

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
(Release No. 34-95829; File No. SR-NYSENAT-2022-21)

September 19, 2022

Self-Regulatory Organizations; NYSE National, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule to Amend Rule 7.10

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1)¹ of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Act”)² and Rule 19b-4 thereunder,³ notice is hereby given that on September 16, 2022, NYSE National, Inc. (“NYSE National” or the “Exchange”) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission”) the proposed rule change as described in Items I and II below, which Items have been prepared by the self-regulatory organization. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

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

The Exchange proposes to amend Rule 7.10 (Clearly Erroneous Executions). The proposed rule change is available on the Exchange’s website at www.nyse.com, 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 self-regulatory organization included statements concerning the purpose of, and basis for, the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of those statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 15 U.S.C. 78a.

³ 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

C below, of the most significant parts of such statements.

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

1. Purpose

The purpose of the proposed rule change is to amend Rule 7.10 (Clearly Erroneous Executions). Specifically, the Exchange proposes to: (1) make the current clearly erroneous pilot program permanent; and (2) limit the circumstances where clearly erroneous review would continue to be available during the Core Trading Session,⁴ when the LULD Plan to Address Extraordinary Market Volatility (the “LULD Plan”)⁵ already provides similar protections for trades occurring at prices that may be deemed erroneous. The Exchange believes that these changes are appropriate as the LULD Plan has been approved by the Commission on a permanent basis,⁶ and in light of amendments to the LULD Plan, including changes to the applicable Price Bands⁷ around the open and close of trading.

This proposed rule change is substantively identical to the rule change recently proposed by Cboe BZX, which the Commission approved on September 1, 2022.⁸

Proposal to Make the Clearly Erroneous Pilot Permanent

On September 10, 2010, the Commission approved, on a pilot basis, changes to Rule

⁴ The term “Core Trading Session” is defined in Rule 7.34(a)(2).

⁵ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 67091 (May 31, 2012), 77 FR 33498 (June 6, 2012).

⁶ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 84843 (December 18, 2018), 83 FR 66464 (December 26, 2018) (“Notice”); 85623 (April 11, 2019), 84 FR 16086 (April 17, 2019) (File No. 4-631) (“Amendment 18”).

⁷ “Price Bands” refers to the term provided in Section V of the LULD Plan.

⁸ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 95658 (September 1, 2022) (SR-CboeBZX-2022-037).

11.19 (Clearly Erroneous Executions) that, among other things: (i) provided for uniform treatment of clearly erroneous execution reviews in multi-stock events involving twenty or more securities; and (ii) reduced the ability of the Exchange to deviate from the objective standards set forth in the rule.⁹ In 2013, the Exchange adopted a provision designed to address the operation of the Plan.¹⁰ Finally, in 2014, the Exchange adopted two additional provisions providing that: (i) a series of transactions in a particular security on one or more trading days may be viewed as one event if all such transactions were effected based on the same fundamentally incorrect or grossly misinterpreted issuance information resulting in a severe valuation error for all such transactions; and (ii) in the event of any disruption or malfunction in the operation of the electronic communications and trading facilities of an Exchange, another SRO, or responsible single plan processor in connection with the transmittal or receipt of a trading halt, an Officer, acting on his or her own motion, shall nullify any transaction that occurs after a trading halt has been declared by the primary listing market for a security and before such trading halt has officially ended according to the primary listing market.¹¹ Rule 11.19 is no longer applicable to any securities that trade on the Exchange and has been replaced with Rule 7.10, which is substantively identical to Rule 11.19.¹² These changes are currently scheduled to operate for a

⁹ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 62886 (Sept. 10, 2010), 75 FR 56613 (Sept. 16, 2010) (SR-NSX-2010-07).

¹⁰ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 68803 (Feb. 1, 2013), 78 FR 9078 (Feb. 7, 2013) (SR-NSX-2013-06).

¹¹ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 72434 (June 19, 2014), 79 FR 36110 (June 25, 2014) (SR-NSX-2014-08).

¹² See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 83289 (May 17, 2018), 83 FR 23968 (May 23, 2018) (SR-NYSENAT-2018-02).

pilot period that would end at the close of business on October 20, 2022.¹³

When it originally approved the clearly erroneous pilot, the Commission explained that the changes were “being implemented on a pilot basis so that the Commission and the Exchanges can monitor the effects of the pilot on the markets and investors, and consider appropriate adjustments, as necessary.”¹⁴ In the 12 years since that time, the Exchange and other national securities exchanges have gained considerable experience in the operation of the rule, as amended on a pilot basis. Based on that experience, the Exchange believes that the program should be allowed to continue on a permanent basis so that equities market participants and investors can benefit from the increased certainty provided by the amended rule.

