

their professional, personal, and civic lives?

Promoting economic growth and good jobs:

17. What will the principal benefits of AI be for the people of the United States? How can the United States best capture the benefits of AI across the economy, in domains such as education, health, and transportation? How can AI be harnessed to improve consumer access to and reduce costs associated with products and services? How can AI be used to increase competition and lower barriers to entry across the economy?

18. How can the United States harness AI to improve the productivity and capabilities of American workers, while mitigating harmful impacts on workers?

19. What specific measures—such as sector-specific policies, standards, and regulations—are needed to promote innovation, economic growth, competition, job creation, and a beneficial integration of advanced AI systems into everyday life for all Americans? Which specific entities should develop and implement these measures?

20. What are potential harms and tradeoffs that might come from leveraging AI across the economy? How can the United States promote quality of jobs, protect workers, and prepare for labor market disruptions that might arise from the broader deployment of AI in the economy?

21. What are the global labor force implications of AI across economies, and what role can the United States play in ensuring workforce stability in other nations, including low- and middle-income countries?

22. What new job opportunities will AI create? What measures should be taken to strengthen the AI workforce, to ensure that Americans from all backgrounds and regions have opportunities to pursue careers in AI, and otherwise to prepare American workers for jobs augmented or affected by AI?

23. How can the United States ensure adequate competition in the marketplace for advanced AI systems?

Innovating in public services:

24. How can the Federal Government effectively and responsibly leverage AI to improve Federal services and missions? What are the highest priority and most cost-effective ways to do so?

25. How can Federal agencies use shared pools of resources, expertise, and lessons learned to better leverage AI in government?

26. How can the Federal Government work with the private sector to ensure that procured AI systems include

protections to safeguard people's rights and safety?

27. What unique opportunities and risks would be presented by integrating recent advances in generative AI into Federal Government services and operations?

28. What can state, Tribal, local, and territorial governments do to effectively and responsibly leverage AI to improve their public services, and what can the Federal Government do to support this work?

Additional input:

29. Do you have any other comments that you would like to provide to inform the National AI Strategy that are not covered by the questions above?

Dated: May 23, 2023.

Stacy Murphy,

Deputy Chief Operations Officer and Security Officer.

[FR Doc. 2023–11346 Filed 5–25–23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3270–F1–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[SEC File No. 270–619, OMB Control No. 3235–0681]

Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Extension: Rules 15Ba1–1 Through 15Ba1–8

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 (“PRA”) (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), the Securities and Exchange Commission (“Commission”) is soliciting comments on the collection of information provided for in Rules 15Ba1–1 to 15Ba1–8 (17 CFR 240.15Ba1–1 to 17 CFR 240.15Ba1–8)—Registration of Municipal Advisors, under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78a *et seq.*) (the “Exchange Act”). The Commission plans to submit this existing collection of information to the Office of Management and Budget (“OMB”) for extension and approval.

On September 20, 2013 (*see* 78 FR 67468, November 12, 2013), the Commission adopted Rules 15Ba1–1 through 15Ba1–8 and Rule 15Bc4–1 under the Exchange Act to establish the rules by which a municipal advisor must obtain, maintain, and terminate its registration with the Commission. In addition, the rules interpret the definition of the term “municipal advisor,” interpret the statutory exclusions from that definition, and

provide certain additional regulatory exemptions. The rules became effective on January 13, 2014; however, on January 13, 2014, the Commission temporarily stayed such rules until July 1, 2014 (*see* 79 FR 2777, January 16, 2014). Amendments to Form MA and Form MA–I designed to eliminate aspects of the forms that request filers to provide certain forms of personally identifiable information of natural persons, including Social Security numbers, dates of birth, and foreign identity numbers became effective on May 14, 2018 (*see* 83 FR 22190, May 14, 2018). Section 15B(a)(1) of the Exchange Act makes it unlawful for a municipal advisor to provide advice to or on behalf of a municipal entity or obligated person with respect to municipal financial products or the issuance of municipal securities, or to undertake certain solicitations of a municipal entity or obligated person, unless the municipal advisor is registered with the Commission. The rules, among other things: (i) require municipal advisors to file certain forms (*i.e.*, Form MA, Form MA–A, Form MA/A, Form MA–I, Form MA–I/A, Form MA–NR, and Form MA–W) with the Commission to obtain, maintain, or terminate their registration with the Commission and maintain certain books and records in accordance with the Exchange Act, and (ii) set forth how certain entities may meet the requirements of the statutory exclusions or regulatory exemptions from the definition of “municipal advisor.”

