

Dated: June 4, 2008.

Florence E. Harmon,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. E8-12949 Filed 6-9-08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8010-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meeting

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Government in the Sunshine Act, Pub. L. 94-409, that the Securities and Exchange Commission will hold an Open Meeting on June 11, 2008 at 10 a.m., in the Auditorium, Room L-002.

The subject matter of the Open Meeting will be: The Commission will consider whether to propose rules relating to Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations and credit ratings.

At times, changes in Commission priorities require alterations in the scheduling of meeting items.

For further information and to ascertain what, if any, matters have been added, deleted or postponed, please contact: The Office of the Secretary at (202) 551-5400.

Dated: June 4, 2008.

Florence E. Harmon,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. E8-12931 Filed 6-9-08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8010-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-57917]

Notice of Proposed Order Approving Proposal by NYSE Arca, Inc. To Establish Fees for Certain Market Data and Request for Comment

June 4, 2008.

I. Introduction

On May 23, 2006, NYSE Arca, Inc. ("NYSE Arca" or "Exchange") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission"), pursuant to section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act")¹ and Rule 19b-4 thereunder,² a proposed rule change ("Proposal") to establish fees for the receipt and use of certain market data that the Exchange makes available. We are publishing this notice and a proposed order approving the Proposal ("Draft Order")³ to provide

interested persons with further opportunity to comment.

The Proposal was published for comment in the **Federal Register** on June 9, 2006.⁴ The Commission received 6 comment letters regarding the Proposal. On October 12, 2006, the Commission issued an order, by delegated authority, approving the Proposal.⁵ On November 6, 2006, NetCoalition ("Petitioner") submitted a notice, pursuant to Rule 430 of the Commission's Rules of Practice, indicating its intention to file a petition requesting that the Commission review and set aside the Delegated Order.⁶ On November 8, 2006, the Exchange submitted a response to the Petitioner's Notice.⁷ On November 15, 2006, Petitioner submitted its petition requesting that the Commission review and set aside the Delegated Order.⁸ On December 27, 2006, the Commission issued an order: (1) Granting Petitioner's request for the Commission to review the Delegated Order; (2) allowing any party or other person to file a statement in support of or in opposition to the action made by delegated authority; and (3) continuing the effectiveness of the automatic stay provided in Rule 431(e) of the Commission's Rules of Practice.⁹

The Commission received 32 comments regarding the Petition. These comment letters,¹⁰ along with other materials the Commission has placed in the comment file, are available on our Web site. The Commission has considered the Petition and the comments submitted on the Petition, as well as the comments submitted on the Proposal. Although not required by section 19(b) of the Exchange Act, in the context of the Proposal we nonetheless are affording the public an additional opportunity to provide comment by publishing the Draft Order.

⁴ Securities Exchange Act Release No. 53952 (June 7, 2006), 71 FR 33496 (June 9, 2006).

⁵ Securities Exchange Act Release No. 54597 (October 12, 2006), 71 FR 62029 (October 20, 2006) ("Delegated Order").

⁶ Letter from Markham C. Erikson, Executive Director and General Counsel, NetCoalition, to the Honorable Christopher Cox, Chairman, SEC, dated November 6, 2006 ("Notice").

⁷ Letter from Mary Yeager, Corporate Secretary, NYSE Arca Inc., to the Honorable Christopher Cox, Chairman, SEC, dated November 8, 2006 ("NYSE ARCA Petition Response").

⁸ Petition for Commission Review submitted by Petitioner, dated November 14, 2006 ("Petition").

⁹ Securities Exchange Act Release No. 55011 (December 27, 2006).

¹⁰ While the comment period on the Petition closed on January 17, 2007, we have included in the public comment file on the Petition all comment letters received after the close of the comment period.

II. Brief Overview of the Proposal and Draft Order

Under Section 19 of the Exchange Act, the Commission must approve a proposed rule change related to setting fees for market data if it finds that the proposed rule change is consistent with the requirements of the Exchange Act and the rules thereunder. The attached Draft Order describes the relevant Exchange Act provisions and rules.

The Proposal involves assessing fees for non-core market data. Core data is the best-priced quotations and comprehensive last sale reports of all markets that the Commission requires a central processor to consolidate and distribute to the public pursuant to joint-SRO plans. In contrast, individual exchanges and other market participants distribute non-core data voluntarily. The Commission believes it is able to incorporate the existence of competitive forces in its determination of whether an exchange's proposal to distribute non-core data meets the standards of the Exchange Act provisions and rules. This approach follows the clear intent of Congress in adopting section 11A of the Exchange Act that, whenever possible, competitive forces should dictate the services and practices that constitute the U.S. national market system for trading equity securities.

This market-based approach to non-core data has two parts. The first is to ask whether the exchange was subject to significant competitive forces in setting the terms of its proposal for non-core data, including the level of any fees. If an exchange was subject to significant competitive forces in setting the terms of a proposal, the Commission would approve the proposal unless it determines that there is a substantial countervailing basis to find that the terms nevertheless fail to meet an applicable requirement of the Exchange Act or the rules thereunder. If, however, the exchange was not subject to significant competitive forces in setting the terms of a proposal for non-core data, the Commission would require the exchange to provide a substantial basis, other than competitive forces, in its proposed rule change demonstrating that the terms of the proposal are equitable, fair, reasonable, and not unreasonably discriminatory.

The Commission believes that, when possible, reliance on competitive forces is the most appropriate and effective means to assess whether terms for the distribution of non-core data are equitable, fair and reasonable, and not unreasonably discriminatory. If competitive forces are operative, the self-interest of the exchanges themselves

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

³ The Draft Order is included as Appendix A.

will work powerfully to constrain unreasonable or unfair behavior. As discussed further in the attached Draft Order, when an exchange is subject to competitive forces in its distribution of non-core data, many market participants would be unlikely to purchase the exchange's data products if it sets fees that are inequitable, unfair, unreasonable, or unreasonably discriminatory. As a result, competitive forces generally will constrain an exchange in setting fees for non-core data because it should recognize that its own business will suffer if it acts unreasonably or unfairly.

As discussed in the attached Draft Order, the Commission believes that at least two broad types of significant competitive forces applied to NYSE Arca in setting the terms of its Proposal: (1) NYSE Arca's compelling need to attract order flow from market participants; and (2) the availability to market participants of alternatives to purchasing its data. The Commission requests comment on whether NYSE Arca was subject to competitive forces in setting the terms of its Proposal, including the level of fees and the different rates for professional and non-professional subscribers.

The Draft Order states that broker-dealers are not required to obtain depth-of-book order data, including the NYSE Arca data, to meet their duty of best execution and notes the established principles of best execution that support this statement.¹¹ The Commission requests comment on whether the discussion in the Draft Order makes it clear that broker-dealers are not required to purchase depth-of-book order data because of their best execution obligations. If not, what else could we say to make this point more clear?

III. Request for Comment

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views, and arguments concerning any aspect of the Draft Order. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's Internet comment form (<http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>); or
- Send an e-mail to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include File Number SR-NYSEArca-2006-21 on the subject line.

¹¹ Draft Order, notes 223-226 and accompanying text.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Nancy M. Morris, Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street, NE., Washington, DC 20549-1090.

All submissions should refer to File Number SR-NYSEArca-2006-21. 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 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 inspection and copying in the Commission's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street, NE., Washington, DC 20549, on official business days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 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-NYSEArca-2006-21 and should be submitted on or before July 10, 2008.

By the Commission.

Florence E. Harmon,
Acting Secretary.

Appendix A to Release No. 34-57917

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

(Release No. 34-XXXXX; File No. SR-NYSEArca-2006-21)
[Month], 2008

Self-Regulatory Organizations; NYSE Arca, Inc.; Order Setting Aside Action by Delegated Authority and Approving Proposed Rule Change Relating to NYSE Arca Data

On May 23, 2006, NYSE Arca, Inc. ("NYSE Arca" or "Exchange") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission" or "SEC"), pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

("Exchange Act")¹² and Rule 19b-4 thereunder,¹³ a proposed rule change ("Proposal") to establish fees for the receipt and use of certain market data that the Exchange makes available. The Proposal was published for comment in the **Federal Register** on June 9, 2006.¹⁴ On October 12, 2006, the Commission issued an order, by delegated authority, approving the Proposal.¹⁵ On November 6, 2006, NetCoalition ("Petitioner") submitted a notice, pursuant to Rule 430 of the Commission's Rules of Practice, indicating its intention to file a petition requesting that the Commission review and set aside the Delegated Order.¹⁶ On November 8, 2006, the Exchange submitted a response to the Petitioner's Notice.¹⁷ On November 15, 2006, Petitioner submitted its petition requesting that the Commission review and set aside the Delegated Order.¹⁸ On December 27, 2006, the Commission issued an order: (1) Granting Petitioner's request for the Commission to review the Delegated Order; (2) allowing any party or other person to file a statement in support of or in opposition to the action made by delegated authority; and (3) continuing the effectiveness of the automatic stay provided in Rule 431(e) of the Commission's Rules of Practice.¹⁹ The Commission received 25 comments regarding the Petition.²⁰

The Commission has considered the Petition and the comments submitted on the Petition as well as the comments submitted on the proposal. For the reason described below, it is setting the earlier action taken by delegated authority and approving the Proposal directly.

Table of Contents

- I. Introduction
- II. Description of Proposal
- III. Summary of Comments Received

¹² 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

¹³ 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

¹⁴ Securities Exchange Act Release No. 53952 (June 7, 2006), 71 FR 33496 (June 9, 2006).

¹⁵ Securities Exchange Act Release No. 54597 (October 12, 2006) 71 FR 62029 (October 20, 2006) ("Delegated Order").

¹⁶ Letter from Markham C. Erikson, Executive Director and General Counsel, NetCoalition, to the Honorable Christopher Cox, Chairman, SEC, dated November 6, 2006 ("Notice").

¹⁷ Letter from Mary Yeager, Corporate Secretary, NYSE Arca Inc., to the Honorable Christopher Cox, Chairman, SEC, dated November 8, 2006 ("NYSE ARCA Petition Response").

¹⁸ Petition for Commission Review submitted by Petitioner, dated November 14, 2006 ("Petition").

¹⁹ Securities Exchange Act Release No. 55011 (December 27, 2006).

²⁰ The comments on the Petition, as well as the earlier comments on the Proposal, are identified and summarized in section III below. NYSE Arca's responses to the commenters are summarized in section IV below.

- A. Commenters Opposing the Action by Delegated Authority
 - 1. Need for a Comprehensive Review of Market Data Issues
 - 2. Need for a Cost-Based Justification of Market Data Fees
 - 3. Exchange Act Rule 19b-4 Process
 - 4. Importance of Depth-of-Book Data
 - 5. Lack of Competition in Market Data Pricing
 - 6. Increase in Market Data Revenues
 - 7. Recommended Solutions
 - B. Commenters Supporting the Action by Delegated Authority
- IV. NYSE Arca Responses to Commenters
- A. Response to Commenters on Proposal
 - B. Response to Commenters on Petition
- V. Discussion
- A. Commission Review of Proposals for Distributing Non-Core Data
 - B. Review of the NYSE Arca Proposal
 - 1. Competitive Forces Applicable to NYSE Arca
 - a. Competition for Order Flow
 - b. Availability of Alternatives to ArcaBook Data
 - c. Response to Commenters on Competition Issues
 - 2. Terms of the Proposal
- VI. Conclusion

I. Introduction

The Commission's Rules of Practice set forth procedures for the review of actions made pursuant to delegated authority. Rule 431(b)(2) provides that the Commission, in deciding whether to accept or decline a discretionary review, will consider the factors set forth in Rule 411(b)(2). One of these factors is whether an action pursuant to delegated authority embodies a decision of law or policy that is important and that the Commission should review.

The Petitioner and commenters raised a number of important issues that the Commission believes it should address directly at this time. In particular, section V below addresses issues related to the nature of the Commission's review of proposed rule changes for the distribution of "non-core" market data, which includes the NYSE Arca data that is the subject of the Proposal. Individual exchanges and other market participants distribute non-core data independently. Non-core data should be contrasted with "core" data—the best-priced quotations and last sale information of all markets in U.S.-listed equities that Commission rules require to be consolidated and distributed to the public by a single central processor.²¹ Pursuant to the authority granted by Congress under section 11A of the Exchange Act, the Commission requires the self-regulatory organizations ("SROs") to participate in joint-industry plans for disseminating

core data, and requires broker-dealers and vendors to display core data to investors to help inform their trading and order-routing decisions. In contrast, no Commission rule requires exchanges or market participants either to distribute non-core data to the public or to display non-core data to investors.

Price transparency is critically important to the efficient functioning of the equity markets. In 2006, the core data feeds reported prices for more than \$39.4 trillion in transactions in U.S.-listed equities.²² In 2006, U.S. broker-dealers earned \$21.7 billion in commissions from trading in U.S.-listed equities—an amount that does not include any revenues from proprietary trading by U.S. broker-dealers or other market participants.²³ Approximately 420,000 securities industry professionals subscribe to the core data products of the joint-industry plans, while only about 5% of these professionals have chosen to subscribe to the non-core data products of exchanges.²⁴

In December 2007, NYSE Arca executed a 15.4% share of trading in U.S.-listed equities.²⁵ The reasonably projected revenues from the proposed fees for NYSE Arca's non-core data are \$8 million per year.²⁶ Commenters opposing the Proposal claimed that NYSE Arca exercised monopoly power to set excessive fees for its non-core data and recommended that the Commission adopt a "cost-of-service" ratemaking approach when reviewing exchange fees for non-core data—an approach comparable to the one traditionally applied to utility monopolies.²⁷

In 2005, however, the Commission stated its intention to apply a market-based approach that relies primarily on competitive forces to determine the terms on which non-core data is made available to investors.²⁸ This approach follows the clear intent of Congress in adopting Section 11A of the Exchange Act that, whenever possible, competitive forces should dictate the services and practices that constitute the U.S. national market system for trading equity securities. Section V discusses this market-based approach and applies

it in the specific context of the Proposal by NYSE Arca. The Commission is approving the Proposal primarily because NYSE Arca was subject to significant competitive forces in setting the terms of the Proposal. The Commission believes that reliance on competitive forces, whenever possible, is the most effective means to assess whether proposed fees for non-core data meet the applicable statutory requirements.

The Petitioner and commenters discussed and recommended solutions for a wide range of market data issues that were beyond the scope of the Proposal. The Petitioner particularly called attention to the data needs of users of advertiser-supported Internet Web sites, many of whom are individual retail investors. In this regard, the Commission recognizes that exchanges have responded by developing innovative new data products specifically designed to meet the reference data needs and economic circumstances of these Internet users.²⁹

Some commenters also suggested that, pending a comprehensive resolution of all market data issues, the Commission impose a moratorium on all proposed rule changes related to market data, including the Proposal. The Commission recognizes the importance of many of the issues raised by commenters relating to core data that are beyond the scope of the Proposal. It is continuing to consider these issues, and others, as part of its ongoing review of SRO structure, governance, and transparency.³⁰ The Commission does not, however, believe that imposing a moratorium on the review of proposed rule changes related to market data products and fees would be appropriate or consistent with the Exchange Act. A primary Exchange Act objective for the national market system is to promote fair competition.³¹ Failing to act on the proposed rule changes of particular exchanges would be inconsistent with this Exchange Act objective, as well as with the requirements pertaining to SRO rule filings more generally. Accordingly,

²⁹ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 55354 (February 26, 2007), 72 FR 9817 (March 5, 2007) (notice of filing of File No. SR-NYSE-2007-04) ("New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") Internet Proposal"); Securities Exchange Act Release No. 55255 (February 8, 2007), 72 FR 7100 (February 14, 2007) (notice of filing of File No. SR-NASDAQ-2006-060) ("Nasdaq Reference Data Proposal").

³⁰ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 50699 (November 18, 2004), 69 FR 71126 (December 8, 2004) (proposed rules addressing SRO governance and transparency); Securities Exchange Act Release No. 50700 (November 18, 2004), 69 FR 71256 (December 8, 2004) ("Concept Release Concerning Self-Regulation").

³¹ Section 11A(a)(1)(C)(ii) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. 78k-1(a)(1)(C)(ii).

²² Source: ArcaVision (available at www.arcavision.com).

²³ Frank A. Fernandez, Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association Research Report, "Securities Industry Financial Results: 2006" (May 2, 2006) ("SIFMA Research Report"), at 7-9, 21.

²⁴ See note 213 below and accompanying text.

²⁵ See note 180 below and accompanying text.

²⁶ See note 241 below and accompanying text.

²⁷ The commenters' views are summarized in section III.A.2 below.

²⁸ Securities Exchange Act Release No. 51808 (June 9, 2005), 70 FR 37496, 37566-37568 (June 29, 2005) ("Regulation NMS Release").

²¹ See section V.A below for a fuller discussion of the arrangements for distributing core and non-core data.

the Commission will continue to act on proposed rule changes for the distribution of market data in accordance with the applicable Exchange Act requirements.

II. Description of Proposal

Through NYSE Arca, LLC, the equities trading facility of NYSE Arca Equities, Inc., the Exchange makes available on a real-time basis ArcaBookSM, a compilation of all limit orders resident in the NYSE Arca limit order book. In addition, the Exchange makes available real-time information relating to transactions and limit orders in debt securities that are traded through the Exchange's facilities. The Exchange makes ArcaBook and the bond transaction and limit order information (collectively, "NYSE Arca Data") available to market data vendors, broker-dealers, private network providers, and other entities by means of data feeds. Currently, the Exchange does not charge fees for the receipt and use of NYSE Arca Data.

