Martha Redding
Associate General Counsel
Assistant Secretary

April 23, 2020

VIA E-MAIL

Secretary
Securities and Exchange Commission
100 F Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20549-1090

Re: SR-NYSEAmer-2020-29

Dear Secretary:

NYSE American, LLC. filed the attached Amendment No. 2 to the above-referenced filing on April 23, 2020. The Exchange has withdrawn Amendment No. 1.

Sincerely,

(Encl. Amendment No. 2 to SR-NYSEAmer-2020-29)

OMB APPROVAL
OMB Number: 3235-0045 Estimated average burden hours per response............38

Required fields are shown with yellow backgrounds and asterisks.

Page 1 of * 31

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549
Form 19b-4

File No.* SR - 2020 - * 29
Amendment No. (req. for Amendments *) 2

Filing by NYSE American LLC

Pursuant to Rule 19b-4 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Initial *	Amendment *	Withdrawal	Section 19(b)(2) *	Section 19(b)(3)(A) *	Section 19(b)(3)(B) *
☐	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐

Rule

☐ 19b-4(f)(1) ☐ 19b-4(f)(4)
☐ 19b-4(f)(2) ☐ 19b-4(f)(5)
☐ 19b-4(f)(3) ☐ 19b-4(f)(6)

Pilot ☐

Extension of Time Period for Commission Action * ☐

Date Expires *

Notice of proposed change pursuant to the Payment, Clearing, and Settlement Act of 2010

Section 806(e)(1) * ☐

Section 806(e)(2) * ☐

Security-Based Swap Submission pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Section 3C(b)(2) * ☐

Exhibit 2 Sent As Paper Document ☐

Exhibit 3 Sent As Paper Document ☐

Description

Provide a brief description of the action (limit 250 characters, required when Initial is checked *).

Proposes to modify Rule 967NY regarding the treatment of orders subject to Trade Collar Protection

Contact Information

Provide the name, telephone number, and e-mail address of the person on the staff of the self-regulatory organization prepared to respond to questions and comments on the action.

First Name * Kathleen Last Name * Murphy

Title * Senior Counsel, NYSE Group Inc.

E-mail * Kathleen.Murphy@theice.com

Telephone * (212) 656-4841 Fax (212) 656-8101

Signature

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934,

has duly caused this filing to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

Date 04/23/2020

By Clare Saperstein

(Name *)

(Title *)

Associate General Counsel

NOTE: Clicking the button at right will digitally sign and lock this form. A digital signature is as legally binding as a physical signature, and once signed, this form cannot be changed.

Clare Saperstein,

Required fields are shown with yellow backgrounds and asterisks.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

For complete Form 19b-4 instructions please refer to the EFFS website.

