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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549
Form 19b-4

File No.* SR - 2018 - * 02
Amendment No. (req. for Amendments *)

Filing by Nasdaq MRX, LLC

Pursuant to Rule 19b-4 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Initial * ☑ Amendment * ☐ Withdrawal ☐

Section 19(b)(2) * ☐ Section 19(b)(3)(A) * ☑ Section 19(b)(3)(B) * ☐

Pilot ☐

Extension of Time Period for Commission Action * ☐ Date Expires *

Rule

☐ 19b-4(f)(1) ☐ 19b-4(f)(4)
☐ 19b-4(f)(2) ☐ 19b-4(f)(5)
☐ 19b-4(f)(3) ☑ 19b-4(f)(6)

Notice of proposed change pursuant to the Payment, Clearing, and Settlement Act of 2010

Section 806(e)(1) * ☐ Section 806(e)(2) * ☐

Security-Based Swap Submission pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Section 3C(b)(2) * ☐

Exhibit 2 Sent As Paper Document ☐ Exhibit 3 Sent As Paper Document ☐

Description

Provide a brief description of the action (limit 250 characters, required when Initial is checked *).

Proposal to amend MRX Rule 805 to permit Market Makers to enter additional order types in the options classes to which they are appointed.

Contact Information

Provide the name, telephone number, and e-mail address of the person on the staff of the self-regulatory organization prepared to respond to questions and comments on the action.

First Name * Angela Last Name * Dunn
Title * Principal Associate General Counsel
E-mail * Angela.Dunn@nasdaq.com
Telephone * (215) 496-5692 Fax

Signature

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934,

has duly caused this filing to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

Date 01/05/2018
By Edward S. Knight
(Name *)

(Title *)
Executive Vice President and General Counsel

NOTE: Clicking the button at right will digitally sign and lock this form. A digital signature is as legally binding as a physical signature, and once signed, this form cannot be changed.

edward.knight@nasdaq.com

Required fields are shown with yellow backgrounds and asterisks.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

For complete Form 19b-4 instructions please refer to the EFFS website.

Form 19b-4 Information * Add Remove View	The self-regulatory organization must provide all required information, presented in a clear and comprehensible manner, to enable the public to provide meaningful comment on the proposal and for the Commission to determine whether the proposal is consistent with the Act and applicable rules and regulations under the Act.
Exhibit 1 - Notice of Proposed Rule Change * Add Remove View	The Notice section of this Form 19b-4 must comply with the guidelines for publication in the Federal Register as well as any requirements for electronic filing as published by the Commission (if applicable). The Office of the Federal Register (OFR) offers guidance on Federal Register publication requirements in the Federal Register Document Drafting Handbook, October 1998 Revision. For example, all references to the federal securities laws must include the corresponding cite to the United States Code in a footnote. All references to SEC rules must include the corresponding cite to the Code of Federal Regulations in a footnote. All references to Securities Exchange Act Releases must include the release number, release date, Federal Register cite, Federal Register date, and corresponding file number (e.g., SR-[SRO]-xx-xx). A material failure to comply with these guidelines will result in the proposed rule change being deemed not properly filed. See also Rule 0-3 under the Act (17 CFR 240.0-3)
Exhibit 1A- Notice of Proposed Rule Change, Security-Based Swap Submission, or Advance Notice by Clearing Agencies * Add Remove View	The Notice section of this Form 19b-4 must comply with the guidelines for publication in the Federal Register as well as any requirements for electronic filing as published by the Commission (if applicable). The Office of the Federal Register (OFR) offers guidance on Federal Register publication requirements in the Federal Register Document Drafting Handbook, October 1998 Revision. For example, all references to the federal securities laws must include the corresponding cite to the United States Code in a footnote. All references to SEC rules must include the corresponding cite to the Code of Federal Regulations in a footnote. All references to Securities Exchange Act Releases must include the release number, release date, Federal Register cite, Federal Register date, and corresponding file number (e.g., SR-[SRO]-xx-xx). A material failure to comply with these guidelines will result in the proposed rule change, security-based swap submission, or advance notice being deemed not properly filed. See also Rule 0-3 under the Act (17 CFR 240.0-3)
Exhibit 2 - Notices, Written Comments, Transcripts, Other Communications Add Remove View Exhibit Sent As Paper Document ☐	Copies of notices, written comments, transcripts, other communications. If such documents cannot be filed electronically in accordance with Instruction F, they shall be filed in accordance with Instruction G.
Exhibit 3 - Form, Report, or Questionnaire Add Remove View Exhibit Sent As Paper Document ☐	Copies of any form, report, or questionnaire that the self-regulatory organization proposes to use to help implement or operate the proposed rule change, or that is referred to by the proposed rule change.
Exhibit 4 - Marked Copies Add Remove View	The full text shall be marked, in any convenient manner, to indicate additions to and deletions from the immediately preceding filing. The purpose of Exhibit 4 is to permit the staff to identify immediately the changes made from the text of the rule with which it has been working.
Exhibit 5 - Proposed Rule Text Add Remove View	The self-regulatory organization may choose to attach as Exhibit 5 proposed changes to rule text in place of providing it in Item I and which may otherwise be more easily readable if provided separately from Form 19b-4. Exhibit 5 shall be considered part of the proposed rule change.
Partial Amendment Add Remove View	If the self-regulatory organization is amending only part of the text of a lengthy proposed rule change, it may, with the Commission's permission, file only those portions of the text of the proposed rule change in which changes are being made if the filing (i.e. partial amendment) is clearly understandable on its face. Such partial amendment shall be clearly identified and marked to show deletions and additions.

1. Text of the Proposed Rule Change

(a) Nasdaq MRX, LLC ("MRX" or "Exchange"), pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Act")[1] and Rule 19b-4 thereunder,[2] is filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC" or "Commission") a proposal to amend MRX Rule 805 to permit Market Makers[3] to enter additional order types in the options classes to which they are appointed.

