

otherwise known as regulatory arbitrage. In actuality, the proposal is pro-competitive because it promotes fair and orderly markets and investor protection, which in turn will restore investor confidence and attract more investors into U.S. equities markets.

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

Written comments were neither solicited nor received.

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

The Exchange has filed the proposed rule change pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(iii) of the Act²³ and Rule 19b-4(f)(6) thereunder.²⁴ Because the proposed rule change does not: (i) significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest; (ii) impose any significant burden on competition; and (iii) become operative prior to 30 days from the date on which it was filed, or such shorter time as the Commission may designate, if consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest, the proposed rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act and Rule 19b-4(f)(6)(iii) thereunder.

A proposed rule change filed under Rule 19b-4(f)(6)²⁵ normally does not become operative prior to 30 days after the date of the filing. However, pursuant to Rule 19b-4(f)(6)(iii),²⁶ the Commission may designate a shorter time if such action is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest. The Exchange has asked the Commission to designate an operative date of April 8, 2013. The Commission believes that waiving the operative delay and designating April 8, 2013 as the operative date of the proposed rule change is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest because such waiver would allow the proposed rule change to be operative on the initial date of Plan operations. Accordingly, the Commission hereby grants the Exchange's request and

designates an operative date of April 8, 2013.²⁷

At any time within 60 days of the filing of such proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views, and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's Internet comment form (<http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>); or
- Send an email to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include File Number SR-NASDAQ-2013-045 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

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

All submissions should refer to File Number SR-NASDAQ-2013-045. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's Internet Web site (<http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>). Copies of the submission, all subsequent amendments, all written statements with respect to the proposed rule change that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the proposed rule change between the Commission and any person, other than those that may be withheld from the public in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, will be available for Web site viewing and printing in the Commission's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street NE., Washington, DC 20549, on official business days between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. Copies of such filing also will be available for

²⁷ For purposes only of waiving the operative delay, the Commission has considered the proposed rule's impact on efficiency, competition, and capital formation. See 15 U.S.C. 78c(f).

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 publicly available. All submissions should refer to File Number SR-NASDAQ-2013-045 and should be submitted on or before April 18, 2013.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.²⁸

Kevin M. O'Neill,
Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2013-07184 Filed 3-27-13; 8:45 am]

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-69216; File No. SR-NASDAQ-2012-090]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC; Order Granting Approval of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend Rule 4626—Limitation of Liability

March 22, 2013.

I. Introduction

On July 23, 2012, The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC ("Nasdaq" or "Exchange") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission"), pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Act")¹ and Rule 19b-4 thereunder,² a proposed rule change to amend Exchange Rule 4626—Limitation of Liability ("accommodation proposal"). The proposed rule change was published for comment in the **Federal Register** on August 1, 2012.³ The Commission received 11 comment letters on the accommodation proposal⁴

²⁸ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

³ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 67507 (July 26, 2012), 77 FR 45706 (August 1, 2012) ("Notice").

⁴ See letters to Elizabeth M. Murphy, Secretary, Commission, from Sis DeMarco, Chief Compliance Officer, Triad Securities Corp., dated August 20, 2012 ("Triad Letter"); Eugene P. Torpey, Chief Compliance Officer, Vandham Securities Corp., dated August 21, 2012 ("Vandham Letter"); John C. Nagel, Managing Director and General Counsel, Citadel LLC, dated August 21, 2012 ("Citadel Letter"); Benjamin Bram, Watermill Institutional Trading LLC, dated August 22, 2012 ("Bram Letter"); Daniel Keegan, Managing Director, Citigroup Global Markets Inc., dated August 22, 2012 ("Citi Letter"); Theodore R. Lazo, Managing Director and Associate General Counsel, Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association, dated August 22, 2012 ("SIFMA Letter I"); Mark Shelton, Group Managing Director and General Counsel, UBS Securities LLC, dated August 22, 2012 ("UBS

²³ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(iii).

²⁴ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6). In addition, Rule 19b-4(f)(6) requires the Exchange to give the Commission written notice of the Exchange's intent to file the proposed rule change, along with a brief description and text of the proposed rule change, at least five business days prior to the date of filing of the proposed rule change, or such shorter time as designated by the Commission. The Exchange has satisfied this requirement.

²⁵ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6).

²⁶ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6)(iii).

and a response letter from Nasdaq.⁵ On September 12, 2012, the Commission extended the time period for Commission action to October 30, 2012.⁶ On October 26, 2012, the Commission instituted proceedings to determine whether to approve or disapprove the accommodation proposal.⁷ The Commission then received six additional comment letters on the proposal⁸ and a second response letter from Nasdaq.⁹ On January 23, 2013, the Commission extended the time period for Commission action to March 29, 2013.¹⁰ This order approves the proposed rule change.

II. Description of Proposal

Pursuant to existing Nasdaq Rule 4626(a), Nasdaq and its affiliates are not liable for any losses, damages, or other claims arising out of the Nasdaq Market Center or its use.¹¹ However, existing

Letter I”); Andrew J. Entwistle and Vincent R. Cappucci, Entwistle & Cappucci LLP, dated August 22, 2012 (“Entwistle Letter”); Douglas G. Thompson, Michael G. McLellan, and Robert O. Wilson, Finkelstein Thompson LLP, Christopher Lovell, Victor E. Stewart, and Fred T. Isquith, Lovell Stewart Halebian Jacobson LLP, Jacob H. Zamansky and Edward H. Glenn, Zamansky & Associates LLC, dated August 22, 2012 (“Thompson Letter I”); James J. Angel, Associate Professor of Finance, Georgetown University, McDonough School of Business, dated August 23, 2012 (“Angel Letter”); and Leonard J. Amoroso, General Counsel, Knight Capital Group, Inc., dated August 29, 2012 (“Knight Letter”).

⁵ See letter to Elizabeth M. Murphy, Secretary, Commission, from Joan C. Conley, Senior Vice President and Corporate Secretary, Nasdaq, dated September 17, 2012 (“Nasdaq Letter I”).

⁶ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 67842 (September 12, 2012), 77 FR 57171 (September 17, 2012).

⁷ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 68115 (October 26, 2012), 77 FR 66197 (November 2, 2012).

⁸ See letters to Elizabeth M. Murphy, Secretary, Commission, from John Robinson, dated November 13, 2012 (“Robinson Letter”); Theodore R. Lazo, Managing Director and Associate General Counsel, Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association, dated November 20, 2012 (“SIFMA Letter II”); Jeremy Abelson, MJA Capital, dated November 21, 2012 (“Abelson Letter”); Douglas G. Thompson, Michael G. McLellan, and Robert O. Wilson, Finkelstein Thompson LLP, Christopher Lovell, Victor E. Stewart, and Fred T. Isquith, Lovell Stewart Halebian Jacobson LLP, Jacob H. Zamansky and Edward H. Glenn, Zamansky & Associates LLC, dated November 23, 2012 (“Thompson Letter II”); Tim Mann, dated November 23, 2012 (“Mann Letter”); and Mark Shelton, Group Managing Director and General Counsel, UBS Securities LLC, dated November 23, 2012 (“UBS Letter II”).

