

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
(Release No. 34-59937; File No. SR-NYSEArca-2009-24)

May 18, 2009

Self-Regulatory Organizations; NYSE Arca, Inc.; Order Approving Proposed Rule Change to Adopt a Policy with Respect to the Treatment of Aberrant Trades

I. Introduction

On March 18, 2009, NYSE Arca, Inc. (“NYSE Arca” or the “Exchange”) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“Commission”), pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Act”)¹ and Rule 19b-4 thereunder,² a proposed rule change to adopt a policy relating to its treatment of trade reports that it determines to be inconsistent with the prevailing market and to make such policy retroactive to January 1, 2008. The proposed rule change was published for comment in the Federal Register on April 6, 2009.³ The Commission received no comments on the proposal. This order approves the proposed rule change.

II. Description of the Proposal

Trades in listed securities occasionally occur at prices that deviate from prevailing market prices and those trades sometimes establish a high, low or last sale price for a security that does not reflect the true market for the security. The Exchange seeks to address such instances of “aberrant” trades by adopting a policy that is substantially similar to a policy of the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”).⁴ On February 9, 2009, the Exchange also filed a proposed rule change, which it designated as eligible for immediate effectiveness pursuant to Rule 19b-4(f)(6)

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

³ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 59650 (March 30, 2009), 74 FR 15545.

⁴ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 59064 (December 5, 2008), 73 FR 76082 (December 15, 2008) (order approving SR-NYSE-2008-91) (“Release No. 34-59064”).

under the Act,⁵ to adopt a policy relating to the Exchange's treatment of trade reports that it determines to be inconsistent with the prevailing market.⁶ The policy proposed in the instant rule change is identical to the policy set forth in Release No. 34-59453, except that the instant proposal is retroactive to January 1, 2008. This retroactive application is similar to the retroactivity provision in the NYSE policy set forth in Release No. 34-59064.

The Consolidated Tape Association ("CTA") offers each Participant in the CTA Plan the discretion to append an indicator (an "Aberrant Report Indicator") to a trade report to indicate that the market believes that the trade price in a trade executed on that market does not accurately reflect the prevailing market for the security. The CTA recommends that data recipients should exclude the price of any trade to which the Aberrant Report Indicator has been appended from any calculation of the high, low and last sale prices for the security.

During the course of surveillance by the Exchange or as a result of notification by another market, listed company or market participant, the Exchange may become aware of trade prices that do not accurately reflect the prevailing market for a security. In such a case, the Exchange proposes to adopt as policies that it:

- i. may determine to append an Aberrant Report Indicator to any trade report with respect to any trade executed on the Exchange that the Exchange determines to be inconsistent with the prevailing market; and
- ii. shall discourage vendors and other data recipients from using prices to which the Exchange has appended the Aberrant Report Indicator in any calculation of the high, low or last sale price of a security.

⁵ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6).

⁶ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 59453 (February 25, 2009), 74 FR 9463 (March 4, 2009) (SR-NYSEArca-2009-09) ("Release No. 34-59453").

The Exchange believes that retroactive application of its aberrant trade policy is warranted because of the significant market volatility and trade reporting issues that all market centers experienced during 2008. Therefore, the Exchange believes that it should be permitted to act retroactively to append the Aberrant Report Indicator to trades that do not accurately reflect the prevailing market for a security commencing as of January 1, 2008.

The Exchange will urge vendors to disclose the exclusion from high, low or last sale price data of any aberrant trades excluded from high, low or last sale price information they disseminate and to provide to data users an explanation of the parameters used in the Exchange's aberrant trade policy. Upon initial adoption of the Aberrant Report Indicator, the Exchange will also contact all of its listed companies to explain the aberrant trade policy and will notify users of the information that these are still valid trades. The Exchange will inform the affected listed company each time the Exchange or another market appends the Aberrant Report Indicator to a trade in an NYSE Arca listed stock and will remind the users of the information that these are still valid trades in that they were executed and not unwound as in the case of a clearly erroneous trade.

While the CTA disseminates its own calculations of high, low and last sale prices, vendors and other data recipients – and not the Exchange – frequently determine their own methodology by which they wish to calculate high, low and last sale prices. Therefore, the Exchange shall endeavor to explain to those vendors and other data recipients the deleterious effects that can result from including in the calculations a trade to which the Aberrant Report Indicator has been appended.

