obligations. The Exchange does not believe that removing this functionality will disincentivize Market Makers from posting more aggressive quotes. Rather, the Exchange believes that, similar to the market maker quote, Market Makers will use the Market Maker Peg Order to satisfy the Exchange’s quoting requirements, while continuing to enter and manage more aggressively priced orders using existing order types.

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

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. To the contrary, the proposed changes to the Market Maker Peg Order type functionality will further align the Exchange’s functionality with that offered by certain other competing market centers. Specifically, the rule change proposed herein is based on Nasdaq Rule 4751(f)(15) and EDGX Rule 11.5(c)(15).11 By adopting changes to functionality to align with functionality in place elsewhere, as well as simplifying such functionality, the Exchange believes that it is reducing the potential for confusion amongst market participants.

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

The Exchange has neither solicited nor received written comments on the proposed rule change.

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

Because the foregoing proposed rule change does not significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest, does not impose any significant burden on competition, and, by its terms, does not become operative for 30 days from the date on which it was filed, or such shorter time as the Commission may designate, it has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act12 and Rule 19b–4(f)(6) thereunder.13

The Exchange has requested that the Commission waive the 30-day operative delay. The Commission believes that waiving the 30-day operative delay is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest. Doing so will allow the Exchange to make the improvements and clarifications to the Market Maker Peg Order effective immediately and address any technical or operative issues that member organizations may experience if the Exchange’s implementation of Market Maker Peg Order is different from that of other exchanges.

Therefore, the Commission designates the proposal operative upon filing.14 At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission shall institute proceedings under Section 19(b)(2)(B)15 of the Act to determine whether the proposed rule change should be approved or disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

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

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission’s Internet comment form (http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml);
- Send an email to rulecomments@sec.gov. Please include File Number SR–BATS–2013–022 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Elizabeth M. Murphy, Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE., Washington, DC 20549, on official business days between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. Copies of the filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. All comments received will be posted without change; the Commission does not edit personal identifying information from submissions. You should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. All submissions should refer to File Number SR–BATS–2013–022 and should be submitted on or before May 1, 2013.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.16

Kevin M. O’Neill,
Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2013–08330 Filed 4–9–13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION


Self-Regulatory Organizations; Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc.; Order Approving Proposed Rule Change To Amend the Customer and Industry Codes of Arbitration Procedure To Revise the Public Arbitrator Definition

April 4, 2013.

I. Introduction

On January 4, 2012, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC” or “Commission”), pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act
of 1934 ("Exchange Act" or "Act") \(^1\) and Rule 19b-4 thereunder,\(^2\) a proposed rule change to amend FINRA’s Customer and Industry Codes of Arbitration Procedure (collectively, the “Codes”) to revise the definition of "public arbitrator" in the Codes. Specifically, the proposed rule change would (a) exclude persons associated with a mutual fund or hedge fund from serving as public arbitrators and (b) require individuals to wait for two years after ending certain affiliations before they may be permitted to serve as public arbitrators. The proposed rule change was published for comment in the Federal Register on January 17, 2013.\(^3\) The Commission received 45 comment letters on the proposed rule change,\(^4\) and a response to comments from FINRA.\(^5\) This order approves the proposed rule change. 

II. Description of the Proposal

As stated in the Notice, FINRA classifies arbitrators under the Codes as either "non-public" (otherwise known as "industry" arbitrators) or "public." Arbitrators are generally considered non-public if they are affiliated with the securities industry either because they (1) are currently or were formerly employed in a securities business; or (2) provide professional services to securities businesses. Arbitrators are generally considered public if they (1) do not have any significant affiliation with the securities industry; and (2) are not related to anyone with a significant affiliation with the securities industry.