The clearly erroneous pilot was implemented following a severe disruption in the U.S. equities markets on May 6, 2010 (“Flash Crash”) to “provide greater transparency and certainty to the process of breaking trades.”¹⁵ Largely, the pilot reduced the discretion of the Exchange, other national securities exchanges, and Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”) to deviate from the objective standards in their respective rules when dealing with potentially erroneous transactions. The pilot has thus helped afford greater certainty to ETP Holders and investors about when trades will be deemed erroneous pursuant to self-regulatory organization (“SRO”) rules and has provided a more transparent process for conducting such reviews. The Exchange proposes to make the current pilot permanent so that market participants can continue to benefit from the increased certainty afforded by the current rule.

¹³ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 95306 (July 18, 2022), 87 FR 43924 (July 22, 2022) (SR-NYSENAT-2022-13).

¹⁴ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 62886 (Sept. 10, 2010), 75 FR 56613 (Sept. 16, 2010) (SR-NSX-2010-07).

¹⁵ Id.

Amendments to the Clearly Erroneous Rules

When the Participants to the LULD Plan filed to introduce the Limit Up-Limit Down (“LULD”) mechanism, itself a response to the Flash Crash, a handful of commenters noted the potential discordance between the clearly erroneous rules and the Price Bands used to limit the price at which trades would be permitted to be executed pursuant to the LULD Plan. For example, two commenters requested that the clearly erroneous rules be amended so the presumption would be that trades executed within the Price Bands would not be not subject to review.¹⁶ While the Participants acknowledged that the potential to prevent clearly erroneous executions would be a “key benefit” of the LULD Plan, the Participants decided not to amend the clearly erroneous rules at that time.¹⁷ In the years since, industry feedback has continued to reflect a desire to eliminate the discordance between the LULD mechanism and the clearly erroneous rules so that market participants would have more certainty that trades executed with the Price Bands would stand. For example, the Equity Market Structure Advisory Committee (“EMSAC”) Market Quality Subcommittee included in its April 19, 2016 status report a preliminary recommendation that clearly erroneous rules be amended to conform to the Price Bands – i.e., “any trade that takes place within the band would stand and not be broken and trades outside the LU/LD bands would be eligible for the consideration of the Clearly Erroneous rules.”¹⁸

¹⁶ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 67091 (May 31, 2012), 77 FR 33498 (June 6, 2012) (File No. 4-631) (n. 33505).

¹⁷ Id.

¹⁸ See EMSAC Market Quality Subcommittee, Recommendations for Rulemaking on Issues of Market Quality (November 29, 2016), available at <https://www.sec.gov/spotlight/emsac/emsac-recommendations-rulemaking-market-quality.pdf>.

The Exchange believes that it is important for there to be some mechanism to ensure that investors' orders are either not executed at clearly erroneous prices or are subsequently busted as needed to maintain a fair and orderly market. At the same time, the Exchange believes that the LULD Plan, as amended, would provide sufficient protection for trades executed during the Core Trading Session. Indeed, the LULD mechanism could be considered to offer superior protection as it prevents potentially erroneous trades from being executed in the first instance. After gaining experience with the LULD Plan, the Exchange now believes that it is appropriate to largely eliminate clearly erroneous review during Core Trading Hours when Price Bands are in effect. Thus, as proposed, trades executed within the Price Bands would stand, barring one of a handful of identified scenarios where such review may still be necessary for the protection of investors. The Exchange believes that this change would be beneficial for the U.S. equities markets as it would ensure that trades executed within the Price Bands are subject to clearly erroneous review in only rare circumstances, resulting in greater certainty for ETP Holders and investors.

The current LULD mechanism for addressing extraordinary market volatility is available solely during the Core Trading Session. Thus, trades during the Exchange's Early Trading Session¹⁹ and Late Trading Session²⁰ would not benefit from this protection and could ultimately be executed at prices that may be considered erroneous. For this reason, the Exchange proposes that transactions executed during the Early and Late Trading Sessions would continue to be reviewable as clearly erroneous. Continued availability of the clearly erroneous rule during the Early and Late Trading Sessions would therefore ensure that investors have appropriate recourse

¹⁹ The term "Early Trading Session" is defined in Rule 7.34(a)(1).