Form MA

The initial application for municipal advisor registration under Form MA is a one-time reporting burden. The Commission estimates that approximately 15 respondents will submit new Form MA applications annually in each of the next three years.¹ The Commission further estimates that the average amount of time for a municipal advisor to complete a new Form MA submission will be approximately 3.5 hours. Thus, the total annual burden borne by respondents for submitting an initial Form MA application will be approximately 53 hours.² The Commission estimates that respondents submitting new Form MA applications would, on average, consult with outside counsel for one hour, at a rate of \$518/hour. Thus, the Commission estimates that the average total annual cost that

¹ The estimate is derived by averaging the number of Form MA filings over the last three years. There were 21 Form MA submissions in 2020, 16 Form MA submissions in 2021, and 8 Form MA submissions in 2022.

² 15 respondents × 3.5 hours = 52.5 hours.

may be incurred by all respondents filing new Form MA applications will be \$7,770.³

In addition to filing initial Form MA applications, the rules require municipal advisors to amend Form MA once annually (Form MA-A) and after the occurrence of any enumerated material event (Form MA/A). The requirement to amend Form MA applies to all registered municipal advisors. As of December 31, 2022, there were approximately 446 municipal advisors registered with the Commission and, as noted above, the Commission anticipates receiving 15 new Form MA submissions annually in each of the next three years; however, the Commission also estimates that it will receive an average of 35 withdrawals on Form MA-W annually in each of the next three years,⁴ and the Commission further estimates that it will enter orders cancelling or revoking the registration of 9 municipal advisors on average in each of the next three years,⁵ for a net decrease of 29 municipal advisors annually in each of the next three years.⁶ Therefore, the Commission expects that the rules' requirement to amend Form MA will apply to approximately 417 municipal advisors in year one, approximately 388 municipal advisors in year two, and approximately 359 municipal advisors in year three. The Commission estimates that the average amount of time for a municipal advisor to prepare an annual amendment to Form MA would be 1.5 hours, and the average amount of time necessary to prepare any interim updating amendment to Form MA other than the required annual amendment would be 0.5 hours. The Commission further estimates that each municipal advisor will likely submit two amendments annually in each of the next three years (one Form MA-A and one Form MA/A). Thus, the Commission estimates that the average annual burden borne by respondents for amending Form MA during the three-year period will be approximately 776 hours.⁷

³ 15 respondents \times (\$518/hour \times 1 hour) = \$7,770.

⁴ See *infra* Form MA-W section.

⁵ The estimate is derived by averaging the number of CANCELLATION-MA and REVOCATION-MA filings over the last three years. There were 0 CANCELLATION-MA filings in 2020, 18 CANCELLATION-MA filings in 2021, and 9 CANCELLATION-MA filings in 2022. There were 0 REVOCATION-MA filings in 2020, 0 REVOCATION-MA filings in 2021, and 0 REVOCATION-MA filings in 2022. $((0 + 0) + (18 + 0) + (9 + 0))/3 = 9$.

⁶ $15 - (35 + 9) = -29$.

⁷ $((417 \text{ respondents} \times 2 \text{ hours}) + (388 \text{ respondents} \times 2 \text{ hours}) + (359 \text{ respondents} \times 2 \text{ hours}))/3 = 776 \text{ hours}$.

