It is therefore ordered, pursuant to Section 19(b)(2) of the Act, that the proposed rule change (File No. SR-NSSC-2007-08) be and hereby is approved.

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

Florence E. Harmon,
Acting Secretary.

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION


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

December 2, 2008.

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") and Rule 19b–4 thereunder, 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 

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

Pursuant to the proposed change, NSCC will continue to be able to cease to act for a member when any of the factors in sections (i) through (iv) above are present. Addendum S will be struck entirely from the rules, and the listed disqualification criteria will be included in NSCC’s proposed Rule 2A “Initial Membership Requirements.”

III. Discussion

Section 19(b) of the Act directs the Commission to approve a proposed rule change of a self-regulatory organization if it finds that such proposed rule change is consistent with the requirements of the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to such organization. Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act requires that the rules of a clearing agency be designed to remove impediments to the perfection of a national system for the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions and are not designed to permit unfair discrimination in the admission of participants or among participants in the use of the clearing agency. The Commission believes that NSCC’s rule change, which refines NSCC’s rules and procedures with regard to applicants and members, is consistent with these obligations and in general will protect investors and the public interest.

IV. Conclusion

On the basis of the foregoing, the Commission finds that the proposed rule change is consistent with the requirements of the Act and in particular Section 17A of the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder. In approving the proposed rule change, the Commission considered the proposal’s impact on efficiency, competition, and capital formation.


11Letter from Markham C. Erikson, Executive Director and General Counsel, NetCoalition, to the Honorable Christopher Cox, Chairman, SEC, dated November 6, 2006 ("Notice").

12Letter from Mary Yeager, Corporate Secretary, NYSE Arca Inc., to the Honorable Christopher Cox, Chairman, SEC, dated November 8, 2006 ("NYSE ARCA Petition Response").

13Petition for Commission Review submitted by Petitioner, dated November 14, 2006 ("Petition").


The Commission received 16 comments and three economic assessments in response to the Draft Order. The Commission has considered the Petition, comments, and economic assessments submitted in response to the Proposal, Petition, and Draft Order. For the reasons described below, it is setting aside the earlier action taken by delegated authority and approving the Proposal directly.

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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 should be addressed directly at this time. In particular, section VI 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.11 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.12 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.13 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.14

In June 2008, NYSE Arca executed a 16.5% share of trading in U.S.-listed equities.15 The reasonably projected revenues from the proposed fees for NYSE Arca’s non-core data are $8 million per year.16 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.17

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.18 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 VI 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.19

As noted in section III.A.1 below, some commenters also suggested that, pending a comprehensive resolution of all market data issues (including those related to core data), the Commission should impose a moratorium on all proposed rule changes related to market data. 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.20 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.21 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, 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 order information relating to transactions and limit orders in debt securities that are traded

11 See section VI.A below for a fuller discussion of the arrangements for distributing core and non-core data.
13 See note 233 below and accompanying text.
14 See note 205 below and accompanying text.
15 See note 318 below and accompanying text.
16 The commenters’ views are summarized in section III.A.2 below.
17 See note 318 below and accompanying text.
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. 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 $5 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"). For non-professional subscribers, the Exchange proposes to establish a monthly fee of $5 per device for the receipt of ArcaBook data relating 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.

The Exchange also proposes a maximum monthly payment for device fees for each professional subscriber that maintains brokerage accounts with the broker-dealer. 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 volume 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. NYSE Arca responded to the comments. After granting the Petition, the Commission received 27 comments from 17 commenters regarding the approval of the Proposal by delegated authority.

Nine commenters urged the Commission to set aside the action by delegated authority, and five commenters supported the action by delegated authority. 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. NYSE Arca responded to the comments submitted after the Commission granted the Petition. Three commenters submitted additional comments.
addressing NYSE Arca’s response and arguments raised by other commenters, or provided additional information.\footnote{34 Nasdaq Letter; SIFMA IV, V, and VI; NetCoalition III and IV.}

The comments submitted in connection with the Proposal and the Petition are summarized in this section. NYSE Arca’s responses are summarized in section IV 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.\footnote{35 Citigroup Letter at 2; SIFMA III at 10, 26; SIFMA IV at 15. See also ABA Letter at 3; 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.}

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.\footnote{36 Citigroup Letter at 2; SIFMA III at 10, 26; SIFMA IV at 15. See also ABA Letter at 3; 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.}

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.”\footnote{37 Citigroup Letter at 2; SIFMA III at 23. 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.}

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.\footnote{38 Citigroup Letter at 2; SIFMA III at 11; Schwab Letter at 3; SIFMA I at 6; SIFMA III at 16; SIFMA IV at 10.}

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,”\footnote{39 Schwab Letter at 4; SIFMA III at 19; SIFMA IV at 7.} and that the Commission applies a cost-based standard in evaluating market data fees.\footnote{40 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.}

Several commenters argued that the need for a cost-basis justification of market data fees,\footnote{41 SIFMA III at 1, 20.} and that the Commission should require exchanges to identify and substantiate their market data costs in their market data fee proposals.\footnote{42 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.}

Several commenters argued that the Commission itself has recognized the need for a cost-based justification of market data fees.\footnote{43 Securities Exchange Act Release No. 2208 (December 9, 1999), 64 FR 70613 (December 17, 1999) (“Market Information Concept Release”).}

They believed that the Commission’s position in its 1999 market information concept release “underscores the fundamental role that a rigorous cost-based analysis must play in reviewing market data fee filings.”\footnote{44 Schwab Letter at 4; SIFMA III at 19; SIFMA IV at 7.} In particular, these commenters cited the following statement from the release:

[The 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.\footnote{45 64 FR at 70627 (cited in 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.}]

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.\footnote{46 SIFMA III at 11 n. 47. Another commenter, citing proceedings involving Instinet’s challenge to proposed NASD market data fees,\footnote{47 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).} argued that the Commission in that case “emphatically embraced the need for a cost-based approach to market data fees * * *,” and insisted on a strict cost-based justification for the market data fees at issue.\footnote{48 SIFMA IV at 10.}

The commenters believed, further, that the costs attributable to market data should be limited to the cost of collecting, consolidating, and distributing the data,\footnote{49 NetCoalition III at 8; SIFMA IV at 10.} and that market data fees should not be used to fund regulatory activities or to cross-subsidize an exchange’s competitive operations.\footnote{50 SIFMA III at 11 n. 47. A commenter maintained that, in the absence of cost data, the Commission cannot determine whether NYSE Arca uses market data revenues to subsidize competitive activities.\footnote{51 SIFMA III at 21.} 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 this data * * * to price squeeze its competitors in the downstream transaction market and to cross-subsidize its reduction in transaction fees.”\footnote{52 SIFMA III at 21.}

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 linked to its computer systems.53


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 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.54 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.55

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).56 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.57 In addition, the commenter cautioned that the rule filing process should not become a “rubberstamp” of an exchange’s proposal.58 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.59

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.60 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.61 The commenter also maintained that the NYSE has linked its depth-of-book products to its best execution by stating that “NYSE Arca’s market data products are designed to improve trade execution.”62

One commenter argued that the central processors that distribute consolidated data have little incentive to invest in modernizing their operations.63 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.”64 Circumstances that the commenter believed “recreate the informational advantage that once existed on the physical floors of the open outcry markets.”65

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.66 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.67 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.68 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.69 The commenter believed that the unique characteristics of the market for market 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.70 Similarly, another commenter maintained that, choose not to purchase depth-of-book data will face the informational disadvantages that Regulation NMS seeks to eliminate. NSX Letter at 2.66 NetCoalition III at 5 n. 16.