⁹ See letter to Elizabeth M. Murphy, Secretary, Commission, from Joan C. Conley, Senior Vice President and Corporate Secretary, Nasdaq, dated December 7, 2012 (“Nasdaq Letter II”).

¹⁰ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 68707 (January 23, 2013), 78 FR 6154 (January 29, 2013).

¹¹ According to Nasdaq Rule 4626(a), any losses, damages, or other claims, related to a failure of the Nasdaq Market Center to deliver, display, transmit, execute, compare, submit for clearance and settlement, adjust, retain priority for, or otherwise

Nasdaq Rule 4626(b) allows Nasdaq to compensate users of the Nasdaq Market Center for losses directly resulting from the systems’ actual failure to correctly process an order, Quote/Order, message, or other data, provided the Nasdaq Market Center has acknowledged receipt of the order, Quote/Order, message, or data. Nasdaq’s payment for all claims made by all market participants related to the use of the Nasdaq Market Center during a single calendar month shall not exceed the larger of \$500,000 or the amount of the recovery obtained by Nasdaq under any applicable insurance policy.¹²

Nasdaq proposes to add subsection (3) to Nasdaq Rule 4626(b) to establish a voluntary accommodation program for certain claims arising from the initial public offering (“IPO”) of Facebook, Inc. (“Facebook”) on May 18, 2012 (collectively “Facebook IPO”).¹³ Specifically, Nasdaq proposes to compensate market participants for certain claims related to system difficulties in the Nasdaq Halt and Imbalance Cross process (“Cross”) ¹⁴ in connection with the Facebook IPO in an

correctly process an order, Quote/Order, message, or other data entered into, or created by, the Nasdaq Market Center is absorbed by the member, or the member sponsoring the customer, that entered the order, Quote/Order, message, or other data into the Nasdaq Market Center.

¹² See Nasdaq Rule 4626(b)(1). Under Nasdaq Rule 4626(b)(2), with respect to the aggregate of all claims made by all market participants during a single calendar month related to a systems malfunction or error of the Nasdaq Market Center concerning locked/crossed market, trade through protection, market maker quoting, order protection, or firm quote compliance functions of the market participant, to the extent such functions are electronically enforced by the Nasdaq trading system and where Nasdaq determines in its sole discretion that such systems malfunction or error was caused exclusively by Nasdaq and no outside factors contributed to the systems malfunction or error, Nasdaq’s payment during a single calendar month will not exceed the larger of \$3,000,000 or the amount of the recovery obtained by Nasdaq under any applicable insurance policy. See Nasdaq Rule 4626(b)(2). The Facebook initial public offering does not implicate the types of systems errors or malfunctions described in Nasdaq Rule 4626(b)(2).

¹³ In addition to adding proposed subsection (b)(3) to Nasdaq Rule 4626, Nasdaq proposes to make certain technical amendments to existing subsections of that rule. See, e.g., proposed Nasdaq Rule 4626(b)(4) and (b)(6).

¹⁴ See Nasdaq Rule 4753. The Commission recently proposed Regulation Systems Compliance and Integrity (“Regulation SCI”) because of a highlighted “need to consider an updated and formalized regulatory framework for ensuring that the U.S. securities trading markets develop and maintain systems with adequate capacity, integrity, resiliency, availability, and security, and reinforce the requirement that [automated] systems operate in compliance with the [Act].” See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 69077 (March 8, 2013) (File No. S7–01–13) (proposing release for Regulation SCI).

amount not to exceed \$62 million.¹⁵ Further, as proposed by Nasdaq, claims for compensation must arise solely from realized or unrealized direct trading losses from four specific categories of Cross orders: (i) Sell Cross orders that were submitted between 11:11 a.m. ET and 11:30 a.m. ET on May 18, 2012, that were priced at \$42.00 or less, and that did not execute; (ii) sell Cross orders that were submitted between 11:11 a.m. ET and 11:30 a.m. ET on May 18, 2012, that were priced at \$42.00 or less, and that executed at a price below \$42.00; (iii) buy Cross orders priced at exactly \$42.00 and that were executed in the Cross, but not immediately confirmed; and (iv) buy Cross orders priced above \$42.00 and that were executed in the Cross, but not immediately confirmed, but only to the extent entered with respect to a customer ¹⁶ that was permitted by the member to cancel its order prior to 1:50 p.m. and for which a request to cancel the order was submitted to Nasdaq by the member, also prior to 1:50 p.m.¹⁷

According to proposed Nasdaq Rule 4626(b)(3)(B), the measure of loss for the Cross orders described in (i), (iii), and (iv) above would be the lesser of: (a) the differential between the expected execution price of the orders in the Cross process that established an opening print of \$42.00 and the actual execution price received; or (b) the differential between the expected execution price of the orders in the Cross process that established an opening print of \$42.00 and a benchmark price of \$40.527.¹⁸ With respect to Cross orders described in (iv) above, the amount of loss would be reduced by 30 percent.¹⁹ Further,

¹⁵ See proposed Nasdaq Rule 4626(b)(3); Notice, *supra* note 3, at 47507.

¹⁶ As proposed, unless Nasdaq Rule 4626 states otherwise, the term “customer” includes any unaffiliated entity upon whose behalf an order is entered, including any unaffiliated broker or dealer. See proposed Nasdaq Rule 4626(b)(3)(A).

¹⁷ See proposed Nasdaq Rule 4626(b)(3)(A); Notice, *supra* note 3, at 45710–11. In addition, proposed Nasdaq Rule 4626(b)(3)(C) states that alleged losses arising in any form or that in any way resulted from any other causes would not be considered losses eligible for the proposed accommodations. Proposed Nasdaq Rule 4626(b)(3)(C) sets forth a non-exhaustive list of examples of such losses.

¹⁸ \$40.527 constitutes the volume-weighted average price (“VWAP”) of Facebook stock on May 18, 2012, between 1:50 p.m. ET and 2:35 p.m. ET. See proposed Nasdaq Rule 4626(b)(3)(B). See also Notice, *supra* note 3, at 45710–11 (describing Nasdaq’s rationale for establishing the \$40.527 benchmark).

¹⁹ See proposed Nasdaq Rule 4626(b)(3)(B); see also Notice, *supra* note 3, at 45710 (describing Nasdaq’s rationale for lowering the amount of eligible losses for the fourth category of Cross orders).

according to proposed Rule 4626(b)(3)(B), the measure of loss for the Cross orders described in (ii) above would be the differential between the expected execution price of the orders in the Cross process that established an opening print of \$42.00 and the actual execution price received.²⁰

With respect to the process for submitting claims pursuant to proposed Nasdaq Rule 4626(b)(3), all claims must be submitted in writing no later than seven days after this accommodation proposal is approved by the Commission.²¹ As proposed, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”) would process and evaluate all the claims submitted, using the standards set forth in Nasdaq Rule 4626.²² FINRA would then provide to the Nasdaq Board of Directors and the Board of Directors of The NASDAQ OMX Group, Inc. an analysis of the total value of eligible claims submitted under proposed Nasdaq Rule 4626(b)(3), and Nasdaq would thereafter file with the Commission a proposed rule change setting forth the amount of eligible claims and the amount it proposes to pay to its members.²³ All payments would be made in cash and would not be made until the proposed rule change setting forth the amount of eligible claims becomes final and effective.²⁴

