than on an off-exchange venue because
ETP Holders would be able to transact
such orders at no cost. Greater liquidity
benefits all market participants on the
Exchange by providing more trading
opportunities and encourages ETP
Holders to send orders, thereby
contributing to robust levels of liquidity,
which benefits all market participants. The proposed pricing for internalizing
Retail Orders would be available to all
similarly-situated market participants,
and, as such, the proposed change
would not impose a disparate burden on
competition among market participants
on the Exchange.

Intermarket Competition. The
Exchange believes the proposed rule
change does not impose any burden on
intermarket competition that is not
necessary or appropriate in furtherance
of the purposes of the Act. The Exchange operates in a highly
competitive market in which market
participants can readily choose to send
their orders to other exchanges and off-
exchange venues if they deem fee levels
at those other venues to be more
favorable. As noted above, the
Exchange’s market share of intraday trading (i.e., excluding auctions) is
currently less than 10%. In such an
environment, the Exchange must
continuously adjust its fees and rebates to
remain competitive with other exchanges and with off-exchange
venues. Because competitors are free to
modify their own fees and credits in
response, and because market
participants may readily adjust their
order routing practices, the Exchange
does not believe this proposed fee
change would impose any burden on
intermarket competition.

The Exchange believes that the proposed change could promote
competition between the Exchange and
other execution venues, including those
that currently offer similar order types
and comparable transaction pricing, by
encouraging additional orders to be sent
to the Exchange for execution.

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

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

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

The foregoing rule change has become
effective pursuant to Section
19(b)(3)(A)(ii) of the Act.22


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: (i) Necessary or appropriate in
the public interest; (ii) for the protection of
investors; or (iii) 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–
  NYSEArca–2021–52 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

The Exchange believes the proposed rule
change could promote
competition between the Exchange and
other execution venues, including those
that currently offer similar order types
and comparable transaction pricing, by
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to the Exchange for execution.

No written comments were solicited
or received with respect to the proposed
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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.
section 17(d) of the 1940 Act and rule 17d–1 thereunder.

**SUMMARY OF APPLICATION:** Applicants request an order to permit certain registered closed-end management investment companies to issue multiple classes of common shares of beneficial interest (“Shares”) with varying sales loads and asset-based service and/or distribution fees and to impose early withdrawal charges.

**APPLICANTS:** BNY Mellon Alcentra Opportunistic Global Credit Income Fund (the “Initial Fund”) and BNY Mellon Investment Adviser, Inc. (“Adviser”).

**FILING DATES:** The application was filed on April 1, 2021.

**HEARING OR NOTIFICATION OF HEARING:** An order granting the requested relief will be issued unless the Commission orders a hearing. Interested persons may request a hearing by emailing the Commission’s Secretary at Secretarys-Office@sec.gov and serving applicants with a copy of the request by email. Hearing requests should be received by the Commission by 5:30 p.m. on July 23, 2021, and should be accompanied by proof of service on the applicants, in the form of an affidavit or, for lawyers, a certificate of service. Pursuant to rule 0–5 under the 1940 Act, hearing requests should state the nature of the writer’s interest, any facts bearing upon the desirability of a hearing on the matter, the reason for the request, and the issues contested. Persons who wish to be notified of a hearing may request notification by emailing the Commission’s Secretary at Secretarys-Office@sec.gov.

**ADDRESSES:** The Commission: Secretarys-Office@sec.gov. Applicants: Jeff Prusnofsky, Esq., jeff@bny Mellon.com.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Bruce R. MacNeil, Senior Counsel, at (202) 551–6817, or Kaitlin C. Bottock, Branch Chief, at (202) 551–6825 (Division of Investment Management, Chief Counsel’s Office).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The following is a summary of the application. The complete application may be obtained by searching the Commission’s website, at http://www.sec.gov/search/search.htm, using the application’s file number or the applicant’s name, or by calling the Commission at (202) 551–8090.