NetCoalition III at 2.67 NetCoalition III at 2.68 SIFMA I at 2 n. 3.

NetCoalition III at 3–4.69 SIFMA II at 12 n. 13.

NetCoalition 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-quote 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 decentralized markets. SIFMA IV at 8. See also NetCoalition III at 5.

SIFMA I at 12 n. 24.70 SIFMA IV at 5.

SIFMA IV at 12.71 SIFMA IV at 5.

SIFMA IV at 13.72 SIFMA IV at 6.

SIFMA III at 12.73 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.
with respect to market data that is exclusive to an exchange. "[I]t is no way for competitive forces to produce market-driven or 'fair and reasonable' prices required by the Exchange Act * * *" 72

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," 73 and urged the Commission to consider the lack of competition and the inability to obtain market data from other sources. 74 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. 75

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. 76 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." 77 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. 78

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.' 79 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. 80 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." 81 The commenter identified the current fees for proprietary and consolidated market data products and claimed that investors ultimately pay these fees. 82

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. 83 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. 84

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. 85 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. 86

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. 87 The commenters believed that this could encourage competition in providing market data products and services 88 and create a mechanism for free market pricing. 89

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. 90 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. 91

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 standard 92 and that the broader policy questions raised by the Petition should be addressed in the context of Commission rulemaking, rather than in connection with a specific exchange market data proposal. 93

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. 94 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

72 Schwab Letter at 6. See also Spencer Letter.
73 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.
74 NSX Letter at 2.
75 ABA Letter at 2-3; Financial Services Roundtable Letter at 2; Schwab Letter at 5; SIFMA III at 24.
76 Schwab Letter at 5. See also NetCoalition II at 4; SIFMA III at 24; SIFMA IV at 2.
77 Financial Services Roundtable Letter at 2; NetCoalition II at 4; SIFMA III at 15.
78 NetCoalition III at 2.
79 Schwab Letter at 6. See also Spencer Letter.
80 Citigroup Letter at 2.
81 SIFMA III at 4.
82 SIFMA III at 18-19 (citations omitted).
83 SIFMA III at 18 (citation omitted).
84 SIFMA III at 4.
85 SIFMA III at 14 and Appendix A.
86 SIFMA III at 21-22.
87 SIFMA III at 22-23.
88 SIFMA III at 23.
proprietary market data products.95 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."96 Another commenter, noting that the Commission specifically considered that it 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."97

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."98 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.99 It concluded that "[b]roker-dealers may claim they are required to purchase TotalView, but their actions indicate otherwise."100

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

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95Amex Letter at 1; ISE Letter at 2–3; PHLX Letter at 4–5.
96Amex 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 3.
97Exchange 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.
98ISE 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.
99Nasdaq Letter at 6.
100Nasdaq Letter at 6.
102Nasdaq Letter at 7.
103Id. at 3, 4.
104Amex Letter at 1; ISE Letter at 2; PHLX Letter at 7.
105NYSE Arca Response I at 2.
106Id.
107NYSE Arca Response I at 2–3.
108NYSE Arca Response II at 2.
109Id. at 3.
110Id.
111Id. at 4.
112NYSE Arca Response I at 3.
113Id. at n. 12 and accompanying text.
114Id. at 5.
Petition regarding the affordability of market data for internet portals.115 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”).116 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.”117 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.”118

The Exchange also reiterated the argument that the proposed market data fees meet the statutory standards for such fees under the Exchange Act.119 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.”120

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.”121 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.122

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.”123

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.124 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 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.”125

The Exchange also rejected the Petitioner’s assertion that all proposed market data fees must be subjected to a rigorous cost-based analysis.126 The Exchange noted that the Petitioner “is able to cite only one instance” that supports such an assertion.127 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.128 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.”129

The Exchange also disputed Petitioner’s argument that the Exchange’s proposed market data fees amount to an exercise of monopoly pricing power.130 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.”131 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.132 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.133 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.”134 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 in determining if, where, and how to represent an order for execution.135

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.136 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%...”137

115 NYSE Arca Response III at 5–6.
116 See id. at 5.
117 NYSE Arca Response III at 5.
118 Id.
119 Id. at 11.
120 Id.
121 Id. at 11–12.
122 Id.
123 Id. at 11–12.
124 Id. at 12.
125 Id. at 12–13.
126 Id. at 13.
127 Id.
128 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.
from the year-earlier.”

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.

The Exchange notes that the combined market data revenues for the Exchange and NYSE have actually declined slightly. 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 the “variations in speed are hundreds of milliseconds to approximately several hundred milliseconds to approximately 30 milliseconds.”

V. Comments on the Draft Order

The Commission received 16 comments from 12 commenters regarding the Draft Order, three of which also submitted economic studies analyzing the Draft Order’s rationale for approving the Proposal. NetCoalition and SIFMA did not believe that the Draft Order’s analytical framework would meet the Commission’s responsibilities under the Exchange Act for reviewing market data fees. In this regard, SIFMA stated that “there is * * * no basis for the presumption in the [Draft] Order that the [statutory] requirements are satisfied if the Commission is able to conclude that ‘significant competitive forces’ exist in the context of an exchange fee proposal.” NetCoalition asserted that Congress urged the Commission not to rely on competitive forces in the context of exclusive processors of data.

Some commenters questioned the extent of exchange competition for order flow and whether such competition results in fair and reasonable market data fees. The SLCG Study asserted that competition for order flow does not assure competitive pricing for depth-of-book data and that competitive forces was inappropriate because the NYSE and Nasdaq exert monopoly pricing power with respect to their depth-of-book data. The Evans Report maintained that order flow competition is reflected in transaction fees and liquidity rebates, which are structured to attract order flow, but not in depth-of-book data fees, which do not vary according to the data purchaser’s trading volume. NetCoalition and SIFMA also questioned whether the Draft Order’s conclusion that depth-of-book data is not necessary to meet the statutory requirements is satisfied if the Commission is able to conclude that “significant competitive forces’ exist in the context of an exchange fee proposal.”

Several commenters believed that the NYSE and NYSE Arca must be considered to be a single enterprise for purposes of analyzing market power with respect to depth-of-book data, and that the Draft Order erred in treating them as separate entities. In this regard, the Evans Report found that, because the NYSE and NYSE Arca are controlled by a single corporate entity that will coordinate the pricing of the depth-of-book products of its subsidiaries to maximize its own profits, the NYSE’s depth-of-book data cannot act as a competitive constraint on the pricing of NYSE Arca’s depth-of-book data.

Commenters opposing the Draft Order also believed that the Commission must obtain and analyze data regarding NYSE Arca’s costs of collecting and disseminating depth-of-book information to determine whether its proposed fees meet the Exchange Act’s requirements. One commenter stated that, in the absence of cost data, the Commission lacks an effective basis for evaluating whether proposed market data fees are fair or reasonable. In addition, these commenters suggested that because the Commission concluded that a cost-based analysis was required in the context of a fee dispute between Nasdaq and the CTA, the Commission should require the same cost-based analysis for exchanges’ market data fees.

