

secondary market trading in shares does not involve a Fund as a party and will not result in dilution of an investment in shares, and (b) to the extent different prices exist during a given trading day, or from day to day, such variances occur as a result of third-party market forces, such as supply and demand. Therefore, applicants assert that secondary market transactions in shares will not lead to discrimination or preferential treatment among purchasers. Finally, applicants represent that share market prices will be disciplined by arbitrage opportunities, which should prevent shares from trading at a material discount or premium from NAV.

6. With respect to Funds that effect creations and redemptions of Creation Units in kind and that are based on certain Underlying Indexes that include foreign securities, applicants request relief from the requirement imposed by section 22(e) in order to allow such Funds to pay redemption proceeds within fifteen calendar days following the tender of Creation Units for redemption. Applicants assert that the requested relief would not be inconsistent with the spirit and intent of section 22(e) to prevent unreasonable, undisclosed or unforeseen delays in the actual payment of redemption proceeds.

7. Applicants request an exemption to permit Funds of Funds to acquire Fund shares beyond the limits of section 12(d)(1)(A) of the Act; and the Funds, and any principal underwriter for the Funds, and/or any broker or dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, to sell shares to Funds of Funds beyond the limits of section 12(d)(1)(B) of the Act. The application's terms and conditions are designed to, among other things, help prevent any potential (i) undue influence over a Fund through control or voting power, or in connection with certain services, transactions, and underwritings, (ii) excessive layering of fees, and (iii) overly complex fund structures, which are the concerns underlying the limits in sections 12(d)(1)(A) and (B) of the Act.

8. Applicants request an exemption from sections 17(a)(1) and 17(a)(2) of the Act to permit persons that are Affiliated Persons, or Second Tier Affiliates, of the Funds, solely by virtue of certain ownership interests, to effectuate purchases and redemptions in-kind. The deposit procedures for in-kind purchases of Creation Units and the redemption procedures for in-kind redemptions of Creation Units will be the same for all purchases and redemptions and Deposit Instruments and Redemption Instruments will be valued in the same manner as those

investment positions currently held by the Funds. Applicants also seek relief from the prohibitions on affiliated transactions in section 17(a) to permit a Fund to sell its shares to and redeem its shares from a Fund of Funds, and to engage in the accompanying in-kind transactions with the Fund of Funds.³ The purchase of Creation Units by a Fund of Funds directly from a Fund will be accomplished in accordance with the policies of the Fund of Funds and will be based on the NAVs of the Funds.

9. Applicants also request relief to permit a Feeder Fund to acquire shares of another registered investment company managed by the Adviser having substantially the same investment objectives as the Feeder Fund ("Master Fund") beyond the limitations in section 12(d)(1)(A) and permit the Master Fund, and any principal underwriter for the Master Fund, to sell shares of the Master Fund to the Feeder Fund beyond the limitations in section 12(d)(1)(B).

10. Section 6(c) of the Act permits the Commission to exempt any persons or transactions from any provision of the Act if such exemption is necessary or appropriate in the public interest and consistent with the protection of investors and the purposes fairly intended by the policy and provisions of the Act. Section 12(d)(1)(f) of the Act provides that the Commission may exempt any person, security, or transaction, or any class or classes of persons, securities, or transactions, from any provision of section 12(d)(1) if the exemption is consistent with the public interest and the protection of investors. Section 17(b) of the Act authorizes the Commission to grant an order permitting a transaction otherwise prohibited by section 17(a) if it finds that (a) the terms of the proposed transaction are fair and reasonable and do not involve overreaching on the part of any person concerned; (b) the proposed transaction is consistent with the policies of each registered investment company involved; and (c) the proposed transaction is consistent with the general purposes of the Act.

³ The requested relief would apply to direct sales of shares in Creation Units by a Fund to a Fund of Funds and redemptions of those shares. Applicants, moreover, are not seeking relief from section 17(a) for, and the requested relief will not apply to, transactions where a Fund could be deemed an Affiliated Person, or a Second-Tier Affiliate, of a Fund of Funds because an Adviser or an entity controlling, controlled by or under common control with an Adviser provides investment advisory services to that Fund of Funds.

For the Commission, by the Division of Investment Management, under delegated authority.