**Applicants’ Representations**

1. The Initial Fund is a newly organized Maryland statutory trust that is registered under the 1940 Act as a closed-end management investment company and classified as a non-diversified investment company. The Initial Fund’s investment objective is to seek to provide total return consisting of high current income and capital appreciation.

2. The Adviser, a New York corporation, is registered as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. The Adviser serves as investment adviser to the Initial Fund.

3. The applicants seek an order to permit the Initial Fund to offer investors multiple classes of Shares with varying sales loads and asset-based service and/or distribution fees and to impose early withdrawal charges.

4. Applicants request that the order also apply to any other registered closed-end management investment company that conducts a continuous offering of its shares, existing now or in the future, for which the Adviser, its successors, or any entity controlling, controlled by, or under common control with the Adviser, or its successors, acts as investment adviser, and which provides periodic liquidity with respect to its Shares through tender offers conducted in compliance with either rule 23c–3 under the 1940 Act or rule 13e–4 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “1934 Act”) (each such closed-end management investment company a “Future Fund” and, together with the Initial Fund, each a “Fund,” and collectively the “Funds”).

5. The Initial Fund’s initial Registration Statement filed on Form N–2 seeks to register an initial class of Shares (the “Initial Class Shares”). Shares will be offered on a continuous basis pursuant to a registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933 at their net asset value per share. The Initial Fund, as a closed-end management investment company, does not intend to continuously redeem Shares as does an open-end management investment company. Shares of the Initial Fund will not be listed on any securities exchange and will not trade on an over-the-counter system. Applicants do not expect that any secondary market will ever develop for the Shares.

6. If the requested relief is granted, the Initial Fund intends to offer multiple classes of Shares, such as the Initial Class Shares and a new Share class (the “New Class Shares”), or any other classes. Because of the different distribution fees, shareholder services fees, and any other class expenses that may be attributable to the different classes, the net income attributable to, and any dividends payable on, each class of Shares may differ from each other from time to time.

7. Applicants state that, from time to time, the Board of a Fund may create and offer additional classes of Shares, or may vary the characteristics described of the Initial Class and New Class Shares, including without limitation, in the following respects: (1) The amount of fees permitted by a distribution and service plan as to such class; (2) voting rights with respect to a distribution and service plan as to such class; (3) different class designations; (4) the impact of any class expenses directly attributable to a particular class of Shares allocated on a class basis as described in the application; (5) differences in any dividends and net asset values per Share resulting from differences in fees under a distribution and service plan or in class expenses; (6) any early withdrawal charge or other sales load structure; and (7) any exchange or conversion features, as permitted under the 1940 Act.

8. Applicants state that, in order to provide some liquidity to shareholders, the Initial Fund is structured as an “interval fund” and conducts quarterly offers to repurchase between five percent and twenty-five percent of its outstanding Shares at net asset value, pursuant to rule 23c–3 under the 1940 Act, unless such offer is suspended or postponed in accordance with regulatory requirements. Any other Fund that intends to rely on the requested relief will provide periodic liquidity to shareholders in accordance with either rule 23c–3 under the 1940 Act or rule 13e–4 under the 1934 Act.

9. Applicants represent that any asset-based distribution and servicing fee of a Fund will comply with the provisions of Rule 2341 of the Rules of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA Rule 2341”). Applicants also represent that each Fund will disclose in its prospectus the fees, expenses, and other characteristics of each class of Shares offered for sale by the prospectus, as is required for open-end, multiple class funds under Form N–1A. As if it were an open-end management investment company, each Fund will disclose fund

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1. A successor in interest is limited to an entity that results from a reorganization into another jurisdiction or a change in the type of business organization.

2. The Initial Fund and any Future Fund relying on the requested relief will do so in compliance with the terms and conditions of the application. Applicants represent that any person presently intending to rely on the requested relief is listed as an applicant.