Furthermore, as proposed, in order to receive payment under Nasdaq Rule 4626(b)(3), not later than seven days after the effective date of the proposed rule change setting forth the amount of eligible claims, the member must submit to Nasdaq an attestation detailing the

amount of customer compensation²⁵ and covered proprietary losses.²⁶ Failure to provide the required attestation within the specified time period would void the member’s eligibility to receive compensation under proposed Nasdaq Rule 4626(b)(3).²⁷ In addition, under proposed Nasdaq Rule 4626(b)(3)(H), all payments to members under the accommodation proposal would be contingent upon the execution and delivery to Nasdaq of a release by the member of all claims by it or its affiliates against Nasdaq or its affiliates for losses that arise out of, are associated with, or relate in any way to the Facebook IPO Cross or any actions or omissions related in any way to that Cross.²⁸ The failure to provide this release within 14 days after the effective date of the proposed rule change setting forth the amount of eligible claims would void the member’s eligibility to receive compensation pursuant to proposed Nasdaq Rule 4626(b)(3).²⁹

With respect to the priority of payment under proposed Nasdaq Rule 4626(b)(3), payments would be made in two tranches.³⁰ First, if the member has provided customer compensation, the member would receive an amount equal to the lesser of the member’s share³¹ or the amount of customer compensation.³² Second, the member would receive an amount with respect to covered proprietary losses, however, the sum of payments to a member would not exceed the member’s share.³³ According to proposed Nasdaq Rule 4626(b)(3)(G), if the amount calculated under the first tranche (*i.e.*, customer

compensation) exceeds \$62 million, accommodation would be prorated among members eligible to receive accommodation under the first tranche. If the first tranche is paid in full and the amount calculated under the second tranche exceeds the funds remaining from the \$62 million accommodation pool, such funds would be prorated among members eligible to receive accommodation under the second tranche.³⁴ Further, if a member’s eligibility to receive funds is voided under proposed Nasdaq Rule 4626(b)(3), and the funds payable to other members must be prorated, the funds available to pay other members would be increased accordingly.³⁵

III. Summary of Comments and Nasdaq’s Responses

As previously noted, the Commission received a total of seventeen comment letters on the accommodation proposal and two response letters from Nasdaq.³⁶ Fourteen commenters raised concerns with respect to the accommodation proposal,³⁷ two commenters expressed their support for the accommodation proposal,³⁸ and one commenter addressed the issue of exchange liability more broadly.³⁹

Commenters raised concerns in the following areas, each of which is discussed in greater detail below: (1) The requirement that market participants release all other potentially valid claims as a condition to participation in the accommodation program; (2) Nasdaq’s calculation and use of a benchmark price of \$40.527; (3) the categories of claim-eligible trading losses; (4) the amount of the accommodation pool; (5) regulatory immunity from private suits and limitations on liability; (6) the applicability of Nasdaq Rule 4626; (7) the impact of approval of the accommodation proposal on pending litigation; and (8) two procedural issues.

A. Release of All Claims Relating to the Facebook IPO Cross

Several commenters expressed concerns that payment to eligible

²⁰ Each member’s direct trading losses calculated in accordance with proposed Nasdaq Rule 4626(b)(3)(A) and (B) are referred to as the “member’s share.” See proposed Nasdaq Rule 4626(b)(3)(B).

²¹ See proposed Nasdaq Rule 4626(b)(3)(D). According to Nasdaq, notice of approval would be publicly posted on the Nasdaq Trader Web site at www.nasdaqtrader.com and provided directly to all member firms via an Equity Trader Alert. See Notice, *supra* note 3, at 45712.

²² See proposed Nasdaq Rule 4626(b)(3)(D). FINRA may request such supplemental information as it deems necessary to assist its evaluation of claims. See *id.* According to Nasdaq, FINRA’s role would be limited to measuring data against the benchmarks established under Nasdaq Rule 4626(b)(3) to ascertain the eligibility and value of each member’s claims. See Notice, *supra* note 3, at 45712. Further, Nasdaq represented that FINRA staff assessing the claims would not be involved in providing regulatory services to any Nasdaq market, and they would not have purchased Facebook stock during Nasdaq’s IPO opening process or currently own Facebook stock. See *id.*

²³ See proposed Nasdaq Rule 4626(b)(3)(E). According to Nasdaq, the report that FINRA prepares for Nasdaq on its analysis of the eligibility of claims also would be provided to the public members of FINRA’s Audit Committee. See Notice, *supra* note 3, at 45712.

²⁴ See proposed Nasdaq Rule 4626(b)(3)(E).

²⁵ According to proposed Nasdaq Rule 4626(b)(3)(F)(i), “customer compensation” means the amount of compensation, accommodation, or other economic benefit provided or to be provided by the member to its customers (other than customers that were brokers or dealers trading for their own account) in respect of trading in Facebook on May 18, 2012.

²⁶ According to proposed Nasdaq Rule 4626(b)(3)(F)(ii), “covered proprietary losses” means the extent to which the losses reflected in the member’s share were incurred by the member trading for its own account or for the account of a customer that was a broker or dealer trading for its own account.

²⁷ See proposed Nasdaq Rule 4626(b)(3)(F). In addition, each member must maintain books and records that detail the nature and amount of customer compensation and covered proprietary losses. See *id.* According to Nasdaq, it, through FINRA, would expect to examine the accuracy of a member’s attestation at a later date. See Notice, *supra* note 3, at 45712.

²⁸ See proposed Nasdaq Rule 4626(b)(3)(H); Notice, *supra* note 3, at 45713 (explaining the purpose of the release requirement).

²⁹ See proposed Nasdaq Rule 4626(b)(3)(H).

³⁰ See proposed Nasdaq Rule 4626(b)(3)(G).

³¹ See *supra* note 20.

³² See proposed Nasdaq Rule 4626(b)(3)(G).

³³ See *id.*

³⁴ See *id.*

³⁵ See *id.*

³⁶ See *supra* notes 4–5, and 8–9.

³⁷ See Triad Letter; Vandham Letter; Bram Letter; Citi Letter; SIFMA Letter I; UBS Letter I; Entwistle Letter; and Thompson Letter I, *supra* note 4. See also, Robinson Letter; SIFMA Letter II; Abelson Letter; Thompson Letter II; Mann Letter; and UBS Letter II, *supra* note 8.

³⁸ See Citadel Letter and Knight Letter, *supra* note 4.