Form 19b-4 Information * Add Remove View	The self-regulatory organization must provide all required information, presented in a clear and comprehensible manner, to enable the public to provide meaningful comment on the proposal and for the Commission to determine whether the proposal is consistent with the Act and applicable rules and regulations under the Act.
Exhibit 1 - Notice of Proposed Rule Change * Add Remove View	The Notice section of this Form 19b-4 must comply with the guidelines for publication in the Federal Register as well as any requirements for electronic filing as published by the Commission (if applicable). The Office of the Federal Register (OFR) offers guidance on Federal Register publication requirements in the Federal Register Document Drafting Handbook, October 1998 Revision. For example, all references to the federal securities laws must include the corresponding cite to the United States Code in a footnote. All references to SEC rules must include the corresponding cite to the Code of Federal Regulations in a footnote. All references to Securities Exchange Act Releases must include the release number, release date, Federal Register cite, Federal Register date, and corresponding file number (e.g., SR-[SRO] -xx-xx). A material failure to comply with these guidelines will result in the proposed rule change being deemed not properly filed. See also Rule 0-3 under the Act (17 CFR 240.0-3)
Exhibit 1A- Notice of Proposed Rule Change, Security-Based Swap Submission, or Advance Notice by Clearing Agencies * Add Remove View	The Notice section of this Form 19b-4 must comply with the guidelines for publication in the Federal Register as well as any requirements for electronic filing as published by the Commission (if applicable). The Office of the Federal Register (OFR) offers guidance on Federal Register publication requirements in the Federal Register Document Drafting Handbook, October 1998 Revision. For example, all references to the federal securities laws must include the corresponding cite to the United States Code in a footnote. All references to SEC rules must include the corresponding cite to the Code of Federal Regulations in a footnote. All references to Securities Exchange Act Releases must include the release number, release date, Federal Register cite, Federal Register date, and corresponding file number (e.g., SR-[SRO] -xx-xx). A material failure to comply with these guidelines will result in the proposed rule change, security-based swap submission, or advance notice being deemed not properly filed. See also Rule 0-3 under the Act (17 CFR 240.0-3)
Exhibit 2 - Notices, Written Comments, Transcripts, Other Communications Add Remove View Exhibit Sent As Paper Document ☐	Copies of notices, written comments, transcripts, other communications. If such documents cannot be filed electronically in accordance with Instruction F, they shall be filed in accordance with Instruction G.
Exhibit 3 - Form, Report, or Questionnaire Add Remove View Exhibit Sent As Paper Document ☐	Copies of any form, report, or questionnaire that the self-regulatory organization proposes to use to help implement or operate the proposed rule change, or that is referred to by the proposed rule change.
Exhibit 4 - Marked Copies Add Remove View	The full text shall be marked, in any convenient manner, to indicate additions to and deletions from the immediately preceding filing. The purpose of Exhibit 4 is to permit the staff to identify immediately the changes made from the text of the rule with which it has been working.
Exhibit 5 - Proposed Rule Text Add Remove View	The self-regulatory organization may choose to attach as Exhibit 5 proposed changes to rule text in place of providing it in Item I and which may otherwise be more easily readable if provided separately from Form 19b-4. Exhibit 5 shall be considered part of the proposed rule change.
Partial Amendment Add Remove View	If the self-regulatory organization is amending only part of the text of a lengthy proposed rule change, it may, with the Commission's permission, file only those portions of the text of the proposed rule change in which changes are being made if the filing (i.e. partial amendment) is clearly understandable on its face. Such partial amendment shall be clearly identified and marked to show deletions and additions.

1. Text of Proposed Rule Change

(a) Pursuant to the provisions of Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Act”)[1] and Rule 19b-4 thereunder,[2] NYSE American LLC (“NYSE American” or the “Exchange”) proposes to modify Rule 967NY (Price Protection - Orders) regarding the treatment of orders subject to Trade Collar Protection. This Amendment No. 2 supersedes Amendment No. 1 and the original filing (SR-NYSEAMER-2020-29 in its entirety.

A notice of the proposed rule change for publication in the Federal Register is attached hereto as Exhibit 1 and the text of the proposed rule change are attached as Exhibits 4 and 5.

(b) The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will have any direct effect, or any significant indirect effect, on any other Exchange rule in effect at the time of this filing.

(c) Not applicable.

2. Procedures of the Self-Regulatory Organization

Senior management has approved the proposed rule change pursuant to authority delegated to it by the Board of the Exchange. No further action is required under the Exchange’s governing documents. Therefore, the Exchange’s internal procedures with respect to the proposed rule change are complete.

The person on the Exchange staff prepared to respond to questions and comments on the proposed rule change is:

Kathleen E. Murphy
Senior Counsel
NYSE Group, Inc.
(212) 656-4841

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

(a) Purpose

The Exchange proposes to modify Rule 967NY(a) regarding the treatment of orders subject to Trade Collar Protection.

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[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

The Exchange has in place various price check features, including Trade Collar Protection, that are designed to help maintain a fair and orderly market.[3] The Exchange proposes to modify its rule regarding Trading Collars (i.e., Rule 967NY(a) or the "Rule") to modify functionality and to adopt an enhancement to the operation of the Trading Collars.

Overview of Trading Collar Functionality

Trading Collars mitigate the risks associated with orders sweeping through multiple price points (including during extreme market volatility) and resulting in executions at prices that are potentially erroneous (i.e., because they are away from the last sale price or best bid or offer). By applying Trading Collars to incoming orders, the Exchange provides an opportunity to attract additional liquidity at tighter spreads and it "collars" affected orders at successive price points until the bid and offer are equal to the bid-ask differential guideline for that option, i.e., equal to the Trading Collar. Similarly, by applying Trading Collars to partially executed orders, the Exchange prevents the balance of such orders from executing away from the prevailing market after exhausting interest at or near the top of book on arrival.