To improve investor confidence in the neutrality of FINRA’s public arbitrator roster, FINRA has amended its arbitrator definitions a number of times over the years. In 2004, FINRA amended the definitions of "public arbitrator" and "non-public arbitrator" to:

- Increase from three to five years the amount of time necessary after leaving the securities industry to transition from a non-public to public arbitrator;
- Clarify that "retired" from the industry includes anyone who spent a substantial part of his or her career in the industry;
- Prohibit anyone who has been associated with the industry for at least twenty years from ever becoming a public arbitrator, regardless of how long ago the association ended;
- Exclude from the definition of "public arbitrator" attorneys, accountants, or other professionals whose firms have derived ten percent or more of their annual revenue in the previous two years from clients involved in securities-related activities ("Ten-Percent Rule"); and
- Provide that investment advisers may not serve as public arbitrators, and may only serve as non-public arbitrators if they otherwise qualify as non-public.\(^6\)

In 2007, FINRA again revised the definition of "public arbitrator" to:

- Exclude individuals who were employed by, or who served as an officer or director of, a company in a control relationship with a broker-dealer;
- Exclude individuals with a spouse or immediate family member who was employed by, or who served as an officer or director of, a company in a control relationship with a broker-dealer; and
- Clarify that people registered through a broker-dealer could not be public arbitrators even if they are employed by a non-broker-dealer (such as a bank).\(^7\)

Finally, in 2008, FINRA revised the public arbitrator definition to add a dollar limit to the Ten-Percent Rule. The amended definition was designed to preclude an attorney, accountant, or other professional from serving as a public arbitrator if the individual’s firm derived $50,000 or more in annual revenue in the past two years from professional services rendered to certain industry entities relating to customer...


disputes concerning an investment account or transaction.8

The proposed rule change is designed to improve investor confidence in the neutrality of FINRA’s public arbitrator roster. In particular, the proposed rule change would (a) exclude persons associated with a mutual fund or hedge fund from serving as public arbitrators and (b) require individuals to wait for two years after ending certain affiliations before they may be permitted to serve as public arbitrators.

FINRA has indicated that it would announce the effective date of the proposed rule change in a Regulatory Notice to be published no later than 60 days following Commission approval, and that the effective date would be no later than 30 days following publication of the Regulatory Notice announcing Commission approval.

III. Discussion of Comment Letters

As stated above, the Commission received 45 comment letters on the proposed rule change in response to the Notice. Thirty-eight of those commenters (represented by 39 comment letters) generally supported FINRA’s proposal to revise the definition of “public arbitrator” to exclude persons associated with a mutual fund or hedge fund from serving as public arbitrators.9 Of those commenters, however, many stated that while they agreed with the proposed rule change, they thought FINRA should exclude additional categories of persons from the definition of “public arbitrator.” Moreover, some otherwise supportive commenters thought that FINRA should lengthen the proposed cooling off period.

A. Exclusions

Three commenters suggested that the definition of “public arbitrator” should be further narrowed to expressly exclude from ever acting as a public arbitrator persons associated with issuers or sponsors of private placements, publicly offered non-traded REITs, variable insurance products, and other investment products.10 These commenters also suggested that the definition of “public arbitrator” should exclude persons who have ever worked for more than a de minimis time as a stockbroker or investment advisor, as well as persons with more than a de minimis time of affiliation with a FINRA member firm, an investment advisory firm, a hedge fund, a mutual fund, or an issuer, sponsor, marketer, or seller of securities or investment products with embedded securities.11 Similarly, two commenters suggested that anyone who has been licensed to do business in the securities industry or depended on the industry for more than a de minimis amount of his or her livelihood for any appreciable length of time should be excluded from the definition of “public arbitrator.”12

One commenter suggested that the definition of “public arbitrator” should exclude any attorney whose firm has derived $50,000 or ten percent or more of its annual revenue in the prior two years from professional services rendered to claimants in customer disputes concerning an investment account or transaction.13 Another commenter suggested that individuals who have been employed by securities industry trade organizations such as FINRA should be barred from being classified as public arbitrators.14 One commenter generally approved of the proposed rule change but maintained that, in the context of customer disputes, FINRA’s current definition of “non-public arbitrator” must be broadened to include the entire securities industry, particularly if FINRA plans to open up its forum to non-members.15