Form MA-I

The initial completion of Form MA-I for each natural person who is a person associated with a municipal advisor is a one-time reporting burden. The Commission estimates that it will receive approximately 330 new Form MA-I submissions annually in each of the next three years.⁸ The Commission further estimates that the average amount of time for a municipal advisor to complete a new Form MA-I submission will be approximately three hours. Thus, the total annual burden borne by respondents submitting an initial Form MA-I will be approximately 990 hours.⁹

In addition, municipal advisors will need to complete updating amendments to Form MA-I whenever the information previously provided therein becomes inaccurate, or to indicate that the individual is no longer an associated person of the municipal advisor or no longer engages in municipal advisory activities on its behalf. The Commission estimates that a Form MA-I respondent will submit an average of 2.39 updating amendments annually in each of the next three years (Form MA-I/A), and that each such amendment will take approximately 0.5 hours to complete.¹⁰ As of December 31, 2022, there were approximately 3,254 Form MA-Is on file with the Commission for natural persons actively associated with a municipal advisor¹¹ and, as noted above, the Commission anticipates receiving 330 new Form MA-I submissions annually in each of the next three years. Therefore, the Commission expects the rules' requirement to amend Form MA-I to apply to approximately 3,584 Form MA-Is in year one, approximately 3,914

⁸ The estimate is derived by averaging the number of Form MA-I submissions over the last three years and rounding up. There were 293 Form MA-I submissions in 2020, 363 Form MA-I submissions in 2021, and 332 Form MA-I submissions in 2022.

⁹ $330 \text{ submissions} \times 3 \text{ hours} = 990 \text{ hours}$.

¹⁰ The estimate is derived by averaging the number of updating amendments submitted by respondents over the last three years. In 2020, the average number was 1,080 Form MA-I/As/525 municipal advisors = 2.06. In 2021, the average number was 1,163 Form MA-I/As/477 municipal advisors = 2.44. In 2022, the average number was 1,188 Form MA-I/As/446 municipal advisors = 2.66. Averaging the average number of updating amendments for the last three years: $(2.06 (2020) + 2.44 (2021) + 2.66 (2022))/3 = 2.39 \text{ updating amendments per year}$.

¹¹ The estimated number of active Form MA-I filings is derived by taking the total number of Form MA-I submissions filed with the Commission from the inception of the rules to December 31, 2022, and subtracting the total number of Form MA-I/A withdrawals filed with the Commission from the inception of the rules to December 31, 2022. $8,488 \text{ (Form MA-I submissions)} - 5,234 \text{ (Form MA-I/A withdrawals)} = 3,254 \text{ active Form MA-Is on file}$.

Form MA-Is in year two, and approximately 4,244 Form MA-Is in year three. Thus, the Commission estimates that the average annual burden borne by respondents submitting Form MA-I amendments during the three-year period will be approximately 4,677 hours.¹²

Form MA-W

Withdrawal from municipal advisor registration is a one-time reporting burden. The Commission estimates that it will receive an average of 35 Form MA-W submissions annually in each of the next three years.¹³ The Commission further estimates that the average amount of time for a municipal advisor to complete each Form MA-W submission will be approximately 0.5 hours. Thus, the total annual burden borne by respondents submitting Form MA-W will be approximately 17.5 hours.¹⁴

Form MA-NR

The designation of a U.S. agent for service of process is a one-time reporting burden. The Commission estimates that approximately three municipal advisors will have a non-resident general partner, non-resident managing agent, or non-resident associated person¹⁵ and such advisors will submit a total of approximately five Form MA-NRs annually in each of the next three years.¹⁶ The Commission further estimates that each Form MA-NR submission will take, on average, approximately one hour to complete. Thus, the total annual burden borne by respondents submitting Form MA-NR will be approximately 5 hours.¹⁷

In addition, each respondent that submits a Form MA-NR must also provide an opinion of counsel on Form

¹² $((3,584 \text{ Form MA-I/As} \times (2.39 \text{ amendments} \times 0.5 \text{ hours})) + ((3,914 \text{ Form MA-I/As} \times (2.39 \text{ amendments} \times 0.5 \text{ hours})) + ((4,244 \text{ Form MA-I/As} \times (2.39 \text{ amendments} \times 0.5 \text{ hours}))))/3 = 4,677.23 \text{ hours}$.

