

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
(Release No. 34-100337; File No. SR-CboeBYX-2024-009)

June 14, 2024

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Cboe BYX Exchange, Inc.; Notice of Filing of a Proposed Rule Change to Amend Exchange Rule 11.25(e) (“Priority and Execution of Orders”) to Allow Users to Utilize the Exchange’s Match Trade Prevention Functionality When Entering Periodic Auction Orders onto the Exchange for Execution

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Act”),¹ and Rule 19b-4 thereunder,² notice is hereby given that on June 6, 2024, Cboe BYX Exchange, Inc. (“Exchange” or “BYX”) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission”) the proposed rule change as described in Items I, II, and III below, which Items have been prepared by the Exchange. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

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

Cboe BYX Exchange, Inc. (the “Exchange” or “BYX”) proposes to amend Exchange Rule 11.25(e) (“Priority and Execution of Orders”) to allow Users to utilize the Exchange’s Match Trade Prevention functionality when entering Periodic Auction Orders onto the Exchange for execution. The text of the proposed rule change is provided in Exhibit 5.

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

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

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

In its filing with the Commission, the Exchange included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

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

1. Purpose

The Exchange proposes to amend Rule 11.25(e) to allow Users³ to utilize the Exchange’s Match Trade Prevention (“MTP”) functionality when entering Periodic Auction Orders⁴ onto the Exchange for execution.⁵ By way of background, MTP is an existing process⁶ through which Users can prevent their incoming orders designated with a MTP modifier from executing against a resting opposite side order also designated with an MTP modifier and originating from the same market participant identifier (“MPID”), Exchange Member identifier, trading group identifier, Exchange Sponsored Participant identifier, affiliate identifier, or Multiple Access

³ The term “User” shall mean any Member or Sponsored Participant who is authorized to obtain access to the System pursuant to Rule 11.3. See Rule 1.5(cc), definition of “User”.

⁴ The term “Periodic Auction Order” shall mean a “Periodic Auction Only Order” or “Periodic Auction Eligible Order” as those terms are defined in Rules 11.25(b)(1)-(2), and the term “Periodic Auction Book” shall mean the System’s electronic file of such Periodic Auction Orders. See Rule 11.25(a)(6). Hereinafter, a Periodic Auction Only Order may be referred to as a “PAO Order”, and a Periodic Auction Eligible Order may be referred to as a, “PAE Order”.

⁵ The Exchange plans to implement the proposed rule change on a date that will be circulated in a notice from the Cboe Trade Desk to all Members.

⁶ The Exchange notes that previous proposals extending the functionality of MTP to other trading scenarios were effective upon filing with the Commission. See generally Securities and Exchange Act Release No. 53429 (December 3, 2010), 75 FR 76763 (December 9, 2010) (SR-EDGX-2010-18); Securities and Exchange Act Release No. 34-96292 (November 10, 2022), 87 FR 68766 (November 16, 2022) (SR-CboeEDGX-2022-048).

identifier (any such identifier, a “Unique Identifier”).⁷ Both the buy and the sell order must include the same Unique Identifier in order to prevent an execution from occurring and to effect a cancel instruction. MTP is a valuable tool for Exchange Users because it allows them to better manage order flow and prevent undesirable trading activity such as wash sales⁸ or self-trades⁹ that may occur because of the high-speed nature of trading in today’s marketplace.

Currently, Rule 11.25(e) states that all MTP modifiers (as defined in Rule 11.9(f)(1)-(5)) for Periodic Auction Orders will be ignored for executions occurring during a Periodic Auction. As part of the Exchange’s prior Periodic Auction Rule filings,¹⁰ the Exchange reasoned that MTP is mainly designed for use on the Continuous Book,¹¹ and use of MTP for Periodic Eligible Orders¹² and Periodic Auction Only Orders¹³ (collectively, Periodic Auction Orders) may

⁷ See Rule 11.9(f) – Match Trade Prevention (“MTP”) Modifiers.