Another commenter believed that the exchanges’ use of market data fees to fund rebates to order entry firms suggested that market data pricing is “neither competitive nor efficient.” NetCoalition and SIFMA asserted that the Draft Order would in effect be an amendment of Rule 19b–4 and thus...
would constitute agency rulemaking that must be published for notice and comment under the Administrative Procedure Act.\textsuperscript{157} Another commenter believed that greater transparency prior to the publication of the Draft Order would have allowed the Commission to gather additional data.\textsuperscript{158}

Five commenters, including NYSE Arca, supported issuance of the Draft Order.\textsuperscript{159} They generally agreed that significant competitive forces operate in the distribution of non-core data and will constrain the exchanges in setting the terms for such data. For example, ISE agreed with the Draft Order’s analysis of the relationship between non-core data and attracting order flow, noting that it views its proprietary depth-of-book options data service as an important means to advertise the prices available on the ISE and to attract orders to ISE.\textsuperscript{160} It currently offers the service free of charge, but only 15% of its members have chosen to subscribe to the service.\textsuperscript{161}

Similarly, Thomson Reuters believed that the Commission’s Draft Order correctly analyzed the competitive forces applicable to the establishment of fees for depth-of-book data.\textsuperscript{162} In particular, the commenter agreed that, in light of the competitive market for order flow and trade execution, an exchange would have strong competitive reasons to price its depth-of-book data so that the data would be distributed widely to those most likely to use it to trade.\textsuperscript{163} The commenter also believed that “the application of market forces to the consolidation and distribution of market data is generally preferable to increased government supervision of the process of setting fees for and licensing subscribers to market data.”\textsuperscript{164}

The Ordover/Bamberger Statement noted that unnecessary regulation of a market characterized by effective competition can distort the operation of the market and produce “unforeseen and unintended consequences,” and that “cost-based regulation can create significant inefficiencies and distortions.”\textsuperscript{165} It identified market data and trade execution services as an example of “joint products” with “joint costs” that determine a trading platform’s total return.\textsuperscript{166} The Statement noted that competition among trading platforms could be expected to limit the return each platform earned from the sale of joint products, although different platforms could select different pricing strategies and means of recovering costs.\textsuperscript{167}

Another commenter believed that NYSE Arca’s proprietary data would benefit retail investors and that the Exchange’s proposed fees are fair compensation for its data.\textsuperscript{168} Noting that U.S. exchanges face increasing competition from foreign markets, dark pools, and electronic communications networks, the commenter stated that it is important for U.S. exchanges to have the ability to offer real-time market data.\textsuperscript{169} Finally, NYSE Arca believed that the Commission’s standard would spur innovation and allow markets to introduce new market data products more quickly, thereby enhancing the competitiveness of the U.S. securities markets.\textsuperscript{170}

\section*{VI. 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,\textsuperscript{171} 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,\textsuperscript{172} 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,\textsuperscript{173} which requires that

157 NetCoalition V at 18; SIFMA IX at 16.

158 Chamber of Commerce II at 2.

159 ISE II, Nasdaq II, NYSE Arca IV, Rutherford Comment, and Thomson Reuters Letter.

160 ISE II at 2.

161 Id.

162 Thomson Reuters Letter at 3.

163 Id.

164 Id. at 2.

165 Ordover/Bamberger Statement at 2, 3 n. 4.

166 Id. at 3-4.

167 Id. at 4. See also id. at 3 n. 4 (“It is widely accepted that there is no meaningful way to allocate ‘common costs’ across different joint products. For this reason, ‘cost-based’ regulation of the price of market data would require inherently arbitrary cost allocations.”).

168 Rutherford Comment.

169 Id.

170 NYSE Arca IV at 2.


174 17 CFR 242.603(a).

175 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. 78a(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.

176 See Rule 603(b) of Regulation NMS (“Every national securities exchange on which an NMS stock is traded and national securities associations shall, 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.”).

177 See notes 259–266 below and accompanying text.
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. 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.

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. 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 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. 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. 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. In addition, compliance with the trade-through requirements of Rule 611 of Regulation NMS necessitates obtaining core quotation data because it includes all the quotations that are entitled to protection against trade-throughs.

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 1⁄4th, 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. 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. 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."

With respect to the distribution of non-core data, however, the Commission decided that it should adopt an alternative deconsolidation model that allows greater flexibility for market forces to determine data products and fees. In particular, the Commission both authorized the independent dissemination of an individual market’s 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. Most commenters supported this approach. A few commenters, however, had 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." 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 of 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.194

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.195 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. 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:

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.197

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 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.198

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.199

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 terms 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 counterproductive for the exchange because, in a competitive environment, such customers generally would be able to respond by using alternatives to the exchange’s data.200 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.201 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.202 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 Competitive Forces Applicable to NYSE Arca

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 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.

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 ability to market participants of alternatives to purchasing the ArcaBook data.

1. Competition for Order Flow

A 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.203

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 exist, 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.204

201 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.”).

202 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.”).

203 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.”).

204 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 B (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 both as a trading center separate from the NYSE as part of the same corporate group as NYSE. It finds that in both contexts NYSE Arca was subject to significant competitive forces in setting the terms for the ArcaBook data. See section VI.C below for a discussion of the regulatory requirements applicable to individual national securities exchanges operating separate liquidity pools.

205 More recently during June 2008, NYSE Arca share volume was 14.0% in Network A stocks, 16.1% in Network C stocks, and 26.7% in Network B stocks, adding up to 16.5% of total U.S. market volume.

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.206 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 30.6% in June 2008.207 In addition, a new exchange entrant to equity trading—the BATS ECN—has succeeded in capturing 7.4% of trading in NYSE-listed stocks and 10.3% of trading in Nasdaq-listed stocks.208 Another ECN—Direct Edge—has a matched market share of 3.7% in NYSE-listed stocks and 5.8% in Nasdaq-listed stocks.209 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

206 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.”).

207 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.”).


210 Lehman Trading Volume Analysis at 2.
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. 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 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 from whom NYSE Arca must attract order flow.212 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.

Some commentators asserted that an exchange’s distribution of depth-of-book order data is not affected by its need to attract order flow.213 Attracting order flow and distributing market data, however, are in fact two sides of the same coin and cannot be separated.215 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.216 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trading venue</th>
<th>All stocks</th>
<th>NYSE-listed</th>
<th>Nasdaq-listed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Non-Exchange</td>
<td>31.9</td>
<td>28.9</td>
<td>38.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasdaq</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>42.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYSE</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>30.6</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYSE Arca</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>16.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Stock Exchange</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Exchange</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>CBOE Stock Exchange</td>
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<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philadelphia Stock Exchange</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


211 See, e.g., NYSE Arca Response III at 17 ("If the broker-dealer 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.").

212 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.

213 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."). See section III.A.5 above.

214 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 those trading venues were not distributed).

215 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 VII.B.1 (available at 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.").
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. 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 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 share in the three ETFs dropped by 50%.  

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. 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.  

Commenters concede that NYSE Arca is entitled to charge a fee for its depth-of-book order data, but claim that the fee chosen by NYSE Arca is unaffected by its need to attract order flow. 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.

2. 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. 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 sizes 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 small sizes.

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. 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. 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. 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. 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 algorithmic trading strategies that have become so prevalent in recent years.230

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.231 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.232 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 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.233 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.234

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.