The Exchange's proposal would establish fees for the receipt and use of NYSE Arca Data. Specifically, the Exchange proposes to establish a \$750 per month access fee for access to the Exchange's data feeds that carry the NYSE Arca Data. In addition, the Exchange proposes to establish professional and non-professional device fees for the NYSE Arca Data.³² For professional subscribers, the Exchange proposes to establish a monthly fee of \$15 per device for the receipt of ArcaBook data relating to exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") and those equity securities for which reporting is governed by the CTA Plan ("CTA Plan and ETF Securities") and a monthly fee of \$15 per device for the receipt of ArcaBook data relating to those equity securities, excluding ETFs, for which reporting is governed by the Nasdaq UTP Plan ("Nasdaq UTP Plan Securities").³³ For non-professional subscribers, the Exchange proposes to establish a monthly fee of \$5 per device for the receipt of ArcaBook data relating

³² In differentiating between professional and non-professional subscribers, the Exchange proposes to apply the same criteria used by the Consolidated Tape Association Plan ("CTA Plan") and the Consolidated Quotation Plan ("CQ Plan") for qualification as a non-professional subscriber. The two plans, which have been approved by the Commission, are available at <http://www.nysedata.com>.

³³ The "Nasdaq UTP Plan" is the Joint Self-Regulatory Organization Plan Governing the Collection, Consolidation and Dissemination of Quotation and Transaction Information for Nasdaq-Listed Securities Traded on Exchanges on an Unlisted Trading Privileges Basis. The plan, which has been approved by the Commission, is available at <http://www.utpdata.com>.

to CTA Plan and ETF Securities and a monthly fee of \$5 per device for the receipt of ArcaBook data relating to Nasdaq UTP Plan Securities.³⁴

The Exchange also proposes a maximum monthly payment for device fees paid by any broker-dealer for non-professional subscribers that maintain brokerage accounts with the broker-dealer.³⁵ For 2006, the Exchange proposed a \$20,000 maximum monthly payment. For the months falling in a subsequent calendar year, the maximum monthly payment will increase (but not decrease) by the percentage increase (if any) in the annual composite share volume³⁶ for the calendar year preceding that subsequent calendar year, subject to a maximum annual increase of five percent.

Lastly, the Exchange proposes to waive the device fees for ArcaBook data during the duration of the billable month in which a subscriber first gains access to the data.

III. Summary of Comments Received

The Commission received four comments from three commenters regarding the Proposal after it was published for comment.³⁷ NYSE Arca responded to the comments.³⁸ After granting the Petition, the Commission received 25 comments from 17 commenters regarding the approval of

³⁴ There will be no monthly device fees for limit order and last sale price information relating to debt securities traded through the Exchange's facilities.

³⁵ Professional subscribers may be included in the calculation of the monthly maximum amount so long as: (1) Nonprofessional subscribers comprise no less than 90% of the pool of subscribers that are included in the calculation; (2) each professional subscriber that is included in the calculation is not affiliated with the broker-dealer or any of its affiliates (either as an officer, partner or employee or otherwise); and (3) each such professional subscriber maintains a brokerage account directly with the broker-dealer (that is, with the broker-dealer rather than with a correspondent firm of the broker-dealer).

³⁶ "Composite share volume" for a calendar year refers to the aggregate number of shares in all securities that trade over NYSE Arca facilities for that calendar year.

³⁷ Web comment from Steven C. Spencer, dated June 18, 2006 ("Spencer Letter"); letter from Markham C. Erickson, Executive Director and General Counsel, NetCoalition, to Christopher Cox, Chairman, Commission, dated August 9, 2006 ("NetCoalition I"); and letters from Gregory Babyak, Chairman, Market Data Subcommittee of the Securities Industry Association ("SIA") Technology and Regulation Committee, and Christopher Gilkerson, Chairman, SIA Technology and Regulation Committee, to Nancy Morris, Secretary, Commission, dated June 30, 2006 ("SIFMA I") and August 18, 2006 ("SIFMA II"). The SIA has merged into the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association ("SIFMA").

³⁸ Letters from Janet Angstadt, Acting General Counsel, NYSE Arca, to Nancy J. Morris, Secretary, Commission, dated July 25, 2006 ("NYSE Arca Response I"), and August 25, 2006 ("NYSE Arca Response II").

the Proposal by delegated authority.³⁹ Nine commenters urged the Commission to set aside the action by delegated authority,⁴⁰ and five commenters supported the action by

³⁹ Letters from Christopher Gilkerson and Gregory Babyak, Co-Chairs, Market Data Subcommittee of SIFMA Technology and Regulation Committee, dated February 14, 2008 ("SIFMA VIII"); Ira D. Hammerman, Senior Managing Director and General Counsel, SIFMA, dated February 7, 2007 ("SIFMA VII"); Markham C. Erickson, Executive Director and General Counsel, NetCoalition, dated January 11, 2008 ("NetCoalition V"); The Honorable Paul E. Kanjorski, Chairman, Subcommittee on Capital Markets, Insurance, and Government Sponsored Enterprises, dated December 12, 2007 ("Kanjorski Letter"); Melissa MacGregor, Vice President and Assistant General Counsel, SIFMA, dated November 7, 2007 ("SIFMA VI"); The Honorable Richard H. Baker, Member of Congress, dated October 1, 2007 ("Baker Letter"); Markham C. Erickson, Executive Director and General Counsel, NetCoalition, dated September 14, 2007 ("NetCoalition IV"); Ira D. Hammerman, Senior Managing Director and General Counsel, SIFMA, dated August 1, 2007 ("SIFMA V"); Jeffrey Davis, Vice President and Deputy General Counsel, The Nasdaq Stock Market ("Nasdaq"), dated May 18, 2007 ("Nasdaq Letter"); David T. Hirschmann, Senior Vice President, Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, dated May 3, 2007 ("Chamber of Commerce Letter"); Markham C. Erickson, Executive Director and General Counsel, NetCoalition, dated March 6, 2007 ("NetCoalition III"); Ira D. Hammerman, Senior Managing Director and General Counsel, SIFMA, dated March 5, 2007 ("SIFMA IV"); Joseph Rizzello, Chief Executive Officer, National Stock Exchange ("NSX"), dated February 27, 2007 ("NSX Letter"); Keith F. Higgins, Chair, Committee on Federal Regulation of Securities, American Bar Association ("ABA"), dated February 12, 2007 ("ABA Letter"); James A. Forese, Managing Director and Head of Global Equities, Citigroup Global Markets Inc. ("Citigroup"), dated February 5, 2007 ("Citigroup Letter"); Meyer S. Frucher, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, PHLX, dated January 31, 2007 ("PHLX Letter"); Amex, Boston Stock Exchange, Chicago Board Options Exchange, Chicago Stock Exchange, ISE, The Nasdaq Stock Market, NYSE, NYSE Arca, and Philadelphia Stock Exchange ("PHLX") (collectively, the "Exchange Market Data Coalition"), dated January 26, 2007 ("Exchange Market Data Coalition Letter"); Oscar N. Onyema, Senior Vice President and Chief Administrative Officer, American Stock Exchange LLC ("Amex"), dated January 18, 2007 ("Amex Letter"); Sanjiv Gupta, Bloomberg, dated January 17, 2007 ("Bloomberg Letter"); Richard M. Whiting, Executive Director and General Counsel, Financial Services Roundtable, dated January 17, 2007 ("Financial Services Roundtable Letter"); Markham C. Erickson, Executive Director and General Counsel, NetCoalition, dated January 17, 2007 ("NetCoalition II"); Michael J. Simon, Secretary, International Securities Exchange, LLC ("ISE"), dated January 17, 2007 ("ISE Letter"); Jeffrey T. Brown, Senior Vice President, Office of Legislative and Regulatory Affairs, Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. ("Schwab"), dated January 17, 2007 ("Schwab Letter"); and Ira Hammerman, Senior Managing Director and General Counsel, SIFMA, dated January 17, 2007 ("SIFMA III"); and letter from David Keith, Vice President, Web Products and Solutions, The Globe and Mail, to the Honorable Christopher Cox, Chairman, Commission, dated January 17, 2007 ("Globe and Mail Letter").

⁴⁰ SIFMA III and IV, and Bloomberg, Chamber of Commerce, Citigroup, Financial Services Roundtable, Globe and Mail, NetCoalition, NSX, and Schwab Letters.

delegated authority.⁴¹ One commenter expressed no views regarding the specifics of the Proposal, but urged the Commission to address market data fees as part of a more comprehensive modernization of SROs in light of recent market structure developments.⁴² NYSE Arca responded to the comments submitted after the Commission granted the Petition.⁴³ Three commenters submitted additional comments addressing NYSE Arca's response and arguments raised by other commenters, or provided additional information.⁴⁴

The comments submitted in connection with the Proposal and the Petition are summarized in this section. NYSE Arca's responses are summarized in section V below.

A. Commenters Opposing the Action by Delegated Authority

1. Need for a Comprehensive Review of Market Data Issues

Several commenters seeking a reversal of the staff's approval of the Proposal by delegated authority believed that recent regulatory and market structure developments warrant a broader review of market data fees and of the Commission's procedures for reviewing and evaluating market data proposals.⁴⁵ According to these commenters, these developments include the transformation of most U.S. securities exchanges into for-profit entities; the increasing importance of single-market depth-of-book information following decimalization and the adoption of Regulation NMS; and the absence of competitive forces that could limit the fees that an exchange may charge for its depth-of-book data. Some commenters believed that the Commission should consider not only market data fees, but also the contract terms governing the use of an exchange's market data, which may impose additional costs and include restrictions on the use of the data.⁴⁶

In light of the significance and complexity of the issues raised, several commenters asked the Commission not

only to reverse the staff's action, but also to impose a moratorium on the approval or processing of market data proposals while the Commission conducts a broader review of the issues associated with market data, including "the underlying issues of market structure, market power, transparency, and ease of dissemination and analysis of market data."⁴⁷

2. Need for a Cost-Based Justification of Market Data Fees

Several commenters argued that the staff erred in approving the Proposal because NYSE Arca did not provide a cost-based justification for the Proposal's market data fees or other evidence to demonstrate that its proposed fees meet the applicable Exchange Act standards.⁴⁸ They asserted that the Exchange Act requires that an exchange's market data fees be "fair and reasonable," "not unreasonably discriminatory," and "an equitable allocation of costs,"⁴⁹ and that the Commission apply a cost-based standard in evaluating market data fees.⁵⁰ One commenter argued that market data fees "must be reasonably related to market data costs" and that the Commission should require exchanges to identify and substantiate their market data costs in their market data fee proposals.⁵¹

Several commenters argued that the Commission itself has recognized the need for a cost-based justification of market data fees.⁵² They believed that the Commission's position in its 1999 market information concept release⁵³ "underscores the fundamental role that a rigorous cost-based analysis must play in reviewing market data fee filings."⁵⁴ In particular, these commenters cited the following statement from the release:

[T]he fees charged by a monopolistic provider of a service (such as the exclusive processors of market information) need to be tied to some type of cost-based standard in

order to preclude excessive profits if fees are too high or underfunding or subsidization if fees are too low. The Commission therefore believes that the total amount of market information revenues should remain reasonably related to the cost of market information.⁵⁵

Similarly, a commenter stated that the Commission acknowledged in its Concept Release Concerning Self-Regulation that the amount of market data revenues should be reasonably related to the cost of market information.⁵⁶ Another commenter, citing proceedings involving Instinet's challenge to proposed NASD market data fees,⁵⁷ argued that the Commission in that case "emphatically embraced the cost-based approach to setting market data fees * * *," and insisted on a strict cost-based justification for the market data fees at issue.⁵⁸

The commenters believed, further, that the costs attributable to market data should be limited to the cost of collecting, consolidating, and distributing the data,⁵⁹ and that market data fees should not be used to fund regulatory activities or to cross-subsidize an exchange's competitive operations.⁶⁰ One commenter maintained that, in the absence of cost data, the Commission cannot determine whether NYSE Arca uses market data revenues to subsidize competitive activities.⁶¹ In particular, the commenter believed that the Commission must scrutinize the cost justification for NYSE Arca's fees to "be sure that NYSE Arca is not using its market power in the upstream data market as the exclusive processor for

⁵⁵ 64 FR at 70627 (cited in Bloomberg Letter at 2; NetCoalition II at 3; NetCoalition III at 11 n. 47; SIFMA III at 1). One commenter maintained that the cost-based analysis requirement is based on Congressional concerns regarding the dangers of exclusive processors, in the context of either consolidated or single-market data. NetCoalition II at 3.

⁵⁶ NetCoalition III at 11 n. 47.

⁵⁷ Securities Exchange Act Release No. 20874 (April 17, 1984), 49 FR 17640 (April 24, 1984), aff'd sub nom. *NASD, Inc. v. SEC*, 802 F.2d 1415 (D.C. Cir. 1986).

⁵⁸ SIFMA IV at 10.

⁵⁹ Citigroup Letter at 1; SIFMA III at 21. One commenter believed that the Commission "should create standards that allow producers of market data to recover their costs and make a reasonable profit (e.g., a 10% return), but not an excessive profit." Schwab Letter at 6.

⁶⁰ SIFMA III at 8; SIFMA IV at 10. The commenter believed that other costs, including member regulation and market surveillance, should be funded by listing, trading, and regulatory fees, rather than market data fees. See SIFMA III at 21. Another commenter maintained that funding regulatory activities through an explicit regulatory fee, rather than through market data revenues, "would be more logical and transparent * * *." NSX Letter at 2. See also Schwab Letter at 5.

⁶¹ SIFMA IV at 10.

⁴¹ Amex, Exchange Market Data Coalition, ISE, Nasdaq, and PHLX Letters.

⁴² ABA Letter at 1.

⁴³ Letter from Mary Yeager, Corporate Secretary, NYSE Arca, to the Honorable Christopher Cox, Chairman, Commission, dated February 6, 2007 ("NYSE Arca Response III").

⁴⁴ Nasdaq Letter; SIFMA IV, V, and VI; NetCoalition III and IV.

⁴⁵ Citigroup Letter at 2; SIFMA III at 10, 26; SIFMA IV at 15. See also ABA Letter at 1; Bloomberg Letter at 7-8; NetCoalition I at 2; NetCoalition III at 13. Among other things, the Bloomberg and Citigroup Letters support the recommendations in SIFMA III. Bloomberg Letter at 8 n. 19; Citigroup Letter at 1.

⁴⁶ Citigroup Letter at 2; SIFMA III at 23.

⁴⁷ Citigroup Letter at 2. See also ABA Letter at 3; Financial Services Roundtable Letter at 1; NetCoalition III at 13; Schwab Letter at 1; SIFMA III at 26; SIFMA IV at 15.

⁴⁸ Bloomberg Letter at 3; Petition at 5; SIFMA I at 6; SIFMA III at 20.

⁴⁹ Schwab Letter at 4; SIFMA III at 19; SIFMA IV at 7.

⁵⁰ Bloomberg Letter at 2; NetCoalition II at 3; NetCoalition III at 11; Schwab Letter at 3; SIFMA I at 6; SIFMA III at 16; SIFMA IV at 10.

⁵¹ SIFMA III at 1, 20.

⁵² Bloomberg Letter at 2; NetCoalition II at 3; NetCoalition III at 11; Schwab Letter at 3; SIFMA III at 20; SIFMA IV at 10.

⁵³ Securities Exchange Act Release No. 42208 (December 9, 1999), 64 FR 70613 (December 17, 1999) ("Market Information Concept Release").

⁵⁴ NetCoalition II at 3. See also Bloomberg Letter at 2; SIFMA I at 6.

this data * * * to price squeeze its competitors in the downstream transaction market and to cross-subsidize its reduction in transaction fees.”⁶²

One commenter argued that NYSE Arca’s proposed fees are not an “equitable allocation” of costs among its users and are unreasonably discriminatory because the fees are based on the number of people who view the data. Thus, a broker-dealer with many customers seeking to view market data pays considerably more for market data than an institution or algorithmic trader that pays only for the data link to its computer systems.⁶³

3. Exchange Act Rule 19b–4 Process

One commenter argued that the Proposal fails to satisfy the requirements of Exchange Act Rule 19b–4 and Form 19b–4, because, among other things, the Proposal does not: (1) Explain why NYSE Arca must charge for data that it previously provided free of charge; (2) address the change in circumstances caused by the NYSE’s conversion from a member-owned, not-for-profit entity to a shareholder-owned, for-profit entity; (3) address the effect of the fee on retail investors, whom the commenter believes will be denied access to NYSE Arca’s data as a result of the fees; (4) explain how making available a faster single-market data feed at a high price, while most investors must rely on slower consolidated market data products, is consistent with the mandates under the Exchange Act for equal access to and transparency in market data; and (5) include the contract terms governing access to and use of NYSE Arca’s data or address the administrative costs and burdens that the contract terms impose.⁶⁴ Another commenter, citing the Petition, asserted that the Proposal fails to satisfy the requirements of Form 19b–4 because it provides no disclosure regarding the burdens on competition that could result from its proposed fees or a justification for the proposed fees.⁶⁵

Commenters also raised more general concerns regarding the Exchange Act Rule 19b–4 rule filing process as it applies to proposed rule changes relating to market data. In light of the significant policy issues that market data proposals raise, commenters

questioned whether such proposals should be eligible to be effective upon filing pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 19b–4(f)(6).⁶⁶ One commenter believed that all market data proposals should be subject to notice and comment, and that the Commission should provide a 30-day comment period for such proposals.⁶⁷ In addition, the commenter cautioned that the rule filing process should not become a “rubberstamp” of an exchange’s proposal.⁶⁸ One commenter suggested that the Commission narrow its delegation of authority with respect to proposed rule changes to exclude proposals that have generated significant public comment.⁶⁹

4. Importance of Depth-of-Book Data

One commenter maintained that because single-market depth-of-book data products have significant advantages over consolidated top-of-book products in terms of both speed and the depth of interest displayed, many broker-dealers believe that it is prudent to purchase single-market depth-of-book data to satisfy their best execution and Regulation NMS order routing obligations.⁷⁰ The commenter noted that NYSE Arca has indicated in its advertising materials that its ArcaBook data feed is approximately 60 times faster than the consolidated data feeds and displays six times the liquidity within five cents of the inside quote.⁷¹ The commenter also maintained that the NYSE has linked its depth-of-book products to best execution by stating that “NYSE Arca’s market data products are designed to improve trade execution.”⁷²

One commenter argued that the central processors that distribute consolidated data have little incentive to invest in modernizing their operations.⁷³ Another commenter believed that the disparity between

faster and more expensive depth-of-book proprietary data feeds and the slower, less costly, and less valuable consolidated data feeds results in a “two-tiered structure with institutions having access to prices not reasonably available to small investors * * *,” circumstances that the commenter believed “recreate the informational advantage that once existed on the physical floors of the open outcry markets.”⁷⁴

Another commenter believed that depth-of-book information should be considered basic information for retail investors as well as professional investors and that one goal of the National Market System should be to assure that “all investors * * * whether professional or non-professional * * * have equal access to the same quality information, at a reasonable price, and at the same time.”⁷⁵ Similarly, a commenter believed that retail investors require quotations beyond the national best bid or offer to assess the quality of the executions they receive.⁷⁶

5. Lack of Competition in Market Data Pricing

Commenters argued that there are no effective competitive or market forces that limit what an exchange may charge for its depth-of-book data.⁷⁷ Although one commenter acknowledged the argument that competition in the market for liquidity and transactions could serve as a constraint on what exchanges may charge for their data products, the commenter believed that the consolidations of the NYSE with Archipelago and Nasdaq with BRUT and INET have limited this constraint.⁷⁸ The commenter also asserted that competition in the market for order execution is not the same as competition in the market for market data, and that an economic analysis must consider the market for market data from the consumer’s perspective.⁷⁹ Because proprietary market data is a “sole-source product,” the commenter believed that no market forces operate on the transaction between an exchange and the consumer of its data.⁸⁰ The commenter believed that the unique characteristics of the market for market

⁶⁶ Baker Letter at 1–2; SIFMA III at 22; Bloomberg Letter at 6.