The Exchange requests that the Commission waive the 30-day operative delay period contained in Exchange Act Rule 19b-4(f)(6)(iii).[4]

A notice of the proposed rule change for publication in the Federal Register is attached as Exhibit 1. The text of the proposed rule change is set forth below. Proposed new language is underlined; deleted text is in brackets.

* * * * *

Nasdaq MRX Rulebook

* * * * *

Rule 805. Market Maker Orders

(a) *Options Classes to Which Appointed.* Market makers may enter all order types defined in Rule 715 in the options classes to which they are appointed under Rule 802, except Stopped Orders, Reserve Orders and Customer Cross Orders.[not place principal orders to buy or sell options in the options classes to which they are appointed under Rule 802, other than opening only orders, immediate-or-cancel orders, market orders, fill-or-kill orders, sweep orders, and block-size orders executed through the Block Order Mechanism pursuant to Rule 716(c).] Competitive Market Makers shall comply with the provisions

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

2 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

3 Market Makers refers to "Competitive Market Makers" and "Primary Market Makers" collectively. See MRX Rule 100(a)(25).

4 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6)(iii).

of Rule 804(e)(2)(iii) upon the entry of such orders if they were not previously quoting in the series.

(b) *Options Classes Other Than Those to Which Appointed.*

(1) A market maker may enter all order types permitted to be entered by non-customer participants under the Rules to buy or sell options in classes of options listed on the Exchange to which the market maker is not appointed under Rule 802, <u>except for Reserve Orders,</u> provided that:

(i) and **(ii)** No change.

(2) and **(3)** No change.

* * * * *

(b) Not applicable.

(c) Not applicable.

2. <u>Procedures of the Self-Regulatory Organization</u>

The proposed rule change was approved by senior management of the Exchange pursuant to authority delegated by the Board of Directors of the Exchange (the “Board”) on September 19, 2017. Exchange staff will advise the Board of any action taken pursuant to delegated authority. No other action is necessary for the filing of the rule change.

Questions and comments on the proposed rule change may be directed to:

Angela Saccomandi Dunn
Principal Associate General Counsel
Nasdaq, Inc.
(215) 496-5692

3. <u>Self-Regulatory Organization’s Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change</u>

a. <u>Purpose</u>

The purpose of this rule change is to permit Market Makers to enter principal orders to buy or sell options in the options classes to which they are appointed under Rule

802[5] for all order types listed in Rule 715 except for Stopped Orders,[6] Reserve Orders[7] and Customer Cross Orders.[8] This filing is intended to permit Market Makers to execute most of the same order types, which today they are permitted to enter on other options

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5 MRX Rule 802 concerns the appointment of Market Makers.

6 A stopped order is a limit order that meets the requirements of Rule 1901(b)(8). To execute stopped orders, Members must enter them into the Facilitation Mechanism or Solicited Order Mechanism pursuant to Rule 716. See MRX Rule 715(b)(6).

7 A Reserve Order is a limit order that contains both a displayed portion and a non-displayed portion. Both the displayed and non-displayed portions of a Reserve Order are available for potential execution against incoming marketable orders. A non-marketable Reserve Order will rest on the order book. The displayed portion of a Reserve Order shall be ranked at the specified limit price and the time of order entry. The displayed portion of a Reserve Order will trade in accordance with Rule 713(c) and (d) for Priority Customer Orders, and Rule 713(e) and Supplementary Material .01, for Professional Orders. When the displayed portion of a Reserve Order is decremented, either in full or in part, it shall be refreshed from the non-displayed portion of the resting Reserve Order. If the displayed portion is refreshed in part, the new displayed portion shall include the previously displayed portion. Upon any refresh, the entire displayed portion shall be ranked at the specified limit price and obtain a new time stamp, i.e., the time that the new displayed portion of the order was refreshed. The new displayed portion will trade in accordance with Rule 713(c) and (d) for Priority Customer Orders, and Rule 713(e) and Supplementary Material .01, for Professional Orders. The initial non-displayed portion of a Reserve Order rests on the order book and is ranked based on the specified limit price and time of order entry. Thereafter, non-displayed portions, if any, always obtain the same time stamp as that of the new displayed portion in subparagraph 4 above. The non-displayed portion of any Reserve Order is available for execution only after all displayed interest has been executed. The non-displayed portion of any Reserve Order will trade in accordance with Rule 713(c) and (d) for Priority Customer Orders, and Rule 713(e) and Supplementary Material .01, for Professional Orders. See MRX Rule 715(g).

8 A Customer Cross Order is comprised of a Priority Customer Order to buy and a Priority Customer Order to sell at the same price and for the same quantity. See MRX Rule 715(i).

markets.[9] In addition, this filing is intended to amend MRX Rule 805(b)(1) to indicate that Reserve Orders are not permitted to be entered by MRX Market Makers in non-appointed options classes. Today, MRX Market Makers may not enter Reserve Orders in either appointed or non-appointed options classes. Today, while the System prohibits MRX Market Makers from entering Reserve Orders, MRX Rule 805(b)(1) does not indicate the restriction.

Appointed Options Classes

Today, as noted in MRX Rule 805(a), a Market Maker may not place principal orders to buy or sell options in the options classes to which they are appointed under Rule 802, other than opening only orders,[10] immediate-or-cancel orders,[11] market orders, fill-or-kill orders,[12] sweep orders,[13] and block-size orders[14] executed through the Block

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9 NYSE Arca, Inc. ("NYSE Arca") and NYSE American LLC ("NYSE American") do not limit the types of orders that can be entered by market makers. See NYSE Arca Rule 6.37C-O and NYSE American Rule 925.2NY.

10 An Opening Only order is a limit order that can be entered for the opening rotation only. Any portion of the order that is not executed during the opening rotation is cancelled. See MRX Rules 717(o).