²⁰ The term "Late Trading Session" is defined in Rule 7.34(a)(3).

when erroneous trades are executed outside of the hours where similar protection can be provided by the LULD Plan. Further, the proposal is designed to eliminate the potential discordance between clearly erroneous review and LULD Price Bands, which does not exist outside of the Core Trading Session because the LULD Plan is not in effect. Thus, the Exchange believes that it is appropriate to continue to allow transactions to be eligible for clearly erroneous review if executed outside of the Core Trading Session.

On the other hand, there would be much more limited potential to request that a transaction be reviewed as potentially erroneous during the Core Trading Session. With the introduction of the LULD mechanism in 2013, clearly erroneous trades are largely prevented by the requirement that trades be executed within the Price Bands. In addition, in 2019, Amendment 18 to the LULD Plan eliminated double-wide Price Bands: (1) at the Open, and (2) at the Close for Tier 2 NMS Stocks 2 with a Reference Price above \$3.00.²¹ Due to these changes, the Exchange believes that the Price Bands would provide sufficient protection to investor orders such that clearly erroneous review would no longer be necessary during the Core Trading Session. As the Participants to the LULD Plan explained in Amendment 18: “Broadly, the Limit Up-Limit Down mechanism prevents trades from happening at prices where one party to the trade would be considered ‘aggrieved,’ and thus could be viewed as an appropriate mechanism to supplant clearly erroneous rules.” While the Participants also expressed concern that the Price Bands might be too wide to afford meaningful protection around the open and close of trading, amendments to the LULD Plan adopted in Amendment 18 narrowed Price Bands at these times in a manner that the Exchange believes is sufficient to ensure that investors’ orders would be appropriately protected in the absence of clearly erroneous review. The

²¹ See Amendment 18, supra note 6.

Exchange therefore believes that it is appropriate to rely on the LULD mechanism as the primary means of preventing clearly erroneous trades during the Core Trading Session.

At the same time, the Exchange is cognizant that there may be limited circumstances where clearly erroneous review may continue to be appropriate, even during the Core Trading Session. Thus, the Exchange proposes to amend its clearly erroneous rules to enumerate the specific circumstances where such review would remain available during the course of the Core Trading Session, as follows. All transactions that fall outside of these specific enumerated exceptions would be ineligible for clearly erroneous review.

First, pursuant to proposed paragraph (c)(1)(A), a transaction executed during the Core Trading Session would continue to be eligible for clearly erroneous review if the transaction is not subject to the LULD Plan. In such case, the Numerical Guidelines set forth in paragraph (c)(2) will be applicable to such NMS Stock. While the majority of securities traded on the Exchange would be subject to the LULD Plan, certain equity securities, such as rights and warrants, are explicitly excluded from the provisions of the LULD Plan and would therefore be eligible for clearly erroneous review instead.²² Similarly, there are instances, such as the opening auction on the primary listing market,²³ where transactions are not ordinarily subject to the LULD Plan, or circumstances where a transaction that ordinarily would have been subject to the LULD Plan is not – due, for example, to some issue with processing the Price Bands. These transactions would continue to be eligible for clearly erroneous review, effectively ensuring that such review remains available as a backstop when the LULD Plan would not prevent executions from occurring at erroneous prices in the first instance.

²² See Appendix A of the LULD Plan.

²³ The initial Reference Price used to calculate Price Bands is typically set by the Opening Price on the primary listing market. See Section V(B) of the LULD Plan.

Second, investors would also continue to be able to request review of transactions that resulted from certain systems issues pursuant to proposed paragraph (c)(1)(B). This limited exception would help to ensure that trades that should not have been executed would continue to be subject to clearly erroneous review. Specifically, as proposed, transactions executed during the Core Trading Session would be eligible for clearly erroneous review pursuant to proposed paragraph (c)(1)(B) if the transaction is the result of an Exchange technology or systems issue that results in the transaction occurring outside of the applicable LULD Price Bands pursuant to paragraph (g). A transaction subject to review pursuant to this paragraph shall be found to be clearly erroneous if the price of the transaction to buy (sell) that is the subject of the complaint is greater than (less than) the Reference Price, described in paragraph (d) of this Rule, by an amount that equals or exceeds the applicable Percentage Parameter defined in Appendix A to the LULD Plan (“Percentage Parameters”).