Robert W. Errett,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2016-18706 Filed 8-5-16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-78462; File No. SR-NASDAQ-2016-101]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC; Notice of Filing of Proposed Rule Change To Add Nasdaq Rule 7046 (Nasdaq Trading Insights)

August 2, 2016.

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 July 26, 2016, The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC ("Nasdaq" 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 Nasdaq. 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

Nasdaq proposes to add Nasdaq Rule 7046 (Nasdaq Trading Insights) to the Nasdaq rule book.

The text of the proposed rule change is available at <http://nasdaq.cchwallstreet.com/>, at Nasdaq's principal office, 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, Nasdaq 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. Nasdaq has prepared summaries, set forth in Sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

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

1. Purpose

The Exchange proposes to add Nasdaq Rule 7046 (Nasdaq Trading Insights) to the Nasdaq rule book. The Nasdaq Trading Insights product is an optional market data service comprised of four distinct market data components. Specifically, and as described in greater detail below, the market data components include: (a) Missed Opportunity—Liquidity; (b) Missed Opportunity—Latency; (c) Peer Benchmarking; and (d) Liquidity Dynamics Analysis. Market participants may opt to choose to receive any or all of the market data components and the corresponding fee will be assessed based on the number of components selected.³

Currently, Nasdaq provides real-time prices and analytics in the marketplace. The Exchange believes that the additional data points from the matching engine outlined below may help market participants to gain a better understanding about their interactions with the Exchange. The four optional market data components that comprise the Nasdaq Trading Insights product will help market participants by providing them with a chance to learn more about when they may have better opportunities to access liquidity and to receive better execution rates. The proposed market data product will increase transparency and democratize information so that all firms that themselves may not have the expertise to generate such information may elect to subscribe to one or all of the components of the Nasdaq Trading Insights product. None of the components are real-time market data products.

(a) Missed Opportunity—Liquidity

Trading firms may seek to submit orders for the greatest number of shares possible without exceeding the amount of shares actually available. This component identifies when an order from a market participant might have been increased in size and thus executed more shares.⁴

³ A separate filing will address the pricing for the Nasdaq Trading Insights product, which also will be implemented on September 1, 2016, if approved by the SEC.

⁴ The data elements for this component, in summary, are the: (i) Issue (Nasdaq symbol for the issue); (ii) Buy/Sell Indicator (side of the market at which the market participants are quoting); (iii) Price (the price (inclusive of decimal point) at which Nasdaq Market Center market participants had order interest for the given security at the given

For example, if a firm sends in an order that was fully executed and subsequently sends another order (or multiple orders) at the same or inferior price-level than originally executed, this indicates that they could have oversized their original order. This missed opportunity could have resulted in a larger fill which will allow firms to change their trading patterns to trade more efficiently. The Exchange will provide this information to firms on a T + 1 basis. The Missed Opportunity—Liquidity component may also benefit firms by providing greater visibility into exactly what was missed in trading so they may optimize their models and trading patterns to yield better returns.

The data included in this component is unique for each market participant's port and only that market participant is eligible to receive this data upon voluntarily opting to pay the corresponding fee (as previously noted, the corresponding fees will be included in a future filing). The Exchange will ensure that each market participant receives only their own unique data and will not be able to obtain any other market participant's unique data.

Market participants may already be able to derive the same data that is provided by this component based on their executions and algorithms that they have created. As more firms create increasingly sophisticated algorithms, they are able to determine where hidden pockets of liquidity exist. With this component, the Exchange is providing the information necessary for market participants interested in gaining insight into hidden pockets of liquidity and potentially improving their trading performance. For example, if a firm continuously executes against hidden orders and creates a model to potentially identify the amount of hidden liquidity for individual securities at certain time periods, it will be able to essentially recreate this product for itself.

(b) Missed Opportunity—Latency

Market participants generally would use liquidity accessing orders if there is a high probability that it will execute an order resting on the Exchange order book. This component identifies by how much time an order that may have been marketable missed executing.⁵ As with

time); (iv) Order Reference Number (the unique reference number assigned to the new order at the time of receipt); (v) Order Entry Time Stamp (the time order was received in the system); (vi) Share Quantity (total number of shares submitted on original order); and (vii) Missed Opportunity Quantity (total number of shares missed).