3. Any references to FINRA Rule 2341 include any successor or replacement rule that may be adopted by FINRA.
expenses borne by shareholders during the reporting period in shareholder reports and describe in its prospectus any arrangements that result in breakouts in, or elimination of, sales loads. In addition, applicants will comply with applicable enhanced fee disclosure requirements for fund of funds, including registered funds of hedge and private equity funds.

10. Each Fund and its distributor (the “Distributor”) will also comply with any requirements that may be adopted by the Commission or FINRA regarding disclosure at the point of sale and in transaction confirmations about the costs and conflicts of interest arising out of the distribution of open-end investment company shares, and regarding prospectus disclosure of sales loads and revenue sharing arrangements as if those requirements apply to the Fund and the Distributor. Each Fund or the Distributor will contractually require that any other distributor of the Fund’s Shares comply with such requirements in connection with the distribution of Shares of the Fund.

11. All expenses incurred by a Fund will be allocated among its various classes of Shares based on the net assets of the Fund attributable to each class, except that the net asset value and expenses of each class will reflect the expenses associated with the distribution and service plan of that class (if any), shareholder services fees attributable to a particular class (including transfer agency fees, if any), and any other incremental expenses of that class. Expenses of a Fund allocated to a particular class of the Fund’s Shares will be borne on a pro rata basis by each outstanding Share of that class. Applicants state that each Fund will comply with the provisions of rule 18f–3 under the 1940 Act as if it were an open-end management investment company.

12. Applicants state that the Initial Fund does not intend to offer any exchange privilege or conversion feature, but any such privilege or feature introduced in the future by a Fund will comply with rule 18a–1, rule 18a–3, and rule 18f–3 as if the Fund were an open-end management investment company.

13. Applicants seek relief to the extent necessary for each Fund to impose an early withdrawal charge on shares submitted for repurchase that have been held less than a specified period. Applicants state that each Fund may grant waivers of the early withdrawal charges on repurchases for certain categories of shareholders or transactions established from time to time. Applicants state that each Fund will apply the early withdrawal charge (and any waivers or scheduled variations of the early withdrawal charge) uniformly to all shareholders in a given class and consistently with the requirements of rule 22d–1 under the 1940 Act as if the Fund were an open-end management investment company.

14. Applicants state that a Fund operating as an interval fund pursuant to rule 23c–3 under the 1940 Act may offer its shareholders an exchange feature under which the shareholders of the Fund may, in connection with the Fund’s periodic repurchase offers, exchange their Shares of the Fund for shares of the same class of (i) registered open-end management investment companies or (ii) other registered closed-end investment companies that comply with rule 23c–3 under the 1940 Act and continuously offer their shares at net asset value, that are in the Fund’s group of investment companies (collectively, the “Other Funds”). Shares of a Fund operating pursuant to rule 23c–3 that are exchanged for shares of Other Funds will be included as part of the repurchase offer amount for such Fund as specified in rule 23c–3 under the 1940 Act. Any exchange option will comply with rule 11a–3 under the 1940 Act, as if the Fund were an open-end management investment company subject to rule 11a–3. In complying with rule 11a–3 under the 1940 Act, each Fund will treat an early withdrawal charge as if it were a contingent deferred sales load (a “CDSL”).

15. Applicants state that the Initial Fund does not currently, nor does it currently intend to, impose a repurchase fee, but may do so in the future. If a Fund charged a fee, Shares of the Fund will be subject to a repurchase fee at a rate of no greater than two percent of the shareholder’s repurchase proceeds if the interval between the date of purchase of the Shares and the valuation date with respect to the repurchase of those Shares is less than one year. Repurchase fees, if charged, will equally apply to all classes of Shares of the Fund, consistent with section 18 of the 1940 Act and rule 18f–3 thereunder. To the extent a Fund determines to waive, impose scheduled variations of, or eliminate a repurchase fee, it will do so consistently with the requirements of rule 22d–1 under the 1940 Act as if the repurchase fee were a CDSL and as if the Fund were a registered open-end management investment company. In addition, the Fund’s waiver of, scheduled variation in, or elimination of the repurchase fee will apply uniformly to all shareholders of the Fund regardless of class.