The Exchange applies Trade Collar Protection to incoming Market Orders and marketable Limit Orders (collectively, "Marketable Orders"; and each a "collared order") if the width of the NBBO is greater than one Trading Collar.[4] The Exchange applies Trade Collar Protection to the balance of Marketable Orders to buy (sell) that would execute at a price that exceeds the NBO (NBB) plus one Trading Collar.[5] Incoming collared orders are assigned a collar execution price[6] and are eligible to trade against contra-side interest priced equal to its collar execution price or at prices within one Trading Collar above (for buy orders) or below (for sell orders) the collar execution price (the "Collar Range").[7]

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3 Per Rule 967NY(a)(2), Trading Collars are determined by the Exchange on a class-by-class basis and, unless announced otherwise via Trader Update, are the same value as the bid-ask differential guidelines established pursuant to Rule 925NY(b)(4). Per Rule 967NY(a)(3), Trade Collar Protection does not apply to quotes or to order types that have contingencies, namely, IOC, NOW, AON and FOK orders.

4 See Rule 967NY(a)(1(A) (under the heading "Types of collared orders") and (a)(1)(A)(i),(ii).

5 See Rule 967NY(a)(1)(A)(ii).

6 The collar execution price depends upon the order type (Market or Limit) and whether (when the order arrives) the Exchange is already in receipt of another order being collared. See e.g., Rule 967NY(a)(4)(A)-(C).

7 See Rule 967NY(a)(4)(D).

The display price of a collared order is determined once such order has traded with any contra-side interest within the Collar Range. Pursuant to Rule 967NY(a)(5), a Market Order that does not trade on arrival is displayed at its collar execution price; whereas the display price of the balance of a partially executed Marketable Order collared pursuant to paragraph (a)(1)(B) of the Rule, depends upon eligible contra-side interest.[8] Specifically, per paragraph (a)(5)(A) of the Rule, if the collared order has traded against all contra-side interest within the Collar Range, the order would be displayed at the most recent execution price.[9] If, however, there is contra-side interest priced within one Trading Collar of the most recent execution price, per paragraph (a)(5)(B) of the Rule, the order to buy (sell) would be displayed at the higher (lower) of its assigned collar execution price or the best execution price of the order that is both within the Collar Range and at least one Trading Collar away from the best priced contra-side trading interest (i.e., lowest sell interest for collared buy orders/highest buy interest for collared sell orders).[10]

The Rule also enumerates circumstances under which a collared order may be repriced as a result of certain updates to market interest.[11] Relevant to this filing is that a collared order to buy (sell) would "be assigned a new collar execution price one Trading Collar above (below) the current displayed price of the collared order and processed at the updated price consistent with paragraphs (a)(4)(D) and (a)(5) above," after the "expiration of one second and absent an update to the NBBO" (the "One-Second Collar Reprice Provision").[12]

Proposed Modifications to Trading Collar Functionality

The Exchange proposes to make a number of changes to the Trading Collar functionality that would simplify its operation and would provide order senders more certainty about the handling of orders submitted to the Exchange.

First, the Exchange proposes to modify the treatment of incoming Market Orders received when the width of the NBBO is greater than one Trading Collar (i.e., a "wide market") and there is an existing contra-side collared order. Currently, an incoming market order would immediately execute against the contra-side collared order, which may result in a bad fill for the order sender. As proposed,

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8 See Rule 967NY(a)(5).

9 See Rule 967NY(a)(5)(A).

10 See Rule 967NY(a)(5)(B).

11 See Rule 967NY(a)(6)(A)-(C).

12 See Rule 967NY(a)(6)(C). The Exchange notes, however, that "if the collared order is a Market Order to sell that has reached $0.00, it will not be assigned a new collar execution price but will be posted in the Consolidated Book at its MPV (e.g., $0.01 or $0.05)." See id.

the Exchange would reject Market Orders to buy (sell) received in a wide market if there is already a collared Marketable Order to sell (buy).[13] In other words, if there is a collared Marketable Order on one side of the market (e.g., buy), and then, during a wide market, the Exchange receives a Market Order on the other side of the market (e.g., sell), it would reject that later-arriving sell Market Order thereby preventing the execution of the order at a potentially erroneous price.

The Exchange believes this proposed change would allow the collared order to continue to seek liquidity while providing the latter-arriving, contra-side order protection from execution in a wide market. The Exchange believes that rejecting the second Market Order rather than collaring it while there is already a collared order on the contra-side would provide greater opportunity for the collared order to receive execution opportunities.