⁵ The data elements for this component, in summary, are the: (i) Issue (Nasdaq symbol for the

the Missed Opportunity—Liquidity component described above, this component also will provide greater visibility into exactly what was missed in trading so market participants may optimize their models and trading patterns to yield better execution results. No specific information about resting orders on the Exchange book will be provided.

This component will help market participants to better understand by how much time they missed specific orders, thus determining whether they want to invest in the technology to mitigate the misses. For example, if a market participant sends in a marketable order, but an order resting on the Exchange order book was subsequently canceled or executed, the Exchange will let the market participant know for each of these orders submitted by how much time they missed an execution. The Exchange will provide this information to firms on a T + 1 basis.

Additionally, the data included in this component will be based only on the data of the market participant that opts to pay the corresponding fee to receive it (as previously noted, the corresponding fees will be included in a future filing). The Exchange will restrict all other market participants from receiving another market participant's data.

(c) Peer Benchmarking

This component ranks the quality of a market participant's trading performance against its peers.⁶ Market

issue); (ii) Buy/Sell Indicator (side of the market at which the market participants are quoting); (iii) Price (the price (inclusive of decimal point) at which Nasdaq Market Center market participants had order interest for the given security at the given time); (iv) Order Reference Number (the unique reference number assigned to the new order at the time of receipt); (v) Order Size; (vi) Matching Engine times for incoming orders; (vii) Missed Opportunity times; and (viii) Reasons for not getting fills.

⁶ The data elements for this component, in summary, include: (i) Total Dollar Volume; (ii) Total Share Volume, Share Volume of Liquidity Provision and Accessible for Tape A, Tape B and Tape C; (iii) Number of Trades, including Hidden Orders and Number of Hidden Trades; (iv) Mean/Median Trade Size; (v) Mean/Median Size of Hidden Orders; (vi) Number of Buy/Sell Orders Received; (vii) Number of Aggressive Orders, Mean Size of Aggressive Buy/Sell Orders; (viii) Number of Passive Orders, Mean Size of Displayed Passive Order, Hidden Passive for Buy and Sell Orders; (ix) Number of Orders at Best Bid/Ask Level; (x) Mean Cost to Execute for Buy and Sell for 1000, 5000, 10000 Shares; (xi) Number of Modified/Cancelled Buy/Sell Orders; (xii) Mean Buy/Sell Price Range; (xiii) Total Number of Buy/Sell Price; (xiv) Number, Mean—Resting Buy/Sell Price Points; (xv) Missed Opportunities—Liquidity, Latency; (xvi) Mean Share Volume Against Hidden, Mean Quote Rotation Time.

participants will be able to view their own trading activity broken out by port with each being ranked independently for each metric against their peers trading with the Exchange. By understanding its ranking and its associated ranking with peers, market participants will have a better idea of how the competition is performing vis-à-vis their own trading.

Peer Benchmarking will help market participants better understand trending over time and whether behavioral changes they make translate into the expected results. Additionally, this component will assist market participants in understanding their rankings independent of any trading pattern changes the market participant may have made. It will let market participants know what their metric is ranked within their peer group and the market participant can glean how it is changing over time. Each port will be categorized into a peer grouping that will be based upon a given set of metrics that will share similar trading behavior characteristics and must include at least ten peers within a security. The Exchange will provide this information to firms on a T + 1 basis.

The data included in Peer Benchmarking is specific to a particular market participant's port and only the market participant who pays the optional fee to receive the component is eligible to receive Peer Benchmarking. Nasdaq will restrict all other market participants from receiving this market participant's Peer Benchmark (as previously noted, the corresponding fees will be included in a future filing).

(d) Liquidity Dynamics Analysis

This component offers extensive historical insight into aggregated displayed and hidden orders on the Exchange for Reg NMS securities listed on Nasdaq, the New York Stock Exchange, and other U.S. equity exchanges. Specifically, this component will contain aggregated metrics and statistics about the liquidity on Nasdaq, including hidden liquidity on a security level.⁷ This will be presented as an