⁶⁷ SIFMA III at 22.

⁶⁸ SIFMA I at 2 n. 3.

⁶⁹ NetCoalition III at 3–4.

⁷⁰ SIFMA III at 5–6. The commenter stated that depth-of-book information has become more important because of the reduction in liquidity at the inside quote and the increase in quote volatility since decimalization, and because depth-of-book quotations are likely to become more executable following the implementation of Regulation NMS. SIFMA III at 12–13. Similarly, another commenter maintained that, through Regulation NMS, the Commission “has imposed a system that requires access to depth-of-book information.” Schwab Letter at 5. Likewise, a commenter believed that market participants require depth-of-book information to trade effectively in decimalized markets. SIFMA IV at 8. *See also* NetCoalition III at 5.

⁷¹ SIFMA III at 14 n. 24.

⁷² SIFMA IV at 12.

⁷³ SIFMA III at 13.

⁷⁴ Financial Services Roundtable Letter at 3. One commenter believed that market participants who choose not to purchase depth-of-book data will face the informational disadvantages that Regulation NMS seeks to eliminate. NSX Letter at 2.

⁷⁵ SIFMA IV at 13.

⁷⁶ NetCoalition III at 5 n. 16.

⁷⁷ NetCoalition III at 9; SIFMA III at 16–17; SIFMA IV at 5.

⁷⁸ SIFMA III at 17.

⁷⁹ SIFMA IV at 5. *See also* NetCoalition III at 2.

⁸⁰ SIFMA IV at 5.

⁶² SIFMA IV at 10.

⁶³ Schwab Letter at 4. The commenter argued that this fee structure “is a subsidization program whereby exchanges rebate revenue to their favored traders based on market data fees imposed on retail investors.” *Id.*

⁶⁴ SIFMA III at 11–12.

⁶⁵ Bloomberg Letter at 3. *See also* Petition at 6–7.

data—including increased market concentration and market participants' obligation to purchase sole-source proprietary market data to trade effectively—resulted in a “classic economic market failure * * * that requires comprehensive regulatory intervention to ensure ‘fair and reasonable’ prices.”⁸¹ Similarly, another commenter maintained that, with respect to market data that is exclusive to an exchange, “[t]here is no way for competitive forces to produce market-driven or ‘fair and reasonable’ prices required by the Exchange Act * * *.”⁸²

Other commenters believed that an exchange has a monopoly position as the exclusive processor of its proprietary data that “creates a serious potential for abusive pricing practices,”⁸³ and urged the Commission to consider the lack of competition and the inability to obtain market data from other sources.⁸⁴ One commenter asserted that “broker-dealers will * * * be forced to purchase market data at a fixed and * * * arbitrary price” until market data fees are reformed.⁸⁵

In addition, several commenters believed that the transformation of most U.S. securities exchanges from not-for-profit membership organizations to for-profit entities has eliminated an important constraint on market data fees as the for-profit exchanges seek to maximize value for their shareholders.⁸⁶ In this regard, one commenter explained that “exchanges are beholden to their shareholders to increase revenue, and market data is the revenue stream that holds the greatest potential for doing so.”⁸⁷ Other commenters argued that the advent of for-profit exchanges has eliminated the governance checks on market data pricing that operated when exchange members—broker-dealers who were obligated to purchase consolidated

market data—sat on the boards of the non-profit, member-owned exchanges.⁸⁸

6. Increase in Market Data Revenues

With respect to the increase in the NYSE Group's market data revenues following its merger with Archipelago, one commenter stated that “NYSE Group's reported market data segment revenues totaled \$57.5 million in the third quarter of 2006: up 33.7% from the same three month period in 2005.”⁸⁹ According to the commenter, the NYSE Group attributed its revenue growth in market data to the contribution of NYSE Arca's operations following the completion of the merger between the NYSE and Archipelago on March 7, 2006.⁹⁰ The commenter maintained that Nasdaq has experienced similar growth in its market data revenues and that the exchanges “propose to charge fees for a series of market data products that, when multiplied by the number of potential subscribers, are resulting in increased costs of doing business totaling tens of millions of dollars per year for some individual firms and hundreds of millions of dollars per year across the financial markets.”⁹¹ The commenter identified the current fees for proprietary and consolidated market data products and claimed that investors ultimately pay these fees.⁹²

7. Recommended Solutions

To address the issues raised by market data fees, the commenters suggested several potential solutions. One commenter recommended that the Commission adopt a specialized market data form for market data rule proposals that would require a detailed justification of proposed fee changes by the SROs.⁹³ The commenter believed that the form should, among other things, require an exchange to substantiate its historical costs of producing market data, its current market data revenues, how and why its costs have changed and the existing revenue is no longer appropriate, how the fee would impact market participants, how the revenues would be used, and the contract terms, system specifications, and audit requirements that would be associated with the proposed fee change.⁹⁴

The commenter also believed that the contract terms governing the use of market data should be included in

market data rule filings and subject to notice and comment.⁹⁵ The commenter maintained that the contract terms are effectively non-negotiable and that the compliance costs associated with them may affect the efficiency and transparency of the markets. Another commenter asserted that exchange market data contracts limit the use and dissemination of the data provided under the contracts, potentially impairing the flow and further analysis of the information, and impose administrative and technological burdens on firms.⁹⁶

The commenters also suggested structural changes to address market data issues, including requiring exchanges to place their market data operations in a separate subsidiary and to make their raw market data available to third parties on the same terms as they make the data available to their market data subsidiary and to the independent central processor.⁹⁷ The commenters believed that this could encourage competition in providing market data products and services⁹⁸ and create a mechanism for free market pricing.⁹⁹

Finally, the commenters suggested that the Commission increase the quality and depth of the required consolidated quotation information to allow retail investors to determine the prices at which their orders will be executed and to observe pricing movements in the market.¹⁰⁰ One commenter recommended that the Commission require exchanges to consolidate and distribute their top and depth-of-book data, and that the associated costs be paid by investors who act on the information.¹⁰¹

B. Commenters Supporting the Action by Delegated Authority

Several commenters who supported the approval of the Proposal by delegated authority argued that the staff applied the correct legal standard¹⁰² and that the broader policy questions raised by the Petition should be addressed in the context of Commission rulemaking, rather than in connection

⁸¹ SIFMA IV at 8. The commenter believed that Congress envisioned the Commission regulating exclusive processors in a manner similar to the way in which public utilities are regulated. SIFMA I at 5.

⁸² NetCoalition III at 2.

⁸³ Schwab Letter at 6. See also Spencer Letter.

⁸⁴ Citigroup Letter at 1. Similarly, a commenter believed that “[u]nless checked by effective regulatory oversight * * * exchanges have both the incentives and the power to charge whatever they can for the market data over which they have exclusive control.” SIFMA III at 4. The commenter also asserted that “[t]he lack of both economic market forces and comprehensive oversight of exchanges as the sole-source processors of market data * * * has allowed the exchange to simply ‘name their prices’ * * *.” SIFMA IV at 2.

⁸⁵ NSX Letter at 2.

⁸⁶ ABA Letter at 2–3; Financial Services Roundtable Letter at 2; Schwab Letter at 5; SIFMA III at 24.

⁸⁷ Schwab Letter at 5. See also NetCoalition II at 4; SIFMA III at 24; SIFMA IV at 2.

⁸⁸ Financial Services Roundtable Letter at 2; NetCoalition II at 4; SIFMA III at 15.

⁸⁹ SIFMA III at 18–19 (citations omitted).

⁹⁰ SIFMA III at 18 (citation omitted).

⁹¹ SIFMA III at 4.

⁹² SIFMA IV at 14 and Appendix A.

⁹³ SIFMA III at 21–22.

⁹⁴ SIFMA III at 21–22.

⁹⁵ SIFMA III at 23.

⁹⁶ Citigroup Letter at 2.

⁹⁷ Bloomberg Letter at 4; Kanjorski Letter at 1; NetCoalition I at 2; Schwab Letter at 7; SIFMA III at 24–25.

⁹⁸ SIFMA III at 25.

⁹⁹ Schwab Letter at 7.

¹⁰⁰ Schwab Letter 5; SIFMA III at 25–26.

¹⁰¹ NSX Letter at 2. Other commenters endorse this recommendation. NetCoalition III at 7, 13; SIFMA IV at 15.

¹⁰² Amex Letter at 2; ISE Letter at 3; PHLX Letter at 2–3.

with a specific exchange market data proposal.¹⁰³

Several commenters rejected the assertion that a cost-based standard is the correct standard for the Commission to apply in reviewing market data fee proposals.¹⁰⁴ In this regard, the commenters distinguished between the standards applicable to “core” market data (*i.e.*, consolidated quotation and last sale data for U.S.-listed equities) and the standards applicable to proprietary market data products.¹⁰⁵ One commenter maintained that the Commission, in adopting Regulation NMS, authorized exchanges to distribute market data outside of the national market system plans, subject to the general fairness and nondiscrimination standards of Rule 603 of Regulation NMS, but “otherwise [left] to free market forces the determination of what information would be provided and at what price.”¹⁰⁶ Another commenter, noting that the Commission specifically considered and refrained from adopting the cost-based standard that NetCoalition proposes, argued that NetCoalition’s approach “would replace Regulation NMS * * * with a complex and intrusive rate-making approach that is inconsistent with the goals of the * * * [Exchange Act] and would be more costly than beneficial.”¹⁰⁷

One commenter disagreed with the assertion that an exchange possesses monopoly pricing power with respect to its proprietary data products. It contended that assertions concerning an exchange’s monopoly pricing power “ignore * * * market reality and market discipline. If any exchange attempts to charge excessive fees, there simply will not be buyers for such products.”¹⁰⁸ Nasdaq noted that, as of April 30, 2007, over 420,000 professional users

purchased core data, but less than 19,000 professional users purchased TotalView, Nasdaq’s proprietary depth-of-book order product.¹⁰⁹ It concluded that “[b]roker-dealers may claim they are required to purchase TotalView, but their actions indicate otherwise.”¹¹⁰

The commenters emphasized that the exchanges face significant competition in their efforts to attract order flow:

Exchanges compete not only with one another, but also with broker-dealers that match customer orders within their own systems and also with a proliferation of alternative trading systems (“ATs”) and electronic communications networks (“ECNs”) that the Commission has also nurtured and authorized to execute trades in any listed issue. As a result, market share of trading fluctuates among execution facilities based on their ability to service the end customer. The execution business is highly competitive and exhibits none of the characteristics of a monopoly as suggested in the NetCoalition Petition.¹¹¹

Similarly, another commenter stated that “the market for proprietary data products is currently competitive and inherently contestable because there is fierce competition for the inputs necessary to the creation of proprietary data and strict pricing discipline for the proprietary products themselves.”¹¹² It also noted that market data “is the totality of the information assets that each Exchange creates by attracting order flow” and emphasized that “[i]t is in each Exchange’s best interest to provide proprietary information to investors to further their business objectives, and each Exchange chooses how best to do that.”¹¹³ Commenters stated that, in the absence of a regulatory requirement to provide non-core market data, it is necessary to provide a financial or other business incentive for exchanges to make such data available.¹¹⁴

IV. NYSE Arca Responses to Commenters

A. Response to Commenters on Proposal

In its responses to commenters on the Proposal, the Exchange argued that the Proposal establishes “a framework for distributing data in which all vendors and end users are permitted to receive and use the Exchange’s market data on equal, non-discriminatory terms.”¹¹⁵ The Exchange asserted that the proposed professional and non-

professional device fees for the NYSE Arca Data were fair and reasonable because they “are far lower than those already established—and approved by the Commission—for similar products offered by other U.S. equity exchanges and stock markets.”¹¹⁶ In particular, the Exchange noted that the proposed \$15 per month device fee for each of the ArcaBook data products is less than both the \$60 per month and \$70 per month device fees that the NYSE and Nasdaq, respectively, charge for comparable market data products.¹¹⁷

With respect to its proposed fees, the Exchange noted, further, that it had invested significantly in its ArcaBook products, including making technological enhancements that allowed the Exchange to expand capacity and improve processing efficiency as message traffic increased, thereby reducing the latency associated with the distribution of ArcaBook data.¹¹⁸ The Exchange stated that “[i]n determining to invest the resources necessary to enhance ArcaBook technology, the Exchange contemplated that it would seek to charge for the receipt and use of ArcaBook data.”¹¹⁹ The Exchange also emphasized the reasonableness of its proposed fee relative to other comparable market data products, asserting, for example, that “NYSE Arca is at the inside price virtually as often as Nasdaq, yet the proposed fee for ArcaBook is merely one-fifth of the TotalView fee.”¹²⁰ Moreover, it stated that its decision to commence charging for ArcaBook data was based on its view that “market data charges are a particularly equitable means for funding a market’s investment in technology and its operations. In contrast with transaction, membership, listing, regulatory and other SRO charges, market data charges cause all consumers of a securities market’s services, including investors and market data vendors, to contribute.”¹²¹

The Exchange stated that it proposes to use the CTA and CQ Plan contracts to govern the distribution of NYSE Arca Data and that it was not amending the terms of these existing contracts or imposing restrictions on the use or display of its data beyond those that are currently set forth in the contracts.¹²² Further, the Exchange specifically noted that these contracts do not prohibit a

¹⁰³ Amex Letter at 4; PHLX Letter at 8.

¹⁰⁴ Exchange Market Data Coalition Letter at 2; ISE Letter at 3; PHLX Letter at 4.

¹⁰⁵ Amex Letter at 1; ISE Letter at 2–3; PHLX Letter at 4–5.

¹⁰⁶ Amex Letter at 2. The commenter noted that exchange fees also are subject to the requirements of section 6(b)(4) of the Exchange Act. *See also* PHLX Letter at 7.

¹⁰⁷ Exchange Market Data Coalition Letter at 2. One commenter asserted that “[a]pplying NetCoalition’s proposed strict cost-based fee analysis to every exchange market data rule filing is unworkable and * * * is not required under the Act.” ISE Letter at 3. Similarly, noting that SROs must ensure that market data is not corrupted by fraud or manipulation, another commenter believed that it would be virtually impossible to identify the costs specifically associated with the production of market data versus other SRO functions. PHLX Letter at 6.

¹⁰⁸ ISE Letter at 3. Similarly, another commenter noted that the users of data will purchase data “if it provides them value and is priced reasonably.” Amex Letter at 1.

¹⁰⁹ Nasdaq Letter at 6.

¹¹⁰ Nasdaq Letter at 6.

¹¹¹ Exchange Market Data Coalition Letter at 4.

¹¹² Nasdaq Letter at 7.

¹¹³ *Id.* at 3, 4.

¹¹⁴ Amex Letter at 1; ISE Letter at 2; PHLX Letter at 7.

¹¹⁵ NYSE Arca Response I at 2.

¹¹⁶ *Id.*

¹¹⁷ NYSE Arca Response I at 2–3.

¹¹⁸ NYSE Arca Response II at 2.

¹¹⁹ *Id.* at 3.

¹²⁰ *Id.*

¹²¹ *Id.* at 4.