11 An immediate-or-cancel order is a limit order that is to be executed in whole or in part upon receipt. Any portion not so executed is to be treated as cancelled. An immediate-or-cancel order entered by a Market Maker through the Specialized Quote Feed protocol will not be subject to the Limit Order Price Protection and Size Limitation Protection as defined in MRX Rule 714(b)(2) and (3). See MRX Rule 715(b)(2).

12 A fill-or-kill order is a limit order that is to be executed in its entirety as soon as it is received and, if not so executed, treated as cancelled. See MRX Rule 715(b)(2).

13 A Sweep Order is a limit order that is to be executed in whole or in part on the Exchange and the portion not so executed shall be routed pursuant to Supplementary Material .05 to Rule 1901 to Eligible Exchange(s) for immediate execution as soon as the order is received by the Eligible Exchange(s). Any portion not immediately executed by the Eligible Exchange(s) shall be canceled.

Order Mechanism[15] pursuant to Rule 716(c). At this time, the Exchange proposes to expand the order types which Market Makers are permitted to enter on MRX.[16] The Exchange is amending MRX Rule 805(a) to make clear which order types a Market Maker in an appointed options class may submit. Additionally, ISO Orders, All-Or-None Orders, Stop Orders, Qualified Contingent Cross Orders, Attributable Orders, Do-Not-Route Orders, Opening Sweep Orders, Cancel and Replace Orders,[17] and Add Liquidity Orders are accepted on MRX today from Market Makers as principal orders as modifiers of the allowable non-resting order types, although they are not specifically detailed in the rule. This rule change will further detail and align the rule text with the system functionality by making clear that Maker Makers may enter all order types defined in

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If a Sweep Order is not marketable when it is submitted to the Exchange, it shall be canceled. See MRX Rule 715(s).

14 Block-size orders are orders for fifty (50) contracts or more. See MRX Rule 716(a).

15 The Block Order Mechanism is a process by which a Member can obtain liquidity for the execution of block-size orders. See MRX Rule 716(c).

16 This expansion would include Good-Till-Date Orders, GTC Orders, Limit Orders, and Stop Limit Orders as new acceptable order types.

17 Cancel and Replace Orders shall mean a single message for the immediate cancellation of a previously received order and the replacement of that order with a new order. If the previously placed order is already filled partially or in its entirety, the replacement order is automatically canceled or reduced by the number of contracts that were executed. The replacement order will retain the priority of the cancelled order, if the order posts to the Order Book, provided the price is not amended, size is not increased, or in the case of Reserve Orders, size is not changed. If the replacement portion of a Cancel and Replace order does not satisfy the system's price or other reasonability checks (e.g., MRX Rule 710; MRX Rule 711(c); MRX Rule 714(b)(2); and MRX Rule 722(b)(1) and Supplementary Material .07 (b), (c) and (d) to Rule 722) the existing order shall be cancelled and not replaced. See Supplementary Material .02 to MRX Rule 715.

Rule 715 in the options classes to which they are appointed under Rule 802, except Stopped Orders, Reserve Orders and Customer Cross Orders.

Today, MRX Market Makers, who are appointed and non-appointed in a particular options class, may submit orders without limitation, unless otherwise restricted by the order type as discussed herein. The Exchange proposes to permit Market Makers to enter all order types, which are listed in MRX Rule 715, except for Stopped Orders, Reserve Orders and Customer Cross Orders. The Exchange notes that today Market Makers are not eligible to execute either Customer Cross Orders, which are Customer orders, or Stopped Orders, which are intended for the account of a customer.[18] With respect to Reserve Orders, the Exchange proposes to continue to restrict Market Makers from entering Reserve Orders in their appointed options class. The Exchange believes that Market Maker liquidity should be displayed liquidity. For these reasons, and to remain competitive with other markets, the Exchange proposes to permit Market Makers to enter all orders they are eligible to submit in their appointed class with the exception of Reserve Orders and also restrict Reserve Orders in the non-appointed classes.

<u>Non-Appointed Options Classes</u>

Today, for the reasons noted above, the Exchange does not permit Market Makers to enter Reserve Orders in non-appointed options classes. However, the current rule text

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18 MRX Rule 1901(b)(8) states, "The transaction that constituted the Trade-Through was the execution of an order for which, at the time of receipt of the order, a Member had guaranteed an execution at no worse than a specified price (a "stopped order"), where: (i) the stopped order was for the account of a Customer; (ii) the Customer agreed to the specified price on an order-by-order basis; and (iii) the price of the Trade-Through was, for a stopped buy order, lower than the national Best Bid in the options series at the time of execution, or, for a stopped sell order, higher than the national Best Offer in the options series at the time of execution…"

does not provide this limitation. The Exchange proposes to amend the current rule text at MRX Rule 805(b)(1) to codify this limitation.

b. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that its proposal is consistent with Section 6(b) of the Act,[19] in general, and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(5) of the Act,[20] in particular, in that it is designed to promote just and equitable principles of trade, 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, by providing Market Makers access to trade order types which are currently permissible to be traded in on other options exchanges today.[21] The Exchange believes that permitting Market Makers to enter all eligible order types, except Reserve Orders, in both appointed and non-appointed options classes offers no advantage to Market Makers under the Exchange's market structure, including, but not limited to, under the priority and trade allocation rules in MRX Rule 713 and various risk protection mechanism rules applicable to Market Makers in MRX Rule 804.[22] Today, other non-Market Maker participants may submit these order types on MRX.