3. Response to Commenters on Competition Issues

Some commenters suggested that exchanges are not constrained by 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.235 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.236 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 not only when the broker-dealer chooses to do business with the exchange. Rule 602 of Regulation NMS 237 requires certain broker-dealers, once they have chosen to communicate quotations on an exchange, to provide their best quotations to the exchange.238

230 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 charges fees of 120 euros per month per user for its quote and trade data. See Nasdaq 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. 231 17 CFR 242.602 (previously designated as Rule 11A-C1-1). 232 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)
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. They rely on this decision as 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 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 limited 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." In contrast, the U.S. has a national market system for trading equities in which competition is provided not merely by exchanges but by 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 limited 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."243 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.244 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 of its depth-of-book data to every market participant. Under the composite tape "plan" declared effective by the Commission, SIAC would serve as this exclusive processor 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)(63)(ii) of Regulation NMS. 240 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. Listing agreements 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.241 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,
Applying the abstract standard “fair and reasonable” to a specific proposal necessitates the use of factors that are appropriate to the circumstances. In assessing the fairness and reasonableness of a price, courts have emphasized that the existence of competitive forces is a particularly appropriate factor.248

In addition, commenters on the Draft Order asserted that it improperly relied on competition to the exclusion of all other factors.249 In fact, the Commission considered several factors. The first step of the market-based approach to non-core data proposals examines competitive forces to determine whether there is a substantial basis to believe that a proposed fee meets the applicable Exchange Act standards. In the second step, the Commission will evaluate whether there nevertheless is a substantial countervailing basis to find that a proposal is inconsistent with the Exchange Act, including the unfair discrimination concerns raised by a commenter.250

Commenters also 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.251 The Release stated that “the total amount of market information revenues should remain reasonably related to the cost of market information.”252 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 distributing consolidated core data to public pursuant to the Plans.

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.”253 Rather, the Commission

248 See e.g., Morgan Stanley Capital Group, Inc. v. Public Utility Dist. No. 1, 554 U.S. 129 S.Ct. 2733, 2738 (2009) (“The statutory requirement that rates be ‘just and reasonable’ is obviously incapable of precise judicial definition, and we afford great deference to the Commission in its rate decisions. We have repeatedly emphasized that the Commission is not bound by the cost-of-service formula.”) (citations omitted); Elizabethan Gas Co. v. FERC, 10 F.3d 866, 870 (D.C. Cir. 1993) (“[T]he Supreme Court ‘has repeatedly held that the just and reasonable rate standard does not compel the Commission to use any single pricing formula * * * ,’ and we have indicated that when there is a competitive market FERC may rely upon market-based prices in lieu of cost-of-service regulation to assure a ‘just and reasonable’ result.”) (citations omitted).

249 NetCoalition V at 7–8; SIFMA IX at 8–20.

250 SIFMA IX at 11.

251 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 determining whether an exchange proposal meets the applicable Exchange Act standards. If an exchange could, in fact, exert monopoly power over its pricing of non-core data, it obviously would be inappropriate for the Commission to rely on non-existent competitive forces as a basis for approving an exchange proposal. If significant competitive forces do apply to an exchange, the Commission believes that considering them in its review is fully consistent with its regulatory objectives.

For example, the Commission does not agree with commenters’ argument that the phrase “fair and reasonable” in the Exchange Act requires the Commission always to undertake a cost-based review of proposed exchange fees because it uses such an approach when applying the fair and reasonable standard in other circumstances.247

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

248 NetCoalition V at 7–8; SIFMA IX at 8–20.

252 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 for denial of access proceeding involving the NASD and Instinet. See supra, note 47. It emphasized, however, that the scope of its decision was limited...
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.”

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.256 No regulatory requirement, 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.257 In addition, only core data is necessary to comply with the trade-through requirements of Rule 611 of Regulation NMS.258

Commentators also asserted that an exchange’s depth-of-book order data might be necessary for a broker-dealer to meet its duty of best execution to its customers.259 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”260 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.261 Although the Commission has urged broker-dealers to “evaluate carefully” the different options for execution, we have acknowledged that cost considerations are legitimate constraints on what a broker-dealer must do to obtain best execution.262 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.263

Commentators on the Draft Order questioned whether it lowered the standard of best execution and whether its reasoning would be accepted in other legal contexts,264 but the commenters cited no legal authority to support their concerns. Moreover, contrary to the claim that “ascertaining the total price of an average retail trade requires depth of book data,”265 the inferior prices in depth-of-book data provide a poor basis to assess the quality of execution of retail orders. As discussed below, the availability of substantial undisplayed liquidity enables such orders to be executed on average at prices better than even the best displayed prices in core data.266 In sum, the Commission has not lowered the standard of best execution by recognizing that there are reasonable tools other than depth-of-book data to obtain high-quality executions of customer orders.

4. Response to Economic Assessments of the Draft Order

Three commenters submitted economic assessments (with supplements) of the Draft Order. The Ordover/Bamberger Statement agreed with the Draft Order’s conclusion that NYSE Arca was subject to significant competitive forces that constrained its pricing of the ArcaBook data. It noted that “if competition is effective, regulation is not only not needed, but can distort the operations of the market and lead to unforeseen and unintended consequences that can harm the trading public.”

In contrast, the SLCG Study and the Evans Report disputed the Draft Order’s conclusion that NYSE Arca was subject to significant competitive forces. As discussed below, the Commission has reviewed their data and analysis and does not find them persuasive for three broad reasons:

(1) Although the two assessments purport to accept that exchanges must compete to attract order flow, their theoretical attempts to wall off this order flow competition from data 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 higher 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.

256 See note 60 above and accompanying text.


258 See also Order Handling Rules Release, 61 FR at 48323 (acknowledging that, consistent with best execution, broker-dealers may take into account cost and difficulty factors in determining a market’s liquidity). See also Closing Statement of Ordover/Bamberger, a market participant, in re Draft Order, 65 FR 73758, 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).

259 NetCoalition V at 7 (emphasis in original).

260 Ordover/Bamberger Statement at 2.
competition are unconvincing—the two market forces are integrally linked in the real world of exchange competition; (2) In rejecting all potential substitutes for an exchange's depth-of-book data, the two economic assessments focus narrowly on whether alternatives replicate the exchange's specific data and thereby miss the critically important bigger picture of whether such data is in fact necessary for traders effectively to assess the available liquidity in a stock; and (3) The two economic assessments fail to recognize the important ways in which the Exchange Act regulatory structure effectively promotes market data competition, yet suggest regulatory alternatives that would be costly and difficult to implement and still would offer less reason to expect an efficient outcome than relying primarily on the current level of competitive forces.

a. Order Flow and Market Data Competition

Both economic assessments purport to accept the existence of competition for order flow among exchanges and other trading venues.268 They take different approaches, however, in attempting to explain why this competition for order flow does not impose significant constraints on the exchanges in setting the terms for their depth-of-book data. In its analysis of the “supply-side conditions” of market data, the SLCG Study says that it will explain “why fierce competition among exchanges is not likely to result in competitively priced exclusive data when significant ‘network externalities’ are present in the market for order flow.”269 Its analysis is unpersuasive for two primary reasons. First, if network externalities are truly operative in the market for order flow, they should impede competition for order flow. For example, the SLCG Study notes that “[a]lthough individual security-level order flow externalities make it highly likely that a dominant liquidity-providing market center will emerge.”270 The SLCG Study does not explain, however, how network externalities could operate in the market for order flow, impede competition for market data, but not impede fierce competition for order flow. If there is competition for order flow, there necessarily will be competition for the supply of market data because order flow creates the very data to be supplied, and vice versa. The defect of the SLCG analysis highlights the difficulty of separating two aspects of exchange competition that are integrally linked.

