system, buyers and sellers of securities, and the broker-dealers that act as their order-routing agents, have a wide range of choices of where to route orders for execution’; [and] ‘no exchange can afford to take its market share percentages for granted’ because ‘no exchange possesses a monopoly, regulatory or otherwise, in the execution

of order flow from broker dealers’

. . . .”⁵⁹

The Commission and the courts have repeatedly expressed their preference for competition over regulatory intervention to determine prices, products, and services in the securities markets. In Regulation NMS, while adopting a series of steps to improve the current market model, the Commission highlighted the importance of market forces in determining prices and SRO revenues, and also recognized that current regulation of the market system “has been remarkably successful in promoting market competition in its broader forms that are most important to investors and listed companies.”⁶⁰

Congress directed the Commission to “rely ‘on competition, whenever possible, in meeting its regulatory responsibilities for overseeing the SROs and the national market system.’”⁶¹ As a result, the Commission has historically relied on competitive forces to determine whether a fee proposal is equitable, fair, reasonable, and not unreasonably or unfairly discriminatory. “If competitive forces are operative, the self-interest of the exchanges themselves will work powerfully to constrain unreasonably or unfair behavior.”⁶² Accordingly, “the existence of significant competition provides a substantial basis for finding that the terms of an exchange’s fee proposal are equitable, fair, reasonable, and not unreasonably or unfairly discriminatory.”⁶³

In its 2019 guidance on fee proposals, Commission staff indicated that they would look at factors beyond the competitive environment, such as cost, only if a “proposal lacks persuasive evidence that the proposed fee is constrained by significant competitive forces.”⁶⁴ The Commission staff further indicated in its 2019 guidance that an exchange can demonstrate competitive forces exist by showing that

⁵⁹ See *NetCoalition*, 615 F.3d at 539 (D.C. Cir. 2010) (quoting Securities Exchange Act Release No. 59039 (December 2, 2008), 73 FR 74770, 74782–83 (December 9, 2008) (SR–NYSEArca–2006–21)).

⁶⁰ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 51808 (June 9, 2005), 70 FR 37496, 37499 (June 29, 2005) (“Regulation NMS Adopting Release”).

⁶¹ See *NetCoalition*, 615 F.3d at 534–35; see also H.R. Rep. No. 94–229 at 92 (1975) (“[I]t is the intent of the conferees that the national market system evolve through the interplay of competitive forces as unnecessary regulatory restrictions are removed.”).

⁶² See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 59039 (December 2, 2008), 73 FR 74,770 (December 9, 2008) (SR–NYSEArca–2006–21).

⁶³ *Id.*

⁶⁴ See U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, “Staff Guidance on SRO Rule Filings Relating to Fees,” (May 21, 2019), available at <https://www.sec.gov/tm/staff-guidance-sro-rule-filings-fees>.

“substantially similar but not identical” substitutable products or services exist and that “elasticity of demand” may be evidence that competitive forces exist.⁶⁵

The Exchange believes that there are many factors that may cause a market participant to decide to become a member of a particular exchange including: (i) an exchange’s available liquidity in options series; (ii) trading functionality offered on a particular market; (iii) product offerings; (iv) customer service on an exchange; and (v) transactional pricing. As discussed above, the Exchange believes that the decision to become a member of an exchange, particularly as a registered market maker, is a complex one that is not solely based on non-transactional costs assessed by an exchange. Market participants weigh the tradeoff between where they choose to deploy liquidity versus where trading opportunities exist. Of course, the cost of membership, ports and market data may factor into a decision to become a member of a certain exchange, but the Exchange believes it is by no means the only factor when comparing exchanges. In general, there are a number of factors that market participants may consider when deciding to become a member of the Exchange or any other options exchange.

Market Makers

Market makers play an important role on options exchanges as they provide liquidity. In options markets, registered market makers are assigned options series⁶⁶ and are required to quote in those options series for a specified time period during the day.⁶⁷ Typically, a lead or primary market maker⁶⁸ will be required to quote for a longer period of time during the day as compared to other market makers registered on an exchange.⁶⁹ Additionally, market makers are typically required to quote within a certain width on options markets.⁷⁰ Greater liquidity on options

⁶⁵ *Id.*

⁶⁶ See Exchange Rule 602, Phlx, ISE, Nasdaq GEMX, Inc. (“GEMX”), Nasdaq MRX, Inc. (“MRX”), Nasdaq BX, Inc. (“BX”) and Nasdaq Options Market (“NOM”) Options 2, Section 3; Cboe Rule 5.50; BOX Exchange LLC (“BOX”) Rule 8030; MIAX Rule 602; and NYSE Arca Rule 6.35–O.

⁶⁷ See Exchange Rule 604, ISE, GEMX and MRX, Phlx, BX and NOM Options 2, Section 5; Cboe Rule 5.52; BOX Rule 8050; MIAX Rule 604; and NYSE Arca Rule 6.37A–O.

⁶⁸ Options markets refer to the primary market maker on an exchange in several ways.

⁶⁹ See Exchange Rule 604, BX Options 2, Section 4; ISE, GEMX and MRX, and Phlx Options 2, Section 5; BOX Rule 8055; MIAX Rule 604; and NYSE Arca Rule 6.37A–O.

⁷⁰ See BX Options 2, Section 4; ISE, GEMX and MRX, Phlx and NOM Options 2, Section 5; and Cboe Rule 5.52; BOX Rule 8040.

⁵⁵ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 94993 (May 26, 2022), 87 FR 33518 (June 2, 2022) (SR–PEARL–2022–23).

⁵⁶ See SR–PEARL–2022–28.

⁵⁷ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

⁵⁸ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4) and (5).

markets benefits all market participants by providing more trading opportunities and attracting greater participation by market makers. An increase in the activity of market makers in turn facilitates tighter spreads. Market participants are attracted to options markets that have ample liquidity and tighter spreads in options series.