The Exchange notes that previously, Nasdaq ISE, LLC prohibited non-customer

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19 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

20 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

21 See note 9 above.

22 Today, Market Makers are not eligible to execute either Customer Cross Orders, which are Customer orders, or Stopped Orders, which are intended for the account of a customer.

trading by Electronic Access Members ("EAMs") for principal or agent transactions.[23] At that time, ISE represented that, in an electronic market, non-customer market orders have the potential to create market volatility by trading at different price levels until their order is fully executed. ISE further noted that, without this restriction, non-customers would be able to use large-size orders to quickly take out ISE's entire order book without giving other market participants an opportunity to react.[24] Today, EAMs on ISE may submit non-customer limit orders regardless of the size of the order where previously EAMs were prohibited from submitting orders for non-customers that caused ISE's best bid and offer to be for less than 10 contracts.[25]

The Exchange notes that these restrictions never existed on MRX. MRX believes that these restrictions should not exist today because there is no reason to restrict Market Makers in entering order types, except for the restriction related to Reserve Orders, in options classes in which they are appointed. Unlike other order types, the Reserve Order is a limit order that contains both a displayed portion and a non-displayed portion.[26] Both the displayed and non-displayed portions of a Reserve Order are available for potential

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[23] See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 42455 (February 24, 2000), 65 FR 11388 (March 2, 2000) (File No. 10-127) (In the Matter of the Application of The International Securities Exchange LLC for Registration as a National Securities Exchange; Findings and Opinion of the Commission).

[24] Id. When the restriction was adopted, there were various limitations imposed on non-customer trading. For example, displayed quotes were firm only for public customer orders. Since that time, electronic options trading has evolved. With the adoption of trade-through protection under the intermarket linkage, every order must be executed at the best quoted price. Further, ISE has also removed restrictions on non-customer trading.

[25] See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 49602 (April 22, 2004), 69 FR 23841 (April 30, 2004) (SR-ISE-2003-26).

[26] See MRX Rule 715(g).

execution against incoming marketable orders. When the displayed portion of a Reserve Order is decremented, either in full or in part, it shall be refreshed from the non-displayed portion of the resting Reserve Order. The Exchange believes that because a Reserve Order contains a non-displayed potion, Market Makers should not be permitted to enter this order. Market Makers are required to make markets that, absent changed market conditions, will be honored for the number of contracts entered into the Exchange's System in all series of options classes to which the market maker is appointed.[27] The Exchange believes that these markets should be transparent. Today, MRX Market Makers are not permitted to enter Reserve Orders in either appointed or non-appointed options classes. The Exchange proposes to specifically note this limitation in both Rule 805(a) and (b) as an exception. The Exchange notes that this limitation is specifically not noted in Rule 805(b) today despite the fact that the limitation exists in the System today.

The Exchange is also amending MRX Rule 805(a) to detail the types of non-resting order types and their modifiers with respect to ISO Orders, All-Or-None Orders, Stop Orders, Qualified Contingent Cross Orders, Attributable Orders, Do-Not-Route Orders, Opening Sweep Orders, Cancel and Replace Orders, and Add Liquidity Orders. This rule change will detail and align the rule text with the system functionality and make clear which order types a Market Maker may submit in appointed options classes.

MRX Market Makers continue to be obligated to add liquidity on MRX. The Exchange also notes that MRX Rule 805(b)(2) and (3) restricts the number of contracts that a Market Maker may enter in an options class to which the Market Maker is not

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[27] See MRX Rule 803(b)(2).

appointed.[28] The Exchange notes that it also requires Market Makers to abide by certain quoting requirements, in the options classes in which they are appointed pursuant to MRX Rule 802, in order to maintain the status of a Market Maker.[29] The Exchange believes that permitting a Market Maker to enter additional order types, except Reserve Orders, in their appointed options class will permit Market Makers additional latitude to conduct business on MRX and effectively compete with other market makers on other options exchanges. Quotes and orders entered by a Market Maker may not interact against quotes and orders entered on the opposite side of the market by the same Market Maker.[30]

4. 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 not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. Today, NYSE Arca and NYSE American place no limitation on the types of orders that can be entered by market makers in their appointed class.[31] Accordingly, the

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[28] The total number of contracts executed during a quarter by a Competitive Market Maker in options classes to which it is not appointed may not exceed twenty-five percent (25%) of the total number of contracts traded by such Competitive Market Maker in classes to which it is appointed and with respect to which it was quoting pursuant to Rule 804(e)(2). See MRX Rule 805(b)(2).

The total number of contracts executed during a quarter by a Primary Market Maker in options classes to which it is not appointed may not exceed ten percent (10%) of the total number of contracts traded per each Primary Market Maker Membership. See MRX Rule 805(b)(3).

[29] See MRX Rule 804(e) and Supplementary Material .01 to Rule 804. Orders do not count toward meeting continuous quoting obligations.

[30] See MRX Rule 804(b).

[31] See note 9 above.

Exchange believes that this proposal does not impose an undue burden on inter-market competition because each options exchange generally determines permissible order types for market makers in its trading environment based on the exchange's individual business policy, objectives, and trading system. The Exchange's proposal reflects its policy and objectives, and does not impose an undue burden on intra-market competition because it treats all market makers uniformly with respect to permissible order types. Further, this rule change will align the system functionality with the rule text to reflect the types of orders a Market Maker in both appointed and non-appointed options class may submit. The current rule text is not accurate. This rule filing is intended to detail and align the rule text with the system functionality in the current text of Rule 805(a) and (b). This proposal will make clear which order types a Market Maker may submit in both appointed and non-appointed options classes.

Further, Market Makers, unlike other market participants, are required to abide by certain quoting requirements, in the options classes in which they are appointed pursuant to MRX Rule 802, in order to maintain the status of a Market Maker.[32] The Exchange also notes that MRX Rule 805(b)(2) and (3) restricts the number of orders that a Market Maker may enter in an options class to which the Market Maker is not appointed.[33] The Exchange believes that permitting a Market Maker to enter additional order types, except Reserve Orders, in their appointed options class will permit Market Makers additional latitude to conduct business on MRX and effectively compete with other market makers on other options exchanges.

