accessible option for receiving market data to market participants at no cost.

The Exchange does not believe the proposed fee change imposes any burden on intramarket competition. The EDCI Feed fees apply equally to all market participants—the fees are set at $0 across all user categories (internal distribution, external distribution, professional users, and non-professional users). Market participants are not required to obtain the proposed EDCI Feed. Current subscribers to the COB Feed may continue their use of the COB Feed as they do today; however, the EDCI Feed is only intended to be an additional alternative available to market participants. Because the fees are $0, no market participant bears any incremental cost from the establishment of this fee structure.

The proposed EDCI Feed fees will further enhance competition between exchanges as other exchanges also offer market data feeds for their own complex order books and may also develop feeds that are a subset of existing market data feeds. The proposed fees, set at $0, do not disadvantage market participants on other exchanges; rather, they promote broader access to EDCI data.

The Exchange further notes that the data contained in the EDCI Feed is not new—it is a filtered subset of information already available to all market participants through the existing COB Feed. The proposal does not introduce any new data, nor does it provide any market participant with information that is not already accessible through the Exchange's existing market data offerings. As a result, the proposal does not alter the competitive landscape among market participants with respect to access to Exchange data. To the contrary, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change will enhance competition by lowering barriers to entry for market participants—particularly those in the retail community—who wish to access EDCI market data but for whom consuming the full COB Feed is not practicable.

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

The foregoing rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act [18] and paragraph (f) of Rule 19b–4 [19] 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 will institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change 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 (*https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*); or
- Send an email to *rule-comments@sec.gov.* Please include file number SR–CBOE–2026–063 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–CBOE–2026–063. 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 filing 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–CBOE–2026–063 and should be submitted on or before August 17, 2026.

[18] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

[19] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f).

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[20]

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–15056 Filed 7–24–26; 8:45 am]

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[OMB Control No. 3235–0804]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Extension: Rule 13f–2—Short Position and Short Activity Reporting by Institutional Investment Managers

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 soliciting comments on the existing collection of information provided for in Rule 13f–2 and related Form SHO (17 CFR 240.13f–2 and 17 CFR 249.332). The Commission plans to submit this existing collection of information to the Office of Management and Budget (''OMB'') for extension and approval.

Rule 13f–2 is designed to fulfill the requirements of Exchange Act Section 13(f)(2) and provide greater transparency through the publication of certain short sale related data to investors and other market participants by requiring certain Institutional Investment Managers (''Managers'') to report to the Commission, on a monthly basis on Form SHO, certain short position data and short activity data for certain equity securities. More information about the short sale activity and gross short positions of reporting Managers [1] may promote greater risk management among market participants, and may facilitate capital formation to the extent that greater transparency bolsters confidence in the markets.

[20] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

[1] As defined in Section 13(f)(6)(A) of the Exchange Act and for purposes of Rule 13f–2, ''institutional investment manager'' includes any person, other than a natural person, investing in or buying and selling securities for its own account, and any person exercising investment discretion with respect to the account of any other person. As such, the term ''institutional investment manager'' typically can include investment advisers, banks, insurance companies, broker-dealers, pension funds and corporations.

Rule 13f–2 and Form SHO increase transparency regarding short position and short activity data to both market participants and regulators. Certain provisions of Rule 13f–2 and related Form SHO impose ''collection of information'' requirements within the meaning of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (''PRA''). Form SHO and the aggregated data published pursuant to Rule 13f–2 increase transparency and provide several important benefits to market participants and regulators. Such aggregated information helps inform market participants regarding the overall short sale activity by reporting Managers. The Commission's regular access to Form SHO data bolsters the Commission's oversight of short selling, as Rule 13f–2 and Form SHO improve the utility of information available to the Commission and other regulators. The short sale related information collected under Rule 13f–2 and Form SHO fill an information gap for market participants and regulators because the short position data reported pursuant to Rule 13f–2 on Form SHO supplements the short sale information that is currently publicly available from FINRA and the exchanges. The title for the information collections is ''Short Position and Short Activity Reporting by Institutional Investment Managers.''