⁸ A “wash sale” is generally defined as a trade involving no change in beneficial ownership that is intended to produce the false appearance of trading and is strictly prohibited under both the federal securities laws and FINRA rules. See, e.g., 15 U.S.C 78i(a)(1); FINRA Rule 6140(b) (“Other Trading Practices”).

⁹ Self-trades are “transactions in a security resulting from the unintentional interaction of orders originating from the same firm that involve no change in beneficial ownership of the security.” FINRA requires members to have policies and procedures in place that are reasonably designed to review trading activity for, and prevent, a pattern or practice of self-trades resulting from orders originating from a single algorithm or trading desk, or related algorithms or trading desks. See FINRA Rule 5210, Supplementary Material .02, available at: <https://www.finra.org/rules-guidance/rulebooks/finra-rules/5210>.

¹⁰ See Securities and Exchange Act Release No 34-91423 (March 26, 2021), 86 FR 17230 (April 1, 2021) (SR-CboeBYX-2020-021).

¹¹ The term “Continuous Book” shall mean an order on the BYX Book that is not a Periodic Auction Order, and the term “Continuous Book” shall mean the System’s electronic file of such Continuous Book Orders. See Rule 11.25(a)(2), definition of “Continuous Book Order”.

¹² “A ‘Periodic Auction Eligible Order’ is a non-displayed limit order eligible to trade on the Continuous Book that is entered with an instruction to also initiate a Periodic Auction, if possible...Periodic Auction Eligible Orders will be ranked as Non-Displayed Limit Orders consistent with the priority of order outlined in Rule 11.12(a). An incoming Periodic Auction Eligible Order that is eligible both to trade on the Continuous Book and initiate a Periodic Auction against a Periodic Auction Only Order at the same price will trade immediately with the Continuous Book. Incoming Periodic Auction Eligible Orders will upon entry interact with Continuous Book Orders and other Periodic Auction Eligible Orders according to their rank under Rule 11.12(a). Periodic Auction Eligible Orders will not trade on the Continuous Book during a Periodic Auction Period in the security.” See 11.25(b)(2).

¹³ “A ‘Periodic Auction Only Order’ is a non-displayed limit order entered with an instruction to participate solely in Periodic Auctions pursuant to this Rule 11.25. Periodic Auction Only Orders are not eligible for executions on the Continuous Book.” See Rule 11.25(b)(1). Hereinafter, Periodic Auction Only Orders as,

complicate the execution of an auction that requires the pooling and matching of multiple orders against other orders at the Periodic Auction Book Price.¹⁴ Based on User feedback, however, Users of Periodic Auctions desire the ability to utilize MTP for their Periodic Auction Orders outside of a Periodic Auction to help them manage their order flow and prevent undesirable executions against themselves. Users are not asking to utilize MTP for their Periodic Auction Orders when a Periodic Auction is occurring.

Accordingly, the Exchange now seeks to allow Users to utilize MTP when entering Periodic Auction Orders onto the Exchange.¹⁵ Importantly, allowing Users to designate Periodic Auction Orders with MTP modifiers will *not* impact how the Periodic Auction itself is conducted, and the proposed MTP functionality will not prevent the completion of a Periodic Auction once it has been initiated. As proposed, however, there will be instances where the Exchange has elected to temporarily bypass a User's MTP instruction. The Exchange believes this is necessary and appropriate to help strike a responsible balance between providing Users with an optional risk tool to prevent undesirable executions and ensuring that Periodic Auctions will complete. Moreover, the current architecture and design of Exchange Systems¹⁶ require that MTP for Periodic Auctions function as described.

“PAO Orders.”

¹⁴ “The term ‘Periodic Auction Book Price’ shall mean the price within the Collar Price Range at which the most shares from the Periodic Auction Book would match. In the event of a volume-based tie at multiple price-levels, the Periodic Auction Book Price will be the price that results in the minimum total imbalance. In the event of a volume-based tie and a tie in minimum total imbalance at multiple price levels, the Periodic Auction Book Price will be the price closest to the Volume Based Tie Breaker. The Periodic Auction Book Price will be expressed in the minimum increment for the security unless the midpoint of the NBBO establishes the Periodic Auction Book Price.” See 11.25(a)(5), definition of “Periodic Auction Book Price”.