Finally, another commenter believed the proposed rule change should exclude additional categories of individuals from the definition of “public arbitrator” but ultimately disapproved of the proposed rule change on the grounds that it would continue to permit individuals who previously worked in and have financial interests connected to the securities industry to be classified as public arbitrators.16 This commenter also expressed the view that the amended rule would continue to give FINRA staff too much discretion in classifying arbitrators. Another commenter expressed the same concern.17

B. Cooling-Off Period

Fourteen commenters suggested that FINRA’s proposal to require individuals to wait for two years after ending certain affiliations before they may be permitted to serve as public arbitrators should be amended to increase the proposed “cooling off” period from two years to at least five years.18 Five commenters suggested that the proposed cooling off period should generally be longer than two years.19 Three commenters generally disapproved of the length of the proposed two-year cooling off period on the grounds that it would not serve the interests of investors.20 Two commenters suggested expanding the proposed cooling off period from two years to ten.21 One commenter suggested that no individual who has spent ten years or more in the securities industry should ever be classified as a public arbitrator.22 Another commenter suggested that anyone associated with the industry for twenty or more years should be prohibited from ever becoming a public arbitrator.23 Eleven commenters suggested that no cooling off period is sufficient and that only individuals who have never had an affiliation with the financial services industry should be eligible to serve as public arbitrators.24

In its Response Letter, FINRA stated that the purpose of the proposed rule change is to respond to investor representatives’ concerns that certain arbitrators on the public roster were not perceived as public because of their background and experience. Specifically, FINRA stated that the proposed rule change would affect certain persons whose job precludes them from being classified as a public arbitrator but does not qualify them as non-public arbitrator. In addition, FINRA stated that the proposed rule would require persons precluded by their job from being classified as a public arbitrator to wait two years.

8 See Exchange Act Rel. No. 57492 (Mar. 13, 2008). 73 FR 15025 (Mar. 20, 2008) (File No. SR–NASD–2007–021) (Order Approving Proposed Rule Change to Amend the Definition of Public Arbitrator). The changes were announced in the proposed rule change in a Regulatory Notice to be published no later than 60 days following Commission approval, and that the effective date would be no later than 30 days following publication of the Regulatory Notice announcing Commission approval.

9 See Caruso Letter; Neuman Letter; Layne Letter; Lipner Letter; Carlson Letter; Aidiikoff Letter; Silver Letter; Uhl Letter; St. John’s Letter; Port Letter; Catalano Letter; Shewan Letter; Furgison Letter; Evans and Edmiston Letter; Savage Letter I; Savage Letter II; Dunlap Letter; Ngygaard Letter; Greco Letter; NASA Letter; Banks Letter; Ledbetter Letter; PiABA Letter; Zeck Letter; Sigler Letter; Goehring Letter; Shepherd Letter; Fogel Letter; Lewins Letter; Malecki Letter; Sanders Letter; Sonn Letter; Costello Letter; Estell Letter; Cornwell Letter; Davis Letter; Guillano Letter; Ostwald Letter; Tobin Letter.

10 See PIABA Letter; Sanders Letter; Cornell Letter.

11 See Caruso Letter; Neuman Letter; Layne Letter; Lipner Letter; Carlson Letter; Aidiikoff Letter; Silver Letter; Uhl Letter; St. John’s Letter; Port Letter; Catalano Letter; Shewan Letter; Furgison Letter; Evans and Edmiston Letter; Savage Letter I; Savage Letter II; Dunlap Letter; Ngygaard Letter; Greco Letter; NASA Letter; Banks Letter; Ledbetter Letter; PiABA Letter; Zeck Letter; Sigler Letter; Goehring Letter; Shepherd Letter; Fogel Letter; Lewins Letter; Malecki Letter; Sanders Letter; Sonn Letter; Costello Letter; Estell Letter; Cornwell Letter; Davis Letter; Guillano Letter; Ostwald Letter; Tobin Letter.