There are approximately 1,000 respondents per year that require an aggregate total of approximately 269,808 hours to comply with Rule 13f–2 and related Form SHO. Each respondent makes an estimated 12 annual responses. Each response will take an estimated 20 hours to comply and 2 hours to file. Additionally, each month, the Commission estimates an additional 22 amended responses. Thus, the total hour burden per year is approximately 269,808 hours.[2]

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.

Written comments are invited on: (a) whether this proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the SEC, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the SEC's estimate of the burden imposed by the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and the assumptions used; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated, electronic collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Please direct your written comments on this 60-Day Collection Notice to Austin Gerig, Director/Chief Data Officer, Securities and Exchange Commission, c/o Tanya Ruttenberg via email to *PaperworkReductionAct@sec.gov* by September 25, 2026.

Dated: July 23, 2026.

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–15143 Filed 7–24–26; 8:45 am]

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[2] Total annual burden 269,808 hours = 240,000 hours complying (1,000 respondents × 12 responses × 20 hours per response) plus 24,000 hours filing (1,000 respondents × 12 responses × 2 hours per response) plus 5,280 hours amending reports (22 respondents × 12 responses × 20 hours per response) plus 528 hours for amended filings (22 respondents × 12 responses × 2 hours per response).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[OMB Control No. 3235–0788]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Extension: Rule 10c–1a

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 soliciting comments on the existing collection of information provided in Rule 10c–1a (17 CFR 240.10c–1a), under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78a *et seq.*).

To increase the transparency of information available to brokers, dealers, and investors with respect to the loans or borrowing of securities, Rule 10c1–a requires, among other things, covered persons to report (or to rely on a reporting agent to fulfill its reporting obligations under certain conditions) to a registered national securities association (''RNSA'') within certain time periods, specified data elements concerning covered securities loans (''Rule 10c–1a information''). Rule 10c–1a also requires an RNSA to implement rules regarding the format and manner of its collection of Rule 10c–1a information, make publicly available certain data pertaining to reported securities loans, and comply with certain data retention and availability requirements. To implement the required rules, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (''FINRA''), currently the only RNSA, adopted its Rule 6500 Series to require the reporting of securities loans and provide for the public dissemination of certain loan information.

Currently, the securities lending market is opaque and has data gaps that create inefficiencies. The information collections are necessary to remediate these issues by giving investors, market participants, and regulators access to the material terms of securities lending transactions.

Rule 10c–1a will provide market participants with access to pricing and other material information regarding securities lending transactions, which will supplement the publicly available information involving securities lending, close data gaps in the market, and minimize information asymmetries between market participants. The gaps in securities lending data make it difficult for borrowers and lenders to ascertain market conditions and to know whether the terms that they receive for their loans are consistent with market conditions. These gaps also impact the ability of the Commission and other regulators to oversee transactions that are vital to fair, orderly, and efficient markets.

The data collected and made available through the respondents' compliance with Rule 10c–1a will improve price discovery in the securities lending market and reduce the information asymmetry in the market. Increasing the accessibility of data could lower barriers to entry for would-be participants in the securities lending market, as well as the securities markets more broadly, because all market participants, not just counterparties to a trade or those that subscribe to certain services, will be able to view and analyze transaction that are taking place in the securities lending market. As a result, the disclosure of the specified material terms of securities lending transactions might improve the efficiency and resiliency of the securities market by reducing frictions in the coat of borrowing securities, which may also have effects on the markets for the securities themselves.

Additionally, enhancing the transparency of data on securities lending transactions will allow market participants to determine whether the terms that they receive for their loans are consistent with market conditions. Such benefits would not accrue to the securities lending market or the broader securities markets if the information collections required by Rule 10c–1a are not implemented.