temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission shall institute proceedings under Section 19(b)(2)(B) [18] of the Act 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–NYSEAMER–2026–101 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–NYSEAMER–2026–101. 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–NYSEAMER–2026–101 and should be submitted on or before December 9, 2026.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[19]

J. Matthew DeLesDernier,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–23421 Filed 11–17–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[OMB Control No. 3235–0216]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request; Extension: Rule 19a–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.

Section 19(a) (15 U.S.C. 80a–19(a)) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the ''Act'') (15 U.S.C. 80a) makes it unlawful for any registered investment company to pay any dividend or similar distribution from any source other than the company's net income, unless the payment is accompanied by a written statement to the company's shareholders which adequately discloses the sources of the payment. Section 19(a) authorizes the Commission to prescribe the form of such statement by rule.

Rule 19a–1 (17 CFR 270.19a–1) under the Act, entitled ''Written Statement to Accompany Dividend Payments by Management Companies,'' sets forth specific requirements for the information that must be included in statements made pursuant to section 19(a) by or on behalf of management companies.[1] The rule requires that the statement indicate what portions of distribution payments are made from net income, net profits from the sale of a security or other property (''capital gains'') and paid-in capital. When any part of the payment is made from capital gains, rule 19a–1 also requires that the statement disclose certain other information relating to the appreciation or depreciation of portfolio securities. If an estimated portion is subsequently determined to be significantly inaccurate, a correction must be made on a statement made pursuant to section 19(a) or in the first report to shareholders following the discovery of the inaccuracy.

The purpose of rule 19a–1 is to afford fund shareholders adequate disclosure of the sources from which distribution payments are made. The rule is intended to prevent shareholders from confusing income dividends with distributions made from capital sources. Absent rule 19a–1, shareholders might receive a false impression of fund gains.

Based on a review of filings made with the Commission, the staff estimates that approximately 14,122 series of registered investment companies that are management companies may be subject to rule 19a–1 each year,[2] and that each portfolio on average mails two statements per year to meet the requirements of the rule.[3] The staff further estimates that the time needed to make the determinations required by the rule and to prepare the statement required under the rule is approximately 1 hour per statement. The total annual burden for all portfolios therefore is estimated to be approximately 28,244 burden hours.[4]

The staff estimates that approximately one-third of the total annual burden (9,415 hours) would be incurred by a paralegal with an average hourly wage rate of approximately $285 per hour,[5]

[18] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2)(B).

[19] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

[1] Section 4(3) of the Act (15 U.S.C. 80a–4(3)) defines ''management company'' as ''any investment company other than a face amount certificate company or a unit investment trust.''

[2] This estimate is as of December 2025 and is based on the Commission staff's review of EDGAR filings through May 06, 2026. The number of management investment company portfolios that make distributions for which compliance with rule 19a–1 is required depends on a wide range of factors and can vary greatly across years. Therefore, the calculation of estimated burden hours below is based on the total number of management investment company portfolios, each of which may be subject to rule 19a–1.

[3] A few portfolios make monthly distributions from sources other than net income, so the rule requires them to send out a statement 12 times a year. Other portfolios never make such distributions.

[4] This estimate is based on the following calculation: 14,122 management investment company portfolios × 2 statements per year × 1 hour per statement = 28,244 burden hours.

[5] To calculate the occupational hourly rates, the Commission uses occupational mean hourly wage data from the Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (OEWS) program of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) for ''Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other Financial Investments and Related Activities'' (NAICS 523)]. See Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics, U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, *https://www.bls.gov/oes/;* see also Standard Occupational Classification, U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, *https://www.bls.gov/soc/* (describing occupational classification system used by BLS); EXEC. OFF. OF THE PRESIDENT, OFF. OF MGMT. & BUDGET,

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and approximately two-thirds of the annual burden (18,829 hours) would be incurred by an accounting clerk with an average hourly wage rate of $164 per hour. The staff therefore estimates that the aggregate annual burden, in dollars, of the hours needed to comply with the paperwork requirements of the rule is approximately $5,771,231 ((9,415 hours × $285 = $2,683,275) + (18,829 hours × $164 = $3,087,956)). It is estimated that there is no cost burden of rule 19a–1 other than these estimates.

To comply with state law, many investment companies already must distinguish the different sources from which a shareholder distribution is paid and disclose that information to shareholders. Thus, many investment companies would be required to distinguish the sources of shareholder dividends whether or not the Commission required them to do so under rule 19a–1.