Trading Functionality

An exchange's trading functionality attracts market participants who may elect, for example, to submit an order into a price improving auction,⁷¹ enter a complex order,⁷² or utilize a particular order type.⁷³ Different options exchanges offer different trading functionality to their members. For example, with respect to priority and allocation of an order book, some options exchanges have price/time allocation,⁷⁴ some have a size pro-rata allocation,⁷⁵ while other exchanges offer both allocation models.⁷⁶ The allocation methodology on a particular options exchange's order book may attract certain market participants. Also, the manner in which some options markets structure their solicitation auction,⁷⁷ or opening process,⁷⁸ may be attractive to certain market participants. Finally, some exchanges have trading floors⁷⁹ which may accommodate trading for certain market participants or trading firms.⁸⁰

⁷¹ See ISE, GEMX, MRX, Phlx and BX Options 3, Section 13; MIAAX Rule 515A; Cboe Rule 5.37; and BOX Rules 7150 and 7245. The Exchange does not currently offer a price improving auction.

⁷² See Phlx and ISE Options 3, Section 14; MIAAX Rule 518; Cboe Rule 5.33; BOX Rule 7240; and NYSE Arca Rule 6.91–O. The Exchange does not currently offer complex order functionality.

⁷³ See Exchange Rule 516, ISE, GEMX, MRX, Phlx, BX and NOM Options 3, Section 7; MIAAX Rule 516; Cboe Rule 5.6; BOX Rule 7110; and NYSE Arca Rule 6.62–O.

⁷⁴ See Exchange Rule 514, Cboe Rule 5.85; BOX Rule 7130; and NYSE Arca Rule 6.76–O.

⁷⁵ See Phlx, ISE, GEMX and MRX Options 3, Section 10; and BOX Rule 7135.

⁷⁶ See BX Options 3, Section 10. While BX's rule permits both price/time and size pro-rata allocation, all symbols on BX are currently designated as Price/Time. See also BOX Rules 7130 and 7135. MIAAX's rule permits both Price-Time and Pro-Rata allocation. See also MIAAX Rule 514.

⁷⁷ See ISE, GEMX and MRX Options 3, Section 11; NYSE American Rules 971.1NY and 971.2NY; and Cboe Rule 5.39.

⁷⁸ See Exchange Rule 503, ISE, GEMX, MRX, Phlx, BX and NOM Options 3, Section 8; Cboe Rule 5.31, MIAAX Rule 503, BOX Rule 7070, and NYSE Arca Rule 6.64–O.

⁷⁹ Today, Phlx, Cboe, BOX, NYSE Arca, and NYSE American LLC have a trading floor. Trading floors require an on-floor presence to execute options transactions.

⁸⁰ There are certain features of open outcry trading that are difficult to replicate in an electronic trading environment. The Exchange has observed, and understands from various market participants, that they have had difficulty executing certain

Product Offerings

Introducing new and innovative products to the marketplace designed to meet customer demands may attract market participants to a particular options venue. New products in the options industry may allow market participants greater trading and hedging opportunities, as well as new avenues to manage risks. The listing of new options products enhances competition among market participants by providing investors with additional investment vehicles, as well as competitive alternatives, to existing investment products. An exchange's proprietary product offering may attract order flow to a particular exchange to trade a particular options product.⁸¹

Transaction Pricing

The pricing available on a particular exchange may impact a market participant's decision to submit order flow to a particular options venue. The options industry is competitive. Clear substitutes to the Exchange exist in the market for options security transaction services; the Exchange is only one of sixteen options exchanges to which market participants may direct their order flow and memberships. Within this environment, market participants can freely, and often do, shift their order flow and memberships among the Exchange and competing venues in response to changes in their respective pricing schedules.

* * * * *

The Exchange believes the fees in this case are reasonable and constrained by competitive forces. Evidence is set forth below showing that substitutable products and elasticity of demand exist when it comes to purchasing a Trading Permit or membership on an exchange.

Trading Permit Fee Increase

Trading Permit and Similar Membership Fees Are Constrained by Competition

The Exchange's Trading Permit Fees are subject to significant competitive forces as evidenced by available substitutes and elasticity of demand. As discussed above, the Exchange believes that there are many factors that may cause a market participant to decide to become a member of a particular exchange including: (i) an exchange's available liquidity in options series; (ii)

orders, such as larger orders and high-risk and complicated strategies, in an all-electronic trading configuration without the element of human interaction to negotiate pricing for these orders.

⁸¹ See, e.g., options on the Nasdaq-100 Index® available on ISE, GEMX and Phlx and Cboe's Market Volatility Index®. Currently, the Exchange does not list any proprietary products.

trading functionality, latency, reliability, throughout, access to liquidity, and determinism offered on a particular market; (iii) product offerings; (iv) customer service on an exchange; and (v) transactional pricing. The Exchange believes that the decision to become a member of an exchange is a complex one that is not solely based on non-transactional costs assessed by an exchange.

The Exchange believes that there is value in being a Member of the Exchange and retaining that Membership as the Exchange's market share has grown. Exchanges compete with each other for memberships and must consider this competitive dynamic when setting fees for memberships, such as Trading Permits. In this case, the proposed Trading Permit fees are reasonable and constrained by competition because, as illustrated by the above table, they are in the range of similar types of membership fees charged to analogous categories of market participants by other exchanges, including those with similar market share.⁸² The proposed monthly Trading Permit fees are also lower than or comparable to the membership and trading permit fees imposed by several other national securities exchanges that charge such fees.⁸³ Should the Exchange seek to adopt Trading Permit Fees that are higher than that of other exchanges, it would risk losing Members and having them potentially connect to the Exchange via other means. Becoming a member of the exchange does not "lock" a potential member into a market or diminish the overall competition for exchange services. The decision to become a member of an exchange is made at the beginning of the relationship, and is no less subject to competition than trading fees or market data.