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32 See note 29 above.

33 See note 28 above.

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

No written comments were either solicited or received.

6. Extension of Time Period for Commission Action

Not Applicable.

7. Basis for Summary Effectiveness Pursuant to Section 19(b)(3) or for Accelerated Effectiveness Pursuant to Section 19(b)(2)

The foregoing rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(iii)[34] of the Act and Rule 19b-4(f)(6) thereunder[35] in that it effects a change that: (i) does not significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest; (ii) does not impose any significant burden on competition; and (iii) by its terms, does not become operative for 30 days after the date of the filing, or such shorter time as the Commission may designate if consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest.

The Exchange does not believe that this proposal significantly affects the protection of investors or the public interest because the proposal offers no advantage to Market Makers under the Exchange's market structure. The Exchange believes that permitting a Market Maker to enter additional order types, except Reserve Orders, in both their appointed and non-appointed options class will permit Market Makers additional latitude to conduct business on MRX and effectively compete with other market makers on other options exchanges. Today, Market Makers on MRX are not permitted to enter Reserve Orders. The Exchange proposes to permit Market Makers to enter all order

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34 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(iii).

35 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6).

types, which are listed in MRX Rule 715, except for Stopped Orders, Reserve Orders and Customer Cross Orders. Amending MRX Rules 805(a) and (b) will provide detail and align the current rule text and add transparency to this rule. The Exchange does not believe that this proposal imposes any significant burden on competition because Market Makers, unlike other market participants, are required to abide by certain quoting requirements, in the options classes in which they are appointed pursuant to MRX Rule 802, in order to maintain the status of a Market Maker.[36] The Exchange also notes that MRX Rule 805(b)(2) and (3) restricts the number of orders that a Market Maker may enter in an options class to which the Market Maker is not appointed.[37] The Exchange believes that permitting a Market Maker to enter additional order types such as Good-Till-Date Orders, GTC Orders, Limit Orders, and Stop Limit Orders, in their appointed options class will permit Market Makers additional latitude to conduct business on MRX and effectively compete with other market makers on other options exchanges. Today, NYSE Arca and NYSE American place no limitation on the types of orders that can be entered by market makers.[38]

Furthermore, Rule 19b-4(f)(6)(iii) requires a self-regulatory organization to give the Commission written notice of its intent to file a proposed rule change under that subsection at least five business days prior to the date of filing, or such shorter time as designated by the Commission. The Exchange has provided such notice.

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[36] See note 29 above.

[37] See note 28 above.

[38] See note 9 above.

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.

A proposed rule change filed under Rule 19b-4(f)(6) normally does not become operative prior to 30 days after the date of filing. Rule 19b-4(f)(6)(iii), however, permits the Commission to designate a shorter time if such action is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest. The Exchange requests that the Commission waive the 30-day operative delay contained in Rule 19b-4(f)(6)(iii) so that the Exchange may compete with other options markets that permit Market Makers to enter all order types in the options classes to which they are appointed.[39] The Exchange believes that permitting Market Makers to enter additional order types, except Reserve Orders, in their appointed and non-appointed options class will permit Market Makers additional latitude to conduct business on MRX and effectively compete with other market makers on other options exchanges.[40] The Exchange notes that Reserve Orders have a non-displayed component and should not be permitted for Market Maker orders in their appointed classes. The Exchange believes that Market Makers orders should be transparent and therefore the Exchange proposes to exclude Reserve Orders. Today, the Exchange does not permit

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[39] Id.

[40] This proposal would allow MRX Market Makers to enter Good-Till-Date Orders, GTC Orders, Limit Orders, and Stop Limit Orders, which orders types are not permissible today in their appointed options class.

Market Makers to enter Reserve Orders. The Exchange is amending MRX Rule 805(a) to detail which order types a Market Maker in both appointed and non-appointed options class may submit. The current rule does not detail the types of non-resting order types and their modifiers with respect to ISO Orders, All-Or-None Orders, Stop Orders, Qualified Contingent Cross Orders, Attributable Orders, Do-Not-Route Orders, Opening Sweep Orders, Cancel and Replace Orders, and Add Liquidity Orders. This rule change will further detail and align the rule text with the system functionality. With respect to non-appointed options classes, the Exchange is adding the current limitation with respect to Reserve Orders. The Exchange proposes to permit Market Makers to enter all order types, which are listed in MRX Rule 715, except for Stopped Orders, Reserve Orders and Customer Cross Orders. The Exchange requests immediate effectiveness so that the Exchange may detail and align the rule text with the system functionality. Finally, amending MRX Rule 804(b)(1) to bring transparency to that rule will add clarity to the current rule.

8. Proposed Rule Change Based on Rules of Another Self-Regulatory Organization or of the Commission

NYSE Arca and NYSE American place no limit on the type of orders that can be entered by a market maker.[41]

9. Security-Based Swap Submissions Filed Pursuant to Section 3C of the Act

Not applicable.

10. Advance Notices Filed Pursuant to Section 806(e) of the Payment, Clearing and Settlement Supervision Act

Not applicable.

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[41] See NYSE Arca Rule 6.37C-O and NYSE American Rule 925.2NY.

11. Exhibits

1. Notice of Proposed Rule Change for publication in the Federal Register.

EXHIBIT 1

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
(Release No. ; File No. SR-MRX-2018-02)

January __, 2018

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Nasdaq MRX, LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change Relating to Market Maker Day Orders

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 January 5, 2018, Nasdaq MRX, LLC ("MRX" or "Exchange") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC" or "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

The Exchange proposes to amend MRX Rule 805 to permit Market Makers[3] to enter additional order types in the options classes to which they are appointed.