Second, the SLCG Study attempts to show that NYSE Euronext and Nasdaq dominate trading in, respectively, NYSE-listed stocks and Nasdaq-listed stocks by offering Herfindahl Index statistics on market concentration. Based on these statistics, the SLCG Study concludes that “trading is highly concentrated and that the listing exchange is the dominant exchange.”271 This conclusion badly misuses the Herfindahl Index. In particular, a “concentrated” market as measured by the Herfindahl Index does not mean there is an absence of competition in the market. Rather, the U.S. Department of Justice (“DOJ”) uses the Index to assess whether the existing competition in a market would be substantially lessened by a proposed merger.272 In this case, the SLCG Study’s misuse of the Herfindahl Index is quite apparent, given that the DOJ specifically found that the U.S. equity markets were competitive in November 2005 when it investigated the merger of NYSE and Archipelago Holdings and the merger of Nasdaq and Instinet Group Inc.273 The DOJ concluded that neither merger would be “likely to reduce competition substantially” because the “planned and likely entry of several firms * * * should result in additional viable alternatives to the two merged firms sufficient to ensure that the markets remain competitive.”274

Level of concentration alone does not reliably indicate the level of competition in an industry. It is only one of a series of indicators that may be used when analyzing competition and is a more appropriate metric in some industries than others. In particular, industry concentration is a more relevant measure of competitiveness in markets where barriers to entry enable large firms to increase equilibrium prices by restricting the quantity supplied.275 As the last three years have shown, new competitors in the U.S. equity markets have captured significant trading volume and have imposed strong competitive pressure on the primary listing exchanges. Indeed, the NYSE—the exchange with the highest market share in its listed stocks in November 2005—has seen its share of trading in those stocks drop from 79.1% to 30.6%.276 This is hardly evidence of network externalities that “are such powerful forces that listing exchanges are able to survive as natural monopolies.”277

The U.S. equity markets are characterized by other key features that contribute to a competitive outcome regardless of concentration levels. One is the ability of firms to rapidly expand their order and trade processing capacity. As a result, capacity constraints play at best a minor role in the way that firms compete for order flow, and competition is driven primarily by pricing strategies rather than quantity choice. A well established principle of industrial organization literature is that industries in which price is the main strategic choice show more competitive outcomes.278 Another characteristic of the U.S. equity markets that promotes competition is low

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269 See note 207 above and accompanying text.
270 See 73 FR at 32673. Moreover, as noted in Table 1 above, no exchange (or even NYSE and NASD combined) currently executes more than 45% of the volume in its listed stocks. The relatively small variations in market share across different stocks are consistent with the Commission’s finding that there are no significant barriers to entry. See 73 FR at 32673. Moreover, as noted in Table 1 above, no exchange (or even NYSE and NASD combined) currently executes more than 45% of the volume in its listed stocks. The relatively small variations in market share across different stocks are consistent with the Commission’s finding that there are no significant barriers to entry. See 73 FR at 32673. Moreover, as noted in Table 1 above, no exchange (or even NYSE and NASD combined) currently executes more than 45% of the volume in its listed stocks. The relatively small variations in market share across different stocks are consistent with the Commission’s finding that there are no significant barriers to entry. See 73 FR at 32673. Moreover, as noted in Table 1 above, no exchange (or even NYSE and NASD combined) currently executes more than 45% of the volume in its listed stocks. The relatively small variations in market share across different stocks are consistent with the Commission’s finding that there are no significant barriers to entry. See 73 FR at 32673.
switching costs. Market participants can easily switch their order flow from one market to another. Indeed, they can participate in many markets at the same time and simultaneously offer and take liquidity from multiple limit order books. Finally, promoting competition is an integral element of the regulatory structure of the U.S. equity markets. The Commission has adopted numerous regulations over the past decade, including Regulation ATS, the Order Handling Rules, and Regulation NMS, that have enabled smaller markets to compete with larger markets and made it much more difficult for large exchanges to retain market share should they attempt to exert market power. In sum, the U.S. equity markets have the hallmarks of an industry in which concentration is not a very informative measure of the level of competition.

The calculations in the SLCG Study also grossly overstate the level of concentration in the U.S. equity markets. First, for Nasdaq, the SLCG Study combines the volume of trades actually executed by Nasdaq—its "matched" volume—with volume that is executed by non-exchange trading venues and merely reported to the joint FINRA/Nasdaq TRF. The non-exchange trades do not reflect liquidity in Nasdaq or in its depth-of-book data. In June 2008, for example, Nasdaq reported 42.7% matched volume in Nasdaq-listed stocks, while the Nasdaq/FINRA TRF reported 23.3% volume in Nasdaq-listed stocks. The SLCG Study thereby erroneously inflated Nasdaq's market share by more than 50%.

Second, the SLCG statistics combine volume for NYSE and NYSE Arca, even though they operate separate liquidity pools. As discussed below, the Exchange Act precludes anti-competitive tying of the liquidity pools of separately registered national securities exchanges even if they are under common control. Accordingly, their separate liquidity pools eliminate any network externalities between NYSE and NYSE Arca and undercut much of the SLCG analysis of market concentration. The SLCG Study does not address how network externalities could apply across separate, unified, liquidity pools.

Even if the reported market shares of NYSE and NYSE Arca are combined, however, it would not change the Commission's conclusion that NYSE Arca faced significant competitive forces in setting the terms for the ArcaBook data. The combined market share of NYSE and NYSE Arca in NYSE-listed stocks in June 2008 was 44.6%, down from 53.6% in December 2007, and comparable to the 42.7% market share of Nasdaq in Nasdaq-listed stocks in June 2008.

The third problem with the SLCG Study's calculation of market concentration is that it fails to examine the quotes of venues other than NYSE, NYSE Arca, and Nasdaq when measuring displayed liquidity—particularly the quotes of BATS and Direct Edge, which are the fourth and fifth largest equity trading centers in the U.S. Both ECNs display their best quotes in the core data feeds through either the International Securities Exchange ("ISE") or National Stock Exchange ("NSX") and offer their depth-of-book data directly to customers without charge. BATS also makes depth-of-book data available to the public without charge on its Internet Web site.

The displayed liquidity of venues other than the primary listing exchanges is quite substantial, resulting in displayed liquidity concentration that is much less than reported trading volume concentration. For example, on July 31, 2008, the best displayed quotations in the core data feeds for the six stocks analyzed in the SLCG Report were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stock</th>
<th>NYSE</th>
<th>NYSE Arca</th>
<th>Nasdaq</th>
<th>ISE</th>
<th>NSX</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MSFT</td>
<td>16,200</td>
<td>60,876</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>12,950</td>
<td>39,036</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GE</td>
<td>8,485</td>
<td>30,561</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XOM</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAPL</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOOG</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSFT</td>
<td>16,200</td>
<td>60,876</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The liquidity offered by the ECNs also substantial at their depth-of-book prices outside the best prices that are included in the core data feeds. For example, snapshots of BATS depth-of-book data on July 31, 2008 reflect the following liquidity available at its best prices and within four cents away from its best prices:
two types of competition therefore are
integratedly connected in the dynamic
process of operating a securities
exchange. This connection pressures
exchanges not to take any action with
respect to market data that might
jeopardize its position in the
competition for order flow. To do
otherwise would jeopardize the
exchange’s own lifetime.