Availability of Substitutes. The Commission staff indicated in its 2019 guidance that an exchange can demonstrate competitive forces exist by showing that "substantially similar but not identical" substitutable products or services exist.⁸⁴ That is clearly the case here. No broker-dealer is required to become a Member of the Exchange. Instead, many market participants waited for the Exchange to grow to a certain percentage of market share before they decided to become an Exchange Member. In addition, many market participants still have not joined the Exchange despite the Exchange's growth in recent years to consistently be

⁸² See *supra* notes 38–46 and accompanying text.

⁸³ See *id.*

⁸⁴ See *supra* note 64.

approximately 4–5% of the overall equity options market share. To illustrate, the Exchange currently has 41 Members.⁸⁵ However, based on publicly available information regarding a sample of the Exchange's competitors, NYSE American Options has 75 members, NYSE Arca Options has 71 members, and Cboe has 94 members.⁸⁶ Accordingly, the vigorous competition among national securities exchanges provides many alternatives for firms to voluntarily decide whether membership to the Exchange is appropriate and worthwhile, and no broker-dealer is required to become a member of the Exchange. Specifically, neither the trade-through requirements under Regulation NMS nor broker-dealers' best execution obligations require a broker-dealer to become a member of every exchange.

The Exchange acknowledges that competitive forces may compel certain broker-dealers to be members of all equity options exchanges based on their business models. These broker-dealers may engage in latency sensitive trading strategies that benefit from being a member and connecting directly to an exchange based on the business model they choose to employ. Competitive forces that may drive certain broker-dealers to become members of each exchange based on their business models is not unique to the options market. This dynamic also exists in equities and acknowledged by MEMX and considered by the Commission in a recent MEMX proposal to adopt a monthly membership fee.⁸⁷ However, the Exchange believes that the proposed fees are reasonable, equitably allocated and not unfairly discriminatory, even for a broker-dealer that deems it necessary to join the Exchange for business purposes, as those business reasons should presumably result in revenue capable of covering the proposed fees, just as one may do when considering whether to become a member of an equity exchange.

Other broker-dealers may not find a need in becoming a member of all or some exchanges. There is no

requirement, regulatory or otherwise, that any broker-dealer connect to and access any (or all of) the available options exchanges. One other exchange recently noted in a proposal to amend their own trading permit fees that of the 62 market making firms that are registered as Market Makers across Cboe, MIAX, and BOX, 42 firms access only one of the three exchanges.⁸⁸ Further, the Exchange and its affiliates, MIAX and MIAX Emerald, have a total of 47 members. Of those 47 total members, 35 are members of all three exchanges, four are members of only two (2) exchanges, and eight (8) are members of only one exchange. Of those that are Market Makers today on the Exchange, two (2) are not registered as Market Makers on MIAX and one (1) is not registered as a Market Maker on MIAX Emerald. Broken down even further, of those Market Makers that use the MEO Interface and reached the Exchange's top tier for the Trading Permit fee for June 2022, one (1) Market Maker was only a Member of the Exchange and not its two affiliates, MIAX and MIAX Emerald. The above data evidences that a Market Maker need not be a Member of all options exchanges, let alone the Exchange and its two affiliates, and market makers elect to do so based on their own business decisions and need to directly access each exchange's liquidity pool.

The Exchange also is not aware of any reason why a Market Maker could not cease being a permit holder in response to price increases that it deems unreasonable from its own business perspective. The Exchange does not assess any termination fee for a Member to drop its Trading Permit, nor is the Exchange aware of any other costs that would be incurred by a Market Maker to do so. Further, a broker-dealer may employ a business model that is not latency sensitive, such as one that only enters resting liquidity and, therefore, may not find interest in exchange membership. Exchange membership may also not be useful for order routing firms that seek to route orders to an exchange through another means, described below, solely as part of their best execution obligations or to comply with the trade-through requirements

under Chapter XIV of the Exchange's Rules. Such broker-dealers may utilize various existing substitutes to access an exchange. For example, in lieu of becoming a member at each options exchange, a market participant may join one exchange and elect to have their orders routed in the event that a better price is available on an away market, including the Exchange. Nothing in the Order Protection Rule requires a firm to become a Member at the Exchange, or any other options exchange.⁸⁹ Further, if the Exchange is not at the NBBO, the Exchange will route an order to an away market that is at the NBBO to prevent a trade-through and also ensure that the order was executed at a superior price.⁹⁰

Some other broker-dealers may not deem it necessary to be a Member of the Exchange and may elect to access the Exchange through other means. As a substitute for joining an exchange, a third-party may be utilized to execute an order on an exchange. For example, a third-party broker-dealer Member of the Exchange may be utilized by a retail investor to submit orders into an exchange. An institutional investor may utilize a broker-dealer, a service bureau,⁹¹ or request sponsored access⁹² through a member of an exchange in order to submit an order directly to an options exchange.⁹³ A market participant may either pay the costs associated with becoming a member of an exchange or, in the alternative, a market participant may elect to pay commissions to a broker-dealer, pay fees to a service bureau to submit trades, or pay a member to sponsor the market participant in order to submit trades directly to an exchange.⁹⁴ Market

⁸⁹ See Options Order Protection and Locked/Crossed Market Plan (August 14, 2009), available at https://www.theocc.com/getmedia/7fc629d9-4e54-4b99-9f11-c0e4db1a2266/options_order_protection_plan.pdf.

⁹⁰ Exchange Members may elect to not route their orders by marking an order as "do-not-route." In this case, the order would not be routed.

⁹¹ Service bureaus provide access to market participants to submit and execute orders on an exchange. On the Exchange, a Service Bureau may be a Member. Some Members utilize a Service Bureau for connectivity and that Service Bureau may not be a Member. Some market participants utilize a Service Bureau who is a Member to submit orders.

⁹² Sponsored Access is an arrangement whereby a member permits its customers to enter orders into an exchange's system that bypass the member's trading system and are routed directly to the Exchange, including routing through a service bureau or other third-party technology provider.

⁹³ This may include utilizing a Floor Broker and submitting the trade to one of the five options trading floors.

