

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[OMB Control No. 3235-0354]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request; Extension: Rule 19b-1

Upon Written Request, Copies Available

From: Securities and Exchange Commission, Office of FOIA Services, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549-2736

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC or "Commission") is submitting to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) this request for extension of the proposed collection of information discussed below.

Section 19(b) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "Act") (15 U.S.C. 80a-19(b)) authorizes the Commission to regulate registered investment company ("fund") distributions of long-term capital gains made more frequently than once every twelve months. Accordingly, rule 19b-1 under the Act (17 CFR 270.19b-1) regulates the frequency of fund distributions of capital gains. Rule 19b-1(c) states that the rule does not apply to a unit investment trust ("UIT") if it is engaged exclusively in the business of investing in certain eligible securities (generally, fixed-income securities), provided that: (i) the capital gains distribution falls within one of five categories specified in the rule¹ and (ii) the distribution is accompanied by a report to the unitholder that clearly describes the distribution as a capital gains distribution (the "notice requirement").² Rule 19b-1(e) permits a fund to apply to the Commission for permission to distribute long-term capital gains that would otherwise be prohibited by the rule if the fund did not foresee the circumstances that created the need for the distribution. The application must set forth the pertinent facts and explain the circumstances that justify the distribution.³ An application that meets those requirements is deemed to be

¹ 17 CFR 270.19b-1(c)(1).

² The notice requirement in rule 19b-1(c)(2) supplements the notice requirement of section 19(a) [15 U.S.C. 80a-19(a)], which requires any distribution in the nature of a dividend payment to be accompanied by a notice disclosing the source of the distribution.

³ Rule 19b-1(e) also requires that the application comply with rule 0-2 [17 CFR 270.02] under the Act, which sets forth the general requirements for papers and applications filed with the Commission pursuant to the Act and rules thereunder.

granted unless the Commission denies the request within 15 days after the Commission receives the application.

Commission staff estimates that one fund will file an application under rule 19b-1(e) each year.⁴ The staff understands that if a fund files an application it generally uses outside counsel to prepare the application. The cost burden of using outside counsel is discussed in Item 13 below. The staff estimates that, on average, a fund's investment adviser would spend approximately 4 hours to review an application, including 3.5 hours by an assistant general counsel at a cost of \$510 per hour and 0.5 hours by an administrative assistant at a cost of \$89 per hour, and the fund's board of directors would spend an additional 1 hour at a cost of \$4,770 per hour, for a total of 5 hours.⁵ Thus, the staff estimates that the annual hour burden of the collection of information imposed by rule 19b-1(e) would be approximately five hours per fund, at a cost of \$6,599.50.⁶ Because the staff estimates that, each year, one fund will file an application pursuant to rule 19b-1(e), the total burden for the information collection is 5 hours at a cost of \$6,599.50.

Commission staff estimates that there is no hour burden associated with complying with the collection of information component of rule 19b-1(c). This estimate assumes that UITs using rule 19b-1(c) do not have their own employees or staff and that the mechanics of the notice requirement would be handled by a UIT sponsor or trustee as an accommodation for the UIT. As such, the costs related to this aspect of the collection of information are captured in the external cost estimates below.

⁴ This estimate is based on the average number of applications filed with the Commission pursuant to rule 19b-1(e) in the prior three-year period.

⁵ The estimate for assistant general counsels is from SIFMA's Management & Professional Earnings in the Securities Industry 2013, modified by Commission staff to account for an 1,800-hour work-year and inflation and multiplied by 5.35 to account for bonuses, firm size, employee benefits and overhead; the estimate for administrative assistants is from SIFMA's Office Salaries in the Securities Industry 2013, modified by Commission staff to account for an 1,800-hour work-year and inflation and multiplied by 2.93 to account for bonuses, firm size, employee benefits and overhead; the staff previously estimated in 2009 that the average cost of board of director time was \$4,000 per hour for the board as a whole, based on information received from funds and their counsel; adjusting for inflation, the staff estimates that the current average cost of board of director time is approximately \$4,770.