¹²² NYSE Arca Response I at 3.

broker-dealer from making its own data available outside of the CTA and CQ Plans.¹²³ Finally, the Exchange argued that by using this current structure, it believes that the administrative burdens on firms and vendors should be low.¹²⁴

B. Response to Commenters on Petition

In its response to commenters on the Petition, the Exchange argued that recent market-based solutions have mooted the concerns expressed in the Petition regarding the affordability of market data for internet portals.¹²⁵ In particular, the Exchange noted that the NYSE recently submitted a proposed rule change for a market data product that would provide unlimited real-time last sale prices to vendors for a fixed monthly fee (“NYSE Internet Proposal”).¹²⁶ The Exchange stated that this NYSE Internet Proposal “would meet the needs of internet portals and add to the number of choices that are available to intermediaries and investors for their receipt of real-time prices.”¹²⁷ The Exchange asserted that the NYSE Internet Proposal “provides a significant benefit to investors” since “it adds to the data-access alternatives available to them and improves the quality, timeliness and affordability of data they can receive over the internet.”¹²⁸

The Exchange also reiterated the argument that the proposed market data fees meet the statutory standards for such fees under the Exchange Act.¹²⁹ The Exchange argued that the fees represent an equitable allocation of fees and charges since they “represent the first time that [the Exchange] has established a fee that a person or entity other than an [Exchange] member or listed company must pay” and are being imposed “on those who use the facilities of [the Exchange] but do not otherwise contribute to [the Exchange’s] operating costs.”¹³⁰

The Exchange argued that the proposed market data fees are not “unreasonably discriminatory” since “all professional subscribers are subject to the same fees and all nonprofessional subscribers are subject to the same fees.”¹³¹ The Exchange noted that the only discrimination that occurs is the “reasonable” distinction that would require professional subscribers to pay

higher fees than nonprofessional subscribers.¹³²

The Exchange asserted that the fees are fair and reasonable because: (1) “They compare favorably to the level of fees that other U.S. markets and the CTA and Nasdaq/UTP Plans impose for comparable products”; (2) “the quantity and quality of data NYSE Arca includes in Arca Book compares favorably to the data that other markets include in their market data products”; and (3) “the fees will enable NYSE Arca to recover the resources that NYSE Arca devoted to the technology necessary to produce Arca Book data.”¹³³

The Exchange also rejected the Petitioner’s assertion that the Exchange acted “arbitrarily or capriciously” by using a comparison of similar market data fees in setting the level of the proposed fees.¹³⁴ The Exchange noted that in addition to studying “what other markets charge for comparable products,” the Exchange also considered: (1) The needs of those entities that would likely purchase the Arca Book data; (2) the “contribution that revenues from Arca Book Fees would make toward replacing the revenues that NYSE Arca stands to lose as a result of the removal of the NQDS service from the Nasdaq/UTP Plan”; (3) “the contribution that revenues accruing from Arca Book Fees would make toward NYSE Arca’s market data business”; (4) the contribution that revenues accruing from Arca Book Fees would make toward meeting the overall costs of NYSE Arca’s operations”; (5) “projected losses to NYSE Arca’s business model and order flow that might result from marketplace resistance to Arca Book Fees”; and (6) “the fact that Arca Book is primarily a product for market professionals, who have access to other sources of market data and who will purchase Arca Book only if they determine that the perceived benefits outweigh the cost.”¹³⁵

The Exchange also rejected the Petitioner’s assertion that all proposed market data fees must be subjected to a rigorous cost-based analysis.¹³⁶ The Exchange noted that the Petitioner “is able to cite only one instance” that supports such an assertion.¹³⁷ The Exchange also noted that Petitioner “fails to mention that a significant portion of the industry” expressed opposition to a cost-based approach to

analyzing market data fees in response to various Commission releases and other initiatives.¹³⁸ The Exchange argued that a cost-based analysis of market data fees is impractical because “[i]t would inappropriately burden both the government and the industry, stifle competition and innovation, and in the end, raise costs and, potentially, fees.”¹³⁹

The Exchange also disputed Petitioner’s argument that the Exchange’s proposed market data fees amount to an exercise of monopoly pricing power.¹⁴⁰ It noted that “[m]arkets compete with one another by seeking to maximize the amount of order flow that they attract. The markets base the competition for order flow on such things as technology, customer service, transaction costs, ease of access, liquidity and transparency.”¹⁴¹ The Exchange noted that “[t]he Commission has prescribed top-of-the-book consolidated market data as the data required for best execution purposes” and that there is “no regulatory requirement” for brokers to receive depth-of-book or other proprietary market data products.¹⁴² Accordingly, the Exchange asserted that no monopoly power exists, and that the marketplace determines the fees charged by the Exchange for depth-of-book market data.¹⁴³ Further, the Exchange claimed that if the market data fees were excessive, market participants “would forego Arca Book data and would choose to receive the depth-of-book service of other markets.”¹⁴⁴ It noted that:

As a result of all of the choices and discretion that are available to brokers, the displayed depth-of-book data of one trading center does not provide a complete picture of the full market for the security. It displays only a portion of all interest in the security. A brokerage firm has potentially dozens of different information sources to choose from

¹³⁸ *Id.* at 14–15. The Exchange referenced opposition in the industry to a cost-based analysis of market data fees expressed in connection with the Market Information Concept Release, the Concept Release Concerning Self-Regulation, the Regulation NMS initiative, and the Commission’s Advisory Committee on Market Information.

¹³⁹ *Id.* at 15 (citing NYSE Response to Market Information Concept Release (April 10, 2000) (emphasis in original)).

¹⁴⁰ *Id.* at 16.

¹⁴¹ *Id.* at 16. See also *id.* at 18 (“If too many market professionals reject Arca Book as too expensive, NYSE Arca would have to reassess the Arca Book Fees because Arca Book data provides transparency to NYSE Arca’s market, transparency that plays an important role in the competition for order flow.”)

¹⁴² *Id.* at 18.

¹⁴³ *Id.*

¹⁴⁴ *Id.*

¹²³ *Id.* at n. 12 and accompanying text.

¹²⁴ *Id.* at 5.

¹²⁵ NYSE Arca Response III at 5–6.

¹²⁶ See *id.* at 5 (citing NYSE Internet Proposal, *supra* note 29).

¹²⁷ NYSE Arca Response III at 5.

¹²⁸ *Id.*

¹²⁹ *Id.* at 11.

¹³⁰ *Id.*

¹³¹ *Id.*

¹³² *Id.*

¹³³ *Id.* at 11–12.

¹³⁴ *Id.* at 12.

¹³⁵ *Id.* at 12–13.

¹³⁶ *Id.* at 13.

¹³⁷ *Id.*

in determining if, where, and how to represent an order for execution.¹⁴⁵

The Exchange also addressed other concerns raised by commenters in connection with the Petition. First, the Exchange indicated that it has no intention of retroactively imposing the proposed market data fees.¹⁴⁶ The Exchange also disputed a commenter's statement which indicated that "market data revenues of the NYSE Group (the parent company of Exchange and NYSE) for the third quarter of 2006 rose 33.7% from the year-earlier."¹⁴⁷ According to the Exchange, this statistic does not demonstrate "a significant increase in market data revenues during 2006" since the 2005 market data revenue from the NYSE Group used to generate this statistic did not include the Exchange's market data revenue because the Exchange was not part of the NYSE Group in 2005.¹⁴⁸ The Exchange notes that the combined market data revenues for the Exchange and NYSE have actually declined slightly.¹⁴⁹ Lastly, the Exchange rejects the commenters' contention that a significant speed variance exists between proprietary market data products and the consolidated data feed that markets make available under the CQ and Nasdaq/UTP Plans. The Exchange notes that the "variations in speed are measured in milliseconds" and that "[f]rom a display perspective the difference is imperceptible."¹⁵⁰ Furthermore, the Exchange notes that the CQ Plan participants have undertaken a technology upgrade that would reduce the latency of the consolidated feed from "several hundred milliseconds to approximately 30 milliseconds."¹⁵¹

V. Discussion

The Commission finds that the Proposal is consistent with the requirements of the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to a national securities exchange. In particular, it is consistent with section 6(b)(4) of the Exchange Act,¹⁵² which requires that the rules of a national securities exchange provide for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees, and other charges among its

members and issuers and other parties using its facilities, and section 6(b)(5) of the Exchange Act,¹⁵³ which requires, among other things, that the rules of a national securities exchange be designed to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest, and not be designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers.

The Commission also finds that the Proposal is consistent with the provisions of section 6(b)(8) of the Exchange Act,¹⁵⁴ which requires that the rules of an exchange not impose any burden on competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Exchange Act. Finally, the Commission finds that the Proposal is consistent with Rule 603(a) of Regulation NMS,¹⁵⁵ adopted under section 11A(c)(1) of the Exchange Act, which requires an exclusive processor that distributes information with respect to quotations for or transactions in an NMS stock to do so on terms that are fair and reasonable and that are not unreasonably discriminatory.¹⁵⁶

A. Commission Review of Proposals for Distributing Non-Core Data

The standards in Section 6 of the Exchange Act and Rule 603 of Regulation NMS do not differentiate between types of data and therefore apply to exchange proposals to distribute both core data and non-core data. Core data is the best-priced quotations and comprehensive last sale reports of all markets that the Commission, pursuant to Rule 603(b), requires a central processor to consolidate and distribute to the public pursuant to joint-SRO plans.¹⁵⁷ In contrast, individual exchanges and other market participants distribute

non-core data voluntarily. As discussed further below, the mandatory nature of the core data disclosure regime leaves little room for competitive forces to determine products and fees. Non-core data products and their fees are, by contrast, much more sensitive to competitive forces. For example, the Commission does not believe that broker-dealers are required to purchase depth-of-book order data, including the NYSE Arca data, to meet their duty of best execution.¹⁵⁸ The Commission therefore is able to use competitive forces in its determination of whether an exchange's proposal to distribute non-core data meets the standards of Section 6 and Rule 603.

The requirements for distributing core data to the public were first established in the 1970s as part of the creation of the national market system for equity securities.¹⁵⁹ Although Congress intended to rely on competitive forces to the greatest extent possible to shape the national market system, it also granted the Commission full rulemaking authority in the Exchange Act to achieve the goal of providing investors with a central source of consolidated market information.¹⁶⁰

Pursuant to this Exchange Act authority, the Commission has required the SROs to participate in three joint-industry plans ("Plans") pursuant to which core data is distributed to the public.¹⁶¹ The Plans establish three separate networks to disseminate core data for NMS stocks: (1) Network A for securities primarily listed on the NYSE; (2) Network C for securities primarily listed on Nasdaq; and (3) Network B for securities primarily listed on exchanges other than the NYSE and Nasdaq. For each security, the data includes: (1) A national best bid and offer ("NBBO") with prices, sizes, and market center identifications; (2) the best bids and offers from each SRO that include prices, sizes, and market center

¹⁵⁸ See notes 224–226 below and accompanying text.

¹⁵⁹ These requirements are discussed in detail in section III of the Concept Release on Market Information, 64 FR at 70618–70623.

¹⁶⁰ H.R. Rep. No. 94–229, 94th Cong., 1st Sess. 92 (1975) ("Conference Report").

¹⁶¹ The three joint-industry plans, approved by the Commission, are: (1) The CTA Plan, which is operated by the Consolidated Tape Association and disseminates transaction information for securities primarily listed on an exchange other than Nasdaq; (2) the CQ Plan, which disseminates consolidated quotation information for securities primarily listed on an exchange other than Nasdaq; and (3) the Nasdaq UTP Plan, which disseminates consolidated transaction and quotation information for securities primarily listed on Nasdaq. The CTA Plan and CQ Plan are available at <http://www.nysedata.com>. The Nasdaq UTP Plan is available at <http://www.utpdata.com>.

¹⁴⁵ *Id.* at 17.

¹⁴⁶ *Id.* at 20.

¹⁴⁷ *Id.*

¹⁴⁸ *Id.*

¹⁴⁹ *Id.* at n. 50 and accompanying text. According to the Exchange, pro forma results indicate that the Exchange and NYSE received a combined \$242 million in 2005, while they only received a combined \$235 million in 2006.

¹⁵⁰ *Id.* at 21.

¹⁵¹ *Id.*

¹⁵² 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4).

¹⁵³ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

¹⁵⁴ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(8).

¹⁵⁵ 17 CFR 242.603(a).

¹⁵⁶ NYSE Arca is an exclusive processor of the NYSE Arca Data under Section 3(a)(22)(B) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(22)(B), which defines an exclusive processor as, among other things, an exchange that distributes information with respect to quotations or transactions on an exclusive basis on its own behalf.

¹⁵⁷ See Rule 603(b) of Regulation NMS ("Every national securities exchange on which an NMS stock is traded and national securities association shall act jointly pursuant to one or more effective national market system plans to disseminate consolidated information, including a national best bid and national best offer, on quotations for and transactions in NMS stocks. Such plan or plans shall provide for the dissemination of all consolidated information for an individual NMS stock through a single plan processor.")

identifications; and (3) last sale reports from each SRO. The three Networks establish fees for this core data, which must be filed for Commission approval.¹⁶² The Networks collect the applicable fees and, after deduction of Network expenses, distribute the remaining revenues to their individual SRO participants.

The Plans promote the wide availability of core market data.¹⁶³ For each of the more than 7000 NMS stocks, quotations and trades are continuously collected from many different trading centers and then disseminated to the public by the central processor for a Network in a consolidated stream of data. As a result, investors have access to a reliable source of information for the best prices in NMS stocks. Commission rules long have required broker-dealers and data vendors, if they provide any data to customers, to also provide core data to investors in certain contexts, such as trading and order-routing.¹⁶⁴ In addition, compliance with the trade-through requirements of Rule 611 of Regulation NMS¹⁶⁵ necessitates obtaining core quotation data because it includes all the quotations that are entitled to protection against trade-throughs.¹⁶⁶

For many years, the core data distributed through the Networks overwhelmingly dominated the field of equity market data in the U.S. With the initiation of decimal trading in 2001, however, the value to market participants of non-core data, particularly depth-of-book order data, increased. An exchange's depth-of-book order data includes displayed trading interest at prices *inferior* to the best-priced quotations that exchanges are required to provide for distribution in the core data feeds. Prior to decimal trading, significant size accumulated at the best-priced quotes because the minimum spread between the national best bid and the national best offer was 1/16th, or 6.25 cents. When the minimum inside spread was reduced to

one cent, the size displayed at the best quotes decreased substantially, while the size displayed at the various one-cent price points away from the inside quotes became a more useful tool to assess market depth.

In 2005, the Commission adopted new rules that, among other things, addressed market data.¹⁶⁷ Some commenters on the rule proposals recommended that the Commission eliminate or substantially modify the consolidation model for distributing core data. In addressing these comments, the Commission described both the strengths and weaknesses of the consolidation model. It emphasized the benefits of the model for retail investors, but noted the limited opportunity for market forces to determine the level and allocation of fees for core data and the negative effects on innovation by individual markets in the provision of their data.¹⁶⁸

The Commission ultimately decided that the consolidation model should be retained for core data because of the benefit it afforded to investors, namely "helping them to assess quoted prices at the time they place an order and to evaluate the best execution of their orders against such prices by obtaining data from a single source that is highly reliable and comprehensive."¹⁶⁹

With respect to the distribution of non-core data, however, the Commission decided to maintain a deconsolidation model that allows greater flexibility for market forces to determine data products and fees.¹⁷⁰ In particular, the Commission both authorized the independent dissemination of an individual market's or broker-dealer's trade data, which previously had been prohibited by Commission rule, and streamlined the requirements for the consolidated display of core market data to customers of broker-dealers and vendors.¹⁷¹ Most commenters supported this approach.¹⁷² A few commenters, however,

recommended that "the Commission should expand the consolidated display requirement to include additional information on depth-of-book quotations, stating that the NBBO alone had become less informative since decimalization."¹⁷³ Such an approach effectively would have treated an individual market's depth-of-book order data as consolidated core data and thereby eliminated the operation of competitive forces on depth-of-book order data. The Commission did not adopt this recommendation, but instead decided to:

allow market forces, rather than regulatory requirements, to determine what, if any, additional quotations outside the NBBO are displayed to investors. Investors who need the BBOs of each SRO, as well as more comprehensive depth-of-book information, will be able to obtain such data from markets or third party vendors.¹⁷⁴

Some commenters on the Proposal and the Petition recommended fundamental changes in the regulatory treatment of non-core data in general and depth-of-book quotations in particular.¹⁷⁵ The Commission, however, considered this issue in 2005 and continues to hold the views just described. It does not believe that circumstances have changed significantly since 2005 and will continue to apply a primarily market-based approach for assessing whether exchange proposals to distribute non-core data meet the applicable statutory standards.

The Exchange Act and its legislative history strongly support the Commission's reliance on competition, whenever possible, in meeting its regulatory responsibilities for overseeing the SROs and the national market system. Indeed, competition among multiple markets and market participants trading the same products is the hallmark of the national market system.¹⁷⁶ A national market "system" can be contrasted with a single monopoly market that overwhelmingly dominates trading its listed products. Congress repeatedly emphasized the benefits of competition among markets in protecting investors and promoting the public interest. When directing the Commission to facilitate the establishment of a national market system, for example, Congress emphasized the importance of allowing competitive forces to work:

¹⁶² Rule 608(b)(1) of Regulation NMS, 17 CFR 242.608(b)(1).

¹⁶³ The Plan provisions for distributing quotation and transaction information are discussed in detail in section II of the Concept Release on Market Information, 64 FR at 70615-70618.

¹⁶⁴ Rule 603(c) of Regulation NMS, 17 CFR 242.603(c).

¹⁶⁵ 17 CFR 242.611.

¹⁶⁶ Rule 600(b)(57)(iii) of Regulation NMS, 17 CFR 242.600(b)(57)(iii) (definition of "protected bid" and "protected offer" limited to the best bids and best offers of SROs). The Commission decided not to adopt a proposal which would have protected depth-of-book quotations against trade-throughs if the market displaying such quotations voluntarily disseminated them in the consolidated quotation stream. Regulation NMS Release, 70 FR at 37529.