⁹⁴ The Exchange notes that it does not have insight into the economics of such a relationship where a broker-dealer utilizes another entity to access the Exchanges. It is presumed that a third-party that provides access to an exchange does so

⁸⁵ See MIAX Pearl Options Exchange Member Directory, available at <https://www.miaxoptions.com/exchange-members/pearl>.

⁸⁶ See NYSE American Options Membership Directory, available at <https://www.nyse.com/markets/american-options/membership> (last visited March 9, 2022); NYSE Arca Options Membership Directory, available at <https://www.nyse.com/markets/arca-options/membership> (last visited March 9, 2022); Cboe Members and Sponsored Participants, Form 1 Amendment dated February 17, 2022, Exhibit M, available at <https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/vpr/2200/22000797.pdf> (last visited March 9, 2022).

⁸⁷ See MEMX Membership Fee Proposal, *supra* note 7.

⁸⁸ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 94894 (May 11, 2022), 87 FR 29987 (May 17, 2022) (SR-BOX-2022-17) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change to Amend the Fee Schedule on the BOX Options Market LLC Facility To Adopt Electronic Market Maker Trading Permit Fees). The Exchange believes that BOX's observation demonstrates that market making firms can, and do, select which exchanges they wish to access, and, accordingly, options exchanges must take competitive considerations into account when setting fees for such access.

participants may elect any of the above substitute models and weigh the varying costs when determining how to submit trades to an exchange. Depending on the number of orders to be submitted, technology, ability to control submission of orders, and projected revenues, a market participant may determine one model is more cost efficient as compared to the alternatives. The above examples clearly demonstrate competitive forces exist by the availability of “substantially similar but not identical” substitutable products or services to becoming a Member of the Exchange. Also, based on the disparity in amount of memberships among exchanges detailed above, numerous market participants take advantage of these substitutes to send order flow to the Exchange in lieu of becoming a Member.

Elasticity of Demand. The Exchange notes it is not aware of any reason why Members could not simply drop their access to an exchange (or not initially access an exchange) if an exchange were to establish prices for its non-transaction fees that, in the determination of such Member, did not make business or economic sense for such Member to access such exchange. The Exchange again notes that Members are not required by rule, regulation, or competitive forces to be a Member on the Exchange.

Elasticity of demand for Exchange Membership exists when it comes to purchasing a Trading Permit and, as evidenced by the below data, Members have terminated their memberships since the proposed fees were first in effect. First, and most notably, the Exchange has not seen an increase in memberships since it first adopted the proposed fee increase. In fact, three Members terminated their memberships in the time since the proposed fee increase first went into effect. In June 2021, the month immediately preceding the initial implementation of this proposed fee change, the Exchange had 20 users of the MEO Interface and 28 users of the FIX Interface. These numbers remained stagnant until August 2021, where one Member that utilized the MEO Interface ceased utilizing the MEO Interface and again in December 2021 where one Member that utilized the FIX Interface ceased utilizing the FIX Interface. These numbers again remained stagnant until

on behalf of multiple broker-dealers and provides access to multiple exchanges. It is also presumed that any increased volume that might cause such third party to achieve a higher Trading Permit pricing tier maybe offset through achieving a higher rebate on the Exchange or other economic arrangement between the parties.

March 2022, where another Member that utilized the FIX Interface ceased utilizing the FIX Interface. This resulted in 19 users of the MEO Interface and 26 users of the FIX Interface. Further, other exchanges have also experienced termination of memberships if their members deem permit or membership fees to be unreasonable or excessive. For example, the Exchange notes that a BOX participant modified its access to BOX in connection with the implementation of a proposed change to BOX’s permit fees.⁹⁵ The absence of new memberships coupled with the termination of two memberships on the Exchange, as well as similar membership changes on another options exchange in relation to a trading permit fee increase, clearly shows that elasticity of demand exists.

Also, the Exchange has not experienced any Member decreasing their trading activity on the Exchange in order to move to a lower tier and be charged the corresponding lower fee. In fact, between June 2021 and July 2021, one Member that utilizes the MEO Interface moved up from Tier 1 to Tier 3 due to increasing their trading volume on the Exchange. This occurred again between January 2022 and February 2022, where another Member that utilizes the MEO Interface moved up from Tier 1 to Tier 2 also due to increasing their trading volume on the Exchange.

The Exchange has not experienced a net decrease in Members due to the fee increase, because the Exchange believes numerous considerations are taken into account when deciding to be a member of an exchange, including, but not limited to: (i) an exchange’s available liquidity in options series; (ii) trading functionality, latency, reliability, throughout, access to liquidity, and determinism offered on a particular market; (iii) product offerings; (iv) customer service on an exchange; and (v) transactional pricing when socializing the change. Fees are not the sole consideration. As stated above, the Exchange socialized the proposed fee increase with Members prior to first implementing the change. During that process, some Members stated that they

⁹⁵ According to BOX, a Market Maker on BOX terminated its status as a Market Maker in response to BOX’s proposed modification of Market Maker trading permit fees. See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 94894 (May 11, 2022), 87 FR 29987 (May 17, 2022) (SR–BOX–2022–17). BOX noted, and the Exchange agrees, that this Market Maker’s decision demonstrates that Market Makers can, and do, alter their membership status if they deem permit fees at an exchange to be unsuitable for their business needs, thus demonstrating the competitive environment for Market Maker permit fees and the constraints on options exchanges when setting Market Maker permit fees.

anticipated a potential increase due to the lower rates the Exchange historically charged.

The Proposed Fees Are Reasonable and Constrained by Similar Fees Charged by Other Options Exchanges

The proposed fees for the Exchange’s Trading Permits are in line with, or cheaper than, the similar trading permit and membership fees charged by other options exchanges with similar market share. The Exchange believes other exchanges’ membership and trading permit fees, even those of its affiliates, are useful examples of alternative approaches to charging for memberships and how such fees are constrained by like fees charged by other exchanges.