Charging unreasonably high fees
for depth-of-book data would jeopardize
an exchange’s order flow in two respects.
First, wide dissemination of an
exchange’s data is an important tool to
attract order flow. 289 The Draft Order
cited the instructive real-world example
when Island ECN stopped displaying its
order book and promptly lost 50% of its
market share. 290 The Evans Report
concedes that “a viable trading venue
must make some of its market data
available,” 291 but nevertheless asserts that
this competitive force does not
affect the terms on which an exchange
must make data available to its
customers. An exchange competing to
attract customers is unlikely to be as
sanguine about the effects of an
attempt to charge these customers unreasonably
high fees for its data. 292

Second, as noted in the Draft
Order, exchanges must market its
data products to many of the same
customers to which it must appeal for
order flow. This integral connection
between order flow and data
competition is strikingly highlighted by
the language of the Evans Report itself:
“[A]n exchange with substantial
liquidity maintains significant leverage
over the consumers of its depth-of-book
data. That dynamic—significant
leverage over market data customers
and little or no leverage over providers
and takes of liquidity—results in prices
for market data that reflect significant
market power and prices for order flow
that reflect competitive conditions.” 294
This is a purely theoretical distinction
between customers that does not exist in
the real world in which exchanges must
compete. Exchanges must grapple with
the competitive pressures of marketing
their data services to many of the same
customers to whom they are marketing
their transaction services.

b. Substitutes for Depth-of-Book Data

The two economic assessments
conclude that none of the alternatives
for an exchange’s depth-of-book data
noted in the Draft Order—core data,
dept-of-book data from other trading
centers, pinging for liquidity, and the
threat of independent distribution
of non-core data by broker-dealers—
significantly constrain the pricing of
the exchange’s depth-of-book data. The
Evans Report, for example, focuses on
the unique nature of a particular
exchange’s data and asks whether there
are any substitutes that replicate the
exchange’s “unique” data. 295 This focus
is too narrow, however, and falls
capture the bigger picture of what
traders need when they assess
liquidity in a stock and of where an exchange’s
depth-of-book data fits into this
picture. 296

The starting point in assessing
the value of liquidity information is to
recognize that price matters a great deal
to traders. The more aggressive the
price of a bid or offer at a particular size,
the more valuable the information is to
traders. Conversely, the less aggressive
the price of a bid or offer, the less
valuable the information is to traders.

An exchange’s depth-of-book data
reflects displayed liquidity at prices
inferior to the quoted NBBO. The value

and low price for the trading day (id. at 43), which at
any particular time will include liquidity far
away from the inside prices that is of little value to
traders. 288 Evans Report at 13. One commenter asserted
that exchanges do not have an incentive to keep
market data fees low because they rebate market
data fees to attract order flow. STA Letter at 3; see
do also Evans II at 12. Exchange rebates of market data
fees, however, relate to core data fees, not to the
non-core data fees that are the subject of this filing.
Moreover, the exchange rebates of core data fees
apply primarily to trades that are reported to one of
the exchange’s listing services jointly operated by
FINRA and different exchanges. These trades are
executed in the OTC market, not on the
exchanges. The exchanges compete to attract reports of
these trades by providing core market data revenues to the
entity that actually executed the trade.

Consequently, the market data fee rebates result in
revenues flowing through the exchanges to the OTC
to entities that provided the price discovery.

288 73 FR at 32762, 32768. See also Ordover/
Bamberger Statement at 17 (“The Commission’s
proscription of ‘discriminatory’ fees for market
data would not, and unless preempted by NYSE Arca or
NASDAQ, price discriminate between different
types of customers (i.e., charge higher prices to
customers with relatively inelastic demand for non-
core data.”).
of the exchange's depth-of-book data therefore does not include: (1) Undisplayed liquidity at prices better than the NBBO (available at exchanges, ECNs, non-exchange liquidity pools, and OTC market makers), which can be accessed by pinging orders and can be tracked (and thereby usefully predicted) by comparing an exchange's trade reports with its best quotes, both of which are found in core data; (2) displayed liquidity at the NBBO, which is provided by the best quotes in core data; (3) undisplayed liquidity at the NBBO, which, as with undisplayed liquidity inside the NBBO, can be accessed by pinging orders and usefully predicted with core data.

The reason why these alternative sources of liquidity information are so valuable is that traders in today's markets almost always prefer to trade at the current NBBO or better, rather than accepting the inferior prices reflected in an exchange's depth-of-book data. Because traders naturally prefer to trade at these better prices, an overwhelming majority of trades on an exchange are executed at prices superior to the prices available in the exchange's depth-of-book data. For example, the exchanges' public reports on order execution quality under Rule 605 show that the following percentages of executed share volume of marketable orders were at prices equal to or better than the NBBO in May 2008: Nasdaq—97%, NYSE Arca—92%, and NYSE—90%.297

Notably, these percentages remain steady even as order sizes increase from 100 shares to 300 shares. Stated another way, more than 90% of the time, traders do not access the liquidity displayed in an exchange's depth-of-book order data, even for large orders. Given the inferiority of depth-of-book prices, the competitive constraints faced by an exchange in marketing its depth-of-book data to professional traders becomes more understandable. The data is useful primarily as background information on liquidity outside the best prices, but professional traders are able to use core data and pinging orders to assess trade execution at prices better than the prices available in the exchange's depth-of-book data. Moreover, an exchange that attempted to charge unrealistically high fees for its depth-of-book data also would have to consider the actions that many data users might take to avoid paying the exchange's high fees. One potential alternative would be for firms to "piggyback" on the services of another firm that had purchased the data, rather than paying the data fee themselves. For example, buy-side institutions could use the algorithmic order routing services of a broker that had purchased an exchange's depth-of-book data, rather than buying the exchange's data and routing orders themselves. The availability of such alternatives increases the elasticity of demand for an exchange's depth-of-book data.

The information preferences of securities professionals are strongly evidenced by the data they currently choose to purchase. As noted in the Draft Order, Nasdaq offers its depth-of-book data product for all U.S.-listed stocks for $76 per month, or approximately $3.50 per trading day. Of the 420,000 professional users who purchase core data in Nasdaq-listed stocks, only 19,000 professional users purchase Nasdaq's depth-of-book data product. The Evans Report attempts to dismiss this fact by claiming that Nasdaq is a "monopolist" that has "set prices above competitive levels so that only those that value its product highly will purchase the product." 298 Yet Nasdaq has priced its depth-of-book product at a level that is not much more than the price of a cup of coffee per trading day. Nasdaq's pricing decision is much more consistent with the view that Nasdaq faces significant competitive pressures in attempting to market its depth-of-book data product to the approximately 400,000 securities professionals who purchase only core data, than the Evans Report view that Nasdaq is a monopolist coercing the 19,000 securities professionals who are willing to pay $3.50 for Nasdaq's "unique" data.299

In sum, depth-of-book data is most accurately characterized as useful, but not essential, for professional traders. NYSE Arca has priced the ArcaBook data for all U.S.-listed stocks at approximately $1.50 per trading day for professional users. The Commission believes that this pricing decision cannot reasonably be interpreted as that of a monopolist able to take advantage of its market power over a small group of professionals who value the data highly, but rather that of an exchange facing significant competitive pressures in attempting to sell its data to a large number of professionals.

As the Draft Order also noted the opportunity for new entrants to the market for non-core data, specifically noting a comparable initiative in Europe by a number of major securities firms,300 The Evans Report asserts a myriad of theoretical obstacles to securities firms sponsoring a non-core data initiative in the U.S.301 As noted above, however, securities firms already have sponsored new equity trading entrants in the U.S., and DOJ—one of the U.S. antitrust authorities—cited the existence of these new entrants as support for its finding that the equity exchange markets are competitive.302 If securities firms truly believe that exchanges are attempting to charge unrealistically high prices for NASDAQ-listed stocks, SLCG Study at 31. Yet Nasdaq's share of trading in NYSE-listed stocks is a very substantial 23%. Rather than directly reflecting the value of the data, Nasdaq's extraordinarily low fee for NYSE-listed stocks more likely evidences Nasdaq's intense efforts to compete for order flow in NYSE-listed stocks.