¹⁵ The Exchange notes that previous proposals extending the functionality of MTP to other trading scenarios were effective upon filing with the Commission. See Securities and Exchange Act Release No. 53429 (December 3, 2010), 75 FR 76763 (December 9, 2010) (SR-EDGX-2010-18); see also Securities and Exchange Act Release No. 34-96292 (November 10, 2022), 87 FR 68766 (November 16, 2022) (SR-CboeEDGX-2022-048).

¹⁶ The term “System” shall mean the electronic communications and trading facility designed by the Board

To illustrate how Periodic Auction Orders designated with MTP modifiers will behave, the Exchange offers the following examples:¹⁷

Example 1: Two PAE Orders matching – MTP action occurs:

Example 1 illustrates how MTP will operate when Firm A’s resting PAE Order with an MTP modifier of MTP Cancel Oldest (“MCO”),¹⁸ interacts with a subsequent inbound PAE Order submitted by Firm A with an MTP modifier of MCO and a Periodic Auction is *not* in progress. Here, MTP operates in the same manner as it would for Continuous Book Orders¹⁹ and predictably cancels Firm A’s Order 1, based on Firm A’s Order 2 MCO modifier, thereby preventing Firm A from potentially trading with itself either on the Continuous Book or during a Periodic Auction.²⁰

through which securities orders of Users are consolidated for ranking, execution and, when applicable, routing away. See Rule 1.5(aa), definition of “System”.

¹⁷ For each example, assume that all trade prices are within the National Best Bid or National Best Offer (“NBBO”). Additionally, note that while Exchange Rule 11.9(f) provides for various MTP modifiers - including Cancel Newest, Cancel Oldest, Decrement and Cancel, Cancel Both, and Cancel Smallest – the Examples provided in this rule filing only demonstrate how certain of these modifiers will operate. Including examples for every possible MTP scenario would be difficult to efficiently demonstrate in a rule filing. Nevertheless, the MTP modifier exemplified in the provided Examples is not critical to understanding how the proposed functionality will operate because as demonstrated below, when a Periodic Auction is not in progress MTP will operate as it does today, and when a Periodic Auction is in progress, the System will, as described below, temporarily bypass an order’s MTP instruction.

¹⁸ MTP Cancel Oldest (“MCO”) is defined as “[a]n incoming order marked with the “MCO” modifier will not execute against opposite side resting interest marked with any MTP modifier originating from the same Unique Identifier. The resting order marked with the MCO modifier will be cancelled back to the originating User(s). The incoming order marked with the MCO modifier will remain on the BYX Book. See Rule 11.9(f)(2).

¹⁹ The term “Continuous Book Order” shall mean an order on the BYX Book that is not a Periodic Auction Order, and the term “Continuous Book” shall mean System’s electronic file of such Continuous Book Orders. See Rule 11.25(a)(2).

²⁰ As MTP action is controlled by the incoming order (“...the MTP modifier on the incoming order controls the interaction between two orders marked with MTP modifiers.” See Rule 11.21(g)), Firm A’s Order 1 was correctly cancelled in this situation. Note, however, that if Firm A’s Order 2 had included an MTP modifier of MTP Cancel Newest (“MCN”), the result would simply be that Order 2 is instead canceled. MTP Cancel Newest (“MCN”) is defined as “[a]n incoming order marked with the “MCN” modifier will not execute against opposite side resting interest marked with any MTP modifier originating from the same Unique Identifier. The incoming order marked with the MCN modifier will be cancelled back to the originating User(s). The resting order marked with an MTP modifier will remain on the BYX Book.” See Rule 11.9(f)(1). Similarly, if we changed Order 1’s MTP Modifier to Cancel Newest and Order 2 remained

- *Order 1 – Resting (Firm A): PAE Order (MTP = Cancel Oldest), Buy 100 @ 1.00*
- *Order 2 – Inbound order (Firm A): PAE Order (MTP = Cancel Oldest), Sell 200 @ 1.00*
- *Result: Order 1 is canceled.*

Example 2: Two PAO Orders matching – MTP action occurs:

Example 2 illustrates how MTP will operate when Firm A’s resting PAO Order with an MTP Modifier of MCN, interacts with Firm A’s inbound PAO Order with an MCN modifier, and a Periodic Auction is *not* in progress. Here, MTP operates in the same manner as it would for Continuous Book Orders and predictably cancels Firm A’s Order 2 based on Order 2’s MCN Modifier, thereby preventing Firm A from potentially trading with itself during a Periodic Auction.