Applicants’ Legal Analysis

Multiple Classes of Shares

1. Section 18(a)(2)(A) and (B) makes it unlawful for a registered closed-end management investment company to issue a senior security that is a stock unless (a) immediately after such issuance it will have an asset coverage of at least 200% and (b) provision is made to prohibit the declaration of any distribution upon its common stock, or the purchase of any such common stock, unless in every such case such senior security has at the time of the declaration of any such distribution, or at the time of any such purchase, an asset coverage of at least 200% after deducting the amount of such distribution or purchase price, as the case may be. Applicants state that the creation of multiple classes of Shares of the Funds may violate section 18(a)(2) because the Funds may not meet section 18(a)(2)’s requirements with respect to a class of Shares that may be a senior security.

2. Section 18(c) of the 1940 Act provides, in relevant part, that a registered closed-end management investment company may not issue or sell any senior security which is a stock if immediately thereafter the company will have outstanding more than one class of senior security that is a stock. Applicants state that the creation of multiple classes of Shares of a Fund may be prohibited by section 18(c), as a class may have priority over another class as to payment of dividends because shareholders of different classes would pay different fees and expenses.

3. Section 18(i) of the 1940 Act generally provides that each share of stock issued by a registered management investment company shares of stock issued by a registered management investment company.
investment company will be a voting stock and have equal voting rights with every other outstanding voting stock. Applicants state that permitting multiple classes of Shares of a Fund may violate section 18(i) of the 1940 Act because each class would be entitled to exclusive voting rights with respect to matters solely related to that class.

4. Section 6(c) of the 1940 Act provides that the Commission may exempt any person, security, or transaction, or any class or classes of persons, securities, or transactions, from any provision of the 1940 Act, or from any rule or regulation under the 1940 Act, if and to the extent that such exemption is necessary or appropriate in the public interest and consistent with the protection of investors and the purposes fairly intended by the policy and provisions of the 1940 Act. Applicants request an exemption under section 6(c) from sections 18(a)(2), 18(c), and 18(l) to permit the Funds to issue multiple classes of Shares.

5. Applicants state that the proposed allocation of expenses relating to distribution and voting rights is equitable and will not discriminate against any group or class of shareholders. Applicants submit that the proposed arrangements would permit each Fund to facilitate the distribution of its Shares and provide investors with a broader choice of investor options. Applicants assert that the proposed closed-end management investment company’s multiple class structure does not raise the concerns underlying section 18 of the 1940 Act to any greater degree than open-end management investment companies’ multiple class structures that are permitted by rule 18f–3 under the 1940 Act. Applicants state that each Fund will comply with the provisions of rule 18f–3 as if it were an open-end management investment company.

Early Withdrawal Charges

1. Section 23(c) of the 1940 Act provides, in relevant part, that no registered closed-end management investment company shall purchase securities of which it is the issuer, except: (a) On a securities exchange or other open market; (b) pursuant to tenders, after reasonable opportunity to submit tenders given to all holders of securities of the class to be purchased; or (c) under other circumstances as the Commission may permit by rules and regulations or orders for the protection of investors.

2. Rule 23c–3 under the 1940 Act permits an interval fund to make repurchase offers of between five and twenty-five percent of its outstanding shares at net asset value at periodic intervals pursuant to a fundamental policy of the interval fund. Rule 23c–3(b)(1) under the 1940 Act permits an interval fund to deduct from repurchase proceeds only a repurchase fee, not to exceed two percent of the proceeds, that is paid to the interval fund and is reasonably intended to compensate the fund for expenses directly related to the repurchase.

3. Section 23(c)(3) of the 1940 Act provides that the Commission may issue an order that would permit a closed-end management investment company to repurchase its shares in circumstances in which the repurchase is made in a manner or on a basis that does not unfairly discriminate against any holders of the class or classes of securities to be purchased.