12 See FSI Letter.

13 See Lewins Letter; Cornel Letter.

14 See FSI Letter.

15 See Davis Letter.

16 See NASA Letter.

17 See Gard Letter; Estell Letter.

18 See Caruso Letter; Neuman Letter; Layne Letter; Harrison Letter; Silver Letter; St. John’s Letter; Catalano Letter; Zeck Letter; Shepherd Letter; Malecki Letter; Costello Letter; Estell Letter; Cornel Letter; Guilian Letter.

19 See Greco Letter; PIABA Letter; Fogel Letter; Lewins Letter; Sanders Letter.

20 See Dunlap Letter; Ngygaard Letter; Goehring Letter.

21 See Carlson Letter; Evans and Edmiston Letter.

22 See Uhl Letter.

23 See Harrison Letter.

24 See Lipner Letter; Aidiikoff Letter; Silver Letter; Port Letter; Shewan Letter; Furgison Letter; Evans and Edmiston Letter; NASA Letter; Sonn Letter; Davis Letter; Ostwald Letter.
before being eligible to join the public roster after moving to a job that would not otherwise disqualify them for service. FINRA maintained that the proposed two-year cooling off period responds to the concerns raised by investor representatives and would be a positive step toward enhancing investors’ perception of fairness in FINRA’s arbitration forum. FINRA also stated that it intends to further review, under the auspices of the National Arbitration and Mediation Committee, both the public and non-public arbitrator definitions with a view towards clarifying the definitions and reviewing additional issues such as those raised in comment letters on the proposed rule change. Therefore, FINRA declined to amend the proposed rule change.

IV. Commission’s Findings

The Commission has carefully reviewed the proposed rule change, the comments received, and FINRA’s Response Letter. Based on its review of the record, the Commission finds that the proposed rule change is consistent with the requirements of the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to a national securities association. In particular, the Commission finds that the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 15A(b)(6) of the Act, which requires, 15 U.S.C. 78c(f). See rule 15A(b)(6) of the Act, 26 which requires, 15 U.S.C. 78c(f). See and neutrality of FINRA’s public arbitrator roster, particularly given the Response Letter’s representation that FINRA intends to conduct a comprehensive review of both the public and non-public arbitrator definitions with a view towards further clarifying the definitions and reviewing additional issues such as those raised in comment letters on the proposed rule change.

For the reasons stated above, the Commission finds that the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder.

V. Conclusion

It is therefore ordered, pursuant to Section 19(b)(2) of the Act, 27 that the proposed rule change (SR–FINRA–2013–003) be, and it hereby is, approved.

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

Kevin M. O’Neill,
Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2013–08323 Filed 4–9–13; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION


Self-Regulatory Organizations; NYSE Arca, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change Amending Standard Options Transaction Fees

April 4, 2013.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) 1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Act”) 2 and Rule 19b–4 thereunder, 3 notice is hereby given that, on March 27, 2013, NYSE Arca, Inc. (the “Exchange” or “NYSE Arca”) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission”) the proposed rule change as described in Items I, II, and III below, which Items have been prepared by the self-regulatory organization. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

1. Purpose

The purpose of this filing is to modify the transaction charges for executing standard options trades on NYSE Arca. The Exchange proposes to raise the Take Liquidity Rate in both Penny Pilot issues and non-Penny Pilot issues, while reducing the Post Liquidity credit for NYSE Arca Market Makers in non-Penny Pilot issues. The Exchange also proposes to modify the Customer Monthly Posting Credit Tiers and Qualifications to provide additional tiers to incent an increased level of Customer activity, and create new Tiers for a similar increase in Customer activity by providing higher Post Liquidity credits in non-Penny Pilot issues.

First, the Exchange proposes to no longer differentiate the Take Liquidity rate by contra party, so that a participant will have a single fee for Taking Liquidity in Penny Pilot issues. The Exchange proposes to raise the Take Liquidity rate for all non-Customers trading in Penny Pilot issues to $0.47 per contract.

Similarly, the Exchange proposes raising the Take Liquidity fee for Electronic Executions in non-Penny Pilot issues for all participants, with similar increases but differentiated fees by participant type. The Take Liquidity fee for LMMs trading in non-Penny Pilot issues will be increased from $0.78 to

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