- *Order 1 – Resting (Firm A): PAO Order (MTP = Cancel Newest), Buy 100 @ 1.00*
- *Order 2 – Inbound order (Firm A): PAO Order (MTP = Cancel Newest), Sell 200 @ 1.00*
- *Result: Order 2 is canceled*

For the sake of clarity, the Exchange also wishes to explain what would happen to Order 2 if a Periodic Auction was in progress when Order 2 arrived. To address this scenario, assume an inbound Periodic Auction Order from Firm B – Order X - arrived between Order 1 and Order 2, and initiated a Periodic Auction with Order 1. Here, when Order 2 arrives, and the Periodic Auction is in progress, Order 2 would still be canceled. When a Periodic Auction is in progress, and an inbound Periodic Auction Order is designated with an MTP modifier, and such order matches against a resting contra-side order originating from the same Unique Identifier that is also designated with a MTP modifier, the inbound Periodic Auction Order will be canceled.

as MTP Cancel Oldest, Order 1 would be canceled as Order 2’s instruction controls MTP action.

This behavior will enable Users to better manage their order flow and prevent undesirable executions in Periodic Auctions, just as they do today for their Continuous Book orders.

Example 3: Incoming PAE Order matching against a PAO Order – MTP action occurs:

Example 3 illustrates how MTP will operate when Firm A’s resting PAO Order with a MTP modifier of MTP Cancel Smallest (“MCS”),²¹ interacts with Firm A’s inbound PAE Order with an MCS modifier, and an auction is *not* in progress. Here, MTP operates in the same manner as it would for Continuous Book Orders and predictably cancels Firm A’s Order 1 based on Firm A’s Order 2 MCS modifier because Order 1 is smaller than Order 2, thereby preventing Firm A from potentially trading with itself during a Periodic Auction.

- *Order 1 – Resting (Firm A): PAO Order (MTP = Cancel Smallest), Buy 100 @ 1.00*
- *Order 2 – Inbound order (Firm A): PAE Order (MTP = Cancel Smallest), Sell 200 @ 1.00*
- *Result: Order 1 is canceled.*

Example 4: Incoming PAE Order matching against a Continuous Book Order – MTP action occurs:

Example 4 illustrates how MTP will operate when Firm A’s incoming PAE Order with a MCS modifier, matches against Firm A’s resting Continuous Book Order, and a Periodic Auction is *not* in progress. Here, Firm’s A’s Order 1 is canceled based on Firm A’s Order 2 MCS modifier because Order 1 is smaller than Order 2. Because a PAE Order is eligible to receive an execution on the Continuous Book, and both Order 1 and Order 2 are designated with

²¹ MTP Cancel Smallest (“MCS”) is defined as “[a]n incoming order marked with the “MCS” modifier will not execute against opposite side resting interest marked with any MTP modifier originating from the same Unique Identifier. If both orders are equivalent in size, both orders will be cancelled back to the originating User(s). If the orders are not equivalent in size, the smaller of the two orders will be cancelled back to the originating User and the larger order will remain on the book. See Rule 11.9(f)(5).

MTP modifiers, the System correctly cancels Order 1, thereby preventing Firm A from potentially trading with itself on the Continuous Book.