4. Applicants request relief under section 6(c), discussed above, and section 23(c)(3) from rule 23c–3 to the extent necessary for each Fund to impose early withdrawal charges on Shares of the Fund submitted for repurchase that have been held for less than a specified period.

5. Applicants state that the early withdrawal charges they may seek intend to impose are functionally similar to CDSLs imposed by open-end management investment companies under rule 6c–10 under the 1940 Act. Rule 6c–10 permits open-end management investment companies to impose early withdrawal charges on Shares of the Fund submitted for repurchase. Finally, applicants state that any early withdrawal charge imposed by a Fund will comply with rule 6c–10 under the 1940 Act as if the rule were applicable to closed-end management investment companies. Each Fund will disclose early withdrawal charges in accordance with the requirements of Form N–1A concerning CDSLs.

Asset-Based Service and/or Distribution Fees

1. Section 17(d) of the 1940 Act and rule 17d–1 thereunder prohibit an affiliated person of a registered investment company, or an affiliated person of such person, acting as principal, from participating in or effecting any transaction in connection with any joint enterprise or other joint arrangement in which the investment company participates unless the Commission issues an order permitting the transaction. In reviewing applications submitted under section 17(d) and rule 17d–1, the Commission considers whether the participation of the investment company in a joint enterprise or joint arrangement is consistent with the provisions, policies, and purposes of the 1940 Act, and the extent to which the participation is on a basis different from or less advantageous than that of other participants.

2. Rule 17d–3 under the 1940 Act provides an exemption from section 17(d) and rule 17d–1 to permit open-end management investment companies to enter into distribution arrangements pursuant to rule 12b–1 under the 1940 Act. Applicants request an order pursuant to section 17(d) of the 1940 Act and rule 17d–1 thereunder to the extent necessary to permit each Fund to impose asset-based service and/or distribution fees (in a manner similar to rule 12b–1 fees for an open-end management investment company).

Applicants have agreed to comply with rules 12b–1 and 17d–3 as if those rules apply to closed-end management investment companies, which they believe will resolve any concerns that might arise in connection with a Fund financing the distribution of its Shares through asset-based service and/or distribution fees.

For the reasons stated above, applicants submit that the exemptions requested under section 6(c) are necessary and appropriate in the public interest and are consistent with the protection of investors and the purposes fairly intended by the policy and provisions of the 1940 Act. Applicants further submit that the relief requested pursuant to section 23(c)(3) will be consistent with the protection of investors and will insure that applicants do not unfairly discriminate against any holders of the class of securities to be purchased. Finally, applicants state that the Funds’ imposition of asset-based service and/or distribution fees is consistent with the provisions, policies, and purposes of the 1940 Act and does not involve participation on a basis different from or less advantageous than that of other participants.
Applicants’ Condition

Applicants agree that any order granting the requested relief will be subject to the following condition:

Each Fund relying on the requested order will comply with the provisions of rules 6c–10, 12b–1, 17d–3, 18f–3, 22d–1 and, where applicable, 11a–3 under the 1940 Act, as amended from time to time or replaced, as if those rules applied to closed-end management investment companies, and will comply with FINRA Rule 2341, as amended from time to time, as if that rule applies to all closed-end management investment companies.

For the Commission, by the Division of Investment Management, under delegated authority.

J. Matthew DeLesDernier,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2021–14261 Filed 7–2–21; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[SEC File No. 270–450, OMB Control No. 3235–0505]

Proposed Collection; Comment Request

Upwn Written Request, Copies Available From: Securities and Exchange Commission, Office of FOIA Services, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549–2736

Extension: Rule 303 of Regulation ATS

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 ("PRA") (44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.), the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") is soliciting comments on the existing collection of information provided for in Rule 303 of Regulation ATS (17 CFR 242.303) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78a et seq.). The Commission plans to submit this existing collection of information to the Office of Management and Budget ("OMB") for extension and approval.