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Nasdaq MRX Rulebook

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Rule 805. Market Maker Orders

(a) *Options Classes to Which Appointed.* Market makers may <u>enter all order types defined in Rule 715 in the options classes to which they are appointed under</u>

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

2 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

3 Market Makers refers to "Competitive Market Makers" and "Primary Market Makers" collectively. <u>See</u> MRX Rule 100(a)(25).

Rule 802, except Stopped Orders, Reserve Orders and Customer Cross Orders.[not place principal orders to buy or sell options in the options classes to which they are appointed under Rule 802, other than opening only orders, immediate-or-cancel orders, market orders, fill-or-kill orders, sweep orders, and block-size orders executed through the Block Order Mechanism pursuant to Rule 716(c).] Competitive Market Makers shall comply with the provisions of Rule 804(e)(2)(iii) upon the entry of such orders if they were not previously quoting in the series.

(b) *Options Classes Other Than Those to Which Appointed.*

(1) A market maker may enter all order types permitted to be entered by non-customer participants under the Rules to buy or sell options in classes of options listed on the Exchange to which the market maker is not appointed under Rule 802, except for Reserve Orders, provided that:

(i) and **(ii)** No change.

(2) and **(3)** No change.

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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 this rule change is to permit Market Makers to enter principal orders to buy or sell options in the options classes to which they are appointed under Rule 802[4] for all order types listed in Rule 715 except for Stopped Orders,[5] Reserve Orders[6]

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4 MRX Rule 802 concerns the appointment of Market Makers.

5 A stopped order is a limit order that meets the requirements of Rule 1901(b)(8). To execute stopped orders, Members must enter them into the Facilitation Mechanism or Solicited Order Mechanism pursuant to Rule 716. See MRX Rule 715(b)(6).

6 A Reserve Order is a limit order that contains both a displayed portion and a non-displayed portion. Both the displayed and non-displayed portions of a Reserve Order are available for potential execution against incoming marketable orders. A non-marketable Reserve Order will rest on the order book. The displayed portion of a Reserve Order shall be ranked at the specified limit price and the time of order entry. The displayed portion of a Reserve Order will trade in accordance with Rule 713(c) and (d) for Priority Customer Orders, and Rule 713(e) and Supplementary Material .01, for Professional Orders. When the displayed portion of a Reserve Order is decremented, either in full or in part, it shall be refreshed from the non-displayed portion of the resting Reserve Order. If the displayed portion is refreshed in part, the new displayed portion shall include the previously displayed portion. Upon any refresh, the entire displayed portion shall be ranked at the specified limit price and obtain a new time stamp, i.e., the time that the new displayed portion of the order was refreshed. The new displayed portion will trade in accordance with Rule 713(c) and (d) for Priority Customer Orders, and Rule 713(e) and Supplementary Material .01, for Professional Orders. The initial non-displayed portion of a Reserve Order rests on the order book and is ranked based on the specified limit price and time of order entry. Thereafter, non-displayed portions, if any, always obtain the same time stamp as that of the new displayed portion in subparagraph 4 above. The non-displayed portion of any Reserve Order is available for execution only after all displayed interest has been executed. The non-displayed portion of any Reserve Order will trade in accordance with Rule 713(c) and (d) for Priority Customer Orders, and Rule 713(e) and Supplementary Material .01, for Professional Orders. See MRX Rule 715(g).

and Customer Cross Orders.[7] This filing is intended to permit Market Makers to execute most of the same order types, which today they are permitted to enter on other options markets.[8] In addition, this filing is intended to amend MRX Rule 805(b)(1) to indicate that Reserve Orders are not permitted to be entered by MRX Market Makers in non-appointed options classes. Today, MRX Market Makers may not enter Reserve Orders in either appointed or non-appointed options classes. Today, while the System prohibits MRX Market Makers from entering Reserve Orders, MRX Rule 805(b)(1) does not indicate the restriction.

Appointed Options Classes

Today, as noted in MRX Rule 805(a), a Market Maker may not place principal orders to buy or sell options in the options classes to which they are appointed under Rule 802, other than opening only orders,[9] immediate-or-cancel orders,[10] market orders, fill-

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[7] A Customer Cross Order is comprised of a Priority Customer Order to buy and a Priority Customer Order to sell at the same price and for the same quantity. See MRX Rule 715(i).

[8] NYSE Arca, Inc. ("NYSE Arca") and NYSE American LLC ("NYSE American") do not limit the types of orders that can be entered by market makers. See NYSE Arca Rule 6.37C-O and NYSE American Rule 925.2NY.

[9] An Opening Only order is a limit order that can be entered for the opening rotation only. Any portion of the order that is not executed during the opening rotation is cancelled. See MRX Rules 717(o).

[10] An immediate-or-cancel order is a limit order that is to be executed in whole or in part upon receipt. Any portion not so executed is to be treated as cancelled. An immediate-or-cancel order entered by a Market Maker through the Specialized Quote Feed protocol will not be subject to the Limit Order Price Protection and Size Limitation Protection as defined in MRX Rule 714(b)(2) and (3). See MRX Rule 715(b)(2).

or-kill orders,[11] sweep orders,[12] and block-size orders[13] executed through the Block Order Mechanism[14] pursuant to Rule 716(c). At this time, the Exchange proposes to expand the order types which Market Makers are permitted to enter on MRX.[15] The Exchange is amending MRX Rule 805(a) to make clear which order types a Market Maker in an appointed options class may submit. Additionally, ISO Orders, All-Or-None Orders, Stop Orders, Qualified Contingent Cross Orders, Attributable Orders, Do-Not-Route Orders, Opening Sweep Orders, Cancel and Replace Orders,[16] and Add Liquidity

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[11] A fill-or-kill order is a limit order that is to be executed in its entirety as soon as it is received and, if not so executed, treated as cancelled. See MRX Rule 715(b)(2).