Again, the Exchange has not amended its Trading Permit fees since the fees were first adopted in 2018.⁹⁶ As described above, the Exchange’s proposed fee increase results in fees that remain lower than those of its affiliates, MIAX and MIAX Emerald. First, MIAX and MIAX Emerald charge EEMs a similar, fixed flat trading permit fee of \$1,500,⁹⁷ which equals the top tier proposed herein for users of the FIX Interface and also primarily consists of EEMs. Members that do not qualify for the top tier on the Exchange would pay a lower Trading Permit Fee than they would on MIAX or MIAX Emerald. Like the Exchange currently employs for MEO Interface, which is primarily used by Market Makers, MIAX and MIAX Emerald charge tiered trading permit fees to Market Makers. However, the Exchange’s proposed fees for users of the MEO Interface are lower and range from \$2,500 to \$6,000, while the Trading Permit fees on MIAX and MIAX Emerald range from \$7,000 to \$22,000.

The below discussion illustrates how the Exchange has historically undercharged for access via Trading Permits as compared to other options exchanges. As discussed further above, the Exchange chose to charge less than other options exchanges to attract memberships and order flow as a new options exchange entrant. The Exchange now seeks to increase its Trading Permit Fees due to the maturity of its market while keeping in mind the competitive constraints based on similar fees by other options exchanges.

The proposed Trading Permit Fees compare favorably with those of other options exchanges. The Exchange proposes to charge users of the FIX Interface monthly fees ranging from

⁹⁶ See *supra* note 9.

⁹⁷ See the MIAX Fee Schedule, Section (3)(b) and MIAX Emerald Fee Schedule, Section (3)(b), available at <https://www.miaxoptions.com/fees> (last visited June 30, 2022).

\$500 to \$1,500 based on trading volume. Users of the FIX Interface are primarily EEMs, which generally consist of order flow providers. Cboe charges monthly electronic trading permit fees based on the category of participant, such as \$3,000 for Electronic Access Permit holders and \$2,000 for Clearing TPH Permit holders (the Exchange notes that it only charges \$250 per month for EEM Clearing Firms). Cboe's Electronic Access Permit fee is the analog to the Exchange's Trading Permit fee for Members that use the FIX Interface and is higher than the Exchange's proposed highest tier.

The Exchange's proposed monthly Trading Permit Fees for users of the MEO Interface, which are primarily Market Makers, range from \$2,500 to \$6,000 based on trading volume. Basing such fees on trading volume is analogous to other options exchanges that base their similar fees charged to Market Makers based on the number of options classes assigned. For example, NYSE Arca charges Market Makers a base fee of \$8,000 and charges additional fees ranging from \$500 to \$6,000 on top of the base fee and depending on the options issues assigned, could result in monthly options trading permit fees ranging from \$8,000 to \$26,000 (or higher), which is higher than the Exchange's highest proposed tier of \$6,000. NYSE American charges electronic Market Makers a base fee of \$8,000 and charges additional fees ranging from \$500 to \$6,000 on top of the base fee and depending on the options issues assigned, which could result in monthly options trading permit fees ranging from \$8,000 to \$26,000 (or higher), also higher than the Exchange's highest proposed tier of \$6,000.

The proposed Trading Permit Fee also compares favorably with those of other options exchanges with similar market share. Under the Exchange's tiered structure, a Member may trade approximately 106,000 more ADV contracts on the Exchange than on Cboe BZX Options⁹⁸ and continue to qualify for the Exchange's lowest Tier. For example, a Member would qualify for Tier 1 of the Exchange's tiered pricing structure where that Member's total volume as a percentage of TCV is between 0.00% and 0.30%. Assuming an average of 37 million contracts are traded each day during a month that Member would qualify for Tier 1 where that Member traded less than an ADV of 111,000 contracts and be charged \$500

⁹⁸ Cboe BZX Options had an average daily market share of 7.95% as of June 23, 2022. See "Market at a Glance", available at <https://www.miaxoptions.com/> (last visited June 23, 2022).

for the month, the same fee as Cboe BZX Options, where that Member connects via FIX.⁹⁹ On Cboe BZX Options, the Exchange understands that same member would no longer qualify for their lowest tier when their ADV equals or exceeds 5,000 contracts and be charged a fee of \$1,000 for that month.¹⁰⁰

Like the Exchange, BOX also employs a tier pricing structure for market maker trading permit fees charging \$4,000 to \$10,000 per month based on options classes traded.¹⁰¹ BOX's pricing structure is the analog for the Exchange's Trading Permit Fees for users of the MEO Interface as that interface is primarily used by Market Makers. BOX's lowest tier only equals the Exchange's second tier for the MEO interface and its third and fourth tier exceed the Exchange's highest tier.

The Proposed Fees Are Equitable and Not Unfairly Discriminatory

The Exchange believes that the proposed monthly Trading Permit fees are not unfairly discriminatory because they would be assessed equally across all Members or firms that seek to become Members. The Exchange first adopted its tiered pricing structure in 2018 and has not amended the volume requirement since, nor does it propose to do so herein. Nonetheless, the Exchange continues to believe the tiered pricing structure remains not unfairly discriminatory because it is based on the amount of trading a Member conducts on the Exchange, related use of Exchange services, and the value of the Exchange's technology offering. In other words, the more a firm uses the Exchange's system, the more that firm will pay than others that use the system less. The proposed fees also remain not unfairly discriminatory because they continue to be based on the type of interface utilized and the value drawn from the use of that interface.

The tiered pricing structure remains not unfairly discriminatory because it is based on the amount of trading a Member conducts on the Exchange, related use of Exchange services, and

⁹⁹ See "Membership Fees" section of the Cboe BZX Options Fee Schedule, available at <https://www.cboe.com/us/options/membership/fee-schedule/bzx> (last visited April 13, 2022). The Exchange understands Cboe BZX Options charges the same Membership Fee to all of its Options Members.