³⁹ See Angel Letter, *supra* note 4. The Angel Letter does not opine on the proposal, but rather comments more generally on what the appropriate parameters of liability should be for national securities exchanges.

claimants is conditioned upon the member firm executing a release of claims by the firm or its affiliates against Nasdaq for losses associated with the Facebook IPO on May 18, 2012.⁴⁰ Specifically, one commenter indicated that requiring execution of the release as a precondition to participation in the accommodation proposal creates a “fundamentally unfair dilemma” for members.⁴¹ According to the commenter, Nasdaq members must choose to execute a release of claims and participate in the accommodation program, which may not make the member whole, or pursue “cost-and resource-intensive alternative avenues of recovery.”⁴² This commenter believes that members should be able to both participate in the accommodation program and be able to pursue other avenues of recourse. According to this commenter, any recovery under the accommodation program should be “setoff against future claims,” but should not preclude future claims against Nasdaq, especially for claims for losses that are not eligible for compensation under the accommodation program.⁴³ This commenter further stated that any release requirement should be limited to the categories of claim-eligible trading losses—allowing other avenues of recourse for losses that are not eligible to receive compensation under the accommodation program.⁴⁴ Another commenter noted that releases of claims are typically the product of commercial, arms-length negotiation and not part of a rule imposed by a regulatory authority.⁴⁵ Finally, one commenter suggested that Nasdaq members be given the option to “opt in” to the accommodation program on an order by order basis or a firm by firm basis.⁴⁶

In response, Nasdaq asserted that the release requirement is fair, reasonable, and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(5) of the Act⁴⁷ because it is “aimed at avoiding unnecessary litigation and ensuring equal treatment of all members receiving funds under the [accommodation] [p]roposal.”⁴⁸

⁴⁰ See UBS Letter I, *supra* note 4, at 3–4; Vandham Letter, *supra* note 4, at 3; Knight Letter, *supra* note 4, at 2; and UBS Letter II, *supra* note 8 at 3–4.

⁴¹ See UBS Letter I, *supra* note 4, at 3.

⁴² See *id.*

⁴³ See UBS Letter II, *supra* note 8, at 3.

⁴⁴ See *id.*

⁴⁵ See Knight Letter, *supra* note 4, at 2.

⁴⁶ See Vandham Letter, *supra* note 4, at 3.

⁴⁷ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

⁴⁸ See Nasdaq Letter I, *supra* note 5, at 5. One commenter observed that the release requirement may actually “deter those who suffered the greatest harm from participating in the Program” which may result in Nasdaq exhausting the \$62 million

Moreover, Nasdaq noted that participation in the accommodation program and execution of the release are entirely voluntary.⁴⁹ Accordingly, members that wish to forgo participation in the accommodation program and pursue claims against Nasdaq instead remain free to do so.⁵⁰ Nasdaq also noted that the use of a release is routine in the context of a payment in settlement of a disputed claim, including those brought against regulated entities.⁵¹ Finally, Nasdaq argued that allowing members to participate in the accommodation program without releasing Nasdaq from other claims related to the Facebook IPO Cross would, in effect, “subsidize the costs of future litigation against itself.”⁵²

B. Nasdaq’s Uniform Benchmark Price

Several commenters expressed concern with Nasdaq’s calculation and use of the uniform benchmark price of \$40.527 to determine the amount of compensation owed to a member under the accommodation proposal.⁵³ Generally, these commenters stated that, contrary to Nasdaq’s assertion, a “reasonably diligent member” would not have mitigated losses during the first forty-five minutes after execution reports were delivered to firms.⁵⁴ More specifically, two commenters stated that the uniform benchmark price should be based on a VWAP of Facebook stock on Monday, May 21, 2012.⁵⁵

In response, Nasdaq reasserted that the use of the VWAP of Facebook stock during the 45 minute window after 1:50

accommodation pool without significantly reducing Nasdaq’s litigation exposure. See UBS Letter II, *supra* note 8, at note 5.

⁴⁹ See Nasdaq Letter I, *supra* note 5, at 5; and Nasdaq Letter II, *supra* note 9, at 4.

⁵⁰ See *id.*

⁵¹ See *id.*

⁵² See Nasdaq Letter I, *supra* note 5, at 5. Nasdaq stated that it “is not prepared to make the accommodation it proposes to members that are unwilling to accept that accommodation in full satisfaction of any claims they might otherwise assert against Nasdaq.” See Nasdaq Letter II, *supra* note 9, at 4.

⁵³ See Triad Letter, *supra* note 4, at 1–3; Vandham Letter, *supra* note 4, at 2; Bram Letter, *supra* note 4, at 1; and Citi Letter, *supra* note 4, at 2 and 10. According to Nasdaq, the forty-five minutes after execution reports were delivered “would have been ample time for a reasonably diligent member to have identified any unexpected customer losses or unanticipated customer positions, and taken steps to mitigate or liquidate them.” See Notice, *supra* note 3, at footnote 24.

⁵⁴ See Triad Letter, *supra* note 4, at 1–3; Vandham Letter, *supra* note 4, at 2; Bram Letter, *supra* note 4, at 1; and Citi Letter, *supra* note 4, at 2 and 10.

⁵⁵ See Triad Letter, *supra* note 4, at 1; and Citi Letter, *supra* note 4, at 2 (stating that the benchmark price should be the VWAP of Facebook stock between the opening price on Monday, May 21, 2012 and the price at noon on that same day).

p.m. is appropriate as the benchmark price because 45 minutes provided members enough time to identify and mitigate any unexpected losses or unanticipated positions.⁵⁶ Nasdaq argued that an objective benchmark, rather than a subjective benchmark premised on an evaluation of each individual member’s circumstances and trading decisions, is necessary to avoid inconsistent and potentially discriminatory distributions under the accommodation proposal.⁵⁷ Additionally, because Nasdaq is not prepared to increase the size of the \$62 million accommodation pool, Nasdaq believes that “a change in the benchmark price would actually reduce the funds available to claimants that acted quickly to mitigate their losses, for the benefit of those that did not.”⁵⁸

C. Nasdaq’s Categories of Claim-Eligible Trading Losses

Several commenters stated that the types of orders eligible to receive compensation under the accommodation proposal are too narrowly defined.⁵⁹ Two commenters believe that Nasdaq should provide compensation for losses resulting from “downstream operational, technological and customer issues.”⁶⁰ One commenter stated that Nasdaq’s system failures, specifically the failure to deliver execution reports for more than two hours after trading began, “caused direct and severe damage” to the commenter and other market participants and led to direct trading losses.⁶¹ Another commenter argued that customer orders entered before

⁵⁶ See Nasdaq Letter I, *supra* note 5, at 3. Specifically, Nasdaq noted that: (i) All orders and cancellations, including those entered between 11:11 a.m. and 11:30 a.m., were “executed, cancelled, or released into the market” by 1:50 p.m.; (ii) confirmations of all trades and cancellations had been disseminated to members by 1:50 p.m.; and (iii) Nasdaq began reporting a firm bid and ask to the tape and all data feeds were operating normally by 1:50 p.m. See *id.* at 3–4. Nasdaq also stated that it issued a “System Status message” informing members that all systems were operating normally at 1:57 p.m. See *id.* at 4.

⁵⁷ See Nasdaq Letter II, *supra* note 9, at 4.

⁵⁸ See *id.*

⁵⁹ See UBS Letter I, *supra* note 4, at 2–3; Citi Letter, *supra* note 4, at 7–10; Vandham Letter, *supra* note 4, at 3; and UBS Letter II, *supra* note 8, at 3.

⁶⁰ See UBS Letter I, *supra* note 4, at 3. See also UBS Letter II, *supra* note 8, at 3; and Citi Letter, *supra* note 4, at 7–10 (noting that “[i]n some cases, investors submitted multiple redundant orders based on the belief that the orders were not going through” and “[i]n other cases, investors submitted cancellations before receiving order confirmations, but were stuck with the stock.”).