⁶ This estimate is based on the following calculations: \$1,785 (3.5 hours × \$510) + \$44.5 (0.5 hours × \$89) + \$44.5 plus \$4,770 equals \$6,599.50 (cost of one application).

As noted above, Commission staff understands that funds that file an application under rule 19b-1(e) generally use outside counsel to prepare the application.⁷ The staff estimates that, on average, outside counsel spends 10 hours preparing a rule 19b-1(e) application, including eight hours by an associate and two hours by a partner. Outside counsel billing arrangements and rates vary based on numerous factors, but the staff has estimated the average cost of outside counsel as \$531 per hour, based on information received from funds, intermediaries, and their counsel. The staff therefore estimates that the average cost of outside counsel preparation of the rule 19b-1(e) exemptive application is \$5,310.⁸ Because the staff estimates that, each year, one fund will file an application pursuant to rule 19b-1(e), the total annual cost burden imposed by the exemptive application requirements of rule 19b-1(e) is estimated to be \$5,130.

The Commission staff estimates that there are approximately 1,779 UITs that may rely on rule 19b-1(c) to make capital gains distributions.⁹ The staff estimates that, on average, these UITs rely on rule 19b-1(c) once a year to make a capital gains distribution.¹⁰ In most cases, the trustee of the UIT is responsible for preparing and sending the notices that must accompany a capital gains distribution under rule 19b-1(c)(2). These notices require limited preparation, the cost of which accounts for only a small, indiscrete portion of the comprehensive fee charged by the trustee for its services to the UIT. The staff believes that as a matter of good business practice, and for tax preparation reasons, UITs would collect and distribute the capital gains information required to be sent to unitholders under rule 19b-1(c) even in the absence of the rule. The staff estimates that the cost of preparing and distributing a notice for a capital gains distribution under rule 19b-1(c)(2) is

⁷ This understanding is based on conversations with representatives from the fund industry.

⁸ This estimate is based on the following calculation: 10 hours multiplied by \$531 per hour equals \$5,310.

⁹ See 2022 Investment Company Fact Book, Investment Company Institute, available at https://www.icifactbook.org/pdf/2022_factbook.pdf (totaling the number of taxable debt and tax-free debt UITs presented in Table 14).

¹⁰ The number of times UITs rely on the rule to make capital gains distributions depends on a wide range of factors and, thus, can vary greatly across years and UITs; UITs may distribute capital gains biannually, annually, quarterly, or at other intervals; additionally, a number of UITs are organized as grantor trusts, and therefore do not generally make capital gains distributions under rule 19b-1(c), or may not rely on rule 19b-1(c) as they do not meet the rule's requirements.

approximately \$50.¹¹ Thus, the staff estimates that the capital gains distribution notice requirement imposes an annual cost on UITs of approximately \$88,950.¹² The staff therefore estimates that the total cost imposed by rule 19b-1 is \$94,260.¹³

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB Control Number.

The public may view and comment on this information collection request at: https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewICR?ref_nbr=202512-3235-009 or email comment to MBX.OMB.OIRA.SEC_desk_officer@omb.eop.gov within 30 days of the day after publication of this notice, by April 6, 2026.

Dated: March 2, 2026.

Sherry R. Haywood,
Assistant Secretary.

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-104910; File No. SR-CBOE-2026-021]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Cboe Exchange, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Make a Number of Technical, Non-Substantive Changes to Its Fees Schedule

March 2, 2026.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Act”),¹ and Rule 19b-4 thereunder,² notice is hereby given that on February 25, 2026, Cboe Exchange, Inc. (the “Exchange” or “Cboe Options”) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission”) the proposed rule change as described in Items I and II below, which Items have been prepared by the Exchange. The Exchange filed the proposal as a “non-controversial” proposed rule change

¹¹ Although the \$50 estimate is consistent with prior renewals it is possible that the actual costs have decreased over time as a result of electronic automation or other efficiencies; in an abundance of a caution, and for purposes of this Paperwork Reduction Act renewal, we are assuming on a conservative basis that this cost has not changed.