¹⁰⁰ The Exchange proposes to also charge a fee of \$1,000 per month to Members that qualify for Tier 2, the same as BZX's highest tier. The Exchange acknowledges that the Exchange's Trading Permit fee would be higher than BZX where a Member qualifies for Tier 3.

¹⁰¹ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 94894 (May 11, 2022), 87 FR 29987 (May 17, 2022) (SR-BOX-2022-17).

the value of the Exchange's technology offering. The Exchange offers a premium System network, connectivity, and a highly deterministic trading environment, the cost of which per tier is in relation to the value it provides. The Exchange is recognized as a leader in network monitoring, determinism, risk protections, and network stability. For example, the Exchange experiences approximately a 95% determinism rate, system throughput of approximately 10.8 million quotes per second and average round trip latency rate of approximately 30.76 microseconds for a single quote. The Exchange provides a highly resilient trading platform that experienced 99.9999% of uptime since its inception over 5 years ago. The Exchange provides extreme performance and radical scalability designed to match the unique needs of trading differing asset class/market model combinations.

Again, Exchange systems offer two customer interfaces, FIX Interface gateway for orders, and ultra-low latency MEO Interface and data feeds with best-in-class wire order determinism. The Exchange also offers automated continuous testing to ensure high reliability, advanced monitoring and systems security, and employs a software architecture that results in minimizing the demands on power, space, and cooling while allowing for rapid scalability, resiliency and fault isolation. The Exchange also provides latency equalized cross-connects in the primary data center ensures fair and cost efficient access to the Exchange's Systems.

The tiered pricing structure represent the value of the Exchange's industry leading technology platform and is based on how frequently a Member trades on the Exchange. The more use, the more value a Member is extolling from the Exchange. The Exchange believes that a Member that qualifies for the first tier should not be charged the same as a Member that qualifies for the highest tier because the Member that qualifies for the first tier uses the Exchange less than the Member that qualifies for the highest tier. Members that qualify for the lowest tier tend to connect to the Exchange as part of their best execution obligations and generally tend to send the least amount of orders and messages over those connections.¹⁰²

¹⁰² An EEM may satisfy its best execution obligations by using the FIX Interface, limiting their costs. Those EEMs that choose to use the MEO Interface do so for reasons other than best execution, such as the enhanced functionality provided by the MEO Interface, and the proposed fees would not serve as a barrier to satisfying best execution.

Those Members generally send fewer orders and messages to the Exchange resulting in less use of the Exchange resources. Therefore, the Trading Permit fees for those Members should rightfully be lower than others that trade on the Exchange for other reasons, such as a low-latency trading strategies that requires sending more orders and messages which, therefore, utilize a greater amount of Exchange resources and extoll great value from their use of the Exchange's industry leading technology offering.

Next, the existing tiered pricing structure remains not unfairly discriminatory because it continues to be based on the type of interface utilized and the value drawn from the use of that interface. As discussed above, both the MEO Interface and FIX Interface continue to be available to all Members and each Member may choose which interface to utilize based on their own business needs. The FIX Interface is the industry-wide uniform message format and provides lower bandwidth, less capacity, and fewer Exchange resources. EEMs, who are primarily order flow providers, are the primary users of the FIX Interface. Meanwhile, the MEO Interface is the more robust interface offering lower latency and higher throughput. Market Makers primarily use the MEO Interface due to its functionality, robustness, lower latency, and higher throughput and utilizes greater Exchange resources due to the increased volume of message traffic that travel through the MEO Interface.

As stated above, the Exchange offers three time-in-force modifiers: Day, IOC, and GTC. While all order types are available for use on either interface, only the time-in-force modifiers of IOC and Day are available on the MEO Interface. Market Makers utilize the time-in-force of Day on orders to be posted on the MIAAX Pearl Options Book and to meet Market Makers' continuous quoting obligations under Exchange Rule 605(d). Other Market Makers, and certain EEMs, that primarily remove liquidity tend to be more latency sensitive and utilize the time-in-force of IOC on orders when looking to remove liquidity from the MIAAX Pearl Options Book. The MEO Interface allows the submission of Cancel-Replacement orders, which allow for the immediate cancellation of a previously received order and the replacement of that order with a new order with new terms and conditions. Cancel-Replacement orders are primarily used by Market Makers as part of their continuous quoting obligations. Market Makers, and certain EEMs, are the primary users of the MEO Interface due to its lower latency, higher

throughput, available time-in-force instructions and order types that assist them in satisfying their market making obligations. The Exchange also offers its Aggregate Risk Manager ("ARM") over the MEO Interface and it is available to both EEMs and Market Makers.¹⁰³

The FIX Interface provides lower capacity and bandwidth and, therefore, utilizes less Exchange resources. The FIX Interface is primarily used by EEMs, who tend to be less latency sensitive and submit less orders and messages than Market Makers. The FIX Interface provides EEMs all the functionality necessary for them to satisfy their best execution obligations. However, EEMs may choose to use the MEO Interface due to its lower latency, higher throughput, available functionality based on their business needs if they choose.

The Exchange notes that while Market Maker users of the MEO Interface continue to account for a vast majority of the increased System usage placed on the Exchange, Market Makers continue to be valuable market participants on the exchanges as the options market is a quote driven industry. The Exchange recognizes the value that Market Makers bring to the Exchange. The Exchange proposes higher, separate fees for users of the MEO Interface that are more aligned with the costs and resources that Market Makers continue to place on the Exchange and its systems.

The Exchange notes that Market Makers are the predominant users of the MEO Interface and consume the most bandwidth and resources of the network, transact the vast majority of the volume on the Exchange, and require the high touch network support services provided by the Exchange and its staff. The Exchange notes that users of the FIX Interface, *i.e.*, non-Market Makers, take up significantly less Exchange resources as discussed further below. Further, the Exchange notes that MEO users account for greater than 99% of message traffic over the network, while FIX users account for less than 1% of message traffic over the network. In the Exchange's experience, most Exchange Members do not have a business need for the high performance network solutions, like MEO, required by Market Makers and certain EEMs.