Second, the Exchange proposes to modify the Trading Collar to adopt a single standard for the display price of Marketable Orders. As described above, currently the display price of a collared Marketable Order could be based on either the available contra-side trading interest within (or outside of) one Trading Collar or the Collar Range of the collared order. Instead, the Exchange proposes to amend the operation of the collar so that the display price would be the last execution price of the collared order. To effect this change, the Exchange proposes to amend Rule 967NY(a)(5) to provide that "[a]fter trading against all available interest within the Collar Range, the Marketable Order to buy (sell) that is subject to Trade Collar Protection pursuant to paragraph (a)(1)(B) above will display at its current collar execution price," signaling the most recent indications of market interest to buy (sell).[14] The rule would continue to provide that each collared order is displayed at the Minimum Price Variation ("MPV") for the option, pursuant to Rule 960NY (Trading Differentials).[15] The Exchange believes this proposed rule change would simplify the method of selecting the display price (i.e., the current collar execution price) thereby enabling investors to gauge market interest, and would also provide additional clarity to the operation of the functionality and provide more certainty for order senders.

Third, the Exchange proposes to clarify the One-Second Collar Reprice Provision to define the circumstances that qualify for an "Expiration" under this section of the Rule. This current Rule is silent as to the impact of any portion of the collared order routing to an away market as well as which side of the NBBO needs to

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13 See proposed Rule 967NY(a)(1)(B) (under heading, "Condition preventing collaring of incoming order").

14 Because the modified rule text would cover "[a] Market Order that does not trade on arrival," the Exchange proposes to delete this sentence. See proposed Rule 967NY(a)(5).

15 See id. (providing that "[c]ollared orders are displayed at the MPV for the option, pursuant to Rule 960NY (Trading Differentials)").

update during the one- second time period. To provide additional detail, the Exchange proposes to modify the first sentence of the One-Second Collar Reprice Provision to delete the clause "upon the expiration of one second and absent an update to the NBBO" and replace it with rule text providing that "a collared order is subject to expiration if it displays without executing, routing, or repricing and there is no update to the same-side NBBO price for a period of at least one second" and to define such occurrences as an Expiration.[16] The proposed modification makes clear that any such routing or same-side NBBO updates would restart the one-second timer for repricing purposes. Collared orders subject to conditions that qualify as a proposed Expiration would be repriced as set forth in current Rule.[17] The Exchange believes adding this information to the Rule would add transparency, clarity and internal consistency to Exchange rules.

Finally, in connection with the concept of an Expiration, the Exchange proposes to add new a paragraph that places a limit on the collaring of Market Orders. Specifically, as proposed, "[a] Market Order that is collared will cancel after it is subject to a specified number of Expirations, to be determined by the Exchange and announced by Trader Update."[18] The Exchange believes this would simplify the operation of the functionality and provide more certainty for order senders.

Implementation

The Exchange will announce the implementation of this rule change in a Trader Update to be published no later than 60 days following the approval date of this rule.

(b) Statutory Basis

The proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b)[19] of the Act, in general, and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(5),[20] in particular, in that it is designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to foster cooperation and coordination with persons engaged in facilitating transactions in securities, and to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanisms of a free and open market and a national market system.

Overall, the proposed changes to the Trading Collar functionality would promote just and equitable principles of trade as well as protect investors and the public

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16 See proposed Rule 967NY(a)(6)(C).

17 See Rule 967NY(a)(6)(C).

18 See proposed Rule 967NY(a)(6)(C)(i).

19 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

20 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

interest because collared orders would continue to be handled in a fair and orderly manner, as described above.

The proposed modifications and clarifications would remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system by simplifying the Trading Collar functionality by rejecting incoming Market Orders received in a wide market when a contra-side order is already being collared and standardizing the selection of the display price, defining the concept of an Expiration, and placing a limit on the number of Expirations that a collared Market Order endures before being canceled back to the order sender.

The Exchange believes the proposal to reject incoming Market Orders when there is a contra-side collared order would allow the collared order to continue to seek liquidity while providing the latter-arriving, contra-side order protection from execution in a wide market -- which could be indicative of unstable market conditions or market dislocation thereby helping to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system. The Exchange believes that rejecting the second order (i.e., the Market Order) rather than collaring it while there is already a collared order on the contra-side would provide greater opportunity for the collared order to receive execution opportunities, which would help remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system.