- *Order 1 – Resting (Firm A): Continuous Book order (MTP = Cancel Smallest), Buy 100 @ 1.00*
- *Order 2 – Inbound order (Firm A): PAE Order (MTP = Cancel Smallest), Sell 200 @ 1.00*
- *Result: Order 1 is canceled.*

For the sake of clarity, the Exchange wishes to describe what would happen to Order 1 if a Periodic Auction was in progress when Order 2 arrived.²² First, note that a Continuous Book Order cannot initiate a Periodic Auction.²³ Therefore, to initiate a Periodic Auction in this example, assume that two Periodic Auction Orders arrived, from Firm B and Firm C, and in between Order 1 and Order 2 – e.g., Order X (Firm B) and Order Y (Firm C). Further assume that Order X and Order Y are marketable versus each other. If Order X and Order Y arrived post-entry of Order 1, and initiated a Periodic Auction, Order 2 would be included in the Periodic Auction. The System will temporarily bypass Order 1’s MTP instruction, and Order 1 and Order 2 could then potentially trade at the end of the Periodic Auction, assuming of course Order 1 did not already receive an execution on the Continuous Book while the Periodic Auction was in progress, and that Order 1 has priority as determined by Rule 11.25(d). Note that the bypassing of the MTP modifiers in this scenario occurs only upon entry of Order 2 to prevent the cancellation of orders in situations where an immediate execution would not occur. Otherwise,

²² This iteration of Example 4 demonstrates the proposed functionality described in proposed Rule 11.25(e)(1).

²³ See Rule 11.25(c), Initiation and Publication of Periodic Auction Information, “A Periodic Auction will be initiated in a security during Regular Trading Hours when one or more Periodic Auction Orders to buy become executable against one or more Periodic Auction Orders to sell pursuant to this Rule 11.25.”

MTP remains in effect, and would cause the cancelation of contra side Continuous Book Orders originating from the same Unique Identifier as Order 1 while the Periodic Auction is in progress, as well as the cancelation of any contra side Periodic Auction Orders originating from the same Unique Identifier as Order 2, seeking to join the Periodic Auction.

Here, even though Order 1 and Order 2 both originated from Firm A, and are designated with an MTP modifier, Order 1 is not canceled upon Order 2's arrival because Order 1 is a Continuous Book Order that may or may not end up trading with Order 2 once the Periodic Auction is complete. Because Order 1 could receive an execution on the Continuous Book while the Periodic Auction is in progress, the Exchange temporarily bypasses Order 1's MTP instruction upon Order 2's arrival to prevent Order 1 from forfeiting a Continuous Book execution based on a *possibility* that Order 1 would be executable versus Order 2 at the completion of the Periodic Auction.

Example 5: Incoming Continuous Book order matching against a PAO Order – No MTP

Action occurs:

Example 5 illustrates how MTP will operate when Firm A's incoming Continuous Book Order with an MCS modifier matches with Firm A's resting PAO Order with an MCS modifier, and a Periodic Auction is *not* in progress. Here, MTP will not be applied because PAO Orders and Continuous Book Orders are not permitted to trade with one another.²⁴ As such, MTP is not needed to prevent Firm A's Order 1 from trading with Firm A's Order 2 and as such, Order 2 is permitted to post to the BYX Book.

- *Order 1 – Resting (Firm A): PAO Order (MTP = Cancel Smallest), Buy 100 @ 1.00*

²⁴ Supra note 11 (“Periodic Auction Only Orders are not eligible for execution on the Continuous Book.”).

- *Order 2 – Inbound order (Firm A): Continuous Book order (MTP = Cancel Smallest), Sell 200 @ 1.00*
- *Result: Order 2 will rest in the Continuous Book, and there is no MTP action.*

Example 6: Incoming order is canceled due to “Periodic Auction in Progress” involving a PAO Order:

Example 6 illustrates how an incoming order with a MTP modifier is canceled because a Periodic Auction is in progress.²⁵ Here, Firm A’s inbound Order 2, a PAE Order to sell 200 @ 1.00, with a MTP modifier of MTP Cancel Both (“MCB”),²⁶ immediately starts an auction with Firm B’s Order 1, a resting PAO Order to Buy 100 @ 1.00. While the Periodic Auction is in progress, Firm A enters Order 3, a PAE Order to Buy 200 @ 1.00 with an MCB instruction.