⁷ The data elements for this component, in summary, are the: (i) Issue (Nasdaq symbol for the issue); (ii) Start Time; (iii) End Time; (iv) Side (identifies buy vs. sell side); (v) Level (level associated with the price); (vi) Average Depth (average depth of the book); (vii) Minimum Depth (minimum depth of the book); (viii) Maximum Depth (maximum depth of the book); (ix) Standard Deviation Depth; (x) Average Price; (xi) Minimum Price (minimum price in the book); (xii) Maximum Price (maximum price in the book); (xiii) Median Price (median price in the book); (xiv) Standard Deviation—Price; (xv) Minimum Distance from the QBBO; (xvi) Maximum Distance from the QBBO; (xvii) Mean Distance from the QBBO; (xviii) Median

FTP⁸ file with calculated statistics over a time window of 30 seconds, subject to change. The data will be analyzed every 30 seconds starting at 10 minutes prior to the market open and 10 minutes after the market close and it will include all orders that are visible, anonymous or non-displayed for each security. The Exchange will provide this information to firms on a T + 1 basis.

Market participants may opt to utilize this component to better understand when pockets of accessible liquidity exist. This may help market participants optimize their algorithm and Smart Order Router to potentially oversize orders and get better fill rates.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with the provisions of Section 6 of the Act,⁹ in general and with Sections 6(b)(5) of the Act,¹⁰ in particular in that it is designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to foster cooperation and coordination with persons engaged in regulating, clearing, settling, processing information with respect to, and facilitating transactions in securities, 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. This proposal is in keeping with those principles in that it promotes increased transparency through the dissemination of the optional Nasdaq Trading Insights market data product to those interested in paying to receive any or all of the four distinct market data components comprising the product.

The Exchange also believes this proposal is consistent with Section 6(b)(5) of the Act because it protects investors and the public interest and promotes just and equitable principles of trade by providing investors with new options for receiving market data as requested by potential purchasers. The proposed rule change would benefit investors by facilitating their prompt access to the value added information that is included in the Nasdaq Trading Insights market data product, which includes the following components: (a) Missed Opportunity—Liquidity; (b) Missed Opportunity—Latency; (c) Peer

Distance from the QBBO; and (xix) Standard Deviation—Distance from QBBO.

⁸ FTP means a File Transfer Protocol, which is a standard network protocol used to transfer computer files between a client and server on a computer network.

⁹ 15 U.S.C. 78f.

¹⁰ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

Benchmarking; and (d) Liquidity Dynamics Analysis.

In adopting Regulation NMS, the Commission granted self-regulatory organizations ("SROs") and broker dealers increased authority and flexibility to offer new and unique market data to consumers of such data. It was believed that this authority would expand the amount of data available to users and consumers of such data and also spur innovation and competition for the provision of market data. The Exchange believes that the Nasdaq Trading Insights product is the sort of market data product that the Commission envisioned when it adopted Regulation NMS.

The Commission concluded that Regulation NMS—by deregulating the market in proprietary data—would itself further the Act's goals of facilitating efficiency and competition:

[E]fficiency is promoted when broker-dealers who do not need the data beyond the prices, sizes, market center identifications of the NBBO and consolidated last sale information are not required to receive (and pay for) such data. The Commission also believes that efficiency is promoted when broker-dealers may choose to receive (and pay for) additional market data based on their own internal analysis of the need for such data.¹¹

By removing "unnecessary regulatory restrictions" on the ability of exchanges to sell their own data, Regulation NMS advanced the goals of the Act and the principles reflected in its legislative history. This proposed new market data product provides investors with new options for receiving market data, which was a primary goal of the market data amendments adopted by Regulation NMS.¹²

(a) Missed Opportunity—Liquidity

This component is designed for trading firms that seek to submit orders for the greatest number of shares possible without exceeding the amount of shares actually available. It identifies when an order from a market participant might have been increased in size and thus executed more shares.

The Exchange believes that providing this optional liquidity to interested market participants for a fee is consistent with facilitating transactions in securities, removing impediments to and perfecting the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general, protecting investors and the public interest

¹¹ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 51808 (June 9, 2005), 70 FR 37496 (June 29, 2005) ("Regulation NMS Adopting Release").

¹² See Regulation NMS Adopting Release, *supra*, at 37503.

because it provides greater visibility into exactly what was missed in trading so market participants may optimize their models and trading patterns to yield better execution results by identifying when an order from a market participant might have been increased in size and thus executed more shares.

(b) Missed Opportunity—Latency

This component is designed for market participants that are interested in gaining insight into latency in connection with orders that failed to execute against an order resting on the Exchange order book since it identifies by how much time an order that may have been marketable missed executing.