Third, the Exchange proposes to narrowly allow for the review of transactions during the Core Trading Session when the Reference Price, described in proposed paragraph (d), is determined to be erroneous by an Officer of the Exchange. Specifically, a transaction executed during the Core Trading Session would be eligible for clearly erroneous review pursuant to proposed paragraph (c)(1)(C) if the transaction involved, in the case of (1) a corporate action or new issue, or (2) a security that enters a Trading Pause pursuant to the LULD Plan and resumes trading without an auction,²⁴ a Reference Price that is determined to be erroneous by an Officer of the Exchange because it clearly deviated from the theoretical value of the security. In such circumstances, the Exchange may use a different Reference Price pursuant to proposed

²⁴ The Exchange notes that the “resumption of trading without an auction” provision of the proposed rule text applies only to securities that enter a Trading Pause pursuant to LULD and does not apply to a corporate action or new issue.

paragraph (d)(2) of this Rule. A transaction subject to review pursuant to this paragraph shall be found to be clearly erroneous if the price of the transaction to buy (sell) that is the subject of the complaint is greater than (less than) the new Reference Price, described in paragraph (d)(2), by an amount that equals or exceeds the applicable Numerical Guidelines or Percentage Parameters, as applicable depending on whether the security is subject to the LULD Plan. Specifically, the Percentage Parameters would apply to all transactions except those in an NMS Stock that is not subject to the LULD Plan, as described in paragraph (c)(1)(A).

In the context of a corporate action or a new issue, there may be instances where the security's Reference Price is later determined by the Exchange to be erroneous (e.g., because of a bad first trade for a new issue), and subsequent LULD Price Bands are calculated from that incorrect Reference Price. In determining whether the Reference Price is erroneous in such instances, the Exchange would generally look to see if such Reference Price clearly deviated from the theoretical value of the security. In such cases, the Exchange would consider a number of factors to determine a new Reference Price that is based on the theoretical value of the security, including but not limited to, the offering price of the new issue, the ratio of the stock split applied to the prior day's closing price, the theoretical price derived from the numerical terms of the corporate action transaction such as the exchange ratio and spin-off terms, and the prior day's closing price on the OTC market for an OTC up-listing.²⁵ In the foregoing instances, the theoretical value of the security would be used as the new Reference Price when applying the Percentage Parameters under the LULD Plan (or Numerical Guidelines if the transaction is in an

²⁵ Using transaction data reported to the FINRA OTC Reporting Facility, FINRA disseminates via the Trade Data Dissemination Service a final closing report for OTC equity securities for each business day that includes, among other things, each security's closing last sale price.

NMS Stock that is not subject to the LULD Plan) to determine whether executions would be cancelled as clearly erroneous.

The following examples illustrate the proposed application of the rule in the context of a corporate action or new issue:

Example 1:

1. ABCD is subject to a corporate action, 1 for 10 reverse split, and the previous day close was \$5, but the new theoretical price based on the terms of the corporate action is \$50.
2. The security opens at \$5, with LULD bands at \$4.50 x \$5.50
3. The bands will be calculated correctly but the security is trading at an erroneous price based on the valuation of the remaining outstanding shares
4. The theoretical price of \$50 would be used as the new Reference Price when applying LULD bands to determine if executions would be cancelled as clearly erroneous

Example 2:

1. ABCD is subject to a corporate action, the company is doing a spin off where a new issue will be listed, BCDE. ABCD trades at \$50, and the spinoff company is worth 1/5 of ABCD
2. BCDE opens at \$50 in the belief it is the same company as ABCD
3. The theoretical values of the two companies are ABCD \$40 and BCDE \$10
4. BCDE would be deemed to have had an incorrect Reference Price and the theoretical value of \$10 would be used as the new Reference Price when applying the LULD Bands to determine if executions would be cancelled as clearly

erroneous

Example 3:

1. ABCD is an uplift from the OTC market, the prior days close on the OTC market was \$20
2. ABCD opens trading on the new listing exchange at \$0.20 due to an erroneous order entry
3. The new Reference Price to determine clearly erroneous executions would be \$20, the theoretical value of the stock from where it was last traded

In the context of the rare situation in which a security that enters a LULD Trading Pause and resumes trading without an auction (i.e., reopens with quotations), the LULD Plan requires that the new Reference Price in this instance be established by using the mid-point of the best bid and offer (“BBO”) on the primary listing exchange at the reopening time.²⁶ This can result in a Reference Price and subsequent LULD Price Band calculation that is significantly away from the security’s last traded or more relevant price, especially in less liquid names. In such rare instances, the Exchange is proposing to use a different Reference Price that is based on the prior LULD Band that triggered the Trading Pause, rather than the midpoint of the BBO.