302 EVS at 73 FR at 32765. SIFMA repeatedly claims that the proposed NYSE Arca fees are "extreme," yet also notes that the London Stock Exchange fee for depth-of-book data is £157.5 per month for non-members. SIFMA X at 9. This fee is much higher than the fee for any exchange depth-of-book data and is only $3.50 per month. As noted in the Draft Order (73 FR at 32764), however, the London fee is much higher than the proposed NYSE Arca fees that would total $30 per month for both members and non-members (based on a pound/dollar conversion rate of 1.502 on November 25, 2008, the London Stock Exchange fee converts to $236.74 per month). Indeed, the London Stock Exchange fee is much higher than the fee for any exchange depth-of-book data product in the U.S., despite the much greater trading volume and market capitalization of U.S.-listed stocks. The lower fees charged by U.S. exchanges is yet one more fact evidencing the significant competitive forces among U.S. exchanges in setting fees for their depth-of-book data products.

303 SIFMA Study at 11–12. SIFMA asserted that the European example is not applicable in the U.S. because European firms are not required to give their data to exchanges for free. SIFMA IX at 21 n. 69. As discussed in the Draft Order (73 FR at 32766), however, U.S. firms are not required to provide the great majority of their orders to any exchange and, for the balance, have a choice among exchanges and FINRA. Moreover, if U.S. firms provided their non-core data to a non-core exchange, it is not clear why the new enterprise would operate at a competitive disadvantage to the exchanges in distributing an alternative data product.
their depth-of-book data, participating in an initiative to offer a competing source of data is a live option. Indeed, Thomson Reuters noted in its comment on the Draft Order that the ability of broker-dealers to distribute their own data "is an undeveloped but important potential source of market data" and that it is "prepared to work with the broker-dealer community to explore opportunities in the area." 303

Finally, with respect to retail investors, the SLCG Study asserts that almost 40% of their orders are for sizes greater than the displayed size at the NBBO when presented.304 It then presumes, without discussion, that these orders are executed at prices inferior to the NBBO and that retail investors need depth-of-book data to "see the price they are likely to receive for almost 40% of their orders." 305 This analysis evidences a profound misunderstanding of how retail orders are handled in today's equity markets. In particular, the SLCG Study fails to consider the very substantial availability of undisplayed liquidity for executing retail orders at non-exchange venues, particularly OTC market makers and liquidity pools sponsored by broker-dealers. This undisplayed liquidity enables retail investors to receive executions for most of their orders at prices equal to or better than the NBBO, regardless of the displayed size at the NBBO.306

For example, Schwab's public disclosures concerning its order routing practices and order execution quality provide an instructive picture of how a broker-dealer with a substantial number of retail customers handles their orders in today's equity markets.307 Schwab's Rule 606 report on order routing for the quarter ending June 30, 2008 reveals that 93% of its customers orders in U.S.-listed equities were "non-directed" — that is, the customer relied on Schwab to determine where to route the order. Schwab routed 94% of these retail orders to non-exchange trading venues, rendering it unlikely that either Schwab or its customers relied on any exchange's depth-of-book data in making the routing determination for these orders.308 In addition, Schwab represents that 57.2% of shares in listed stocks and 61.3% of shares in Nasdaq stocks receive price improvement (an execution price better than the NBBO), and that the ratio of effective spreads to quoted spreads for customer orders is 96.5% in listed stocks and 94.7% in Nasdaq stocks (that is, customers receive prices on average that are better than the NBBO). In sum, undisplayed liquidity at non-exchange trading centers enabled Schwab customers to receive executions for their orders at much superior prices than would be indicated by any exchange's depth-of-book data. The inferior prices reflected in such data would provide a very poor basis indeed to assess whether these retail orders received best execution.

c. Efficacy of Regulatory Alternatives

A third weakness in the SLCG Study and the Evans Report is their failure to acknowledge the extent to which the current Exchange Act regulatory structure effectively promotes competition among the U.S. equity markets. They nevertheless suggest regulatory approaches that would be extraordinarily costly and difficult to implement and that would offer little chance of achieving a more efficient outcome than the market-based approach set forth in the Draft Order.

For example, both the SLCG Study and the Evans Report assert that the market shares of NYSE and NYSE Arca should be combined for purposes of analyzing market power over depth-of-book data, even though they are separately registered as national securities exchanges and operate separate liquidity pools with separate data products. The two economic assessments note that, because NYSE and NYSE Arca are under common control, they will have an incentive to coordinate their pricing and not compete with one another.

Exchanges under common control clearly have incentives to avoid competing with each other. Each national securities exchange, however, is subject to a comprehensive regulatory structure that is designed to address anti-competitive practices. This regulatory structure limits the potential for related exchanges to act jointly in ways that would inappropriately inhibit competition by other exchanges and trading centers with each related exchange. Section 6 of the Exchange Act requires that the rules of a national securities exchange be designed to promote a free and open market. Moreover, it prohibits a national securities exchange from adopting rules that are designed to permit unfair discrimination among its customers or that would impose an unnecessary or inappropriate burden on competition. All of these requirements are applied at the level of the individual registered securities exchange, not at the group level of exchanges that are under common control. In particular, a proposed exchange rule must stand or fall based, among other things, on the interests of customers, issuers, broker-dealers, and other persons using the facilities of that exchange. In sum, an economic analysis of jointly-controlled corporate behavior that might apply to other less regulated industries is inapplicable to equity exchanges that are subject to the pro-competitive Exchange Act regulatory structure.

For example, section 6 and Exchange Act Rule 603(a) require NYSE Arca to distribute the ArcaBook data on terms that are not tied to other products in a way that is unfairly discriminatory or anticompetitive. Apparently unaware of these regulatory requirements, the SLCG Study claims that the Commission "does not consider the prospect of the NYSE exercising monopoly pricing power through tying arrangements" and notes that "the NYSE has the clear incentive to force users of a product in which an exchange has monopoly pricing power to also pay for a product in which the exchange does not have monopoly pricing power." 309 The SLCG concerns may be applicable to firms that operate in unregulated markets, but are inapplicable to U.S. equity exchanges.

The effect of the U.S. regulatory structure is apparent when examining the respective fees for ArcaBook data and NYSE OpenBook data for NYSE-listed stocks. The Evans Report asserts that these products should not be considered as alternatives for one another, but does not address why this conclusion is valid from the standpoint of individual users of data when their use of the two products is not tied in any way. Customers are free to purchase both, either, or neither. Each product must stand or fall on its own merits. The Evans Report asserts that the revenues of both products will be retained by the same corporate entity, yet this point is irrelevant from the standpoint of customers who might be looking for data alternatives. Indeed, if customers decide that ArcaBook is a better bargain.

303 Thomson Reuters Letter at 3. SIFMA X asserts that broker-dealers would be unable to create a competitive depth-of-book data product in the U.S. because, it claims, they are required to provide their data to any SRO (whether an exchange or its customers relied on any

304 See Nasdaq III at ¶ 6 ("Rule 606 data from the second quarter of 2008 shows that a sample of major broker-dealers routed just 15% of retail orders in NASDAQ-listed stocks to an exchange.").
than OpenBook, a shift between the two products would lead to a $45 per month per customer reduction in revenues for NYSE Euronext. If customers believe that ArcaBook data is overpriced at $15, they can purchase OpenBook alone and NYSE Euronext will have foregone an opportunity to earn greater revenues by setting a lower fee for ArcaBook data.