These estimates are made solely for the purposes of the Paperwork Reduction Act, and are not derived from a comprehensive or even a representative survey or study of the costs of Commission rules. Compliance with the collection of information required by rule 19a–1 is mandatory for management companies that make statements to shareholders pursuant to section 19(a) of the Act.

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=202609-3235-002* 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 December 21, 2026.

Dated: November 16, 2026.

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–23470 Filed 11–17–26; 8:45 am]

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NORTH AMERICAN INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM (2022), available at *https://www.census.gov/naics/reference_files_tools/2022_NAICS_Manual.pdf* (describing the industry classification system used by BLS and other agencies). The mean hourly wage for each occupation is adjusted for changes in the seasonally adjusted employment cost index for private wages and salaries between the data reference period and when the data are released by BLS. See Employment Cost Index, U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, *https://www.bls.gov/eci/*. The adjusted mean hourly wage is then multiplied by a factor that accounts for nonwage costs borne by employers, such as bonuses, benefits, and overhead. This factor is calculated as an average over the 10 most recently available years of data of the ratio of the Bureau of Economic Analysis's annual gross output data for NAICS 523 to total annual wages across all occupations for NAICS 523 in the OEWS data. See Gross Output by Industry, U.S. BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS, *https://www.bea.gov/data/industries/gross-output-by-industry;* Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics, U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, *https://www.bls.gov/oes/*. The final product is the occupational hourly rate. See generally UPDATED METHODOLOGY FOR CALCULATING OCCUPATIONAL HOURLY RATES (Dec. 19, 2025), available at *https://www.sec.gov/files/method-occupational-hourly-rates.pdf*.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–106898; File No. SR–NYSEAMER–2026–97]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; NYSE American LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Change To Amend Its Rules To Permit the Listing of Binary Options Overlying Key Performance Indicators

November 13, 2026.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) [1] of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Act'') [2] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[3] notice is hereby given that on November 4, 2026, NYSE American LLC (''NYSE American'' or the ''Exchange'') 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 self-regulatory organization. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

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

The Exchange propose to amend its Rules to permit the listing of binary options overlying key performance indicators (''KPIs'') reported by certain issuers of stock (''binary KPI options'').The proposed rule change is available on the Exchange's website at *www.nyse.com* 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 self-regulatory organization 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 those 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 parts of such statements.

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

1. Purpose

The Exchange proposes to amend its Rules to permit the listing of binary options overlying KPIs reported by certain issuers of stock (''binary KPI options''). The Exchange's proposal is substantively identical to the recent approval received by Cboe Exchange, Inc. (''Cboe'') to permit listing of binary options that overlie KPIs.[4]

Binary options are based on the same framework as traditional, standardized options traded on the Exchange, except the payout of a binary option is an amount contingent upon the occurrence of the option being in- or at-the-money rather than the degree to which the option is in-the-money. As a result, payout at expiration of a binary option is an all-or-nothing occurrence.

Similar to the approved proposal by Cboe, the Exchange proposes to amend its Rules to permit the listing of binary KPI options. Binary KPI options are European-style, cash-settled options contracts listed on an underlying KPI of an issuer whose exercise settlement value is determined not by the market price of the issuer's stock, but by whether a specific financial or operating metric reported by the issuer in an earnings-related filing submitted to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the ''Commission'') meets or exceeds a pre-specified strike level.

Similar to the approved proposal by Cboe, the Exchange proposes to adopt Section 20 (Binary KPI Options) to describe binary KPI options. The Rules in proposed Section 20 apply only to binary KPI options. All other Rules apply to the trading of binary KPI options, except as otherwise provided or the context otherwise requires.

Specifically, the Exchange proposes to adopt Rule 900KPI (Applicability, Definitions). Like other standardized options, binary KPI options have standardized terms that are established by the Exchange. Standardized terms for

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1)

[2] 15 U.S.C. 78a.

[3] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[4] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 106659 (October 13, 2026) (SR–CBOE–2026–061) (Notice of Filing of Amendment No. 1 and Order Granting Accelerated Approval of a Proposed Rule Change, as Modified by Amendment No. 1, to Permit the Listing of Binary Options Overlying Key Performance Indicators Reported by Certain Issuers of Stock) (''Cboe Binary KPI Approval Order'').