¹⁶⁷ Regulation NMS Release, 70 FR at 37557-37570.

¹⁶⁸ *Id.* at 37558.

¹⁶⁹ *Id.* at 37504.

¹⁷⁰ When describing the deconsolidation model in the context of deciding whether to propose a new model for core data, the Commission noted that "the strength of this model is the maximum flexibility it allows for competitive forces to determine data products, fees, and SRO revenues." Securities Exchange Act Release No. 49325 (February 26, 2004), 69 FR 11126, 11177 (March 9, 2004). As discussed in the text, the Commission decided to retain the consolidation model, rather than proposing a new deconsolidation model, for core data.

¹⁷¹ See Regulation NMS Release, 70 FR at 37566-37567 (addressing differences in distribution standards between core data and non-core data).

¹⁷² *Id.*

¹⁷³ *Id.* at 37567 (citation omitted).

¹⁷⁴ *Id.* (citations omitted) (emphasis added).

¹⁷⁵ See section IV.A.4 above.

¹⁷⁶ See, e.g., Exchange Act Section 11A(a)(1)(C)(ii).

In 1936, this Committee pointed out that a major responsibility of the SEC in the administration of the securities laws is to "create a fair field of competition." This responsibility continues today. The bill would more clearly identify this responsibility and clarify and strengthen the SEC's authority to carry it out. The objective would be to enhance competition and to allow economic forces, interacting within a fair regulatory field, to arrive at appropriate variations in practices and services.¹⁷⁷

In addition, Congress explicitly noted the importance of relying on competition in overseeing the activities of the SROs:

S. 249 would give the SEC broad authority not only to oversee the general development of a national market system but also to insure that the ancillary programs of the self-regulatory organizations and their affiliates are consistent with the best interests of the securities industry and the investing public. * * * This is not to suggest that under S. 249 the SEC would have either the responsibility or the power to operate as an 'economic czar' for the development of a national market system. Quite the contrary, for a fundamental premise of the bill is that the initiative for the development of the facilities of a national market system must come from private interests and will depend on the vigor of competition within the securities industry as broadly defined.¹⁷⁸

With respect to market information, Congress again expressed its preference for the Commission to rely on competition, but noted the possibility that competition might not be sufficient in the specific context of core data—the central facilities for the required distribution of consolidated data to the public:

It is the intent of the conferees that the national market system evolve through the interplay of competitive forces as unnecessary regulatory restrictions are removed. The conferees expect, however, that in those situations where competition may not be sufficient, such as in the creation of a *composite* quotation system or a *consolidated* transactional reporting system, the Commission will use the powers granted to it in this bill to act promptly and effectively to insure that the essential mechanisms of an integrated secondary trading system are put into effect as rapidly as possible.¹⁷⁹

The Commission's approach to core data and non-core data follows this Congressional intent exactly. With respect to the systems for the required distribution of consolidated core data, the Commission retained a regulatory approach that uses joint-industry plans and a central processor designed to assure access to the best quotations and

most recent last sale information that is so vital to investors. With respect to non-core data, in contrast, the Commission has maintained a market-based approach that leaves a much fuller opportunity for competitive forces to work.

This market-based approach to non-core data has two parts. The first is to ask whether the exchange was subject to significant competitive forces in setting the terms of its proposal for non-core data, including the level of any fees. If an exchange was subject to significant competitive forces in setting the terms of a proposal, the Commission will approve the proposal unless it determines that there is a substantial countervailing basis to find that the terms nevertheless fail to meet an applicable requirement of the Exchange Act or the rules thereunder. If, however, the exchange was not subject to significant competitive forces in setting the terms of a proposal for non-core data, the Commission will require the exchange to provide a substantial basis, other than competitive forces, in its proposed rule change demonstrating that the terms of the proposal are equitable, fair, reasonable, and not unreasonably discriminatory.

As discussed above, the Commission believes that, when possible, reliance on competitive forces is the most appropriate and effective means to assess whether terms for the distribution of non-core data are equitable, fair and reasonable, and not unreasonably discriminatory. If competitive forces are operative, the self-interest of the exchanges themselves will work powerfully to constrain unreasonable or unfair behavior. As discussed further below, when an exchange is subject to competitive forces in its distribution of non-core data, many market participants would be unlikely to purchase the exchange's data products if it sets fees that are inequitable, unfair, unreasonable, or unreasonably discriminatory. As a result, competitive forces generally will constrain an exchange in setting fees for non-core data because it should recognize that its own profits will suffer if it attempts to act unreasonably or unfairly. For example, an exchange's attempt to impose unreasonably or unfairly discriminatory fees on a certain category of customers would likely be counter-productive for the exchange because, in a competitive environment, such customers generally would be able to respond by using alternatives to the exchange's data.¹⁸⁰ The Commission

therefore believes that the existence of significant competition provides a substantial basis for finding that the terms of an exchange's fee proposal are equitable, fair, reasonable, and not unreasonably or unfairly discriminatory.

Even when competitive forces are operative, however, the Commission will continue to review exchange proposals for distributing non-core data to assess whether there is a substantial countervailing basis for determining that a proposal is inconsistent with the Exchange Act.¹⁸¹ For example, an exchange proposal that seeks to penalize market participants for trading in markets other than the proposing exchange would present a substantial countervailing basis for finding unreasonable and unfair discrimination and likely would prevent the Commission from approving an exchange proposal.¹⁸² In the absence of such a substantial countervailing basis for finding that a proposal failed to meet the applicable statutory standards, the Commission would approve the exchange proposal as consistent with the Exchange Act and rules applicable to the exchange.

B. Review of the NYSE Arca Proposal

The terms of an exchange's proposed rule change to distribute market data for which it is an exclusive processor must, among other things, provide for an equitable allocation of reasonable fees under section 6(b)(4), not be designed to permit unfair discrimination under section 6(b)(5), be fair and reasonable under Rule 603(a)(1), and not be unreasonably discriminatory under Rule 603(a)(2). Because NYSE Arca is

of monopolies and pricing). See also U.S. Dep't of Justice & Fed'l Trade Comm'n, Horizontal Merger Guidelines § 1.11 (1992), as revised (1997) (explaining the importance of alternative products in evaluating the presence of competition and defining markets and market power). Courts frequently refer to the Department of Justice and Federal Trade Commission merger guidelines to define product markets and evaluate market power. See, e.g., *FTC v. Whole Foods Market, Inc.*, 502 F. Supp. 2d 1 (D.D.C. 2007); *FTC v. Arch Coal, Inc.*, 329 F. Supp. 2d 109 (D.D.C. 2004).

¹⁸¹ See Exchange Act Section 19(b)(2) ("The Commission shall approve a proposed rule change of a self-regulatory organization if it finds that such proposed rule change is consistent with the requirements of this title and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to such organization. The Commission shall disapprove a proposed rule change of a self-regulatory organization if it does not make such finding.")

¹⁸² Cf. Regulation NMS Release, 70 FR at 37540 (in discussion of market access fees under Rule 610 of Regulation NMS, the Commission noted that "any attempt by an SRO to charge differential fees based on the non-member status of the person obtaining indirect access to quotations, such as whether it is a competing market maker, would violate the anti-discrimination standard of Rule 610.").

¹⁷⁷ S. Rep. No. 94-75, 94th Cong., 1st Sess. 8 (1975) ("Senate Report").

¹⁷⁸ Senate Report at 12.

¹⁷⁹ Conference Report at 92 (emphasis added).

¹⁸⁰ See, e.g., Richard Posner, *Economic Analysis of Law* § 9.1 (5th ed. 1998) (discussing the theory

proposing to distribute non-core data, the Commission reviewed the terms of the Proposal under the market-based approach described above. The first question is whether NYSE Arca was subject to significant competitive forces in setting the terms of the Proposal.

1. Competitive Forces Applicable to NYSE Arca

At least two broad types of significant competitive forces applied to NYSE Arca in setting the terms of its Proposal to distribute the ArcaBook data: (1) NYSE Arca's compelling need to attract order flow from market participants; and (2) the availability to market participants of alternatives to purchasing the ArcaBook data.

a. Competition for Order Flow

Attracting order flow is the core competitive concern of any equity exchange—it is the “without which, not” of an exchange's competitive success. If an exchange cannot attract orders, it will not be able to execute transactions. If it cannot execute transactions, it will not generate transaction revenue. If an exchange cannot attract orders or execute transactions, it will not have market data to distribute, for a fee or otherwise, and will not earn market data revenue.¹⁸³

In the U.S. national market system, buyers and sellers of securities, and the broker-dealers that act as their order-routing agents, have a wide range of choices of where to route orders for execution. They include, of course, any of the nine national securities exchanges that currently trade equities, but also include a wide variety of non-exchange trading venues: (1) Electronic communication networks (“ECNs”) that display their quotes directly in the core data stream by participating in FINRA's Alternative Display Facility (“ADF”) or displaying their quotations through an exchange; (2) alternative trading systems (“ATSs”) that offer a wide variety of order execution strategies, including block crossing services for institutions that wish to trade anonymously in large size and midpoint matching services for the execution of smaller orders; and (3) securities firms that primarily trade as principal with their customer order flow.

NYSE Arca must compete with all of these different trading venues to attract order flow, and the competition is

fierce. For example, in its response to the commenters, NYSE Arca notes that its share of trading in 2005 was 3.6% in Network A stocks, 23% in Network C stocks, and 30% in Network B stocks.¹⁸⁴ More recently during December 2007, NYSE Arca share volume was 12.5% in Network A stocks, 14.8% in Network C stocks, and 29.4% in Network B stocks, adding up to 15.4% of total U.S. market volume.¹⁸⁵

Given the competitive pressures that currently characterize the U.S. equity markets, no exchange can afford to take its market share percentages for granted—they can change significantly over time, either up or down.¹⁸⁶ Even the most dominant exchanges are subject to severe pressure in the current competitive environment. For example, the NYSE's reported market share of trading in NYSE-listed stocks declined from 79.1% in January 2005 to 41.1% in December 2007.¹⁸⁷ In addition, a recent non-exchange entrant to equity trading—the BATS ECN—has succeeded in capturing 5.1% of trading in NYSE-listed stocks and 7.9% of trading in Nasdaq-listed stocks.¹⁸⁸ Another ECN—Direct Edge—has a matched market

¹⁸⁴ NYSE Arca Response III at 18 n. 44. The NYSE and NYSE Arca are wholly-owned subsidiaries of NYSE Group, Inc. One commenter stated that the NYSE had “combined Arca's liquidity pool with its own,” and that “the networking effect of the NYSE Group's combined pool of liquidity” had resulted in “greater market power over its pricing for market data.” SIFMA IV at 8 (emphasis in original). In fact, the NYSE and NYSE Arca liquidity pools have not been combined. The two exchanges operate as separate trading centers with separate limit order books, and each distributes its depth-of-book order data separately for separate fees. In analyzing the competitive position of NYSE Arca for purposes of distributing such data, the Commission has considered NYSE Arca as a trading center separate from the NYSE.

¹⁸⁵ Source: ArcaVision (available at <http://www.arcavision.com>); see also NYSE Arca Response III at 18 (“NYSE Arca does not maintain a dominant share of the market in any of the three networks.”); Lehman Brothers, Inc., Equity Research, “Exchanges December Volume Analysis” at 1 (Jan. 3, 2008) (“Lehman Trading Volume Analysis”) (NYSE Arca's matched market share during the month of December 2007 was 12.4% in NYSE-listed stocks and 14.8% in Nasdaq-listed stocks).

¹⁸⁶ See Exchange Market Data Coalition Letter at 4 (“Exchanges compete not only with one another, but also with broker dealers that match customer orders within their own systems and also with a proliferation of alternative trading systems (“ATSs”) and electronic communications networks (“ECNs”) that the Commission has also nurtured and authorized to execute trades in any listed issue. As a result, market share of trading fluctuates among execution facilities based upon their ability to service the end customer.”).

¹⁸⁷ Source: ArcaVision (available at <http://www.arcavision.com>).

¹⁸⁸ Lehman Trading Volume Analysis at 1. The Commission recently published for comment an application by BATS Exchange, Inc., to be registered as a national securities exchange. Securities Exchange Act Release No. 57322 (Feb. 13, 2008), 73 FR 9370 (Feb. 20, 2008).

share of 3.0% in NYSE-listed stocks and 6.9% in Nasdaq-listed stocks.¹⁸⁹ Moreover, nearly all venues now offer trading in all U.S.-listed equities, no matter the particular exchange on which a stock is listed or on which the most trading occurs. As a result, many trading venues stand ready to provide an immediately accessible order-routing alternative for broker-dealers and investors if an exchange attempts to act unreasonably in setting the terms for its services.

Table 1 below provides a useful recent snapshot of the state of competition in the U.S. equity markets in the month of December 2007:¹⁹⁰

TABLE 1.—REPORTED SHARE VOLUME IN U.S-LISTED EQUITIES DURING DECEMBER 2007 (%)

Trading venue	Market share
All Non-Exchange	30.2
Nasdaq	29.1
NYSE	22.6
NYSE Arca	15.4
American Stock Exchange	0.8
International Stock Exchange ...	0.7
National Stock Exchange	0.6
Chicago Stock Exchange	0.5
CBOE Stock Exchange	0.2
Philadelphia Stock Exchange ...	0.1

Perhaps the most notable item of information from Table 1 is that non-exchange trading venues collectively have a larger share of trading than any single exchange. Much of this volume is attributable to ECNs such as BATS and Direct Edge, noted above. In addition, the proliferation of non-exchange pools of liquidity has been a significant development in the U.S. equity markets.¹⁹¹ Broker-dealers often check the liquidity available in these pools as a first choice prior to routing orders to an exchange. In sum, no exchange possesses a monopoly, regulatory or otherwise, in the execution of order flow from broker-dealers.

The market share percentages in Table 1 strongly indicate that NYSE Arca must compete vigorously for order flow to maintain its share of trading volume. As discussed below, this compelling need

¹⁸⁹ Lehman Trading Volume Analysis at 1.

¹⁹⁰ Source: ArcaVision (available at <http://www.arcavision.com>).

¹⁹¹ See, e.g., NYSE Arca Response III at 17 (“If the brokerage firm is unable to internalize the trade, typically, it next takes the order to dark pools, crossing networks, ECNs, alternative trading systems, or other non-traditional execution facilities to search for an execution.”); <http://www.advancedtrading.com/directories/darkpool> (directory of more than 20 non-exchange pools of liquidity that are classified as “independent,” “broker-dealer-owned,” and “consortium-owned.”).

¹⁸³ See Exchange Market Data Coalition Letter at 3 (“The end product of these efforts—the listings, the members, the trading facilities, the regulation—is market data. Market data is the totality of the information assets that each Exchange creates by attracting order flow.”).

to attract order flow imposes significant pressure on NYSE Arca to act reasonably in setting its fees for depth-of-book order data, particularly given that the market participants that must pay such fees often will be the same market participants from whom NYSE Arca must attract order flow.¹⁹² These market participants particularly include the large broker-dealer firms that control the handling of a large volume of customer and proprietary order flow. Given the portability of order flow from one trading venue to another, any exchange that sought to charge unreasonably high data fees would risk alienating many of the same customers on whose orders it depends for competitive survival.¹⁹³

Some commenters asserted that an exchange's distribution of depth-of-book order data is not affected by its need to attract order flow.¹⁹⁴ Attracting order flow and distributing market data, however, are in fact two sides of the same coin and cannot be separated.¹⁹⁵ Moreover, the relation between attracting order flow and distributing market data operates in both directions. An exchange's ability to attract order flow determines whether it has market data to distribute, while the exchange's distribution of market data significantly affects its ability to attract order flow.¹⁹⁶

¹⁹² See, e.g., Exchange Market Data Coalition Letter at 4 ("It is in the Exchange's best interest to provide proprietary information to investors to further their business objectives, and each Exchange chooses how best to do that."); Nasdaq Letter at 9 ("Like the market for electronic executions, the related market for proprietary data is also influenced by the equity investments of major financial institutions in one or more exchanges. * * * Equity investors control substantial order flow and transaction reports that are the essential ingredients of successful proprietary data products. Equity investors also can enable exchanges to develop competitive proprietary products. * * *").

¹⁹³ See NYSE Arca Response III at 16 ("Markets compete with one another by seeking to maximize the amount of order flow that they attract. The markets base competition for order flow on such things as technology, customer service, transaction costs, ease of access, liquidity and transparency. In recent months, significant changes in market share, the rush to establish trade-reporting facilities for the reporting of off-exchange trades, frequent changes in transaction fees and new market data proposals have provided evidence of the intensity of the competition for order flow.")

¹⁹⁴ See section III.A.5 above.

¹⁹⁵ See, e.g., Larry Harris, *Trading and Exchanges, Market Microstructure for Practitioners* 99 (2003) (noting that it would be "very difficult for innovative trading systems to compete for order flow" if the data from those trading venues were not distributed).