The following example illustrates the proposed application of the rule in the context of a security that reopens without an auction:

Example 4:

1. ABCD stock is trading at \$20, with LULD Bands at \$18 x \$22
2. An incoming buy order causes the stock to enter a Limit State Trading Pause and then a Trading Pause at \$22

²⁶ See LULD Plan, Section I(U) and V(C)(1).

3. During the Trading Pause, the buy order causing the Trading Pause is cancelled
4. At the end of the 5-minute halt, there is no crossed interest for an auction to occur, thus trading would resume on a quote
5. Upon resumption, a quote that was available prior to the Trading Pause (e.g. a quote was resting on the book prior to the Trading Pause), is widely set at \$10 x \$90
6. The Reference Price upon resumption is \$50 (mid-point of BBO)
7. The SIP will use this Reference Price and publish LULD Bands of \$45 x \$55 (i.e., far away from BBO prior to the halt)
8. The bands will be calculated correctly, but the \$50 Reference Price is subsequently determined to be incorrect as the price clearly deviated from where it previously traded prior to the Trading Pause
9. The new Reference Price would be \$22 (i.e., the last effective Price Band that was in a limit state before the Trading Pause), and the LULD Bands would be applied to determine if the executions should be cancelled as clearly erroneous

In all of the foregoing situations, investors would be left with no remedy to request clearly erroneous review without the proposed carveouts in paragraph (c)(1)(C) because the trades occurred within the LULD Price Bands (albeit LULD Price Bands that were calculated from an erroneous Reference Price). The Exchange believes that removing the current ability for the Exchange to review in these narrow circumstances would lessen investor protections.

Numerical Guidelines

Currently, paragraph (c)(1) defines the Numerical Guidelines that are used to determine if a transaction is deemed clearly erroneous during the Core Trading Session and during the Early and Late Trading Sessions. With respect to the Core Trading Session, trades are generally

deemed clearly erroneous if the execution price differs from the Reference Price (i.e., last sale) by 10% if the Reference Price is greater than \$0.00 up to and including \$25.00; 5% if the Reference Price is greater than \$25.00 up to and including \$50.00; and 3% if the Reference Price is greater than \$50.00. Wider parameters are also used for reviews for Multi-Stock Events, as described in paragraph (c)(2). With respect to transactions in Leveraged ETF/ETN securities executed during the Core Trading Session or Early or Late Trading Session, trades are deemed clearly erroneous if the execution price exceeds the Core Trading Session Numerical Guidelines multiplied by the leverage multiplier.

The Exchange proposes to amend the way that the Numerical Guidelines are calculated during the Core Trading Session in the handful of instances where clearly erroneous review would continue to be available. Specifically, the Exchange would base these Numerical Guidelines, as applied to the circumstances described in paragraph (c)(1)(A), on the Percentage Parameters used to calculate Price Bands, as set forth in Appendix A to the LULD Plan. Without this change, a transaction that would otherwise stand if Price Bands were properly applied to the transaction may end up being subject to review and deemed clearly erroneous solely due to the fact that the Price Bands were not available due to a systems or other issue. The Exchange believes that it makes more sense to instead base the Price Bands on the same parameters as would otherwise determine whether the trade would have been allowed to execute within the Price Bands. The Exchange also proposes to modify the Numerical Guidelines applicable to leveraged ETF/ETN securities during the Core Trading Session. As noted above, the Numerical Guidelines will only be applicable to transactions eligible for review pursuant paragraph (c)(1)(A) (i.e., to NMS Stocks that are not subject to the LULD Plan). As leveraged ETF/ETN securities are subject to LULD and thus the Percentage Parameters will be applicable during the

Core Trading Session, the Exchange proposes to eliminate the Numerical Guidelines for leveraged ETF/ETN securities traded during the Core Trading Session. However, as no Price Bands are available outside of the Core Trading Session, the Exchange proposes to keep the existing Numerical Guidelines in place for transactions in leveraged ETF/ETN securities that occur during the Early and Late Trading Sessions.