[12] A Sweep Order is a limit order that is to be executed in whole or in part on the Exchange and the portion not so executed shall be routed pursuant to Supplementary Material .05 to Rule 1901 to Eligible Exchange(s) for immediate execution as soon as the order is received by the Eligible Exchange(s). Any portion not immediately executed by the Eligible Exchange(s) shall be canceled. If a Sweep Order is not marketable when it is submitted to the Exchange, it shall be canceled. See MRX Rule 715(s).

[13] Block-size orders are orders for fifty (50) contracts or more. See MRX Rule 716(a).

[14] The Block Order Mechanism is a process by which a Member can obtain liquidity for the execution of block-size orders. See MRX Rule 716(c).

[15] This expansion would include Good-Till-Date Orders, GTC Orders, Limit Orders, and Stop Limit Orders as new acceptable order types.

[16] Cancel and Replace Orders shall mean a single message for the immediate cancellation of a previously received order and the replacement of that order with a new order. If the previously placed order is already filled partially or in its entirety, the replacement order is automatically canceled or reduced by the number of contracts that were executed. The replacement order will retain the priority of the cancelled order, if the order posts to the Order Book, provided the price is not amended, size is not increased, or in the case of Reserve Orders, size is not changed. If the replacement portion of a Cancel and Replace order does not satisfy the system's price or other reasonability checks (e.g., MRX Rule 710; MRX Rule 711(c); MRX Rule 714(b)(2); and MRX Rule 722(b)(1) and

Orders are accepted on MRX today from Market Makers as principal orders as modifiers of the allowable non-resting order types, although they are not specifically detailed in the rule. This rule change will further detail and align the rule text with the system functionality by making clear that Maker Makers may enter all order types defined in Rule 715 in the options classes to which they are appointed under Rule 802, except Stopped Orders, Reserve Orders and Customer Cross Orders.

Today, MRX Market Makers, who are appointed and non-appointed in a particular options class, may submit orders without limitation, unless otherwise restricted by the order type as discussed herein. The Exchange proposes to permit Market Makers to enter all order types, which are listed in MRX Rule 715, except for Stopped Orders, Reserve Orders and Customer Cross Orders. The Exchange notes that today Market Makers are not eligible to execute either Customer Cross Orders, which are Customer orders, or Stopped Orders, which are intended for the account of a customer.[17] With respect to Reserve Orders, the Exchange proposes to continue to restrict Market Makers from entering Reserve Orders in their appointed options class. The Exchange believes that Market Maker liquidity should be displayed liquidity. For these reasons, and to

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Supplementary Material .07 (b), (c) and (d) to Rule 722) the existing order shall be cancelled and not replaced. See Supplementary Material .02 to MRX Rule 715.

[17] MRX Rule 1901(b)(8) states, "The transaction that constituted the Trade-Through was the execution of an order for which, at the time of receipt of the order, a Member had guaranteed an execution at no worse than a specified price (a "stopped order"), where: (i) the stopped order was for the account of a Customer; (ii) the Customer agreed to the specified price on an order-by-order basis; and (iii) the price of the Trade-Through was, for a stopped buy order, lower than the national Best Bid in the options series at the time of execution, or, for a stopped sell order, higher than the national Best Offer in the options series at the time of execution…"

remain competitive with other markets, the Exchange proposes to permit Market Makers to enter all orders they are eligible to submit in their appointed class with the exception of Reserve Orders and also restrict Reserve Orders in the non-appointed classes.

<u>Non-Appointed Options Classes</u>

Today, for the reasons noted above, the Exchange does not permit Market Makers to enter Reserve Orders in non-appointed options classes. However, the current rule text does not provide this limitation. The Exchange proposes to amend the current rule text at MRX Rule 805(b)(1) to codify this limitation.

2. <u>Statutory Basis</u>

The Exchange believes that its proposal is consistent with Section 6(b) of the Act,[18] in general, and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(5) of the Act,[19] in particular, in that it is designed to promote just and equitable principles of trade, 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, by providing Market Makers access to trade order types which are currently permissible to be traded in on other options exchanges today.[20] The Exchange believes that permitting Market Makers to enter all eligible order types, except Reserve Orders, in both appointed and non-appointed options classes offers no advantage to Market Makers under the Exchange's market structure, including, but not limited to, under the priority and trade allocation rules in MRX Rule 713 and various risk protection mechanism rules applicable

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18 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

19 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

20 <u>See</u> note 8 above.

to Market Makers in MRX Rule 804.[21] Today, other non-Market Maker participants may submit these order types on MRX.

The Exchange notes that previously, Nasdaq ISE, LLC prohibited non-customer trading by Electronic Access Members ("EAMs") for principal or agent transactions.[22] At that time, ISE represented that, in an electronic market, non-customer market orders have the potential to create market volatility by trading at different price levels until their order is fully executed. ISE further noted that, without this restriction, non-customers would be able to use large-size orders to quickly take out ISE's entire order book without giving other market participants an opportunity to react.[23] Today, EAMs on ISE may submit non-customer limit orders regardless of the size of the order where previously EAMs were prohibited from submitting orders for non-customers that caused ISE's best bid and offer to be for less than 10 contracts.[24]

The Exchange notes that these restrictions never existed on MRX. MRX believes that these restrictions should not exist today because there is no reason to restrict Market

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21 Today, Market Makers are not eligible to execute either Customer Cross Orders, which are Customer orders, or Stopped Orders, which are intended for the account of a customer.

22 See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 42455 (February 24, 2000), 65 FR 11388 (March 2, 2000) (File No. 10-127) (In the Matter of the Application of The International Securities Exchange LLC for Registration as a National Securities Exchange; Findings and Opinion of the Commission).

23 Id. When the restriction was adopted, there were various limitations imposed on non-customer trading. For example, displayed quotes were firm only for public customer orders. Since that time, electronic options trading has evolved. With the adoption of trade-through protection under the intermarket linkage, every order must be executed at the best quoted price. Further, ISE has also removed restrictions on non-customer trading.