The entry of Order 3 presents a scenario in which the Exchange seeks to implement MTP functionality that behaves differently than demonstrated in each of the preceding five examples. Specifically – and only in these circumstances – when a Periodic Auction is in progress, and an inbound PAO or PAE Order containing an MTP instruction that matches against a contra-side order from the same firm also containing an MTP instruction, the inbound PAO or PAE order will be canceled. Importantly, this behavior is necessary to help ensure that once a Periodic Auction is initiated it will be completed.

Applying this proposed behavior to Example 6’s fact pattern, when Firm A’s Order 3, a PAE Order with an MCB modifier is entered after Periodic Auction has been initiated and Order 3 subsequently matches with Firm A’s Order 2 (a PAE Order with a MCB modifier), Order 3

²⁵ Example 6 demonstrates the proposed functionality described in proposed Rule 11.25(e)(2).

²⁶ MTP Cancel Both (“MCB”) is defined as “[a]n incoming order marketed with the “MCB” modifier will not execute against opposite side resting interest marked with any MTP modifier originating from the same Unique Identifier. The entire size of both orders will be cancelled back to the originating User(s). See Rule 11.9(f)(4).

will be cancelled. Without this proposed behavior, Order 3 would otherwise be included in the Periodic Auction, and its MTP Cancel Both instruction would result in the cancellation of Order 2, preventing the Periodic Auction from completing, and denying Firm A an execution it would otherwise have expected to receive. The Exchange believes that this proposed behavior appropriately balances the dual goals of ensuring that Periodic Auctions complete once initiated and providing Members the ability to utilize MTP for their Periodic Auction Orders in each of the scenarios described in the preceding five examples.²⁷

- *Order 1 – Resting (Firm B): PAO Order, Buy 100 @ 1.00*
- *Order 2 – Inbound Order (Firm A): PAE Order (MTP = Cancel Both²⁸), Sell 200 @ 1.00*
- *Action: Order 2 initiates a Periodic Auction with Order 1*
- *Order 3 – Inbound order (Firm A): PAE Order (MTP = Cancel Both), Buy 200 @ 1.00*
- *Action: Order 3’s MCB modifier is automatically converted to MCN*
- *Result: Order 3 is canceled due to “Cancel Newest” rule (for Periodic Auction Orders only) that applies when there is a Periodic Auction in progress.*

Example 7: Incoming order has MTP temporarily bypassed in a Periodic Auction:

²⁷ The Exchange notes that the proposed MTP functionality is intended as a supplementary risk tool that Members may voluntarily use to help them manage their risk and compliance with applicable securities rules. As registered broker-dealers, Members are ultimately responsible for compliance with applicable securities rules, and should not rely on the proposed functionality as a sole means of compliance. As such, while the proposed MTP functionality will, in some instances, operate differently than it does outside of the context of Periodic Auctions, its design as a supplementary risk tool will still serve to benefit Members that choose to utilize this tool.

²⁸ MTP Cancel Both is defined as “[a]n incoming order marked with the “MCB” modifier will not execute against the opposite side resting interest marked with any MTP modifier originating from the same Unique Identifier. The entire size of both orders will be cancelled back to the originating User (s). See Rule 11.9(f)(4).

Example 7 is another example of MTP modifiers not being applied when a Periodic Auction is in progress, despite the Member adding MTP instructions to their Periodic Auction Order(s) and Continuous Book Order(s). Here, Firm B's Order 2, a PAE Order with an MCO modifier, initiates a Periodic Auction upon entry with Firm A's Order 1, a resting PAE Order with an MCO modifier. Firm A subsequently enters a Continuous Book Order (Hidden) with an MCO modifier. Here, the Exchange will temporarily bypass²⁹ an inbound Continuous Book Order's MTP modifier when a Periodic Auction is in progress, and such Continuous Book Order would post to the Continuous Book, and be eligible to participate in the Periodic Auction, or alternatively receive an execution from the Continuous Book. In such instance, applying the Continuous Book Order's MTP modifier and canceling such order based on the *potential* that the order could trade in the Periodic Auction, would be unnecessarily prohibitive. By posting to the Continuous Book, such order could still execute without violating its MTP instructions.