¹⁹⁶ See, e.g., NYSE Arca Response III at 13 (in setting level of fees, one factor was "projected losses to NYSE Arca's business model and order flow that might result from marketplace resistance to Arca Book Fees"); Report of the Advisory Committee on Market Information: A Blueprint for Responsible Change (September 14, 2001), section

For example, orders can be divided into two broad types—those that seek to offer liquidity to the market at a particular price (non-marketable orders) and those that seek an immediate execution by taking the offered liquidity (marketable orders). The wide distribution of an exchange's market data, including depth-of-book order data, to many market participants is an important factor in attracting both types of orders. Depth-of-book order data consists of non-marketable orders that a prospective buyer or seller has chosen to display. The primary reason for a prospective buyer or seller to display its trading interest at a particular price, and thereby offer a free option to all market participants at that price, is to attract contra trading interest and a fast execution. The extent to which a displayed non-marketable order attracts contra interest will depend greatly on the wide distribution of the displayed order to many market participants. If only a limited number of market participants receive an exchange's depth-of-book order data, it reduces the chance of an execution for those who display non-marketable orders on that exchange. Limited distribution of displayed orders thereby reduces the ability of the exchange to attract such orders. Moreover, by failing to secure wide distribution of its displayed orders, the exchange will reduce its ability to attract marketable orders seeking to take the displayed liquidity. In other words, limited distribution of depth-of-book order data will limit an exchange's ability to attract both non-marketable and marketable orders. Consequently, an exchange generally will have strong competitive reasons to price its depth-of-book order data so that it will be distributed widely to those most likely to use it to trade.¹⁹⁷

A notable example of the close connection between a trading venue's distribution of order data and its ability to attract order flow was provided by

VII.B.1 (available at <http://www.sec.gov>) ("[A] market's inability to widely disseminate its prices undoubtedly will adversely impact its ability to attract limit orders and, ultimately, all order flow. This barrier to intermarket competition, in turn, could decrease liquidity and innovation in the marketplace.")

¹⁹⁷ See NYSE Arca Response III at 18 ("If too many market professionals reject Arca Book as too expensive, NYSE Arca would have to reassess the Arca Book Fees because Arca Book data provides transparency to NYSE Arca's market, transparency that plays an important role in the competition for order flow."). This pressure on exchanges to distribute their order data widely is heightened for those exchanges that have converted from member-owned, not-for profit entities to shareholder-owned, for-profit companies. For-profit exchanges are more likely to place greater importance on distributing market information widely than on limiting such information for the use of their members.

the Island ECN in 2002. To avoid the application of certain regulatory requirements, Island ceased displaying its order book to the public in three very active exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") in which it enjoyed a substantial market share. After going "dark," Island's market share in the three ETFs dropped by 50%.¹⁹⁸

This competitive pressure to attract order flow is likely what led NYSE Arca, and its predecessor corporation, to distribute its depth-of-book order data without charge in the past.¹⁹⁹ It now has made a business decision to begin charging for that data, apparently believing that it has a sufficiently attractive data product that the benefit obtained from increased data revenues will outweigh the potential harm of reduced order flow if significant numbers of data users choose not to pay the fee.²⁰⁰ Commenters concede that NYSE Arca is entitled to charge a fee for its depth-of-book order data,²⁰¹ but claim that the fee chosen by NYSE Arca is unaffected by its need to attract order flow.²⁰² The Commission disagrees and notes that NYSE Arca, in setting the fee, acknowledged that it needed to balance its desire for market data revenues with the potential damage that a high fee would do to its ability to attract order flow.²⁰³

¹⁹⁸ See Terrence Hendershott and Charles. M. Jones, "Island Goes Dark: Transparency, Fragmentation, and Regulation," 18 *The Review of Financial Studies* (No. 3) 743, 756 (2005); see also Nasdaq Letter at 7 ("[T]he market for proprietary data products is currently competitive and inherently contestable because there is fierce competition for the inputs necessary to the creation of proprietary data and strict pricing discipline for the proprietary data products themselves."). In contrast to the Island example, and as noted in the Nasdaq Letter at 9, an element of the BATS ECN's business strategy over the last two years in gaining order flow has been to provide its order data to customers free of charge. See BATS Trading, Newsletter (July 2007) (available at <http://www.batstrading.com/newsletters/0707Newsletter.pdf>) ("BATS has chosen not to charge for many of the things for which our competitors charge. * * * More importantly, our market data is free. Why would a market charge its participants for the data they send to that market? Feel free to pose this same question to our competitors.")

¹⁹⁹ Cf. NYSE Arca Response III at 4 ("Several years ago, certain [ECNs] began to make their real-time quotes available for free in order to gain visibility in the market place.")

²⁰⁰ NYSE Arca Response I at 4 ("[F]ees will enable the Exchange to further diversify its revenue to compete with its rivals. The Exchange believes that its business has reached the point where its customers are willing to pay for the value of the Exchange's information.")

²⁰¹ See, e.g., Petition at 9; SIFMA I at 7.

²⁰² See notes 66–71 above and accompanying text.

²⁰³ NYSE Arca Response III at 13 (in setting the level of fees for ArcaBook data, NYSE Arca considered "projected losses to NYSE Arca's business model and order flow that might result from marketplace resistance to" the fees).

b. Availability of Alternatives to ArcaBook Data

In addition to the need to attract order flow, the availability of alternatives to an exchange's depth-of-book order data significantly affects the terms on which an exchange distributes such data.²⁰⁴ The primary use of depth-of-book order data is to assess the depth of the market for a stock beyond that which is shown by the best-priced quotations that are distributed in core data. Institutional investors that need to trade in large size typically seek to assess market depth beyond the best prices, in contrast to retail investors who generally can expect to receive the best price or better when they trade in smaller sizes.²⁰⁵

In setting the fees for its depth-of-book order data, an exchange must consider the extent to which sophisticated traders would choose one or more alternatives instead of purchasing the exchange's data.²⁰⁶ Of course, the most basic source of information concerning the depth generally available at an exchange is the complete record of an exchange's transactions that is provided in the core data feeds. In this respect, the core data feeds that include an exchange's own transaction information are a significant alternative to the exchange's depth-of-book data product.

For more specific information concerning depth, market participants can choose among the depth-of-book order products offered by the various exchanges and ECNs.²⁰⁷ A market

participant is likely to be more interested in other exchange and ECN products when the exchange selling its data has a small share of trading volume, because the depth-of-book order data provided by other exchanges and ECNs will be proportionally more important in assessing market depth. As a result, smaller exchanges may well be inclined to offer their data for no charge or low fees as a means to attract order flow. Even larger exchanges, however, must consider the lower fees of other exchanges in setting the fees for the larger exchanges' data. Significant fee differentials could lead to shifts in order flow that, over time, could harm a larger exchange's competitive position and the value of its non-core data.

Market depth also can be assessed with tools other than depth-of-book order data. For example, market participants can "ping" the various markets by routing oversized marketable limit orders to access an exchange's total liquidity available at an order's limit price or better.²⁰⁸ In contrast to depth-of-book order data, pinging orders have the important advantage of searching out both displayed and reserve (*i.e.*, nondisplayed) size at all price points within an order's limit price. Reserve size can represent a substantial portion of the liquidity available at exchanges.²⁰⁹ It often will be available at prices that are better than or equal to an exchange's best displayed prices, and none of this liquidity will be discernible from an exchange's depth-of-book order data. Pinging orders thereby give the sender an immediate and more complete indication of the total liquidity available at an exchange at a particular time. Moreover, sophisticated order routers are capable of maintaining historical records of an exchange's responses to pinging orders over time to gauge the extent of *total* liquidity that generally can be expected at an exchange. These records are a key element used to program smart order routing systems that implement the

currently do or have announced plans to do so, including Nasdaq, NYSE, NYSEArca, and BATS.").

²⁰⁸ See Regulation NMS Release, 70 FR at 37514 (discussion of pinging orders noting that they "could as aptly be labeled 'liquidity search' orders").

²⁰⁹ See, *e.g.*, NYSE Arca Response III at 17 (noting that brokers "may elect to have NYSE Arca hold a portion of the order as hidden interest that NYSE Arca holds in reserve, which means that NYSE Arca will not include the undisplayed portion of the order as part of the Arca Book display"); Michael Scotti, "The Dark Likes Nasdaq," *Traders Magazine* (May 1, 2007) (quoting statement of Nasdaq's executive vice president that 15 to 18 percent of Nasdaq's executed liquidity is non-displayed).

algorithmic trading strategies that have become so prevalent in recent years.²¹⁰

Another alternative to depth-of-book order data products offered by exchanges is the threat of independent distribution of order data by securities firms and data vendors.²¹¹ As noted above, one of the principal market data reforms adopted in 2005 was to authorize the independent distribution of data by individual firms. To the extent that one or more securities firms conclude that the cost of exchange depth-of-book order products is too high and appreciably exceeds the cost of aggregating and distributing such data, they are entitled to act independently and distribute their own order data, with or without a fee. Indeed, a consortium of major securities firms in Europe has undertaken such a market data project as part of the implementation of the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive ("MiFID") adopted by the European Union.²¹² No securities statute or regulation prevents U.S. firms from undertaking an analogous project in the U.S. for the display of depth-of-book order data. This data could encompass orders that are executed off of the exchanges, as well as orders that are submitted to exchanges for execution. If major U.S. firms handling significant order flow participated in the project, the project could collect and distribute data that covered a large proportion of liquidity in U.S. equities.

The Commission recognizes that the depth-of-book order data for a particular exchange may offer advantages over the alternatives for assessing market depth. The relevant issue, however, is whether the availability of these alternatives imposes significant competitive restraints on an exchange in setting the

²¹⁰ See, *e.g.*, <http://www.advancedtrading.com/directories/dark-algorithms> (descriptions of product offerings for "dark algorithms" that seek undisplayed liquidity at multiple trading venues); EdgeTrade, Inc., "EdgeTrade issues white paper on market fragmentation and unprecedented liquidity opportunities through smart order execution" (September 10, 2007) (available at <http://www.edgetrade.com>) ("EdgeTrade's smart order execution strategy * * * simultaneously sprays aggregated dark pools and public markets, and then continuously moves an order in line with shifting liquidity until best execution is fulfilled.");

²¹¹ See Nasdaq Letter at 3 ("Proprietary optional data may be offered by a single broker-dealer, a group of broker-dealers, a national securities exchange, or a combination of broker-dealers or exchanges, unlike consolidated data which is only available through a consortium of SROs.");

²¹² The project—currently named "Markit BOAT"—distributes both quotes and trades and is described at <http://www.markit.com/information/boat/boat-data.html>. It currently intends to charge fees of 120 euros per month per user for its quote and trade data. See Nasdaq Letter at 9 (noting the potential for firms to export Project BOAT technology to the United States).

²⁰⁴ See NYSE Arca Response III at 13 (in setting fees for ArcaBook data, NYSE Arca considered "the fact that Arca Book is primarily a product for market professionals, who have access to other sources of market data and who will purchase Arca Book only if they determine that the perceived benefits outweigh the cost"); see also the authorities cited in note 170 above. In considering antitrust issues, courts have recognized the value of competition in producing lower prices. See, *e.g.*, *Leegin Creative Leather Products v. PSKS, Inc.*, 127 S. Ct. 2705 (2007); *Atlanta Richfield Co. v. United States Petroleum Co.*, 495 U.S. 328 (1990); *Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co. v. Zenith Radio Corp.*, 475 U.S. 574 (1986); *State Oil Co. v. Khan*, 522 U.S. 3 (1997); *Northern Pacific Railway Co. v. U.S.*, 356 U.S. 1 (1958).

²⁰⁵ The market information needs of retail investor are discussed at notes 246–259 below and accompanying text.

²⁰⁶ See NYSE Arca Response III at 17 ("As a result of all of the choices and discretion that are available to brokers, the displayed depth-of-book data of one trading center does not provide a complete picture of the full market for a security. * * * A brokerage firm has potentially dozens of different information sources to choose from in determining if, where, and how to represent an order for execution.");

²⁰⁷ See Nasdaq Letter at 7–8 ("The large number of SROs, TRFs, and ECNs that currently produce proprietary data or are currently capable of producing it provides further pricing discipline for proprietary data products. As shown on Exhibit A, each SRO, TRF, ECN and BD is currently permitted to produce proprietary data products, and many

terms, particularly the fees, for distributing its depth-of-book order data. For example, Nasdaq has a substantial trading share in Nasdaq-listed stocks, yet only 19,000 professional users purchase Nasdaq's depth-of-book data product and 420,000 professional users purchase core data in Nasdaq-listed stocks.²¹³ A reasonable conclusion to draw from this disparity in the number of professional users of consolidated core data and Nasdaq's non-core data is that the great majority of professional users either believe they do not need Nasdaq's depth-of-book order data or simply do not think it is worth \$76 per month to them (approximately \$3.50 per trading day) compared to other sources of information on market depth in Nasdaq-listed stocks. The fact that 95% of the professional users of core data choose not to purchase the depth-of-book order data of a major exchange strongly suggests that no exchange has monopoly pricing power for its depth-of-book order data.²¹⁴

In sum, there are a variety of alternative sources of information that impose significant competitive pressures on an exchange in setting fees for its depth-of-book order data. The Commission believes that the availability of these alternatives, as well as NYSE Arca's compelling need to attract order flow, imposed significant competitive pressure on NYSE Arca to act equitably, fairly, and reasonably in setting the terms of the Proposal.

c. Response to Commenters on Competition Issues

Some commenters suggested that exchanges are impervious to competitive forces in distributing their order data because Exchange Act rules require broker-dealers to provide their orders to an exchange, and that exchanges therefore enjoy a regulatory monopoly.²¹⁵ As discussed above,

however, exchanges face fierce competition in their efforts to attract order flow. For the great majority of orders, Exchange Act rules do not require that they be routed to an exchange.²¹⁶ These include all marketable orders and most non-marketable orders. With respect to certain types of non-marketable orders, two Exchange Act rules can require broker-dealers to provide such orders to an exchange in certain circumstances, but only when the broker-dealer chooses to do business on the exchange. Rule 602 of Regulation NMS²¹⁷ requires certain broker-dealers, once they have chosen to communicate quotations on an exchange, to provide their best quotations to the exchange.²¹⁸ Rule 604 of Regulation NMS²¹⁹ requires market makers and specialists to reflect their displayable customer limit orders in their quotations in certain circumstances, but provides an exception if the order is delivered for display through an exchange or FINRA, or to a non-exchange ECN that delivers the order for display through an exchange or FINRA. Most significantly, while these rules can require certain orders to be displayed through *an* exchange or FINRA, broker-dealers have a great deal of flexibility in deciding *which* exchange or FINRA. As discussed above, exchanges compete vigorously to display the non-marketable orders handled by broker-dealers. No particular

broker-dealers and market participants. This need is served by the core function of a securities exchange, which is to provide a central point for bringing buy and sell orders together, thereby enabling the resulting market data to be distributed to all market participants. *See, e.g.*, Section 3(a)(1) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(1) ("exchange" defined as, among other things, "facilities for bringing together purchasers and sellers of securities").

²¹⁶ For example, a broker-dealer commenter asserted that exchanges enjoy a "government-protected monopoly" as exclusive processors of their market information. Schwab Letter at 6; *see also* SIFMA IV at 7 ("Normal market forces cannot be relied upon here because of the unique structure of the market for data that the exchanges compile from their captive broker-dealer customers and then sell back to them."). As noted in Table 1 above, non-exchange trading venues now execute more volume in U.S.-listed equities than any single exchange.

²¹⁷ 17 CFR 242.602 (previously designated as Rule 11Ac1-1).

²¹⁸ Only broker-dealers that choose to participate on an exchange as "responsible broker-dealers" are required to provide their best bid and best offer to such exchange. Rule 602(b) and Rule 600(b)(65)(i) of Regulation NMS. Broker-dealers that participate only in the over-the-counter (*i.e.*, non-exchange) market as responsible broker-dealers are required to provide their quotations to FINRA, a not-for-profit membership organization of broker-dealers. Rule 602(b) and Rule 600(b)(65)(ii) of Regulation NMS.

²¹⁹ 17 CFR 242.604 (previously designated as Rule 11Ac1-4).

exchange has a regulatory monopoly to display these orders.²²⁰

Some commenters asserted that exchanges act as monopolies in distributing depth-of-book order data because they are the exclusive processors of such data, as defined in section 3(a)(22)(B) of the Exchange Act. Many businesses, however, are the exclusive sources of their own products, but this exclusivity does not mean that a business has monopoly pricing power when selling its product and is impervious to competitive pressures. The particular circumstances of the business and its product must be examined. As discussed above, the U.S. exchanges are subject to significant competitive forces in setting the terms for their depth-of-book order products, including the need to attract order flow and the availability of alternatives to their depth-of-book order products. Consequently, NYSE Arca does not have monopoly pricing power for ArcaBook data merely because it meets the statutory definition of an exclusive processor of the data.²²¹

Commenters cited a decision of the U.K. competition authorities concerning proposed acquisitions of the London Stock Exchange plc ("LSE") for the proposition that an exchange is a monopolist of its proprietary market information.²²² Their reliance on this decision is misplaced for two important reasons. First, unlike the U.S. where the core data feeds provide an essential source of information for every exchange's most valuable data—its best quoted prices and last sale information—the LSE's proprietary data is the sole source of information for trading on the LSE. As a result, market participants have few, if any, useful alternatives for LSE proprietary data. In the U.S., in contrast, the availability of

²²⁰ One commenter asserted that "exchanges have government-granted exclusive access to market data for securities listed in their respective markets." SIFMA I at 12. In fact, a listing exchange does not have any particular privileges over other exchanges in attracting quotation and trade data in its listed stocks. Rather, other exchanges are free to trade such stocks pursuant to unlisted trading privileges, and the listing exchange must compete with those exchanges for order flow. If the listing exchange is unable to attract order flow, it will not have quotations or trades to distribute.

²²¹ A straightforward example may help illustrate this point. Table 1 shows that there are several exchanges with a very small share of trading volume. Such an exchange would meet the statutory definition of an exclusive processor, but clearly would be unable to exert monopoly pricing power if it attempted to sell its depth-of-book order data at an unreasonably high price. Accordingly, the relevant issue is not whether an exchange falls within the statutory definition of an exclusive processor, but whether it is subject to significant competitive forces in setting the terms for distribution of its depth-of-book data.

²²² NetCoalition IV at 9; SIFMA V at 8.