The Exchange also proposes to move existing paragraphs (c)(2), (c)(3), and (d) to proposed paragraph (c)(2)(B), (c)(2)(C), and (C)(2)(D), respectively, as Multi-Stock Events, Additional Factors, and Outlier Transactions will only be subject to review if those NMS Stocks are not subject to the LULD Plan or occur during the Early or Late Trading Session. Proposed paragraph (c)(2)(B) is substantially similar to existing paragraph (c)(2) except for a change in rule reference to paragraph (c)(1) has been updated to paragraph (c)(1)(A). Further, given the proposal to move existing paragraph (c)(2) to paragraph (c)(2)(B), the Exchange also proposes to amend applicable rule references throughout paragraph (c)(2)(A). Finally, the Exchange proposes to update applicable rule references in paragraph (c)(2)(D) based on the above-described structural changes to the Rule.

Reference Price

As proposed, the Reference Price used would continue to be based on last sale and would be memorialized in proposed paragraph (d). Continuing to use the last sale as the Reference Price is necessary for operational efficiency as it may not be possible to perform a timely clearly erroneous review if doing so required computing the arithmetic mean price of eligible reported transactions over the past five minutes, as contemplated by the LULD Plan. While this means that there would still be some differences between the Price Bands and the clearly erroneous parameters, the Exchange believes that this difference is reasonable in light of the need to ensure

timely review if clearly erroneous rules are invoked. The Exchange also proposes to allow for an alternate Reference Price to be used as prescribed in proposed paragraphs (d)(1), (2), and (3). Specifically, the Reference Price may be a value other than the consolidated last sale immediately prior to the execution(s) under review (1) in the case of Multi-Stock Events involving twenty or more securities, as described in paragraph (c)(2)(B) above, (2) in the case of an erroneous Reference Price, as described in paragraph (c)(1)(C) above,²⁷ or (3) in other circumstances, such as, for example, relevant news impacting a security or securities, periods of extreme market volatility, sustained illiquidity, or widespread system issues, where use of a different Reference Price is necessary for the maintenance of a fair and orderly market and the protection of investors and the public interest, provided that such circumstances occurred during Early or Late Trading Session or are eligible for review pursuant to paragraph (c)(1)(A).

Appeals

As described more fully below, the Exchange proposes to eliminate paragraph (f), System Disruption or Malfunction. Accordingly, the Exchange proposes to remove from paragraph (e)(2), Appeals, each reference to paragraph (f), and include language referencing proposed paragraph (g), Transactions Occurring Outside of the LULD Bands.

System Disruption or Malfunction

To conform with the structural changes described above, the Exchange now proposes to

²⁷ As discussed above, in the case of (c)(1)(C)(1), the Exchange would consider a number of factors to determine a new Reference Price that is based on the theoretical value of the security, including but not limited to, the offering price of the new issue, the ratio of the stock split applied to the prior day's closing price, the theoretical price derived from the numerical terms of the corporate action transaction such as the exchange ratio and spin-off terms, and the prior day's closing price on the OTC market for an OTC up-listing. In the case of (c)(1)(C)(2), the Reference Price will be the last effective Price Band that was in a limit state before the Trading Pause.

remove paragraph (f), System Disruption or Malfunction, and proposes new paragraph (c)(1)(B). Specifically, as described in proposed paragraph (c)(1)(B), transactions occurring during the Core Trading Session that are executed outside of the LULD Price Bands due to an Exchange technology or system issue may be subject to clearly erroneous review pursuant to proposed paragraph (g). Proposed paragraph (c)(1)(B) further provides that a transaction subject to review pursuant to this paragraph shall be found to be clearly erroneous if the price of the transaction to buy (sell) that is the subject of the complaint is greater than (less than) the Reference Price, described in paragraph (d), by an amount that equals or exceeds the applicable Percentage Parameter defined in Appendix A to the LULD Plan.

Trade Nullification for UTP Securities that are the Subject of Initial Public Offerings

Current paragraph (h) of Rule 7.10 provides different procedures for conducting clearly erroneous review in initial public offering (“IPO”) securities that are traded pursuant to unlisted trading privileges (“UTP”) after the initial opening of such IPO securities on the listing market. Specifically, this paragraph provides that a clearly erroneous error may be deemed to have occurred in the opening transaction of the subject security if the execution price of the opening transaction on the Exchange is the lesser of \$1.00 or 10% away from the opening price on the listing exchange or association. The Exchange believes that this provision is no longer necessary as opening transactions on the Exchange following an IPO are subject to Price Bands pursuant to the LULD Plan. The Exchange therefore proposes to eliminate this provision in connection with the broader changes to clearly erroneous review during the Core Trading Session.