Based on the proposed MTP functionality, Order 3 will post to the BYX Book prior to the end of the Periodic Auction as the MTP modifier is temporarily bypassed. Order 1 and Order 2 will trade in the Periodic Auction for 500 shares @ 10.02. After trading with Order 2, Order 1 still has 500 shares remaining. Prior to the end of the Periodic Auction, Order 3 will be matched in the Periodic Auction and trade 200 shares with Order 1 @ 10.02, bypassing the MCO modifier assigned by Firm A to its Order 1 and Order 3.

The Exchange believes that temporarily bypassing an MTP modifier in this scenario is necessary to ensure that a Periodic Auction completes once it is initiated.³⁰ Additionally,

²⁹ The Exchange notes that the bypassing of the Continuous Book Order's MTP modifier in this scenario is *temporary*. Should the Periodic Auction complete and Order 3 does not have the opportunity to trade with Order 1 in the Periodic Auction, then Order 3 would remain posted on the Continuous Book with its MTP modifier and be afforded the protections of MTP.

³⁰ Example 7 demonstrates the proposed functionality described in proposed Rule 11.25(e)(3).

bypassing Order 3's MTP instruction is also necessary to avoid disrupting trading in the Continuous Book, because Order 3 could perhaps post and trade while the auction is in progress. The Exchange therefore believes cancelling Order 3 based on its *potential* to trade in the Periodic Auction would unnecessarily prevent a Member from potentially receiving a Continuous Book execution. While the proposed MTP functionality will explicitly and automatically temporarily bypass a Member's MTP modifier when the scenario described in Example 7 is present, the Exchange believes that such behavior appropriately balances the dual goals of ensuring that Periodic Auctions operate as designed (i.e., once initiated they will complete, executing the maximum number of shares), and still provides Members the ability to utilize MTP for their Periodic Auction Orders in majority of instances described in each of the preceding six examples.³¹

- *Order 1 – Firm A: PAE Order (MTP = Cancel Oldest), Buy 1000 @ 10.02*
- *Order 2 – Firm B: PAE Order (MTP = Cancel Oldest), Sell 500, @ 10.02*
- *Action: Order 2 initiates an auction with Order 1, because Firm A and Firm B are different entities.*
- *Order 3 – Inbound order (Firm A): Continuous Book Order (MTP = Cancel Oldest), Sell 200 @ 10.02*
- *Action: MTP modifier on Order 3 is temporarily bypassed*

³¹ The Exchange notes that the proposed MTP functionality is intended as a supplementary risk tool that Members may voluntarily use to help them manage their risk and compliance with applicable securities rules. As registered broker-dealers, Members are ultimately responsible for compliance with applicable securities rules, and should not rely on the proposed functionality as a sole means of compliance. As such, while the proposed MTP functionality will, in some instances, operate differently than it does outside of the context of Periodic Auctions, its design as a supplementary risk tool will still serve to benefit Members that choose to utilize this tool.

Result: Order 3 posts to the BYX Book prior to the end of the auction; Order 1 and Order 2 trade in the Periodic Auction for 500 @ 10.02; Order 3 then trades 200 @ 10.02 with Order 1 (bypassing MTP).

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Act”) and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to the Exchange and, in particular, the requirements of Section 6(b) of the Act.³² Specifically, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Section 6(b)(5)³³ requirements that the rules of an exchange be designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to foster cooperation and coordination with persons engaged in regulating, clearing, settling, processing information with respect to, and facilitating transactions in securities, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest. Additionally, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Section 6(b)(5)³⁴ requirement that the rules of an exchange not be designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers.

In particular, the Exchange believes that its proposed MTP functionality is designed to promote the just and equitable principles of trade, and to protect investors and the public interest, by enabling Users to better prevent undesirable trading activity such as wash sales or self-trades for not only their Continuous Book Orders, but their Periodic Auction Orders as well.