24 See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 49602 (April 22, 2004), 69 FR 23841 (April 30, 2004) (SR-ISE-2003-26).

Makers in entering order types, except for the restriction related to Reserve Orders, in options classes in which they are appointed. Unlike other order types, the Reserve Order is a limit order that contains both a displayed portion and a non-displayed portion.[25] Both the displayed and non-displayed portions of a Reserve Order are available for potential execution against incoming marketable orders. When the displayed portion of a Reserve Order is decremented, either in full or in part, it shall be refreshed from the non-displayed portion of the resting Reserve Order. The Exchange believes that because a Reserve Order contains a non-displayed potion, Market Makers should not be permitted to enter this order. Market Makers are required to make markets that, absent changed market conditions, will be honored for the number of contracts entered into the Exchange's System in all series of options classes to which the market maker is appointed.[26] The Exchange believes that these markets should be transparent. Today, MRX Market Makers are not permitted to enter Reserve Orders in either appointed or non-appointed options classes. The Exchange proposes to specifically note this limitation in both Rule 805(a) and (b) as an exception. The Exchange notes that this limitation is specifically not noted in Rule 805(b) today despite the fact that the limitation exists in the System today.

The Exchange is also amending MRX Rule 805(a) to detail the types of non-resting order types and their modifiers with respect to ISO Orders, All-Or-None Orders, Stop Orders, Qualified Contingent Cross Orders, Attributable Orders, Do-Not-Route Orders, Opening Sweep Orders, Cancel and Replace Orders, and Add Liquidity Orders. This rule change will detail and align the rule text with the system functionality and make

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[25] See MRX Rule 715(g).

[26] See MRX Rule 803(b)(2).

clear which order types a Market Maker may submit in appointed options classes.

MRX Market Makers continue to be obligated to add liquidity on MRX. The Exchange also notes that MRX Rule 805(b)(2) and (3) restricts the number of contracts that a Market Maker may enter in an options class to which the Market Maker is not appointed.[27] The Exchange notes that it also requires Market Makers to abide by certain quoting requirements, in the options classes in which they are appointed pursuant to MRX Rule 802, in order to maintain the status of a Market Maker.[28] The Exchange believes that permitting a Market Maker to enter additional order types, except Reserve Orders, in their appointed options class will permit Market Makers additional latitude to conduct business on MRX and effectively compete with other market makers on other options exchanges. Quotes and orders entered by a Market Maker may not interact against quotes and orders entered on the opposite side of the market by the same Market Maker.[29]

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[27] The total number of contracts executed during a quarter by a Competitive Market Maker in options classes to which it is not appointed may not exceed twenty-five percent (25%) of the total number of contracts traded by such Competitive Market Maker in classes to which it is appointed and with respect to which it was quoting pursuant to Rule 804(e)(2). See MRX Rule 805(b)(2).

The total number of contracts executed during a quarter by a Primary Market Maker in options classes to which it is not appointed may not exceed ten percent (10%) of the total number of contracts traded per each Primary Market Maker Membership. See MRX Rule 805(b)(3).

[28] See MRX Rule 804(e) and Supplementary Material .01 to Rule 804. Orders do not count toward meeting continuous quoting obligations.

[29] See MRX Rule 804(b).

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 not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. Today, NYSE Arca and NYSE American place no limitation on the types of orders that can be entered by market makers in their appointed class.[30] Accordingly, the Exchange believes that this proposal does not impose an undue burden on inter-market competition because each options exchange generally determines permissible order types for market makers in its trading environment based on the exchange's individual business policy, objectives, and trading system. The Exchange's proposal reflects its policy and objectives, and does not impose an undue burden on intra-market competition because it treats all market makers uniformly with respect to permissible order types. Further, this rule change will align the system functionality with the rule text to reflect the types of orders a Market Maker in both appointed and non-appointed options class may submit. The current rule text is not accurate. This rule filing is intended to detail and align the rule text with the system functionality in the current text of Rule 805(a) and (b). This proposal will make clear which order types a Market Maker may submit in both appointed and non-appointed options classes.

Further, Market Makers, unlike other market participants, are required to abide by certain quoting requirements, in the options classes in which they are appointed pursuant to MRX Rule 802, in order to maintain the status of a Market Maker.[31] The Exchange also notes that MRX Rule 805(b)(2) and (3) restricts the number of orders that a Market

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[30] See note 8 above.

[31] See note 28 above.

Maker may enter in an options class to which the Market Maker is not appointed.[32] The Exchange believes that permitting a Market Maker to enter additional order types, except Reserve Orders, in their appointed options class will permit Market Makers additional latitude to conduct business on MRX and effectively compete with other market makers on other options exchanges.

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

No written comments were either solicited or received.

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

Because the foregoing proposed rule change does not: (i) significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest; (ii) impose any significant burden on competition; and (iii) become operative for 30 days from the date on which it was filed, or such shorter time as the Commission may designate, it has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(iii) of the Act[33] and subparagraph (f)(6) of Rule 19b-4 thereunder.[34]

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

32 See note 27 above.

33 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(iii).

34 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6). In addition, Rule 19b-4(f)(6) requires a self-regulatory organization to give the Commission written notice of its intent to file the proposed rule change at least five business days prior to the date of filing of the proposed rule change, or such shorter time as designated by the Commission. The Exchange has satisfied this requirement.

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 e-mail to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include File Number SR-MRX-2018-02 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-MRX-2018-02. This file number should be included on the subject line if e-mail 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 Web site (http://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 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. Copies of the filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. All comments received will be posted without change; the Commission does not edit personal identifying information from submissions. You should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly.

All submissions should refer to File Number SR-MRX-2018-02 and should be submitted on or before [insert date 21 days from publication in the Federal Register].

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[35]

Eduardo A. Aleman
Assistant Secretary

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[35] 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).