The Exchange believes that providing this optional latency data to interested market participants for a fee is consistent with facilitating transactions in securities, removing impediments to and perfecting the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general, protecting investors and the public interest because it provides greater visibility into exactly what was missed in trading so market participants may optimize their models and trading patterns to yield better execution results by identifying by how much time an order that may have been marketable missed executing.

(c) Peer Benchmarking

This component is designed for market participants that are interested in gaining insight into the quality of its trading performance against its peers trading with the Exchange.

The Exchange believes that providing this optional Peer Benchmarking data to interested market participants for a fee is consistent with facilitating transactions in securities, to removing impediments to and perfecting the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general, protecting investors and the public interest because it provides additional insight for market participants into how the competition is performing vis-à-vis their own trading, as well as helping market participants better understand trending over time and whether behavioral changes they make translate into the expected results.

(d) Liquidity Dynamics Analysis

This component is designed for market participants that are interested in gaining insight into when pockets of accessible liquidity exist. This component may help market participants optimize their algorithm and Smart Order Routers to potentially oversize orders and get better fill rates.

The Exchange believes that providing this optional data concerning historical insight into aggregated displayed and hidden orders on the Exchange for Reg NMS securities listed on Nasdaq, the New York Stock Exchange, and other U.S. equity exchanges, to interested market participants for a fee is consistent with facilitating transactions in securities, removing impediments to and perfecting the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general, protecting investors and the public interest because it provides greater visibility into when pockets of accessible liquidity exist. This, in turn, may help market participants optimize their algorithm and Smart Order Routers to potentially oversize orders and get better fill rates.

In summary, the Nasdaq Trading Insights market data product will help to protect a free and open market by providing additional non-core data (offered on an optional basis for a fee) to the marketplace and by providing investors with greater choices.¹³ Additionally, the proposal would not permit unfair discrimination because each component of the product will be available to all of the Exchange's participants.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will result in any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act, as amended. In fact, the Exchange believes that the Nasdaq Trading Insights market data product will enhance competition¹⁴ by providing new options for receiving market data to market participants, which was a primary goal of the market data amendments adopted by Regulation NMS.¹⁵

The market for proprietary data products is also highly contestable because market entry is rapid, inexpensive, and profitable. The history of electronic trading is replete with examples of entrants that swiftly grew into some of the largest electronic trading platforms and proprietary data producers: Archipelago, Bloomberg Tradebook, Island, REDIBook, Attain, TracECN, BATS Trading and BATS/Direct Edge. A proliferation of dark

pools and other ATSs operate profitably with fragmentary shares of consolidated market volume.

Regulation NMS, by deregulating the market for proprietary data, has increased the contestability of that market. While broker-dealers ("BDs") have previously published their proprietary data individually, Regulation NMS encourages market data vendors and BDs to produce proprietary products cooperatively in a manner never before possible. Multiple market data vendors already have the capability to aggregate data and disseminate it on a profitable scale, including Bloomberg and Thomson Reuters. In Europe, Cinnober aggregates and disseminates data from over 40 brokers and multilateral trading facilities.¹⁶

In the case of TRFs, the rapid entry of several exchanges into this space in 2006–2007 following the development and Commission approval of the TRF structure demonstrates the contestability of this aspect of the market.¹⁷ Given the demand for trade reporting services that is itself a by-product of the fierce competition for transaction executions—characterized notably by a proliferation of ATSs and BDs offering internalization—any supra-competitive increase in the fees associated with trade reporting or TRF data would shift trade report volumes from one of the existing TRFs to the other¹⁸ and create incentives for other TRF operators to enter the space. Alternatively, because BDs reporting to TRFs are themselves free to consolidate the market data that they report, the market for over-the-counter data itself, separate and apart from the markets for execution and trade reporting services—is fully contestable.

In this instance, the proposed rule change to offer the optional four components that comprise the Nasdaq Trading Insights market data product for a fee is subject to market participant interest. Additionally, some market participants may already be able to derive the same data that is provided by this component based on their executions and algorithms that they have created.

In sum, if the four distinct market data components that comprise the Nasdaq Trading Insights product and that are the subject of the rule change

¹⁶ See <http://www.cinnober.com/boat-trade-reporting>.