¹³ The estimate of 35 Form MA-W submissions is derived by averaging the number of Form MA-W submissions over the last three years and rounding up. There were 28 Form MA-W submissions in 2020, 46 Form MA-W submissions in 2021, and 30 Form MA-W submissions in 2022.

¹⁴ $35 \text{ respondents} \times 0.5 \text{ hours} = 17.5 \text{ hours}$.

¹⁵ The estimate is derived by averaging the number of Form MA-NR respondents over the last three years and rounding up. There were two Form MA-NR respondents in 2020, one Form MA-NR respondent in 2021, and four Form MA-NR respondents in 2022.

¹⁶ The estimate is derived by averaging the number of Form MA-NR submissions over the last three years. There were seven Form MA-NR submissions in 2020, two Form MA-NR submissions in 2021, and six Form MA-NR submissions in 2022.

¹⁷ $3 \text{ respondents} \times (5 \text{ Form MA-NR submissions} / 3 \text{ respondents}) \times 1 \text{ hour} = 5 \text{ hours}$.

MA stating that the municipal advisor can, as a matter of law, provide the Commission with access to its books and records as required by law and submit to inspection and examination by the Commission. The Commission estimates that such an opinion of counsel would take three hours to complete, at a rate of \$518/hour. Thus, the Commission estimates that the total annual burden borne by respondents providing an opinion of counsel will be approximately nine hours.¹⁸ The estimated average total cost that may be incurred by all respondents providing an opinion of counsel will be \$4,662.¹⁹

Consent To Service of Process From Certain Associated Persons

The consent to service of process from certain associated persons is a one-time recordkeeping burden. The Commission estimates that all 15 new municipal advisors expected to register with the Commission annually in each of the next three years will have to develop a template document to use in obtaining written consents to service of process from their associated persons. The Commission further estimates that each template document will take approximately one hour to draft. Thus, the Commission estimates that the total annual burden borne by respondents developing a template document will be approximately 15 hours.²⁰

In addition to the one-time burden borne by new municipal advisors that register with the Commission each year, the Commission estimates that municipal advisors will need to obtain 330 new consents to service of process from associated persons annually in each of the next three years. The Commission further estimates that, after the written consents are drafted, it will take municipal advisors approximately 0.10 hours to obtain each consent. Thus, the Commission estimates that the total annual burden borne by respondents obtaining consents to service of process will be 48 hours.²¹

Books and Records To Be Made and Maintained by Municipal Advisors

The maintenance of books and records is an ongoing annual recordkeeping burden. The Commission estimates that approximately 417, 388, and 359 municipal advisors will be subject to the books and records rules annually in each of the next three years, respectively. The Commission further

estimates that the average annual burden for a municipal advisor to comply with the books and records requirement is approximately 182 hours. Thus, the Commission estimates that the average annual burden borne by respondents to comply with the books and records requirements during the three-year period will be approximately 70,616 hours.²²

Independent Registered Municipal Advisor Exemption

The written representations required pursuant to the exemption when a municipal entity or obligated person is represented by an independent registered municipal advisor is a one-time third-party disclosure burden. The Commission estimates that approximately 188 persons will seek to rely on the independent registered municipal advisor exemption annually in each of the next three years.²³ The Commission further estimates that the one-time burden of developing a template disclosure document to use in obtaining the written representations will be approximately one hour. Thus, the Commission estimates that the total one-time burden borne by respondents developing a template disclosure document will be approximately 188 hours.²⁴