Over the period from March 2022 through May 2022, the Exchange processed 1.3 billion messages via the FIX Interface (0.33% of total messages received). Over that same time period, the Exchange processed 386.1 billion

messages (99.67% of total messages received) over the MEO Interface. This marked difference between the number of FIX and MEO messages processed, when mapped to servers, software, storage, and networking results in a much higher allocation of total resources to support the MEO Interface. For one, the Exchange expends greater resources to maintain the resilience of the MEO Interface to ensure its ongoing operation in accordance with Regulation SCI. Another, the Exchange must expand its storage capacity to retain these increased messages in compliance with its record keeping obligations. The Exchange must also expend additional resources to surveil and ensure proper regulatory oversight of this increased message traffic. These pulls on Exchange resources have only increased since it first adopted the Trading Permit fee in March of 2018¹⁰⁴ when the Exchange's trading volume for that month averaged 3.94%.¹⁰⁵ Today, the Exchange's average daily trading volume for June 2022 is 4.92%.¹⁰⁶ This additional volume increases the pull on Exchange resources necessary to surveil and regulate its market while also procuring additional capacity to store and monitor those messages in compliance with its record keeping obligations under the Exchange Act.

Users of the MEO Interface, therefore, receive greater value than Users of the FIX Interface due to its higher throughput, lower latency, and available functionality. As the above data shows, the Exchange also expends much more resources to support the MEO Interface than it does to support the FIX Interface. The existing tiered pricing structure is designed to account for these facts. Trading Permit fees for Members who connect through the MEO Interface are, therefore, higher than the Trading Permit fees for Members who connect through the FIX Interface. The tiered pricing structure also accounts for the corresponding use of the MEO and FIX Interfaces and charges more for those that use either interface more in terms of trading volume and proportionate pull on Exchange resources. Therefore, the proposed monthly Trading Permit fees are not unfairly discriminatory because they would be assessed equally across all Members based on the type of interface and related usage of Exchange resources.

The tiered pricing structure has been in place since 2018¹⁰⁷ and similar

¹⁰⁴ See *supra* note 9.

¹⁰⁵ See Market at a Glance, *supra* note 8.

¹⁰⁶ *Id.*

¹⁰⁷ See *supra* note 9.

¹⁰³ See Exchange Rules 517(A) (Aggregated Risk Manager for EEMs) and 517B (Aggregate Risk Manager for Market Makers).

membership pricing structures utilized by other options exchanges assess permit fees at different rates, based upon a member's participation on that exchange,¹⁰⁸ and, as such, this concept is not new or novel. The Exchange also notes the some options exchanges employ a tiered pricing structure for membership fees based on options assigned or traded while the Exchange employs a tier pricing structure based on trading volume. The Exchange believes both are analogous and lead to the same result. Also see the BZX example explained above.

The proposed fees are equitable and not unfairly discriminatory as the fees apply equally to all Members. As such, all similarly situated Members, with the same trading volume, will be subject to the same Trading Permit fee. The Exchange also believes that assessing lower fees to Members with less trading volume is reasonable and appropriate as it will allow the Exchange to retain and attract smaller-scale Members, which are an integral component of the options industry marketplace. Since these smaller Members utilize less bandwidth and capacity on the Exchange's network due to the lower trading volume, the Exchange believes it is reasonable and appropriate to offer Members a lower fee. Furthermore, the Exchange tiered pricing is beneficial and valued by smaller Market Makers who provide liquidity in less liquid options classes. The Exchange fears that without its tiered pricing structure, smaller Market Makers would discontinue their membership and cease providing much needed liquidity in less liquid options classes to the detriment of all market participants. The Exchange must, therefore, consider Members' ability to discontinue their memberships when

¹⁰⁸ See e.g., Securities Exchange Act Release No. 94894 (May 11, 2022), 87 FR 29987 (May 17, 2022) (SR-BOX-2022-17). NYSE Arca Options Fees and Charges, p.1 (assessing market makers \$6,000 for up to 175 option issues, an additional \$5,000 for up to 350 option issues, an additional \$4,000 for up to 1,000 option issues, an additional \$3,000 for all option issues on the exchange, and an additional \$1,000 for the fifth trading permit and for each trading permit thereafter); NYSE American Options Fee Schedule, p. 23 (assessing market makers \$8,000 for up to 60 plus the bottom 45% of option issues, an additional \$6,000 for up to 150 plus the bottom 45% of option issues, an additional \$5,000 for up to 500 plus the bottom 45% of option issues, and additional \$4,000 for up to 1,100 plus the bottom 45% of option issues, an additional \$3,000 for all issues traded on the exchange, and an additional \$2,000 for 6th to 9th ATPs; plus an addition fee for premium products). See also BZX Options assesses the Participant Fee, which is a membership fee, according to a member's ADV. See Cboe BZX Options Exchange Fee Schedule under "Membership Fees". The Participant Fee is \$500 if the member ADV is less than 5000 contracts and \$1,000 if the member ADV is equal to or greater than 5,000 contracts.

considering any potential changes to its tiered volume requirements and that Members' ability to transition to another exchange they view offers more attractive volume thresholds and pricing. The proposed fees, therefore, represent the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees and other charges because the fees are generally lower than other exchanges and the proposed tiered fees are similar to other tiered pricing structures on other options exchanges.¹⁰⁹

Removal of Monthly Volume Credit and Trading Permit Fee Credit

The Exchange believes its proposal to remove the Monthly Volume Credit is reasonable, equitable and not unfairly discriminatory because all market participants will no longer be offered the ability to achieve the extra credits associated with the Monthly Volume Credit for submitting Priority Customer volume to the Exchange and access to the Exchange is offered on terms that are not unfairly discriminatory. The Exchange believes it is equitable and not unfairly discriminatory to remove the Monthly Volume Credit from the Fee Schedule for business and competitive reasons. The Exchange established the Monthly Volume Credit when it first launched operations to encourage Members to increase their order flow by providing a credit to those that exceeded a volume threshold. The Exchange believes that the Exchange's existing Priority Customer rebates and fees will continue to allow the Exchange to remain highly competitive and continue to attract order flow and maintain market share even without the Monthly Volume Credit.¹¹⁰