⁶¹ See UBS Letter I, *supra* note 4, at 3; UBS Letter II, *supra* note 8, at 3 (urging the Commission to condition approval of the accommodation proposal on expansion of the categories of losses eligible for compensation).

11:11 a.m. on May 18, 2012, that were “cancel/replaced” between 11:11 a.m. and 11:30:09 a.m. should be treated differently from other orders entered during such time and should be entitled to full compensation.⁶²

Another commenter observed that the accommodation proposal provides no direct compensation to “ordinary retail investors” and does not guarantee that retail investors would receive any compensation for losses.⁶³ Because Nasdaq’s proposal contemplates paying retail customers through Nasdaq member broker-dealers, the commenter expressed concern that there is no guarantee that compensation will ultimately be passed back to the retail investor, especially in instances where the member’s “customer” is another broker-dealer.⁶⁴

Nasdaq responded by stating that the question before the Commission is only whether the proposal is consistent with the requirements of the Act.⁶⁵ Nasdaq asserted that commenters have not argued that the proposal “discriminates unfairly” among members or that it is otherwise inconsistent with the requirements of the Act.⁶⁶ Nasdaq stated its belief that none of the comments provide a basis for the Commission to determine that a modification to the methodology and criteria it proposed “is necessary to remedy any inconsistency with the Exchange Act.”⁶⁷ With respect to retail investors, Nasdaq stated that its accommodation proposal would benefit retail investors with eligible claims even though Nasdaq has no direct relationship with them.⁶⁸ Nasdaq noted that the accommodation proposal requires each member to submit an attestation detailing the amount of compensation provided or to be provided by the member to its

customers.⁶⁹ Moreover, Nasdaq pointed out that accommodation payments are to be made in two tranches with the first tranche going toward retail customer claims.⁷⁰

D. \$62 Million Accommodation Pool is Insufficient

Several commenters argued that the proposed \$62 million accommodation pool is an insufficient amount to compensate market participants harmed by Nasdaq’s systems issues.⁷¹ One commenter expressed concern that the second tranche of payments, which would provide compensation for covered proprietary losses⁷² (the majority of this commenter’s losses), may not be reimbursed at all as claims for customer losses disbursed in the first tranche will likely exhaust the entire accommodation pool.⁷³

Nasdaq responded that commenters’ objections to the amount of compensation are “unpersuasive” because the Commission has already determined that rules, such as existing Nasdaq Rule 4626, limiting exchange liability are consistent with the Act.⁷⁴ Furthermore, according to Nasdaq, if the accommodation proposal is disapproved, the current (much lower) limitation on liability of \$500,000 would apply.⁷⁵ Nasdaq emphasized that members who believe the amount of compensation offered is insufficient or otherwise dislike the accommodation proposal may elect not to participate.⁷⁶ Nasdaq stated that it is not prepared to increase the size of the \$62 million dollar accommodation pool.⁷⁷ According to Nasdaq, the purpose of the accommodation proposal is “to modify an existing rule that limits Nasdaq’s liability to \$500,000 in order to make additional funds available to compensate members and their customers for the categories of loss defined in the [accommodation] [p]roposal * * *.”⁷⁸ Nasdaq stated that “[t]he purpose of the [accommodation] [p]roposal is not to pay all claims of

losses alleged with respect to the trading of Facebook stock, nor even all claims of losses alleged to have been incurred on May 18, 2012.”⁷⁹ As to one commenter’s concern that the accommodation pool will be exhausted before any payments are made in the second tranche for covered proprietary losses, Nasdaq stated that it believes that the \$62 million “will be sufficient fully to compensate valid claims under the terms” of the accommodation proposal.⁸⁰ Moreover, Nasdaq argued, that it believes “the proposed prioritization of payment in favor of members who have or will pass compensation on to their customers is consistent with the Act.”⁸¹

E. Regulatory Immunity from Private Suits and Limitations on Liability

A number of commenters asserted that Nasdaq is not entitled to immunity from liability because it was acting in its “for profit” capacity in its handling of the Facebook IPO, rather than acting in its “regulatory capacity” as a self-regulatory organization.⁸² However, several commenters stated their belief that the broader issues of regulatory immunity and limitations on exchange liability should be considered separately from Nasdaq’s accommodation proposal.⁸³

Nasdaq responded that the Commission’s task with regard to the accommodation proposal is only to determine whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act, and the Commission does not need to address the issue of regulatory immunity to do so.⁸⁴

F. Applicability of Nasdaq Rule 4626

According to one commenter, market participants’ losses “resulted not from the type of ordinary system failures contemplated by Rule 4626 * * *, but rather from a known design flaw that resulted in a similar technology issue dating back to Fall 2011, as well as Nasdaq’s high-risk, profit-oriented

⁶² See Vandham Letter, *supra* note 4, at 3. The commenter believes that Nasdaq’s failure to properly account for cancel/replaced orders resulted in Nasdaq “taking the profits generated from certain clients to distribute amongst a larger group.” See *id.*

⁶³ See Thompson Letter I, *supra* note 4, at 3–4; and Thompson Letter II, *supra* note 8, at note 1.

⁶⁴ See Thompson Letter I, *supra* note 4, at 11. See also Thompson Letter II, *supra* note 8, at note 1.

⁶⁵ See Nasdaq Letter I, *supra* note 5, at 2.

⁶⁶ See *id.* But see Robinson Letter, *supra* note 8, at 1; Abelson Letter, *supra* note 8, at 2; and Mann Letter, *supra* note 8, at 1 (all generally stating each commenter’s belief that anything less than full compensation for his losses is inconsistent with the “just and equitable principles of trade” and is therefore inconsistent with the requirements of the Act); see also Triad Letter, *supra* note 4, at 2; Vandham Letter, *supra* note 4, at 1, 3; UBS Letter I, *supra* note 4, at 2–3; Thompson Letter I, *supra* note 4, at 3–4 (generally arguing for greater compensation to market participants for their losses).

⁶⁷ See Nasdaq Letter I, *supra* note 5, at 4.

⁶⁸ See *id.* at 8.

⁶⁹ See *id.*

⁷⁰ See *id.*

⁷¹ See UBS Letter I, *supra* note 4, at 2 (estimating that its losses are “in excess of \$350 million” and describing Nasdaq’s proposal to pay \$62 million in the aggregate as “woefully inadequate”); Thompson Letter I, *supra* note 4, at 4 and 20; Thompson Letter II, *supra* note 8, at note 1; and UBS Letter II, *supra* note 8, at 2–4.

⁷² See *supra* notes 26, 30–34 and accompanying text.

⁷³ See UBS Letter II, *supra* note 8, at 2–4.

⁷⁴ See Nasdaq Letter I, *supra* note 5, at 2.

⁷⁵ See *id.*

⁷⁶ See *id.* at 2–3; and Nasdaq Letter II, *supra* note 9, at 4.

⁷⁷ See Nasdaq Letter II, *supra* note 9, at 4.

⁷⁸ See Nasdaq Letter I, *supra* note 5, at 4.