Although the SLCG Study and Evans Report fail to acknowledge the pro-competitive aspects of the Exchange Act regulatory structure, they nevertheless suggest alternative regulatory approaches that would be extraordinarily intrusive on competitive forces, as well as quite costly and difficult to apply in practice. For example, the Evans Report criticizes the Draft Order for not addressing whether an exchange could profitably increase the price of its depth-of-book data by 5–10 percent above a “competitive” level, but offers no practical guidance for determining this hypothetical competitive level. Elsewhere, its author has noted that “it seems obvious that the economic authorities (and courts (or indeed of any economist) to distinguish between efficient (fair) and inefficient (unfair) prices in practice is very low,”

For its part, the SLCG Study notes that “obtaining accurate and precise data on the marginal costs of producing a particular good or service (e.g., securities market data) is extremely difficult,” but nevertheless asserts that “there are reasonable alternatives for assessing levels and trends of marginal costs.”

This statement ignores a whole host of difficulties in calculating the direct costs and common costs of market data—an endeavor that the Commission discussed at length in 1999 and will not repeat here.

Moreover, the SLCG Study assumes, without discussion, that marginal costs would be the efficiency-enhancing standard to assess fees for depth-of-book data. Elsewhere, however, the author of the Evans Report has noted that in “dynamic industries, where typically fixed costs are high and incremental costs are low, the ‘competitive’ price is not given by marginal costs” and that “it is impossible to define ‘competitive’ prices using only information costs.”

The exchange industry is highly dynamic, and exchanges are dependent on their ability to deploy cutting edge technologies. Moreover, the marginal costs of expanding the capacity of trading systems are extraordinarily low—for the most part, a trading center need only add servers and communications lines to its existing hardware and software systems.

In fulfilling its Exchange Act regulatory responsibilities, the Commission is faced with the pragmatic challenge of determining whether non-core market data fees are fair and reasonable. It strongly believes that the current level of competition in the U.S. equity markets provides a much more useful basis to make this determination than a regulatory attempt to measure market data costs. Although the market for distributing depth-of-book data may not meet all of the conditions for theoretically perfect competition, there clearly are significant competitive forces operating in the real world that constrain the exchanges in setting the terms for their data. The Commission therefore has concluded that the market-based approach outlined in the Draft Order is the most appropriate means to meet its regulatory mandate when reviewing non-core data fees.

C. Review of 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.

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.

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.

Third, NYSE Arca projects that the total revenues generated by the fee for ArcaBook data in the first year will amount to less than $8 million per year 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%.

Viewed in

See Table 1, note 210 above and accompanying text.

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 15,000 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.

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
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 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 2005.320 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.”321 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.322 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 data proposals threaten to place critical data, which should be available to the general public, altogether beyond the reach of the average retail investor.”323 A asserting the wide availability of quotation and trade information is a primary objective of the national market system.324 With respect to non-professional users, and particularly individual retail investors, the Commission has sought to assure that retail investors have ready access to the data they need to participate effectively in the equity markets. 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.325 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 Concept Release 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 disproportionately discriminatory when compared with the fees charged to professional users of market information.

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 initiatives to distribute new types of data products specifically designed to meet the needs of Internet users for reference data on equity prices.326

The Commission does not believe, however, that the Proposal will significantly detract from transparency in the equity markets. Of course, any increase in fees cannot 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 that they need because the fees are not affordable given their economic circumstances.327

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.328 The ArcaBook data likely is both too narrow and too broad to meet the needs of most retail

322 Financial Services Roundtable Letter at 3; Schwab Letter at 5.
323 Petition at 3.
325 Market Information Concept Release, 64 FR at 70614. Since 1999, the Network fees data applicable to retail investors have either remained the same or been further reduced. Currently, non-professional 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.
326 Market Information Concept Release, 64 FR at 70614.
327 See note 19 above (NYSE Real-Time Reference Prices and Nasdaq Last Sale Data Feeds).
328 See Market Information Concept Release, 64 FR at 70630 ("The 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.").
329 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.").
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. 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 that is equal to or better than the NBBO that is 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 necessary.

Some commenters asserted that the Proposal failed to satisfy the requirements of Exchange Act Rule 19b–4 and Form 19b–4. In particular, 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.

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.

The purpose of Form 19b–4, however, is to solicit 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. The 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, commentators raised concerns regarding the contract terms that will govern the distribution of ArcaBook data. 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. 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 ArcaBook 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

330 Schwab Letter at 1–2; SIFMA IV at 14.
331 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).
332 70 FR at 37511 n. 108.
333 Schwab Letter at 4; SIFMA III at 6 n. 11.
334 Regulation NMS Release, 70 FR at 37567.
335 NYSE Arca Response III at 21. The upgrade was completed in April 2007. See Securities Industry Automation Corporation, Notice to CTA Recipients, “Reminder Notice—QoS Unix Activation—New Source IP Address” (April 27, 2007) (available at http://www.nyseqdata.com). This major upgrade of the CTA data feed runs contrary to the concern of one commenter on the Draft Order that exchanges would have little incentive to maintain the quality of core data. NSX II at 5–6. 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”).
336 See section III.A.3 above. In their comments on the Draft Order, commenters claimed that it in effect would amount to following required agency rulemaking procedures. NetCoalition V at 7; SIFMA IX at 20. Rule 19b–4, however, merely sets forth requirements for SROs to follow in preparing their proposed rule changes. It does not address the substantive nature of Commission review of proposed rule changes, which necessarily will vary widely depending on the particular issues raised by the SRO proposal.
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 Rule 603(a) of 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. 347 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. 348 Accordingly, the Commission believes that the Exchange has acknowledged the rights of a broker or dealer to distribute its market information, subject to the requirements of Rule 603(a) of Regulation NMS.

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. 349 The Commission therefore does not believe that the Exchange is amending or adding to such agreements.

VII. 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.

Florence E. Harmon,
Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. EB–28908 Filed 12–8–08; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 8011–P

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
[Disaster Declaration #11514 and #11557]
Arkansas Disaster Number AR–00026
AGENCY: U.S. Small Business Administration.
ACTION: Amendment 1.

SUMMARY: This is an amendment of the Presidential declaration of a major disaster for Public Assistance Only for the State of Arkansas (FEMA–1804–DR), dated 10/22/2008.
Incident: Tropical Storm Ike.
DATES: Effective Date: 11/28/2008.
Economic Injury (EIDL) Loan Application Deadline Date: 12/22/2008.
ADDRESSES: Submit completed loan applications to: U.S. Small Business Administration, Processing and Disbursement Center, 14925 Kingsport Road, Fort Worth, TX 76155.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The notice of the President’s major disaster declaration for Private Non-Profit organizations in the State of Arkansas, dated 10/22/2008, is hereby amended to include the following areas as adversely affected by the disaster.
Primary Counties: Clark, Montgomery, Nevada, Pike.
All other information in the original declaration remains unchanged.
(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers 59002 and 59008)

Herbert L. Mitchell,
Associate Administrator for Disaster Assistance.

[FR Doc. EB–29115 Filed 12–8–08; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 8025–01–P

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
[Disaster Declaration #11541 and #11542]
California Disaster Number CA–00132
AGENCY: U.S. Small Business Administration.
ACTION: Amendment 1.

SUMMARY: This is an amendment of the Presidential declaration of a major disaster for the State of California (FEMA–1810–DR), dated 11/18/2008.
Incident: Wildfires.