²¹³ Nasdaq Letter at 6.

²¹⁴ *See id.* ("Empirical sales data for Nasdaq TotalView, Nasdaq's proprietary depth-of-book data, demonstrate that broker-dealers do not consider TotalView to be required for compliance with Regulation NMS or any other regulation. * * * [O]f the 735 broker-dealer members that trade Nasdaq securities, only 20 or 2.7 percent spend more than \$7,000 per month on TotalView users. Nasdaq understands that firms with more than 100 TotalView professional users generally provide TotalView to only a small fraction of their total user populations.").

²¹⁵ *See, e.g.*, Bloomberg Letter at 4; Financial Services Roundtable Letter at 1; NetCoalition III at 6. Some commenters suggested that broker-dealers were required to provide their data to exchanges for free and then buy that data back from the exchanges. NSX Letter at 1; SIFMA III at 12. A broker-dealer, however, has no need to buy back its own data, with which it is already familiar. Rather, broker-dealers need to see data submitted by *other*

an exchange's essential trading information in the core data feeds, as well as other valuable alternatives, discussed above, for assessing market depth beyond the best quoted prices, precludes the U.S. exchanges from exerting monopoly power over the distribution of their non-core data. Second, there historically has been very little effective competition among markets for order flow in the U.K. The U.K. Competition Commission, for example, found that the most important competitive constraint on the LSE was not the existence of other trading venues with significant trading volume in LSE-listed stocks, but rather "primarily, the threat that [other exchanges, including foreign exchanges such as the NYSE and Nasdaq] will expand their services and compete directly with LSE."²²³ In contrast, the U.S. has a national market system for trading equities in which competition is provided not merely by the threat of other markets attempting to trade an exchange's listed products, but by the on-the-ground existence of multiple markets with a significant share of trading in such products. These competitors also distribute depth-of-book order products with substantial liquidity in the same stocks included in an exchange's depth-of-book product. In sum, the competitive forces facing NYSE Arca in its distribution of ArcaBook data were entirely inapplicable to the LSE in its distribution of proprietary data in 2005.

In addition, the existence of significant competitive forces applicable to NYSE Arca renders inapposite the citations of commenters to statements in Exchange Act legislative history and Commission releases regarding monopoly data distribution. Such statements were made in the context of the central processors of core data for the Networks, which in fact have monopoly pricing power for such mandated data. Central processors of core data therefore are in a very different economic and legal position than NYSE Arca as exclusive processor for its depth-of-book order data.²²⁴

²²³ U.K. Competition Commission, A Report on the Proposed Acquisition of London Stock Exchange plc by Deutsche Borse AG or Euronext NV (November 2005), at 57 (emphasis added). The intensity of competition among markets trading the same products in Europe could increase substantially in the wake of the implementation of MiFID in November 2007.

²²⁴ One commenter cited two papers for the claim that exchanges have government-conferred monopolies over the collection and distribution of trading data. NetCoalition IV at 9–10 (citing Wilkie Farr & Gallagher, counsel to Bloomberg L.P., "Discussion Paper: Competition, Transparency, and Equal Access to Financial Market Data" (September 24, 2002) (submitted by Bloomberg L.P. in consultation with George A. Hay and Erik R. Sirri);

For example, commenters cited a passage from the legislative history of the 1975 amendments to the Exchange Act for the proposition that any exclusive processor must be considered a monopoly, but this passage applies only to the central processors of consolidated core data that Rule 603(b) requires to be consolidated:

Despite the diversity of views with respect to the practical details of a national market system, all current proposals appear to assume there will be an exclusive processor or service bureau to which the exchanges and the NASD will transmit data and which in turn will make transactions and quotation information available to vendors of such information. Under the composite tape "plan" declared effective by the Commission, SIAC would serve as this exclusive processor. The Committee believes that if such a central facility is to be utilized, the importance of the manner of its regulation cannot be overestimated. * * * The Committee believes that if economics and sound regulation dictate the establishment of an exclusive central processor for the composite tape or any other element of the national market system, provision must be made to insure that this central processor is not under the control or domination of any particular market center. Any exclusive processor is, in effect, a public utility, and thus it must function in a manner which is absolutely neutral with respect to all market centers, all market makers, and all private firms. Although the existence of a monopolistic processing facility would not necessarily raise antitrust problems, serious antitrust questions would be posed if access to this facility and its services were not available on reasonable and nondiscriminatory terms to all in the trade or its charges were not reasonable.²²⁵

These Congressional concerns apply to a central processor that has no

Erik R. Sirri, "What glory price? Institutional form and the changing nature of equity trading" (Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta 2000 Financial Markets Conference on e-Finance, October 15–17). Dr. Sirri currently is Director of the Commission's Division of Trading and Markets. The papers were prepared when he was not a member of the Commission's staff. As discussed at length above, the commenter's claim that exchanges have a monopoly over the collection and distribution of trading data confuses core data, which Commission rules require to be collected by a central processor pursuant to the joint-industry Plans, and non-core data, which the individual exchanges must compete to attract from market participants. Indeed, the major shifts in order flow among exchanges and other trading venues in the years since the papers were written in 2000 and 2002 amply demonstrate that no exchange has a monopoly over the collection of orders displayed in the exchanges' depth-of-book data feeds. As noted above (text accompanying note 187), for example, the NYSE's market share in its listed stocks has declined from 79.1% in January 2005 to 41.1% in December 2007. For these reasons and those explained in the text, the two papers are outdated. Neither the NYSE, nor any other exchange, currently has a monopoly over the collection and distribution of depth-of-book order data in its listed stocks.

²²⁵ Senate Report at 11–12 (emphasis added).

competitors in the distribution of data that must be consolidated from all the markets. They do not apply to the independent distribution of non-core data by an individual exchange that is subject to significant competitive forces.

Similarly, commenters cited a passage from the Commission's Market Information Concept Release for the proposition that an exchange must submit cost data to justify a proposed fee for the exchange's depth-of-book order data.²²⁶ The Release stated that "the total amount of market information revenues should remain reasonably related to the cost of market information."²²⁷ The Market Information Concept Release, however, was published in 1999, prior to the start of decimal trading and to the increased usefulness of non-core data distributed outside the Networks. The Market Information Concept Release in general, and the cited statement in particular, solely addressed a central exclusive processor that has no competitors in

²²⁶ See section III.A.2 above. As noted in section III.A.7 above, commenters recommended a variety of market data regulatory solutions, in addition to a cost-based justification of fees. One was a regulatory mandate that exchanges place their market data operations in separate subsidiaries and provide their data to third parties on the same terms they make the data available to the subsidiary. Given its determination that NYSE Arca was subject to significant competitive forces in setting the terms of the Proposal, the Commission does not believe this regulatory mandate is necessary or appropriate. It also notes that the recommendation alone would not address the potential problem of an exchange's unreasonably high fees under the per device fee structure that is used throughout the exchange industry. For example, the proposed fees for ArcaBook data would be levied based on the number of professional and non-professional subscribers who receive the data on their devices. Regardless of whether subscribers obtained their data from an exchange subsidiary or another competing vendor, the exchange would receive the same total amount of fees based on the total number of subscribers who chose to receive the data. From the standpoint of maximizing its revenues from per device fees, the exchange likely would be indifferent to whether subscribers purchased through its subsidiary or elsewhere. It therefore would be willing to make the data available to its subsidiary for the same per device fees that it made the data available to third parties. Moreover, to the extent that an exchange would want to benefit a subsidiary that it was required to create to act as a vendor of market data, that requirement need not cause the exchange to charge lower fees. Instead, it could create conflicts of interest under which the exchange would have incentives to favor the subsidiary over other vendors in ways that might be difficult to monitor effectively. Under its proposal, NYSE Arca will make the ArcaBook data available to vendors on a non-discriminatory basis. For the same reason that NYSE Arca's proposed fees for the ArcaBook data are not unreasonably high—the competitiveness of the market for that data—other potential problems cited by commenters as arising in a non-competitive environment are not an obstacle to approval of the NYSE Arca proposal under the relevant Exchange Act provisions and rules.

²²⁷ 64 FR at 70627.

distributing consolidated core data to the public pursuant to the Plans.²²⁸

Moreover, the Commission did not propose, much less adopt, a “strictly cost-of-service (or ‘ratemaking’) approach to its review of market information fees in every case,” noting that “[s]uch an inflexible standard, although unavoidable in some contexts, can entail severe practical difficulties.”²²⁹ Rather, the Commission concluded that “Congress, consistent with its approach to the national market system in general, granted the Commission some flexibility in evaluating the fairness and reasonableness of market information fees.”²³⁰

Some commenters suggested that depth-of-book order data has become so important since the initiation of decimal trading that broker-dealers now are effectively required to purchase the exchanges’ depth-of-book data products.²³¹ No regulatory requirement,

²²⁸ See, e.g., 64 FR at 70615 (“These [joint-SRO] plans govern all aspects of the arrangements for disseminating market information. * * * The plans also govern two of the most important rights of ownership of the information—the fees that can be charged and the distribution of revenues derived from those fees. As a consequence, no single market can be said to fully ‘own’ the stream of consolidated information that is made available to the public. Although markets and others may assert a proprietary interest in the information that they contribute to the stream, the practical effect of comprehensive federal regulation of market information is that proprietary interests in this information are subordinated to the Exchange Act’s objectives for a national market system.”)

²²⁹ 64 FR at 70619. In the Market Information Concept Release, the Commission discussed the one context in which it had previously adopted a strict cost-of-service standard for market data fees—a denial of access proceeding involving the NASD and Instinet. See *supra*, note 53. It emphasized, however, that the scope of its decision was limited to the “particular competitive situation presented in the proceedings.” 64 FR at 70622–70623. Specifically, the NASD essentially had sought to charge a retail rate for a wholesale product that would have severely curtailed the opportunity for a data vendor like Instinet to compete with the NASD in the retail market. The practical difficulties of implementing the strict cost-of-service approach were amply demonstrated by the long and difficult history of the attempt to determine the NASD’s cost of producing the data. See 64 FR at 70623.

²³⁰ *Id.* at 70619. Commenters also pointed to Commission and staff statements about costs in the context of the entry of an exchange as a new participant in one of the Plans. NetCoalition IV at 12–14; SIFMA V at 9–10. Again, competitive forces are not operative in this context because Rule 603(b) requires an exchange to join the Plans and disseminate its best quotations and trades through a central processor in the core data feeds. A cost-based analysis is necessary in this context, not because it is universally required by the Exchange Act to determine fair and reasonable fees, but because the absence of competitive forces impels the use of a regulatory alternative.

²³¹ See section III.A.4 above. Commenters cited a passage from the Regulation NMS Release for the proposition that exchanges could exert market power when distributing non-core data. NetCoalition III at 6; SIFMA V at 11–12. The

however, compels broker-dealers to purchase an exchange’s depth-of-book order data. As discussed above, only core data is necessary for broker-dealers to comply with the consolidated display requirements of Rule 603(c) of Regulation NMS.²³² In addition, only core data is necessary to comply with the trade-through requirements of Rule 611 of Regulation NMS.²³³

Commenters also asserted that an exchange’s depth-of-book order data may be necessary for a broker-dealer to meet its duty of best execution to its customers.²³⁴ The Commission believes, however, that broker-dealers are not required to obtain depth-of-book order data, including the NYSE Arca data, to meet their duty of best execution. For example, a broker-dealer can satisfy this duty “to seek the most favorable terms reasonably available under the circumstances for a customer’s transaction”²³⁵ by, among other things, reviewing executions obtained from routing orders to a market. Under established principles of best execution, a broker-dealer is entitled to consider the cost and difficulty of trading in a particular market, including the costs and difficulty of assessing the liquidity available in that market, in determining whether the prices or other benefits offered by that market are reasonably available.²³⁶ Although the Commission has urged broker-dealers to “evaluate carefully” the different options for execution, we have acknowledged that cost considerations are legitimate

concern mentioned in the Regulation NMS Release, however, explicitly applied only to the “best quotations and trades” of an SRO—*i.e.*, an SRO’s core data—and not to non-core data.

²³² Note 164 above and accompanying text. Rule 603(c) requires broker-dealers and vendors, in certain trading and order-routing contexts, to provide a consolidated display of the national best bid and offer and the most recent last sale report. All of this information is included in the core data feeds.

²³³ Note 166 above and accompanying text. When it adopted Regulation NMS, the Commission declined to adopt a proposal that would have extended trade-through protection to depth-of-book quotations if the market displaying such quotations voluntarily disseminated them in the consolidated core quotation stream. Regulation NMS Release, 70 FR at 37529.

²³⁴ See note 70 above and accompanying text.
²³⁵ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 37619A (Sept. 6, 1996), 61 FR 48290, 48322 (Sept. 12, 1996) (“Order Handling Rules Release”).

²³⁶ See Order Handling Rules Release, 61 FR at 48323 (acknowledging that, consistent with best execution, broker-dealers may take into account cost and feasibility of accessing markets and their price information); Regulation NMS Release, 70 FR at 37538 n. 341 (noting that the “cost and difficulty of executing an order in particular market” is a relevant factor in making a best execution determination). NYSE Arca and Nasdaq also stated their view that depth-of-book order products are not required for best execution purposes. NYSE Arca Response III at 18; Nasdaq Letter at 5–6.

constraints on what a broker-dealer must do to obtain best execution.²³⁷ In order to “evaluate carefully” execution options a broker-dealer need not purchase all available market data. The Commission does not view obtaining depth-of-book data as a necessary prerequisite to broker-dealers’ satisfying the duty of best execution.²³⁸

2. Terms of the Proposal

As discussed in the preceding section, NYSE Arca was subject to significant competitive forces in setting the terms of the Proposal. The Commission therefore will approve the Proposal in the absence of a substantial countervailing basis to find that its terms nevertheless fail to meet an applicable requirement of the Exchange Act or the rules thereunder.²³⁹ An analysis of the Proposal and of the views of commenters does not provide such a basis.

First, the proposed fees for ArcaBook data will apply equally to all professional subscribers and equally to all non-professional subscribers (subject only to the maximum monthly payment for device fees paid by any broker-dealer for non-professional subscribers). The fees therefore do not unreasonably discriminate among types of subscribers, such as by favoring participants in the NYSE Arca market or penalizing participants in other markets.

²³⁷ Order Execution Obligations, Proposing Release, Securities Exchange Act Release No. 36310 (Sept. 29, 1995), 60 FR 52792 at 52794 (Oct. 10, 1995) (“While not all markets and trading systems are equally accessible to large and small broker-dealers, and not all order handling technologies are equally affordable to all broker-dealers, when efficient and cost-effective systems are readily accessible, broker-dealers must evaluate carefully whether they can be used in fulfilling their duty of best execution.”).

²³⁸ Some broker-dealers may conclude that, as a business matter to attract customers and generate commissions, they should obtain depth-of-book order data from one or more exchanges to inform their order-routing and pricing decisions. As with any other business decision, if the costs of obtaining the market data outweigh the benefits, broker-dealers will not buy it. This will put pressure on the exchange selling the data to lower the price that it charges. If, however, such firms believed that an exchange’s depth-of-book order product is overpriced for certain business purposes, they could limit their use of the product to other contexts, such as “black-box” order routing systems and a block trading desk, where the depth-of-book data feed is most directly used to assess market depth. The firm would not display the data widely throughout the firm as a means to minimize the fees that must be paid for the data. This limited use of the data would drastically reduce the revenues that an exchange might have sought to obtain by charging a high fee and therefore be self-defeating for the exchange. In sum, exchanges will be subject to competitive pressures to price their depth-of-book order data in a way that will promote wider distribution and greater total revenues.

²³⁹ The Exchange Act requirements are addressed in the text accompanying notes 142–172 above.

Second, the proposed fees for the ArcaBook data are substantially less than those charged by other exchanges for depth-of-book order data. For example, the NYSE charges a \$60 per month terminal fee for depth-of-book order data in NYSE-listed stocks. Similarly, Nasdaq charges a \$76 per month device fee for professional subscribers to depth-of-book order data on all NMS stocks. By comparison, the NYSE Arca fee is 75% less than the NYSE fee for data in NYSE-listed stocks, and more than 60% less than the Nasdaq fee for data in all NMS stocks. It is reasonable to conclude that competitive pressures led NYSE Arca to set a substantially lower fee for its depth-of-book order data than the fees charged by other markets. If, in contrast, NYSE Arca were a monopoly data provider impervious to competitive pressures, there would be little reason for it to set significantly lower fees than other exchanges.²⁴⁰

Third, NYSE Arca projects that the total revenues generated by the fee for ArcaBook data initially will amount to less than \$8 million per year,²⁴¹ and that its market data revenue as a percentage of total revenue is likely to remain close to the 2005 figure, which was approximately 17%.²⁴² Viewed in the context of NYSE Arca's overall funding, therefore, the fees for ArcaBook data are projected to represent a small portion of NYSE Arca's market data revenues and an even smaller portion of NYSE Arca's total revenues (using

²⁴⁰ See Table 1, note 179 above and accompanying text.

²⁴¹ NYSE Arca Response III at 12 n. 28. The reasonableness of this projection is supported by referring to the number of data users that have subscribed to Nasdaq's proprietary depth-of-book product for Nasdaq-listed stocks. Nasdaq reports 19,000 professional users and 12,000 non-professional users as of April 30, 2007. Nasdaq Letter at 6. If the same number of users purchased ArcaBook data for all stocks, the total revenue for NYSE Arca would be \$8,280,000 per year. As noted in Table 1, NYSE Arca has a smaller market share than Nasdaq and therefore may not attract as many subscribers to its depth-of-book product. On the other hand, NYSE Arca is charging substantially less for its data and may attract more users. In the final analysis, market forces will determine the actual revenues generated by NYSE Arca's pricing decision.