⁷⁹ See *id.* Nasdaq expanded on this point in its second response letter, emphasizing that the proposal is designed to compensate members for “only those losses directly attributable to the systems issues experienced by Nasdaq” and not “to address specific members’ individual problems.” See Nasdaq Letter II, *supra* note 9, at 3.

⁸⁰ See Nasdaq Letter II, *supra* note 9, at 4.

⁸¹ See *id.*

⁸² See Citi Letter, *supra* note 4, at 2–4 and 12–15; SIFMA Letter I, *supra* note 4, at 2–4; Thompson Letter I, *supra* note 4, at 8–10; Thompson Letter II, *supra* note 8, at note 1; and UBS Letter II, *supra* note 8, at 4–5.

⁸³ See Citadel Letter, *supra* note 4, at 2; Knight Letter, *supra* note 4, at 2; Thompson Letter II, *supra* note 8, at note 2; UBS Letter II, *supra* note 8, at 4–5; SIFMA Letter II, *supra* note 8, at 3.

⁸⁴ See Nasdaq Letter I, *supra* note 5, at 6–7.

behavior prior to and during the IPO * * *⁸⁵ This commenter argued that it is improper to use Rule 4626 to create an accommodation fund in connection with the Facebook IPO because the losses suffered in connection with the IPO do not fall within the parameters of Rule 4626.⁸⁶

Nasdaq emphasized in response that Rule 4626 is a pre-existing Commission approved rule and that the rule squarely applies to Nasdaq's system issues related to the Facebook IPO.⁸⁷

G. Impact on Pending Litigation

Two commenters expressed concern that Commission approval of the accommodation proposal might negatively impact other adjudications of disputes with Nasdaq regarding the Facebook IPO.⁸⁸ The commenters expressed concern that courts or other adjudicative bodies might interpret Commission approval of the accommodation proposal as defining or approving the classes of eligible claimants as restricted only to market participants who submitted one of the four enumerated Cross order types.⁸⁹ Nasdaq did not specifically respond to commenters' concerns on this issue.

H. Procedural Concerns

Several commenters raised procedural concerns regarding the implementation of the accommodation proposal.⁹⁰ Two commenters noted that Nasdaq should waive the one-year time limit to bring actions against Nasdaq in Sections 18(H) and 19 of its Service Agreement given the amount of time it could take to implement the compensation process set forth in the proposed rule change.⁹¹

⁸⁵ See Citi Letter, *supra* note 4, at 4, and 15–16.

⁸⁶ See *id.*

⁸⁷ See Nasdaq Letter I, *supra* note 5, at 5–6.

⁸⁸ See Thompson Letter I, *supra* note 4, at 4–8; and Entwistle Letter, *supra* note 4, at 2. See also Thompson Letter II, *supra* note 8, at 2–3.

⁸⁹ See Thompson Letter I, *supra* note 4, at 4–8; and Entwistle Letter, *supra* note 4, at 2. One commenter also expressed concern about the potential impact of Commission approval on pending litigation with respect to: (i) Nasdaq's claim of immunity; (ii) the causes and effects of Nasdaq's system issues; (iii) the validity of Nasdaq's uniform benchmark price as an estimate of Facebook's stock price in the absence of any Nasdaq system issues; (iv) the types and categories of losses that should or should not be recognized as compensable; and (v) various other factual and legal assumptions the commenter believes Nasdaq's accommodation proposal contains. See Thompson Letter II, *supra* note 8, at 2.

⁹⁰ See Citi Letter, *supra* note 4, at 16; SIFMA Letter I, *supra* note 4, at 5; Knight Letter, *supra* note 4, at 2; and SIFMA Letter II *supra* note 8, at 3.

⁹¹ Section 18(H) provides “that any claim, dispute, controversy, or other matter in question arising out of the agreement must be made no later than one year after it has arisen. Section 19 of the agreement provides that any claim, dispute, controversy, or other matter in question arising out

of compensation that may be paid to users of the Nasdaq Market Center. In considering whether to approve the proposed rule change, the Commission takes into account the existing circumstances and the manner in which the current Nasdaq rules would operate if the Commission disapproved the proposed rule change.⁹⁶

The Commission finds that the proposed rule change is consistent with the requirements of the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to a national securities exchange.⁹⁷ Specifically, the Commission finds that the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b)(5) of the Act,⁹⁸ which requires, among other things, that the rules of a national securities exchange be designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to foster cooperation and coordination with persons engaged in regulating, clearing, settling, processing information with respect to, and facilitating transactions in securities, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest, and not be designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers.

IV. Discussion and Commission Findings

As described above, commenters have raised a number of concerns about the proposed rule change, many contending that it is not a fair or equitable approach to compensating market participants harmed by Nasdaq's system issues. Nasdaq has explained, however, that it did not design the proposed rule change to compensate all claims of loss suffered by market participants relating to Nasdaq's system difficulties with the Cross.⁹⁵ Rather, Nasdaq, in the accommodation proposal, is proposing to change a Nasdaq rule that in its current form strictly limits the amount

of the agreement is expressly waived if it is not brought within that period.” See SIFMA Letter I, *supra* note 4, at 5; see also Citi Letter, *supra* note 4, at 16; and SIFMA Letter II, *supra* note 8, at 3.

⁹² See SIFMA Letter I, *supra* note 4, at 5–6; Citi Letter, *supra* note 4, at 16; Knight Letter, *supra* note 4, at 2; and UBS Letter II, *supra* note 8, at 4. See also SIFMA Letter II *supra* note 8, at 2.

⁹³ See Nasdaq Letter I, *supra* note 5, footnote 11. Nasdaq believes that members who voluntarily choose to proceed with their claims outside of the accommodation proposal “should do so under the terms and conditions they have agreed to, and not seek to use the Commission's notice and comment process to renegotiate their prior contractual commitments.” See *id.*

⁹⁴ See *id.* at footnote 9. Nasdaq also stated that it intends to implement the accommodation proposal such that a member would be aware of the results of its claim prior to being required to execute a release. See *id.* See also, SIFMA Letter II, *supra* note 8, at 2 (stating that this commenter appreciated Nasdaq's clarification on this issue).

⁹⁵ See *supra* notes 78 to 79 and accompanying text. Several commenters observed that the accommodation proposal will indeed not result in full compensation for their losses. See, e.g., *supra* notes 71–73 and accompanying text. Commenters also noted that some market participants have brought legal actions alleging claims against Nasdaq based on system difficulties encountered during the Facebook IPO. See Thompson Letter I, *supra* note 4, at 3; and Entwistle Letter, *supra* note 4, at 1. The Commission notes that approval of this proposed rule change has no bearing on claims made in any pending litigation against Nasdaq related to systems difficulties encountered during the Facebook IPO.

of compensation that may be paid to users of the Nasdaq Market Center. In considering whether to approve the proposed rule change, the Commission takes into account the existing circumstances and the manner in which the current Nasdaq rules would operate if the Commission disapproved the proposed rule change.⁹⁶

The Commission finds that the proposed rule change is consistent with the requirements of the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to a national securities exchange.⁹⁷ Specifically, the Commission finds that the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b)(5) of the Act,⁹⁸ which requires, among other things, that the rules of a national securities exchange be designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to foster cooperation and coordination with persons engaged in regulating, clearing, settling, processing information with respect to, and facilitating transactions in securities, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest, and not be designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers.