Regulation ATS sets forth a regulatory regime for “alternative trading systems” ("ATSs"), which are entities that carry out exchange functions but are not required to register as national securities exchanges under the Act. In lieu of exchange registration, an ATS can instead opt to register with the Commission as a broker-dealer and, as a condition to not having to register as an exchange, must instead comply with Regulation ATS. Rule 303 of Regulation ATS (17 CFR 242.303) describes the record preservation requirements for ATSs. Rule 303 also describes how such records must be maintained, what entities may perform this function, and how long records must be preserved.

Under Rule 303, ATSs are required to preserve all records made pursuant to Rule 302, which includes information relating to subscribers, trading summaries, and time-sequenced order information. Rule 303 also requires ATSs to preserve any notices provided to subscribers, including, but not limited to, notices regarding the ATSs operations and subscriber access. For an ATS subject to the fair access requirements described in Rule 301(b)(5)(ii) of Regulation ATS, Rule 303 further requires the ATS to preserve at least one copy of its standards for access to trading, all documents relevant to the ATS’s decision to grant, deny, or limit access to any person, and all other documents made or received by the ATS in the course of complying with Rule 301(b)(3) of Regulation ATS. For an ATS subject to the capacity, integrity, and security requirements for automated systems under Rule 301(b)(6) of Regulation ATS, Rule 303 requires an ATS to preserve all documents made or received by the ATS related to its compliance, including all correspondence, memoranda, papers, books, notices, accounts, reports, test scripts, test results, and other similar records. Rule 303(a)(1)(v) of Regulation ATS requires every ATS to preserve the written safeguards and written procedures mandated under Rule 301(b)(10). As provided in Rule 303(a)(1), ATSs are required to keep all of these records, as applicable, for a period of at least three years, the first two in an easily accessible place. In addition, Rule 303 requires ATSs to preserve records of partnership articles, articles of incorporation or charter, minute books, stock certificate books, copies of reports filed pursuant to Rule 301(b)(2) and Rule 304, and records made pursuant to Rule 301(b)(5) for the life of the ATS. ATSs that trade both NMS Stock and securities other than NMS Stock are required to file, and also preserve under Rule 303, both Form ATS and related amendments and Form ATS–N and related amendments.

The information contained in the records required to be preserved by Rule 303 will be used by examiners and other representatives of the Commission, state securities regulatory authorities, and the self-regulatory organizations to ensure that ATSs are in compliance with Regulation ATS as well as other applicable rules and regulations. Without the data required by the Rule, regulators would be limited in their ability to comply with their statutory obligations, provide for the protection of investors, and promote the maintenance of fair and orderly markets. Respondents consist of ATSs that choose to register as broker-dealers and comply with the requirements of Regulation ATS.

There are currently 94 respondents. The Commission believes that the average ongoing hourly burden for a respondent to comply with the baseline record preservation requirements under Rule 303 is approximately 15 hours per year. We thus estimate that the average aggregate ongoing burden to comply with the baseline Rule 303 record preservation requirements is approximately 1,410 hours per year (94 ATSs × 15 hours = 1,410 hours). In addition, there are currently two ATSs that transact in both NMS stock and non-NMS stock on their ATSs. These two ATSs have a slightly greater burden because they have to keep both Form ATS and Form ATS–N and related documents (e.g., amendments). For these two ATS’s, we estimate that the ongoing burden will be the current baseline estimate of 2 hours for all respondents. Thus, the estimated average annual aggregate burden for alternative trading systems to comply with Rule 303 is approximately 1,412 hours (1,410 hours + 2 hours).

Written comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Commission, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the Commission’s estimates of the burden of the proposed collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information under the PRA unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Please direct your written comments to: David Bottom, Director/Chief Information Officer, Securities and Exchange Commission, c/o Cynthia Roscoe, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549, or send an email to: PRA_Mailbox@sec.gov.