The Commission also recognizes that respondents will be subject to a recurring burden each time they seek to rely on the exemption. The Commission estimates that respondents may seek the exemption on approximately 12,170 transactions annually in each of the next three years.²⁵ The Commission further estimates that the burden of obtaining the written representations needed from the municipal entity or obligated person will be approximately 0.25 hours. Thus, the Commission estimates that the total annual burden borne by respondents seeking to rely on the independent

registered municipal advisor exemption will be approximately 3,043 hours.²⁶

Exception to Definition of Municipal Escrow Investments

The written representations required to qualify for the exception for reasonable reliance on representations related to municipal escrow investments is a one-time third-party disclosure burden. The Commission believes that state-registered investment advisers with municipal entity clients are the persons most likely to rely on this exception. The Commission estimates that approximately 432 respondents will seek to rely on the exception.²⁷ The Commission further estimates that the one-time burden of creating a template document to use in obtaining the written representations necessary to rely on the exception will be approximately one hour. Thus, the Commission estimates that the total one-time burden borne by respondents developing a template document will be approximately 432 hours.²⁸

The Commission also recognizes that respondents will be subject to a recurring burden each time they seek to rely on the exception. The Commission estimates that the respondents will seek to rely on the exception with approximately 1,356 municipal entity clients.²⁹ The Commission further estimates that the burden of obtaining the required written representations from the respondent's client will be approximately 0.25 hours. Thus, the Commission estimates that the total annual burden borne by respondents seeking to rely on the municipal escrow investments exemption will be approximately 339 hours.³⁰

Exception to Definition of Proceeds of Municipal Securities

The written representations required to qualify for the exception for reasonable reliance on representations related to proceeds of municipal securities is a one-time third-party disclosure burden. The Commission believes the persons most likely to rely on this exception are state-registered

²⁶ 12,170 transactions × 0.25 hours = 3,042.5 hours.

²⁷ The Commission estimates in this section are based on information reported directly by state-registered-only investment advisers (*i.e.*, not dual registrants) in Item 5.D.(i)(1) within Form ADV, as of December 31, 2022. The number of state-registered investment advisers that reported state or municipal government entity clients in Item 5.D.(i)(1) within Form ADV = 432.

²⁸ 432 respondents × 1 hour = 432 hours.

²⁹ The number of state or municipal government entity clients reported by state-registered investment advisers in Item 5.D.(i)(1) within Form ADV = 1,356.

³⁰ 1,356 clients × 0.25 hours = 339 hours.

²² ((417 respondents × 182 hours) + (388 respondents × 182 hours) + (359 respondents × 182 hours))/3 = 70,616 hours.

²³ Estimate based on information obtained from Mergent Municipal Bond Securities Database. The estimate is derived by averaging the number of underwriters that participated in negotiated transactions from 2020 to 2022 and rounding up. There were 193 underwriters that participated in negotiated transactions in 2020, 191 underwriters that participated in negotiated transactions in 2021, and 178 underwriters that participated in negotiated transactions in 2022.

²⁴ 188 respondents × 1 hour = 188 hours.

²⁵ Estimate based on information obtained from Mergent Municipal Bond Securities Database. The estimate is derived by averaging the number of negotiated deals using an underwriter each year from 2020 to 2022 and rounding up. There were 14,278 negotiated deals using an underwriter in 2020, 11,855 negotiated deals using an underwriter in 2021, and 10,376 negotiated deals using an underwriter in 2022.

¹⁸ 3 respondents × 3 hours = 9 hours.

¹⁹ 3 respondents × (3 hours × \$518/hour) = \$4,662.

²⁰ 15 respondents × 1 hour = 15 hours.