In making the determination to append the Aberrant Report Indicator, the Exchange shall consider all factors related to a trade, including, but not limited to, the following:

- Material news released for the security;
- Suspicious trading activity;
- System malfunctions or disruptions;
- Locked or crossed markets;
- A recent trading halt or resumption of trading in the security;
- Whether the security is in its initial public offering;
- Volume and volatility for the security;
- Whether the trade price represents a 52-week high or low for the security;
- Whether the trade price deviates significantly from recent trading patterns in the security;
- Whether the trade price reflects a stock-split, reorganization or other corporate action;
- The validity of consolidated tape trades and quotes in comparison to national best bids and offers; and
- The general volatility of market conditions.

In addition, the Exchange proposes that its policy shall be to consult with the listing exchange (if the Exchange is not the listing exchange) and with other markets (in the case of executions that take place across multiple markets) and to seek a consensus as to whether the trade price is consistent with the prevailing market for the security.

In determining whether trade prices are inconsistent with the prevailing market, the Exchange proposes that its policy shall be to follow the following general guidelines: The Exchange will determine whether a trade price does not reflect the prevailing market for a security if the trade occurs during regular trading hours (i.e., 9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m.) and occurs at a

price that deviates from the “Reference Price” by an amount that meets or exceeds the following thresholds:

<u>Trade Price</u>	<u>Numerical Threshold (percent)</u>
Between \$0 and \$15.00	7 Percent
Between \$15.01 and \$50.00	5 Percent
In excess of \$50.00	3 Percent

The “Reference Price” refers to (a) if the primary market for the security is open at the time of the trade, the national best bid or offer for the security, or (b) if the primary market for the security is not open at the time of the trade, the first executable quote or print for the security on the primary market after execution of the trade in question. However, if the circumstances suggest that a different Reference Price would be more appropriate, the Exchange will use the different Reference Price. For instance, if the national best bid and offer for the security are so wide apart as to fail to reflect the market for the security, the Exchange might use as the Reference Price a trade price or best bid or offer that was available prior to the trade in question.

If the Exchange determines that a trade price does not reflect the prevailing market for a security and the trade represented the last sale of the security on the Exchange during a trading session, the Exchange may also determine to remove that trade’s designation as the last sale. The Exchange may do so either on the day of the trade or at a later date, so as to provide reasonable time for the Exchange to conduct due diligence regarding the trade, including the consideration of input from markets and other market participants.

The Exchange advises that it proposes to use the Aberrant Report Indicator in accordance with the guidelines set forth above and that it may apply the Aberrant Report Indicator on a retroactive basis commencing January 1, 2008.

III. Discussion

After careful review, the Commission finds that the proposed rule change is consistent with the requirements of the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to a national securities exchange and, in particular, with Section 6(b) of the Act⁷ and the rules and regulations thereunder. Specifically, the Commission finds that the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b)(5) of the Act⁸ which requires, among other things, that the rules of a national securities exchange be designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to remove impediments to, and perfect the mechanism of, a free and open market and a national market system, to protect investors and the public interest, and are not designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers or dealers.⁹

The Commission believes that the Exchange's proposal to append an Aberrant Report Indicator to certain trade reports is a reasonable means to alert investors and others that the Exchange believes that the trade price for a trade executed in its market does not accurately reflect the prevailing market for the security. In addition, the Commission notes that the Exchange will use objective numerical thresholds in determining whether a trade report is eligible to have an Aberrant Trade Indicator appended to it. The Commission further notes that the Exchange's appending the Aberrant Trade Indicator to a trade report has no effect on the validity of the underlying trade. The Commission previously found a similar proposal by the

⁷ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

⁸ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

⁹ In approving this proposed rule change, the Commission has considered the proposed rule's impact on efficiency, competition, and capital formation. See 15 U.S.C. 78c(f).

NYSE to be consistent with the Act.¹⁰ Finally, the Commission notes that the retroactive application of this proposal to January 1, 2008 is similar to the retroactive period approved for the NYSE.¹¹

For the reasons set forth above, the Commission finds that the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act.

IV. Conclusion

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED, pursuant to Section 19(b)(2) of the Act,¹² that the proposed rule change (SR-NYSEArca-2009-24) be, and hereby is, approved.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.¹³

Florence E. Harmon
Deputy Secretary

¹⁰ See supra note 4.

¹¹ Id.

¹² 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).

¹³ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).