Securities Subject to Limit Up-Limit Down Plan

The Exchange proposes to renumber paragraph (i) to paragraph (h) based on the proposal to eliminate existing paragraph (h), and to rename the paragraph to provide for transactions

occurring outside of LULD Price Bands. Given that proposed paragraph (c)(1) defines the LULD Plan, the Exchange also proposes to eliminate redundant language from proposed paragraph (h). Finally, the Exchange also proposes to update references to the LULD Plan and Price Bands so that they are uniform throughout the Rule and to update rule references throughout the paragraph to conform to the structural changes to the Rule described above.

Multi-Day Event and Trading Halts

The Exchange proposes to renumber paragraphs (j) and (k) to paragraphs (h) and (i), respectively, based on the proposal to eliminate existing paragraph (h). Additionally, the Exchange proposes to modify the text of both paragraphs to reference the Percentage Parameters as well as the Numerical Guidelines. Specifically, the existing text of proposed paragraphs (h) and (i) provides that any action taken in connection with this paragraph will be taken without regard to the Numerical Guidelines set forth in this Rule. The Exchange proposes to amend the rule text to provide that any action taken in connection with this paragraph will be taken without regard to the Percentage Parameters or Numerical Guidelines set forth in this Rule, with the Percentage Parameters being applicable to an NMS Stock subject to the LULD Plan and the Numerical Guidelines being applicable to an NMS Stock not subject to the LULD Plan.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the requirements of Section 6(b) of the Act,²⁸ in general, and Section 6(b)(5) of the Act,²⁹ in particular, in that it is designed to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, and, in general, to

²⁸ 15 U.S.C. § 78f(b).

²⁹ 15 U.S.C. § 78f(b)(5).

protect investors and the public interest and not to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers.

As explained in the purpose section of this proposed rule change, the current pilot was implemented following the Flash Crash to bring greater transparency to the process for conducting clearly erroneous reviews, and to help assure that the review process is based on clear, objective, and consistent rules across the U.S. equities markets. The Exchange believes that the amended clearly erroneous rules have been successful in that regard and have thus furthered fair and orderly markets. Specifically, the Exchange believes that the pilot has successfully ensured that such reviews are conducted based on objective and consistent standards across SROs and has therefore afforded greater certainty to ETP Holders and investors. The Exchange therefore believes that making the current pilot a permanent program is appropriate so that equities market participants can continue to reap the benefits of a clear, objective, and transparent process for conducting clearly erroneous reviews. In addition, the Exchange understands that the other U.S. equities exchanges and FINRA will also file largely identical proposals to make their respective clearly erroneous pilots permanent. The Exchange therefore believes that the proposed rule change would promote transparency and uniformity across markets concerning review of transactions as clearly erroneous and would also help assure consistent results in handling erroneous trades across the U.S. equities markets, thus furthering fair and orderly markets, the protection of investors, and the public interest.

Similarly, the Exchange believes that it is consistent with just and equitable principles of trade to limit the availability of clearly erroneous review during the Core Trading Session. The Plan was approved by the Commission to operate on a permanent rather than pilot basis. As a number of market participants have noted, the LULD Plan provides protections that ensure that

investors' orders are not executed at prices that may be considered clearly erroneous. Further, amendments to the LULD Plan approved in Amendment 18 serve to ensure that the Price Bands established by the LULD Plan are "appropriately tailored to prevent trades that are so far from current market prices that they would be viewed as having been executed in error."³⁰ Thus, the Exchange believes that clearly erroneous review should only be necessary in very limited circumstances during the Core Trading Session. Specifically, such review would only be necessary in instances where a transaction was not subject to the LULD Plan, or was the result of some form of systems issue, as detailed in the purpose section of this proposed rule change. Additionally, in narrow circumstances where the transaction was subject to the LULD Plan, a clearly erroneous review would be available in the case of (1) a corporate action or new issue or (2) a security that enters a Trading Pause pursuant to LULD and resumes trading without an auction, where the Reference Price is determined to be erroneous by an Officer of the Exchange because it clearly deviated from the theoretical value of the security. Thus, eliminating clearly erroneous review in all other instances will serve to increase certainty for ETP Holders and investors that trades executed during the Core Trading Session would typically stand and would not be subject to review.