The Exchange believes its proposal to remove the Trading Permit fee credit for Members that connect via both the MEO Interface and FIX Interface is reasonable, equitable and not unfairly discriminatory because all market participants will no longer be offered the ability to receive the credit and access to the Exchange is offered on terms that are not unfairly discriminatory. The Exchange believes it is equitable and not unfairly discriminatory to remove the Trading Permit fee credit for business and competitive reasons. The Exchange established the Trading Permit fee credit to lower the costs for Members that connect via the MEO Interface and/or FIX Interface as a means to attract order

¹⁰⁹ The Exchange does not charge a separate fee to Market Makers for options assignments.

¹¹⁰ See the Exchange's Fee Schedule available at https://www.miaxoptions.com/sites/default/files/fee_schedule-files/M1AX_Pearl_Options_Fee_Schedule_07122022.pdf.

flow and memberships after the Exchange first launched operations. The Exchange now believes that it is appropriate to remove this credit in light of the current operating conditions and membership on the Exchange.

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

In accordance with Section 6(b)(8) of the Act,¹¹¹ the Exchange believes that the proposed rule change would not impose any burden on intermarket or intramarket competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

Intra-Market Competition

The Exchange believes the removal of the Monthly Volume Credit and Trading Permit fee credit will not place certain market participants at a relative disadvantage to other market participants because, in order to attract order flow when the Exchange first launched operations, the Exchange established these credits to lower the initial fixed cost for Members. The Exchange now believes that it is appropriate to remove this credit in light of the current operating conditions, including the Exchange's overall membership and the current type and amount of volume executed on the Exchange. The Exchange believes that the Exchange's rebates and fees will still allow the Exchange to remain highly competitive such that the Exchange should continue to attract order flow and maintain market share.

As described above, the Exchange's proposed Trading Permit fees are lower than or similar to the cost of membership and trading permits on other exchanges,¹¹² and therefore, may stimulate intramarket competition by attracting additional firms to become Members on the Exchange or at least should not deter interested participants from joining the Exchange. In addition, membership and trading permit fees are subject to competition from other exchanges. Accordingly, if the changes proposed herein are unattractive to market participants, it is likely the Exchange will see a decline in membership as a result. As stated above, the number of FIX and MEO Interface users remained stagnant until August 2021, where one Member that utilized the MEO Interface ceased utilizing that interface and again in December 2021, where one Member that utilized the FIX Interface ceased utilizing that interface.

The Exchange also does not believe charging different fees for MEO and FIX

¹¹¹ 15 U.S.C. 78f(8).

¹¹² See *supra* notes 38–46.

Interface users and basing the amount of such fees on trading volume would impose any burden on intermarket or intramarket competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. As discussed above, the FIX Interface is the uniform industry message protocol used by most exchanges and provides lower throughput and bandwidth than the MEO Interface. Users are free to use either interface based on their business need and the pricing structure is aligned with the interface used, its pull on Exchange resources, and the Member's monthly trading volume. The tiered pricing structure is based on the type of interface and trading volume in place on the Exchange today and the Exchange does not propose to amend the volume requirements associated with each Tier. Rather, it is simply seeking to amend the associated fees. Basing such fees on trading volume would may also stimulate intramarket competition because it is analogous to other exchanges that base like fees on options classes traded or assigned. A Member may cease being a Member if they believe the tiered structure is not appropriate or that another exchange presents a better value. Likewise, a market participant that is not already a Member may cease membership on another exchange or become a Member of MIAX Pearl where they deem the Exchange's Trading Permit fee to be a better value based on its trading activity and business needs.

Inter-Market Competition

The Exchange operates in a highly competitive market in which market participants can readily favor one of the 15 competing options venues if they deem fee levels at a particular venue to be excessive. Based on publicly-available information, and excluding index-based options, no single exchange has more than approximately 16% market share. Therefore, no exchange possesses significant pricing power regarding memberships or in the execution of multiply-listed equity and ETF options order flow. Over the course of 2021 and 2022, the Exchange's market share has fluctuated between approximately 3–6% of the U.S. equity options industry.¹¹³ The Exchange is not aware of any evidence that a market share of approximately 3–6% provides the Exchange with anti-competitive pricing power when it comes to competition for memberships. The Exchange believes that the ever-shifting market share among exchanges from

month to month demonstrates that market participants can discontinue memberships in response to fee changes. In such an environment, the Exchange must continually adjust its fees to remain competitive with other exchanges and to attract and retain memberships on the Exchange.

The proposed fee change will not impact intermarket competition because it will apply to all Members equally. Also, Members are free to use either the FIX or MEO Interface and may choose the interface that better meets their business needs based on their trading models and behavior. The Exchange operates in a highly competitive market in which market participants can determine whether or not to join the Exchange based on the value received compared to the cost of joining and maintaining membership on the Exchange.

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

The Exchange responded to comment letters in a prior proposal.¹¹⁴

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

The foregoing rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(ii) of the Act,¹¹⁵ and Rule 19b-4(f)(2)¹¹⁶ thereunder. At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission shall institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule should be approved or disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

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

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (<http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>); or
- Send an email to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include File Number SR-PEARL-2022-30 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-PEARL-2022-30. 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-PEARL-2022-30 and should be submitted on or before August 31, 2022.

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

J. Matthew DeLesDernier,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2022-17096 Filed 8-9-22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

¹¹³ See *supra* note 8.

¹¹⁴ See *supra* note 55.

¹¹⁵ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(ii).

¹¹⁶ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(2).

¹¹⁷ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).