Additionally, by providing Users with a supplemental risk tool that will better enable them to

³² 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

³³ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

³⁴ Id.

achieve compliance with applicable securities rules and regulations, the proposed rule change will help to further ensure that orders eligible for execution in the Periodic Auction indeed represent genuine trading interest from separate and distinct firms. While the proposed MTP functionality would not operate identically to MTP as it is used in non-Periodic Auction scenarios, the Exchange believes that its proposal strikes an appropriate balance between ensuring Users receive executions in the Periodic Auction and providing Users' the ability to utilize MTP in most trading situations involving Periodic Auctions (as demonstrated in Examples 1 – 6). By making this clear to Users,³⁵ they will be able to anticipate how MTP modifiers will interact with their Periodic Auction Orders and mitigate any confusion that Users may have in using the proposed functionality.

Additionally, the Exchange believes that the proposed rule change is designed to facilitate transactions in securities, and to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system. Based on User feedback, the lack of MTP functionality for Periodic Auction Orders may discourage Users from entering Periodic Auction Orders because they do not have an automated way to systematically prevent undesirable executions resulting from orders originating from a User's algorithm or trading desk, or their related algorithms or trading desks. In this regard, the proposed rule may encourage Users to increase their Periodic Auction participation, thereby further enhancing the Periodic Auction liquidity pool and the ability of investors to execute larger orders that may otherwise be difficult to execute without market impact in the continuous market. Additionally, because Periodic Auctions are price-forming, the enhanced liquidity pools would indeed augment Periodic

³⁵ In addition to codifying the proposed functionality, the Exchange will send out a Member notice that includes information about the proposed MTP functionality for Periodic Auctions.

Auction's valuable price discovery function, which may be particularly helpful for investors when trading securities that typically trade with wider spreads.

Again, while the proposed MTP functionality may not apply a User's MTP modifiers in all instances, the Exchange as well as its Users believe that some level of MTP protection is more beneficial than completely foregoing MTP protection in its entirety. By making clear to Users how MTP for Periodic Auction Orders will operate, Users can better manage their use of MTP modifiers, and anticipate how their Periodic Auction Orders will behave.

Finally, the Exchange further believes that the proposed rule change does not unfairly discriminate amongst Users because the proposal will allow all Periodic Auction Users to utilize MTP just as all Users entering Continuous Book Orders may utilize MTP today. In this regard, the proposed amendment will avoid disparate treatment of Users. Furthermore, the bypassing or amending of MTP modifiers, as described in the Examples above, will apply equally to all Periodic Auction Users, regardless of their size.

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

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. MTP is an optional functionality offered by the Exchange and Periodic Auction Users are free to decide whether to use MTP in their decision-making process when submitting Periodic Auction Orders to the Exchange.

Similarly, the Exchange does not believe that the proposed amendment poses a burden on intermarket competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the Act. Indeed, the proposed rule change is designed to increase competition by offering Periodic Auction Users the ability to better manage their order flow and prevent undesirable executions. In turn, Users

may be further incentivized to send additional orders to BYX's Periodic Auction mechanism, thereby fostering competition amongst exchanges.

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

The Exchange neither solicited nor received comments on the proposed rule change.

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

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

- A. by order approve or disapprove such proposed rule change, or
- B. institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be

disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

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

Electronic Comments:

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>); or
- Send an email to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include file number SR-CboeBYX-2024-009 on the subject line.

Paper Comments:

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549-1090.

All submissions should refer to file number SR-CboeBYX-2024-009. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>).

Copies of the submission, all subsequent amendments, all written statements with respect to the proposed rule change that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the proposed rule change between the Commission and any person, other than those that may be withheld from the public in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, will be available for website viewing and printing in the Commission's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549, on official business days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Copies of the filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. Do not include personal identifiable information in submissions; you should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. We may redact in part or withhold entirely from publication submitted material that is obscene or subject to copyright

protection. All submissions should refer to file number SR-CboeBYX-2024-009 and should be submitted on or before [INSERT DATE 21 DAYS AFTER DATE OF PUBLICATION IN THE *FEDERAL REGISTER*].

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.³⁶

Sherry R. Haywood,
Assistant Secretary.

³⁶ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).