Given the fact that clearly erroneous review would largely be limited to transactions that were not subject to the LULD Plan, the Exchange also believes that it is necessary to change the parameters used to determine whether a trade is clearly erroneous. Specifically, due to the different parameters currently used for clearly erroneous review and for determining Price Bands, it is possible that a trade that would have been permitted to execute within the Price Bands would later be deemed clearly erroneous, if, for example, a systems issue prevented the

³⁰ See Amendment 18, supra note 6.

dissemination of the Price Bands. The Exchange believes that this result is contrary to the principle that trades within the Price Bands should stand, and has the potential to cause investor confusion if trades that are properly executed within the applicable parameters described in the LULD Plan are later deemed erroneous. By using consistent parameters for clearly erroneous reviews conducted during the Core Trading Session and the calculation of the Price Bands, the Exchange believes that this change would also serve to promote greater certainty with regards to when trades may be deemed erroneous.

The Exchange believes that it is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest to remove the current provision of the clearly erroneous rule dealing with UTP securities that are the subject of IPOs. This provision applies specifically to opening transactions on a non-listing market following an IPO on the listing market. As such, review under this paragraph is limited to trades conducted during the Core Trading Session. As previously addressed, trades executed during the Core Trading Session would generally not be subject to clearly erroneous review but would instead be protected by the Price Bands. The Exchange therefore no longer believes that this paragraph is necessary, as all trades subject to this provision today would either be subject to the LULD Plan, or, in the event of some systems or other issue, would be subject to the provisions that apply to transactions that are not adequately protected by the LULD Plan.

Finally, the proposed rule changes make organizational updates to the Exchange's Clearly Erroneous Execution Rule as well as minor updates and corrections to the Rule to improve readability and clarity.

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

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change would impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. The

proposal would ensure the continued, uninterrupted operation of harmonized clearly erroneous execution rules across the U.S. equities markets while also amending those rules to provide greater certainty to ETP Holders and investors that trades will stand if executed during the Core Trading Session where the LULD Plan provides adequate protection against trading at erroneous prices. The Exchange understands that the other national securities exchanges and FINRA will also file similar proposals, the substance of which are identical to this proposal and to the Cboe BZX proposal that the Commission recently approved.³¹ Thus, the proposed rule change will help to ensure consistency across SROs without implicating any competitive issues.

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

No written comments were solicited or received with respect to the proposed rule change.

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

The Exchange has filed the proposed rule change pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(iii) of the Act³² and Rule 19b-4(f)(6) thereunder.³³ Because the 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 prior to 30 days from the date on which it was filed, or such shorter time as the Commission may designate, if consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest, the proposed rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act and Rule 19b-4(f)(6)(iii) thereunder.

³¹ See supra note 8.

³² 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(iii).

³³ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6).

A proposed rule change filed under Rule 19b-4(f)(6)³⁴ normally does not become operative prior to 30 days after the date of the filing. However, Rule 19b-4(f)(6)(iii)³⁵ permits the Commission to designate a shorter time if such action is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest. The Exchange has asked the Commission to waive the 30-day operative delay so that the proposed rule change may become operative on October 1, 2022. The Commission believes that waiving the 30-day operative delay is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest, as it will allow the Exchange to coordinate its implementation of the revised clearly erroneous execution rules with the other national securities exchanges and FINRA, and will help ensure consistency across the SROs.³⁶ For this reason, the Commission hereby waives the 30-day operative delay and designates the proposed rule change as operative upon filing.³⁷

At any time within 60 days of the filing of such proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission shall institute proceedings under Section 19(b)(2)(B)³⁸ of the Act to determine whether the proposed rule change should be approved or disapproved.

³⁴ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6).

³⁵ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6)(iii).

³⁶ See SR-CboeBZX-2022-37 (July 8, 2022).

³⁷ For purposes only of waiving the 30-day operative delay, the Commission has also considered the proposed rule's impact on efficiency, competition, and capital formation. See 15 U.S.C. 78c(f).

³⁸ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2)(B).

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 SR-NYSENAT-2022-21 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-NYSENAT-2022-21. 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 website (<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. Persons submitting comments are cautioned that we do not redact or edit personal identifying

information from comment submissions. You should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. All submissions should refer to File Number SR-NYSENAT-2022-21 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.³⁹

J. Matthew DeLesDernier
Deputy Secretary

³⁹ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).