²¹ 15 hours + (330 respondents × 0.1 hours) = 48 hours.

investment advisers with clients that are: (i) state or municipal government entities, or (ii) certain pooled investment vehicles in which municipal entities invest. The Commission estimates that approximately 479 respondents will seek to rely on the exception.³¹ The Commission further estimates that the one-time burden of creating a template document to use in obtaining the written representations necessary to rely on the exception will be approximately one hour. Thus, the Commission estimates that the total one-time burden borne by respondents developing a template document will be approximately 479 hours.³²

The Commission also recognizes that respondents will be subject to a recurring burden each time they seek to rely on the exception. The Commission estimates that respondents will seek to rely on the exception in connection with services provided to approximately 2,989 clients.³³ The Commission further estimates that the burden of obtaining the required written representations from the respondent's client will be approximately 0.25 hours. Thus, the Commission estimates that the total annual burden borne by respondents seeking to rely on the proceeds of municipal securities exception will be approximately 747 hours.³⁴

Written comments are invited on: (a) whether this proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Commission, including whether the information will have practical utility;

³¹ The Commission estimates in this section are based on information reported directly by state-registered-only investment advisers (*i.e.*, not dual registrants) in Items 5.D.(i)(1) and 5.D.(f)(1) within Form ADV, as of December 31, 2022. The number of state-registered investment advisers that reported pooled investment vehicle clients (other than investment company and business development company clients) in Item 5.D.(f)(1) within Form ADV = 592. The percentage of state-registered investment advisers that reported state or municipal government entity clients in Item 5.D.(f)(1) within Form ADV, out of the total number of state-registered investment advisers = 8%. (592 x .08) = approximately 47 state-registered investment advisers with clients that are pooled investment vehicles (other than registered investment companies and business development companies) in which municipal entities invest. The number of state-registered investment advisers that reported state or municipal government entity clients in Item 5.D.(i)(1) within Form ADV = 432. (47 + 432) = 479 respondents.

³² 479 respondents x 1 hour = 479 hours.

³³ The number of state or municipal government entity clients reported by state-registered investment advisers in Item 5.D.(i)(1) within Form ADV = 1,356 clients. The number of pooled investment vehicle clients (other than investment company and business development company clients) reported by state-registered investment advisers in Item 5.D.(f)(1) within Form ADV = 1,633 clients. (1,356 + 1,633) = 2,989 clients.

³⁴ 2,989 clients x 0.25 hours = 747.25 hours.

(b) the accuracy of the Commission's estimates of the burden imposed by the collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology. Consideration will be given to comments and suggestions submitted in writing within 60 days of this publication by July 25, 2023.

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

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

Dated: May 23, 2023.

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2023-11313 Filed 5-25-23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-97542; File No. SR-Phlx-2023-18]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Nasdaq PHLX LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Offer Field-Programmable Gate Array Technology as an Optional Delivery Mechanism for PSX TotalView

May 22, 2023.

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 May 12, 2023, Nasdaq PHLX LLC ("Phlx" or "Exchange") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC" or "Commission") the proposed rule change as described in Items I and II 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.

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

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

The Exchange proposes to offer field-programmable gate array ("FPGA") technology as an optional delivery mechanism for PSX TotalView.

The text of the proposed rule change is available on the Exchange's website at <https://listingcenter.nasdaq.com/rulebook/phlx/rules>, at the principal office of the Exchange, and at the Commission's Public Reference Room.

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

Phlx proposes to offer field-programmable gate array ("FPGA") technology as an optional delivery mechanism for PSX TotalView.³

FPGA technology has been used for over a decade by the Nasdaq Stock Market to facilitate customer ingestion of large quantities of information at periods of peak activity. FPGA hardware is designed to facilitate the processing of large data packets without introducing variable queuing, thereby improving the predictability of data transfer on telecommunications ports, a process known as "determinism." Outside of peak activity, FPGA helps customers establish more predictable consistency in message throughput over the course of the trading day.

The Exchange proposes to use FPGA technology to process PSX TotalView data. PSX TotalView is a real-time market data product that provides full order depth using a series of order

³ A proposal to make FPGA technology also available at the BX Exchange is being submitted together with this proposal. The Exchange initially filed this Proposal on May 4, 2023 (SR-Phlx-2023-17). On May 12, 2023, the Exchange withdrew SR-Phlx-2023-17 and replaced it with the instant filing. This filing corrects an error in the initial submission, but includes no substantive changes.