Existing Nasdaq rules state that Nasdaq and its affiliates are not liable for any losses, damages, or other claims arising out of the Nasdaq Market Center or its use.⁹⁹ However, as noted above,¹⁰⁰ Nasdaq Rule 4626(b) currently allows Nasdaq to compensate users of the Nasdaq Market Center for certain types of losses directly resulting from its systems' actual failures. Under current Nasdaq Rule 4626(b)(1), payment for all such claims made by all market participants during a single calendar month cannot exceed the larger of \$500,000 or the amount of recovery obtained by Nasdaq under any applicable insurance policy.¹⁰¹ While the accommodation proposal is not designed to, and would not, compensate all claims of loss suffered by market participants relating to Nasdaq's system

⁹⁶ While commenters have suggested various modifications to the accommodation proposal that would, in their view, make it better, the Commission's authority is only to approve or disapprove the change as proposed by Nasdaq. See generally Section 19(b) of the Act.

⁹⁷ In approving this proposed rule change, the Commission has considered the proposed rule's impact on efficiency, competition, and capital formation. See 15 U.S.C. 78c(f).

⁹⁸ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

⁹⁹ See Nasdaq Rule 4626(a).

¹⁰⁰ See *supra* notes 11–12 and accompanying text.

¹⁰¹ See Nasdaq Rule 4626(b)(1).

difficulties with the Cross,¹⁰² the Commission notes that the accommodation proposal would create a means of providing significantly more compensation for eligible claims, outside of litigation, than would otherwise be available under existing Nasdaq Rule 4626(b). Accordingly, approval of the proposed rule change will make more funds available to compensate investors and Nasdaq members under Nasdaq's rules, which the Commission believes is in the public interest.¹⁰³

The Commission believes that the proposal sets forth objective and transparent processes to determine eligible claims and how such claims would be paid to Nasdaq members that elect to participate in the accommodation plan. Specifically, Nasdaq proposes to provide additional compensation beyond that available under existing Rule 4626(b)(1) for claims of realized or unrealized direct trading losses arising from four specific categories of Cross orders.¹⁰⁴ Also, as noted above, proposed Nasdaq Rule 4626(b)(3)(B) would set forth the methods for calculating the amount of losses for each of the four categories of Cross orders.¹⁰⁵ In addition, proposed Nasdaq Rule 4626(b)(3)(D) specifies the time period for a member to submit its claim and provides that FINRA would process and evaluate the claims.¹⁰⁶ Proposed Nasdaq Rule 4626(b)(3)(E) sets forth details regarding FINRA's review process, the timing of payments by Nasdaq, and the manner of payment (*i.e.*, in cash).¹⁰⁷

As discussed in more detail above, several commenters objected to limiting compensation under the accommodation proposal to the four categories of Cross orders.¹⁰⁸ Further, several commenters questioned the adequacy of the amount of compensation that would be provided to Nasdaq members under the accommodation proposal as well as the calculation and use of the benchmark price in determining the amount of loss repayable under the accommodation

proposal.¹⁰⁹ In determining that approval of the accommodation proposal is consistent with the Act, the Commission is not reaching any conclusion on the overall adequacy of the amount of the compensation pool, the benchmark price used, or other limitations on eligibility.

In order to receive compensation under proposed Nasdaq Rule 4626(b)(3), a member must timely submit to Nasdaq an attestation detailing the amount of customer compensation and covered proprietary losses.¹¹⁰ The proposal would further require the member to maintain books and records that detail the nature and amount of customer compensation and covered proprietary losses.¹¹¹ The Commission believes that the proposed attestation and recordkeeping requirements should help incentivize Nasdaq members to accurately determine the amount of customer compensation and covered proprietary losses and submit claims accordingly. Moreover, payments made pursuant to proposed Nasdaq Rule 4626(b)(3) would be made in two tranches—a member would first receive an amount equal to the lesser of the member's share or the amount of customer compensation,¹¹² and then receive an amount with respect to covered proprietary losses.¹¹³ The Commission believes that, because the accommodation proposal would accommodate members for customer losses before accommodating members for proprietary losses, the accommodation proposal should encourage members to compensate their customers for customer losses related to the Facebook IPO.

Lastly, in order to receive payments under proposed Nasdaq Rule 4626(b)(3), within 14 days after the effective date of a separate proposed rule change setting forth the amount of eligible claims, a member must execute and deliver to Nasdaq a release of all claims by the member or its affiliates against Nasdaq or its affiliates for losses that arise out of, are associated with, or relate in any way to the Facebook IPO Cross or to any actions or omissions related in any way to that Cross.¹¹⁴ As discussed above, several commenters opposed the

proposed waiver of claims.¹¹⁵ However, although a member must execute a release of claims in order to receive any payment under proposed Nasdaq Rule 4626(b)(3), participation in the accommodation program is voluntary, which means a member is free to elect not to submit a claim for compensation under the accommodation program and choose instead to pursue other remedies.¹¹⁶

For the reasons discussed in this section, the Commission finds that Nasdaq's proposal to amend its existing Rule 4626 to increase the amount of compensation Nasdaq is authorized to provide from \$500,000 to \$62 million for certain types of claims arising in connection with the Facebook IPO on May 18, 2012, is consistent with the Section 6(b)(5) of the Act. In reaching its conclusion, the Commission is relying on the representations made by Nasdaq in its accommodation proposal, but is not making any determinations regarding the accuracy of the facts as represented by Nasdaq, and notes that certain commenters have contested Nasdaq's representation of the facts. In addition, the Commission is not expressing any view with respect to any issue other than whether the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 19(b) of the Act. For example, as discussed above, several commenters questioned whether Nasdaq should be entitled to immunity from liability based on its actions with respect to the Facebook IPO.¹¹⁷ Other commenters argued that the question of whether regulatory immunity applies should be considered separately from this proposed rule change.¹¹⁸ Whether regulatory immunity should apply to Nasdaq in connection with its actions related to the Facebook IPO is outside the scope of the proposed rule change and the Commission's consideration of such proposed rule change. Similarly, as discussed in more detail above, several commenters expressed concern that approval of the proposed rule change could potentially impact pending litigation with Nasdaq regarding the Facebook IPO.¹¹⁹ The Commission emphasizes that this approval order addresses only whether the proposed change to Nasdaq's existing

¹⁰² See *supra* note 79 and accompanying text.

¹⁰³ Several commenters questioned the adequacy of the amount of compensation that would be provided to Nasdaq members under the accommodation proposal as well as the calculation and use of the benchmark price in determining the amount of loss repayable under the accommodation proposal. See *supra* notes 53–55, 71 and accompanying text.

¹⁰⁴ See proposed Nasdaq Rule 4626(b)(3)(A).

¹⁰⁵ See *supra* notes 18–20 and accompanying text.

¹⁰⁶ See *supra* notes 21–23 and accompanying text.

¹⁰⁷ See *supra* notes 23–24 and accompanying text.

¹⁰⁸ See *supra* notes 59–64 and accompanying text.