¹² This estimate is based on the following calculation: 1,779 UITs multiplied by \$50 equals \$88,950.

¹³ This estimate is based on the following calculation: \$88,950. (total cost associated with rule 19b-1(c)) + \$5,310 (total cost associated with rule 19b-1(e)) = \$94,260.

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(iii) of the Act³ and Rule 19b-4(f)(6) thereunder.⁴ 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 Exchange, Inc. (the “Exchange” or “Cboe Options”) proposes to make a number of technical, non-substantive changes to its Fees Schedule. The text of the proposed rule change is provided in Exhibit 5.

The text of the proposed rule change is also available on the Commission’s website (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>), the Exchange’s website (https://www.cboe.com/us/options/regulation/rule_filings/bzx/), and at the principal office of the Exchange.

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

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

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

1. Purpose

The purpose of the proposed rule change is to make a number of technical, non-substantive changes to the Exchange’s Fees Schedule. The Exchange believes these changes will provide greater accuracy and clarity to the Fees Schedule.

Rate Table—All Products Excluding Underlying Symbol List A

First, the Exchange proposes to amend the Clearing Trading Permit Holder (“TPH”) (“F” Capacity Code); non-TPH Affiliate (“L” Capacity Code) and Broker-Dealer (“B” Capacity Code); Non-TPH Market-Maker (“N” Capacity Code); Joint Back-Office (“J” Capacity Code); and Professional (“U” Capacity Code) sections within the ‘Rate Table—

³ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(iii).

⁴ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6).

All Products Excluding Symbol List A’ (“Rates Table”).

In 2024, the Exchange submitted a rule proposal to separate out transaction fees for Equity, ETF, and ETN options from All Other Index products, effectively displaying fees for Equity, ETF, and ETN options as a separate line item within the Rates Table.⁵ The Exchange noted that, except as otherwise stated within the proposal, the fees for Equity, ETF and ETN options were to remain unchanged as a result of the separation. However, in separating out the fees for Equity, ETF, and ETN options from All Other Index products, the Exchange failed to properly denote within the Fees Schedule that fee codes ‘NB’ (appended to Non-Customer, Non-Market-Maker AIM Response orders in Penny classes)⁶ and ‘NC’ (appended to Non-Customer, Non-Market-Maker AIM Response orders in Non-Penny classes)⁷ continue to apply to applicable Clearing TPH (“F” Capacity Code); non-TPH Affiliate (“L” Capacity Code) and Broker-Dealer (“B” Capacity Code); Non-TPH Market-Maker (“N” Capacity Code); Joint Back-Office (“J” Capacity Code); and Professional (“U” Capacity Code) orders in Equity, ETF, and ETN Options (as well as All Other Index options). The Exchange now proposes to correct this omission and specifically note within the Fees Schedule that fee codes “NB” and “NC” are appended to Non-Customer, Non-Market-Maker AIM Response orders (in Penny and Non-Penny classes, respectively), in Equity, ETF, and ETN Options as well as All Other Index Products.

The Exchange also proposes a related amendment to the Cboe Options Market-Maker/DPM/LMM (“M” Capacity Code) section of the Rates Table. By way of background, fee code ‘MD’ is appended to Market-Maker AIM Responder orders.⁸ As part of the same 2024 proposal described above, the Exchange inadvertently failed to properly denote within the Fees Schedule that fee code ‘MD’ continues to apply to applicable Market-Maker AIM Responder orders in Penny and Non-Penny classes for Equity, ETF, and ETN options (as well

⁵ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 101092 (September 18, 2024), 89 FR 77945 (September 24, 2024) (SR-CBOE-2024-039).

⁶ The Exchange assesses a standard transaction fee of \$0.50 per contract for orders yielding fee code ‘NB’.

⁷ The Exchange assesses a standard transaction fee of \$1.05 per contract for orders yielding fee code ‘NC’.

⁸ The Exchange assesses a standard transaction fee of \$0.25 per contract for orders yielding fee code ‘MD’.