¹⁷ The low cost exit of two TRFs from the market is also evidence of a contestable market, because new entrants are reluctant to enter a market where exit may involve substantial shut-down costs.

¹⁸ It should be noted that the FINRA/NYSE TRF has, in recent weeks, received reports for almost 10% of all over-the-counter volume in NMS stocks.

¹³ See Sec. Indus. Fin. Mkts. Ass'n (SIFMA), Initial Decision Release No. 1015, 2016 SEC LEXIS 2278 (ALJ June 1, 2016) (finding the existence of vigorous competition with respect to non-core market data).

¹⁴ *Id.*

¹⁵ See Regulation NMS Adopting Release, *supra*, at 37503.

proposed herein are unattractive to market participants, market participants will opt not to purchase any of the four components. Accordingly, the Exchange does not believe that the proposed change will impair the ability of members or competing order execution venues to maintain their competitive standing in the financial markets.

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

Written comments were neither solicited nor received.

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

Within 45 days of the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register** or within such longer period up to 90 days (i) as the Commission may designate if it finds such longer period to be appropriate and publishes its reasons for so finding or (ii) as to which the self-regulatory organization consents, the Commission will:

- (A) By order approve or disapprove such proposed rule change, or
- (B) institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be 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 email to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include File Number SR-NASDAQ-2016-101 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Brent J. Fields, Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE., Washington, DC 20549-1090. All submissions should refer to File Number SR-NASDAQ-2016-101. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's Internet 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 Web site 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-NASDAQ-2016-101 and should be submitted on or before August 29, 2016.

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

Robert W. Errett,
Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2016-18703 Filed 8-5-16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Investment Company Act Release No. 32201; 812-14585]

Managed Portfolio Series and Port Street Investments, LLC; Notice of Application

August 2, 2016.

AGENCY: Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission").

ACTION: Notice of an application under section 6(c) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("Act") for an exemption from section 15(a) of the Act and rule 18f-2 under the Act, as well as from certain disclosure requirements in rule 20a-1 under the Act, Item 19(a)(3) of Form N-1A, Items 22(c)(1)(ii), 22(c)(1)(iii), 22(c)(8) and 22(c)(9) of Schedule 14A under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and sections 6-07(2)(a), (b), and (c) of Regulation S-X ("Disclosure Requirements"). The requested exemption would permit an investment adviser to hire and replace certain subadvisers without shareholder approval and grant relief from the

Disclosure Requirements as they relate to fees paid to the subadvisers.

APPLICANTS: Managed Portfolio Series (the "Trust"), a Delaware statutory trust registered under the Act as an open-end management investment company, and Port Street Investments, LLC (the "Initial Adviser"), a California limited liability company registered as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, on behalf of each series of the Trust that is a Fund (as defined below) (collectively, with the Trust and the Initial Adviser, the "Applicants").

DATES: *Filing Dates:* The application was filed on December 8, 2015 and amended on May 3, 2016.

HEARING OR NOTIFICATION OF HEARING:

An order granting the application will be issued unless the Commission orders a hearing. Interested persons may request a hearing by writing to the Commission's Secretary and serving applicants with a copy of the request, personally or by mail. Hearing requests should be received by the Commission by 5:30 p.m. on August 29, 2016, and should be accompanied by proof of service on the applicants, in the form of an affidavit or, for lawyers, a certificate of service. Pursuant to rule 0-5 under the Act, hearing requests should state the nature of the writer's interest, any facts bearing upon the desirability of a hearing on the matter, the reason for the request, and the issues contested. Persons who wish to be notified of a hearing may request notification by writing to the Commission's Secretary.

ADDRESSES: Secretary, U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE., Washington, DC 20549-1090. Applicants: Jeanine M. Bajczyk, Esq., Managed Portfolio Series, 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, WI 53202; Graham B. Pierce, Port Street Investments, LLC, 24 Corporate Plaza, Suite 150, Newport Beach, CA 92660.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Deepak T. Pai, Senior Counsel, at (202) 551-6876, or Mary Kay Frech, Branch Chief, at (202) 551-6814 (Division of Investment Management, Chief Counsel's Office).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The following is a summary of the application. The complete application may be obtained via the Commission's Web site by searching for the file number, or an applicant using the Company name box, at <http://www.sec.gov/search/search.htm> or by calling (202) 551-8090.

¹⁹ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).