¹⁰⁹ See *supra* notes 53–55, 71 and accompanying text.

¹¹⁰ See proposed Nasdaq Rule 4626(b)(3)(F).

¹¹¹ See *id.*

¹¹² See *supra* note 25 (defining "customer compensation").

¹¹³ See proposed Nasdaq Rule 4626(b)(3)(G). See also *supra* notes 26 (defining "covered proprietary losses") and 30–35 and accompanying text (explaining how funds are to be allocated).

¹¹⁴ See proposed Nasdaq Rule 4626(b)(3)(H).

¹¹⁵ See *supra* notes 40–46 and accompanying text.

¹¹⁶ The Commission notes that Nasdaq intends to implement the accommodation proposal such that a member would be aware of the results of its claim prior to being required to execute a release and that Nasdaq represents that the release will become effective upon payment. See *supra* note 94 and accompanying text.

¹¹⁷ See *supra* note 82 and accompanying text.

¹¹⁸ See *supra* note 83 and accompanying text.

¹¹⁹ See *supra* notes 88–89 and accompanying text.

accommodation rule is consistent with Section 19(b) of the Act. The Commission also notes that, given the amount of time it could take to implement the compensation process set forth in the proposed rule change, several commenters urged Nasdaq to waive the one-year time limit set forth in Nasdaq's service agreement within which members must bring actions against Nasdaq.¹²⁰ Because Nasdaq's service agreement is not before the Commission as a part of this proposed rule change, the Commission expresses no view with respect to whether Nasdaq should provide an exception under the service agreement. Finally, in issuing this order, the Commission is expressing no view as to whether Nasdaq or any other person may have violated the federal securities laws or any other laws, any rule or regulation thereunder, or the rules of Nasdaq or any other self-regulatory organization, in connection with the Facebook IPO.

V. Conclusion

It is therefore ordered, pursuant to Section 19(b)(2) of the Act,¹²¹ that the proposed rule change (SR-NASDAQ-2012-090) be, and hereby is, approved.

By the Commission.

Kevin M. O'Neill,
Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2013-07192 Filed 3-27-13; 8:45 am]

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-69212; File No. SR-NSX-2013-10]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; National Stock Exchange, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Provide the Ability To Prevent Zero Display Reserve Orders From Executing in a Locked Market

March 22, 2013.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Act")¹ and Rule 19b-4 thereunder,² notice is hereby given that on March 18, 2013, National Stock Exchange, Inc. ("NSX" or the "Exchange") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") the proposed rule change, as described in Items I and II below, which Items have been prepared by the Exchange. The Commission is publishing this notice to

solicit comment on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

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

The Exchange is proposing to amend Exchange Rules 11.11, 11.14, and 11.15 to: (i) Provide Users³ with the ability to instruct the Exchange not to execute a Zero Display Reserve Order⁴ when the protected bid is equal to the protected offer (i.e., a locked market); (ii) clarify that a Zero Display Reserve Order will be eligible for execution after the market is no longer locked; and (iii) clarify that a Zero Display Reserve Order will retain time priority if it is not executed during a locked market. The Exchange also proposes to make a ministerial change to Rule 11.11(c)(2)(A). The Exchange has designated this proposal as non-controversial and provided the Commission with the notice required by Rule 19b-4(f)(6)(iii) under the Act.⁵

The text of the proposed rule change is available on the Exchange's Web site at <http://www.nsx.com>, at the principal office of the Exchange, and at the Commission's Public Reference Room.

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

In its filing with the Commission, the Exchange included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant parts of such statements.

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

1. Purpose

On October 10, 2012, the Exchange filed a proposed rule change for immediate effectiveness with the Commission to amend Rules 11.11(c)(2)(A), 11.11(c)(2)(D), 11.14(a)(4)

³ In sum, Exchange Rule 1.5 defines the term "user" as "any ETP Holder or Sponsored Participant who is authorized to obtain access to the System pursuant to Rule 11.9."

⁴ Under Exchange Rule 11.11(c)(2)(A), a "Zero Display Reserve Order" is a "Reserve Order with zero display quantity." Under Exchange Rule 11.11(c)(2), a "Reserve Order" is a "limit order with a portion of the quantity displayed ("display quantity") and with a reserve portion of the quantity ("reserve quantity") that is not displayed."

⁵ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6)(iii).

and Rule 11.15(a)(iv) to clarify that the Exchange will not execute a Zero Display Reserve Order when a protected bid is priced higher than a protected offer (i.e., a crossed market).⁶ The Exchange now proposes to expand upon this rule change to amend its Rules to allow ETP Holders to instruct the Exchange, on an order-by-order basis, not to execute a Zero Display Reserve Order during a locked market. Specifically, the Exchange proposes to amend Rules 11.11(c)(2)(D), 11.14(a)(4) and Rule 11.15(a)(iv) to: (i) Provide Users with the ability to instruct the Exchange not to execute a Zero Display Reserve Order during a locked market; (ii) clarify that a Zero Display Reserve Order will be eligible for execution after the market is no longer locked; and (iii) clarify that a Zero Display Reserve Order will retain time priority if it is not executed during a locked market. The Exchange also proposes to make a ministerial change to Rule 11.11(c)(2)(A).

Users enter Zero Display Reserve Orders to either access undisplayed liquidity at or between the Protected Best Bid and Offer ("BBO")⁷ or post undisplayed liquidity on the NSX Book. Users post Zero Display Reserve Orders to the NSX Book to avoid potential negative market impact that could result from publicly displaying their trading interest.⁸ The Exchange believes that a locked market is, at times, the result of stale quotations that are disseminated by the securities information processor ("SIP"), and not always reflective of a fair and orderly market.⁹ Investors may not receive the best price available if their orders are executed during a locked market when the locked market is the result of a stale quote. In fact, an investor may receive a worse price if its

⁶ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 68056 (October 16, 2012), 77 FR 64571 (October 22, 2012) (SR-NSX-2012-16).

⁷ Under Exchange Rule 1.5, the "Protected BBO" is defined as the better of the "(a) Protected NBBO or (b) [t]he displayed Top of Book." Orders that may be posted to the NSX Book at or between the Protected BBO are a Zero Display Reserve Order with a limit price, a Market Peg Zero Display Reserve Order, and a Midpoint Peg Zero Display Reserve Order. Under Exchange Rule 11.11(c)(2)(A), a "Market Peg Zero Display Reserve Order" is a "pegged Zero Display Reserve Order which tracks the opposite side of the market" (e.g., the buy-side of the Protected BBO for a sell order or the sell-side of the Protected BBO for a buy order) and a "Midpoint Peg Zero Display Reserve Order" is a "pegged Zero Display Reserve Order that tracks the midpoint" of the Protected BBO."

⁸ Under Exchange Rule 11.14(a)(4), the Exchange notes that a displayed order maintains time priority ahead of an undisplayed order, such as a Zero Display Reserve Order, at the same price.

⁹ See also footnote 432 to Securities Exchange Act Release No. 51808 (June 9, 2005), 70 FR 37496 (June 29, 2005) (Regulation NMS Adopting Release).

¹²⁰ See *supra* note 91 and accompanying text.

¹²¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.