²⁴² NYSE Arca Response III at 12 nn. 28–29. One commenter noted that the market data revenues of the NYSE Group, which includes both NYSE and NYSE Arca, had grown by 33.7% from the third quarter of 2005 to the third quarter of 2006. See section IV.A.6 above. Although correct, this figure does not demonstrate any growth in market data revenues because the 2005 figure only included the market data revenues of NYSE, while the 2006 figure included the market data revenues of both the NYSE and NYSE Arca. Using an "apples-to-apples" comparison that includes both exchanges for both time periods, their combined market data revenues declined slightly from 2005 to 2006. NYSE Arca Response III at 20.

NYSE Arca's \$8 million estimate, the fees will amount to less than 12.9% of NYSE Arca's 2005 market data revenues and less than 1.6% of NYSE Arca's 2005 total revenues). In addition, NYSE Arca generated approximately \$415.4 million in revenue from equity securities transaction fees in 2005.²⁴³ These transaction fees are paid by those who voluntarily choose to submit orders to NYSE Arca for execution. The fees therefore are subject to intense competitive pressure because of NYSE Arca's need to attract order flow. In comparison, the \$8 million in projected annual fees for ArcaBook data do not appear to be inequitable, unfair, or unreasonable.

One commenter, although agreeing that exchange transaction fees are subject to intense competitive pressure, asserted that such "intermarket competition does not constrain the exchanges" pricing of market data, but it actually creates an incentive for the exchanges to increase their prices for data.²⁴⁴ If, however, NYSE Arca were truly able to exercise monopoly power in pricing its non-core data, it likely would not choose a fee that generates only a small fraction of the transaction fees that admittedly are subject to fierce competitive forces. As discussed above, NYSE Arca was indeed subject to significant competitive forces in pricing the ArcaBook data.

Several commenters expressed concern that the Proposal would adversely affect market transparency.²⁴⁵ They noted that NYSE Arca previously had distributed the ArcaBook data without charge and asserted that the new fees could substantially limit the availability of the data. The Petition, for example, stated that "the cumulative impact of [the Proposal] and other pending and recently approved market data proposals threaten to place critical data, which should be available to the general public, altogether beyond the reach of the average retail investor."²⁴⁶

Assuring the wide availability of quotation and trade information is a primary objective of the national market system.²⁴⁷ With respect to non-professional users, and particularly individual retail investors, the Commission long has sought to assure that retail investors have ready access to the data they need to participate effectively in the equity markets.

²⁴³ NYSE Group, Inc., Form 10-K for period ending December 31, 2005 (filed March 31, 2006), at 19.

²⁴⁴ SIFMA V at 14–15.

²⁴⁵ Financial Services Roundtable Letter at 3; Schwab Letter at 5.

²⁴⁶ Petition at 3.

²⁴⁷ Section 11A(a)(1)(C)(iii) of the Exchange Act.

Indeed, the Commission's 1999 review of market information was prompted by a concern that retail investors should have ready access to affordable market data through their on-line accounts with broker-dealers. The Concept Release on Market Information noted that, in the course of the 1999 review, the Networks had reduced by up to 80% the fees for non-professional subscribers to obtain core data with the best-priced quotations and most recent last sale prices.²⁴⁸ It also emphasized the importance of such affordable data for retail investors:

One of the most important functions that the Commission can perform for retail investors is to ensure that they have access to the information they need to protect and further their own interests. Communications technology now has progressed to the point that broad access to real-time market information should be an affordable option for most retail investors, as it long has been for professional investors. This information could greatly expand the ability of retail investors to monitor and control their own securities transactions, including the quality of execution of their transactions by broker-dealers. The Commission intends to assure that market information fees applicable to retail investors do not restrict their access to market information, in terms of both number of subscribers and quality of service. In addition, such fees must not be unreasonably discriminatory when compared with the fees charged to professional users of market information.²⁴⁹

The Commission appreciates the efforts of the Petitioner and other commenters in advocating the particular needs of users of advertiser-supported Internet Web sites, a great many of whom are likely to be individual retail investors. The Commission believes that the exchanges and other entities that distribute securities market information will find business-justified ways to attend to the needs of individual investors and, as markets evolve, develop innovative products that meet the needs of these users and are affordable in light of the users' economic circumstances. In this respect, it recognizes the exchange proposals to distribute new types of data products specifically designed to meet the needs of Internet users for reference data on equity prices.²⁵⁰

²⁴⁸ Market Information Concept Release, 64 FR at 70614. Since 1999, the Network data fees applicable to retail investors have either remained the same or been further reduced. Currently, nonprofessional investors can obtain unlimited amounts of core data for no more than \$1 per month each for Network A, B, and C stocks. See SIFMA III, Appendix A.

²⁴⁹ Market Information Concept Release, 64 FR at 70614.

²⁵⁰ See NYSE Internet Proposal and Nasdaq Reference Data Proposal, note 18 above.

The Commission does not believe, however, that the Proposal will significantly detract from transparency in the equity markets. Of course, any increase in fees can lower the marginal demand for a product. To assess an effect on transparency, however, the relevant question is whether the fees for a particular product deter a significant number of market participants from obtaining the market data they need because the fees are not affordable given their economic circumstances.²⁵¹ Market transparency does not require that the same products be made available to all users on the same terms and conditions. Such a one-size-fits-all approach would ignore the important differences among data users in terms of both their needs and their economic circumstances. Most importantly, such an approach would fail to address the particular needs of individual retail investors.

With respect to professional data users (*i.e.*, those who earn their living through the markets), the Commission believes that competitive forces, combined with the heightened ability of professional users to advance their own interests, will produce an appropriate level of availability of non-core data. With respect to non-professional users, as well, the Commission believes that the ArcaBook fees will not materially affect their access to the information they need to participate effectively in the equity markets.²⁵² The ArcaBook data likely is both too narrow and too broad to meet the needs of most retail investors. It likely is too narrow for most retail investors when they make their trading and order-routing decisions. The best prices quoted for a stock in the ArcaBook data reflect only the NYSE Arca market. Other markets may be offering substantially better prices. It is for this reason that Rule 603(c) of Regulation NMS requires broker-dealers and vendors to provide their customers with a consolidated display of core data in the context of trading and order-routing decisions. A consolidated display includes the national best bid

and offer for a stock, as well as the most recent last sale for such stock reported at any market. This consolidated display thereby gives retail investors a valuable tool for ascertaining the best prices for a stock.

Two commenters stated that the average retail order is 1000 or more shares and is larger than the size typically reflected in the consolidated quotation in core data.²⁵³ This issue was raised, however, when the Commission was formulating its approach to non-core data in 2005. It noted that the average execution price for small market orders (the order type typically used by retail investors) is very close to, if not better than, the NBBO.²⁵⁴ In addition, a study by the Commission's Office of Economic Analysis of quoting in 2003 in 3,429 Nasdaq stocks found that the average displayed depth of quotations at the NBBO was 1,833 shares—greater than the size of the average order cited by commenters.²⁵⁵

Some commenters suggested that the core data provided by the Networks disadvantaged retail investors because it was not distributed as fast as the depth-of-book order data obtained directly from an exchange.²⁵⁶ The central processors of core data must first obtain data from each SRO and then consolidate it into a single data feed for distribution to the public. While exchanges are prohibited from providing their data to direct recipients any sooner than they provide it to the Network central processor,²⁵⁷ the additional step of transmitting data to the central processor inevitably means that a direct data feed can be distributed faster to users than the Network data feed. The size of this time latency, however, is extremely small in absolute terms. For example, a technology upgrade by the central processor for Network A and Network B has reduced the latency of the core data feed to approximately 3/100ths of a second.²⁵⁸ The Commission does not believe that such a small latency under current

market conditions disadvantages retail investors in their use of core data, but rather would be most likely relevant only to the most sophisticated and active professional traders with state-of-the-art systems.

Moreover, outside of trading contexts, the ArcaBook data will be far broader than individual investors typically need. The ArcaBook data encompasses all quotations for a stock at many prices that are well away from the current best prices. For retail investors that are not trading but simply need a useful reference price to track the value of their portfolio and monitor the market, the enormous volume of data regarding trading interest outside the best prices is not needed.²⁵⁹

Some commenters asserted that the Proposal failed to satisfy the requirements of Exchange Act Rule 19b-4 and Form 19b-4.²⁶⁰ Form 19b-4 requires, among other things, that SROs provide a statement of the purpose of the proposed rule change and its basis under the Exchange Act. The statement must be sufficiently detailed and specific to support a finding that the proposed rule change meets the requirements of the Exchange Act, including that the proposed rule change does not unduly burden competition or efficiency, does not conflict with the securities laws, and is not inconsistent with the public interest or the protection of investors. The NYSE Arca Proposal met these requirements. Among other things, the Proposal noted that the proposed fees compared favorably to the fees that other competing markets charge for similar products, including those of other exchanges that previously had been approved by the Commission.²⁶¹

One commenter argued that NYSE Arca should have addressed a number of specific points that it raised in opposition to the Proposal, such as including a statement of costs to produce the ArcaBook data.²⁶² The purpose of Form 19b-4, however, is to elicit information necessary for the public to provide meaningful comment on the proposed rule change and for the Commission to determine whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the requirements of the Exchange Act and the rules thereunder.²⁶³ The

²⁵³ Schwab Letter at 1-2; SIFMA IV at 14.

²⁵⁴ Regulation NMS Release, 70 FR at 37567. Most retail investors receive order executions at prices equal to or better than the NBBO that is disseminated in core data. *See also* Dissent of Commissioners Cynthia A. Glassman and Paul S. Atkins to the Adoption of Regulation NMS, 70 FR 37636 (estimating that between 98% and 99% of all trades did *not* trade through better-priced bids or offers).

²⁵⁵ 70 FR at 37511 n. 108.

²⁵⁶ Schwab Letter at 4; SIFMA III at 6 n. 11.

²⁵⁷ Regulation NMS Release, 70 FR at 37567.

²⁵⁸ NYSE Arca Response III at 21. The upgrade was completed in April 2007. *See* Securities Industry Automation Corporation, Notice to CTA Recipients, "Reminder Notice—CQS Unix Activation—New Source IP Addresses" (April 27, 2007) (available at <http://www.nysedata.com>).

²⁵⁹ *See* NYSE Arca Response II at 2 ("during the first ten months of 2005 the number of messages processed by the Exchange greatly increased from approximately 9,800 MPS [messages per second] to 14,100 MPS").

²⁶⁰ *See* section III.A.3 above.

²⁶¹ *See* Proposal, 71 FR at 33499.

²⁶² SIFMA III at 11-12.

²⁶³ Section B of the General Instructions for Form 19b-4.

²⁵¹ *See* Market Information Concept Release, 64 FR at 70630 ("[T]he relevant Exchange Act question is whether the fees for particular classes of subscribers, given their economic circumstances and their need for and use of real-time information, are at a sufficiently high level that a significant number of users are deterred from obtaining the information or that the quality of their information services is reduced.")

²⁵² *See* NYSE Arca Response III at 18 ("The overwhelming majority of retail investors are unaffected by the inter-market competition over proprietary depth-of-book products. For them, the consolidated top-of-book data that the markets make available under the NMS Plans provides adequate information on which they can base trading decisions.")

Proposal met these objectives. Although Form 19b-4 requires that a proposed rule change be accurate, consistent, and complete, including the information necessary for the Commission's review, the Form does not require SROs to anticipate and respond in advance to each of the points that commenters may raise in opposition to a proposed rule change. With this Order, the Commission has determined that the points raised by the commenter do not provide a basis to decline to approve the Proposal.

Finally, commenters raised concerns regarding the contract terms that will govern the distribution of ArcaBook data.²⁶⁴ In particular, one notes that NYSE Arca has not filed its vendor distribution agreement with the Commission for public notice and comment and Commission approval.²⁶⁵

NYSE Arca has stated, however, that it plans to use the vendor and subscriber agreements used by CTA and CQ Plan Participants (the "CTA/CQ Vendor and Subscriber Agreements") to govern the distribution of NYSE Arca Data. According to the Exchange, the CTA/CQ Vendor and Subscriber Agreements "are drafted as generic one-size-fits-all agreements and explicitly apply to the receipt and use of certain market data that individual exchanges make available in the same way that they apply to data made available under the CTA and CQ Plans," and the contracts need not be amended to cause them to govern the receipt and use of the Exchange's data.²⁶⁶ The Exchange maintains that because "the terms and conditions of the CTA/CQ contracts *do not* change in any way with the addition of the Exchange's market data * * * there are no changes for the industry or Commission to review."²⁶⁷

The Commission believes that the Exchange may use the CTA/CQ Vendor and Subscriber Agreements to govern the distribution of NYSE Arca Data.²⁶⁸

²⁶⁴ See section III.A.7 above.

²⁶⁵ SIFMA I at 7. In this regard, the commenter states that, procedurally, the Exchange "is amending and adding to the CTA vendor agreement without first submitting its contractual changes through the CTA's processes, which are subject to industry input through the new Advisory Committee mandated by Regulation NMS." SIFMA I at 8.

²⁶⁶ NYSE Arca Response I at 3.

²⁶⁷ NYSE Arca Response I at 3 (emphasis in original).

²⁶⁸ The Commission is not approving the CTA/CQ Vendor and Subscriber Agreements, which the CTA and CQ Plan Participants filed with the Commission as amendments to the CTA and CQ Plans that were effective on filing with the Commission pursuant to Rule 608(b)(3)(iii) of Regulation NMS (previously designated as Exchange Act Rule 11Aa3-2(c)(3)(iii)). See, e.g., Securities Exchange Act Release No. 28407

It notes that the NYSE used the CTA Vendor Agreement to govern the distribution of its OpenBook and Liquidity Quote market data products.²⁶⁹ Moreover, the Exchange represents that, following consultations with vendors and end-users, and in response to client demand:

[The Exchange] chose to fold itself into an existing contract and administration system rather than to burden clients with another set of market data agreements and another market data reporting system, both of which would require clients to commit additional legal and technical resources to support the Exchange's data products.²⁷⁰

In addition, the Exchange has represented that it is "not imposing restrictions on the use or display of its data beyond those set forth" in the existing CTA/CQ Vendor and Subscriber Agreements.²⁷¹ The Commission therefore does not believe that the Exchange is amending or adding to such agreements.

A commenter also stated that the Exchange has not recognized the rights of a broker or dealer, established in Regulation NMS, to distribute its order information, subject to the condition that it does so on terms that are fair and reasonable and not unreasonably discriminatory.²⁷² In response, the Exchange states that the CTA/CQ Vendor and Subscriber Agreements do not prohibit a broker-dealer member of an SRO participant in a Plan from making available to the public information relating to the orders and transaction reports that it provides to the SRO participant.²⁷³ Accordingly, the Commission believes that the Exchange has acknowledged the rights of a broker or dealer to distribute its market

(September 6, 1990), 55 FR 37276 (September 10, 1990) (File No. 4-2811) (notice of filing and immediate effectiveness of amendments to the CTA Plan and the CQ Plan). Rule 608(b)(3)(iii) of Regulation NMS (previously designated as Exchange Act Rule 11Aa3-2(c)(3)(iii)) allows a proposed amendment to a national market system plan to be put into effect upon filing with the Commission if the plan sponsors designate the proposed amendment as involving solely technical or ministerial matters.

²⁶⁹ Securities Exchange Act Release Nos. 53585 (March 31, 2006), 71 FR 17934 (April 7, 2006) (order approving File Nos. SR-NYSE-2004-43 and NYSE-2005-32) (relating to OpenBook); and 51438 (March 28, 2005), 70 FR 17137 (April 4, 2005) (order approving File No. SR-NYSE-2004-32) (relating to Liquidity Quote). For both the OpenBook and Liquidity Quote products, the NYSE attached to the CTA Vendor Agreement an Exhibit C containing additional terms governing the distribution of those products, which the Commission specifically approved. NYSE Arca is not including additional contract terms in the Proposal.

²⁷⁰ NYSE Arca Response I at 4.

²⁷¹ NYSE Arca Response I at 3.

²⁷² SIFMA I at 7.

²⁷³ NYSE Arca Response I at 4.

information, subject to the requirements of Rule 603(a) of Regulation NMS.

A commenter also stated that the Exchange has failed to consider the administrative burdens that the proposal would impose, including the need for broker-dealers to develop system controls to track ArcaBook access and usage.²⁷⁴ In response, the Exchange represents that it has communicated with its customers to ensure system readiness and is using "a long-standing, well-known, broadly-used administrative system" to minimize the amount of development effort required to meet the administrative requirements associated with the proposal.²⁷⁵ Accordingly, the Commission believes that NYSE Arca has reasonably addressed the administrative requirements associated with the Proposal.

VI. Conclusion

It is therefore ordered that the earlier action taken by delegated authority, Securities Exchange Act Release No. 54597 (October 12, 2006) 71 FR 62029 (October 20, 2006), is set aside and, pursuant to section 19(b)(2) of the Exchange Act, the Proposal (SR-NYSEArca-2006-21) is approved.

By the Commission.

[FR Doc. E8-12928 Filed 6-9-08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8010-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-57920; File No. SR-FINRA-2008-019]

Self-Regulatory Organizations: Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc.; Notice of Filing of Proposed Rule Change Relating to Sales Practice Standards and Supervisory Requirements for Transactions in Deferred Variable Annuities

June 4, 2008.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act" or "SEA")¹ and Rule 19b-4 thereunder,² notice is hereby given that on May 21, 2008, Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("FINRA") (f/k/a National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. ("NASD")) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC" or "Commission") the proposed rule change as described

²⁷⁴ SIFMA I at 8.

²⁷⁵ NYSE Arca Response I at 4-5.

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.