The Exchange believes that the proposal to streamline the manner in which it selects the display price of a collared order (i.e., the current collar execution price) would provide order senders with more certainty as to the handling of their orders as well as enable them to gauge indications of market interest. The current selection of the display price is dependent upon various factors and results in the collared order being displayed a one of three potential prices: the most recent execution price, the best execution price, or the collar execution price. Thus, the proposed simplified standard for selecting the display price would help to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system.

The Exchange also believes that the concept of an Expiration and the accompanying change to limit the number of Expirations per collared Market Order would improve the operation of the Trading Collar functionality because cancelling back Market Orders that have persisted for a certain number of Expirations, which could be indicative of unstable market conditions, should provide order senders more certainty of the handling of such orders and help avoid such orders receiving bad executions in times of market dislocation. Thus, this proposal would help remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system.

Finally, the Exchange believes that the proposed rule would remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market by clarifying and enhancing the operation of the Trading Collar functionality -- which is designed to mitigate the risk of orders sweeping through multiple price points and executing at potentially erroneous prices -- as the proposed rule would continue to protect investors from receiving bad executions away from prevailing market prices. The Exchange notes that Trading Collar functionality is not new or novel and is available on other options exchanges.[21] Thus, this proposal would foster cooperation and coordination with persons engaged in facilitating transactions in securities, and remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system.

Technical Changes

The Exchange notes that the proposed technical changes to the text regarding the selection of the display price would provide clarity and transparency to Exchange rules and would remove impediments to, and perfect the mechanism of, a free and open market and a national market system by making the Exchange rules easier to navigate and comprehend.

4. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that this proposed rule change would impose any burden on competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. Instead, the Exchange believes the proposal provides modifications and enhancements to the Trading Collars that provide market participants with protection from anomalous executions. Thus, the Exchange does not believe the proposal creates any significant impact on competition.

The proposed enhancements to the Trading Collars would streamline the operation of the Trading Collars thereby further protecting investors against the execution of orders at erroneous prices. As such, the proposal does not impose any burden on competition. To the contrary, the Exchange believes that the proposed clarifications and enhancements may foster more competition. Specifically, the Exchange notes that it operates in a highly competitive market in which market participants can readily favor competing venues. The Exchange's proposed rule change would enhance its ability to compete with other exchanges that already offer similar trading collar functionality by eliminating complexity while at the same time maintaining the core functionality.[22] Thus, the Exchange

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21 See, e.g., NASDAQ Options Market ("NOM") and NASDAQ OMX BX ("BX"), Options 3, Section 15 (Risk Protections) (b)(1), Acceptable Trade Range (setting forth the risk protection feature for quotes and orders, which prevents executions (partial or otherwise) of orders beyond an "acceptable trade range" (as calculated by the exchange) and when an order (or quote) reaches the limits of the "acceptable trade range", it posts for a period not to exceed one second and recalculated a new "acceptable trade range").

22 See id.

believes that this type of competition amongst exchanges is beneficial to the market place as a whole as it can result in enhanced processes, functionality, and technologies. The Exchange further believes that because the proposed rule change would be applicable to all ATP Holders it would not impose any burden on intra-market competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

5. 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.

6. Extension of Time Period for Commission Action

The Exchange does not consent at this time to an extension of any time period for Commission action.

7. Basis for Summary Effectiveness Pursuant to Section 19(b)(3) or for Accelerated Effectiveness Pursuant to Section 19(b)(2)

Not applicable.

8. Proposed Rule Change Based on Rules of Another Self-Regulatory Organization or of the Commission

The Exchange's proposed rule modifications to the Trading Collar functionality are substantially similar to the functionality of NOM and BX Options 3, Section 15 (Risk Protections) (b)(1), Acceptable Trade Range.[23]

9. Security-Based Swap Submissions Filed Pursuant to Section 3C of the Act

Not applicable.

10. Advance Notices Filed Pursuant to Section 806(e) of the Payment, Clearing and Settlement Supervision Act

11. Exhibits

Exhibit 1 – Form of Notice of Proposed Rule Change for Federal Register

Exhibit 4 –Text of Proposed Changes Market to Show Changes to Exhibit 5 Made in Amendment No. 2

Exhibit 5 – Text of Proposed Changes

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23 See supra note 21.

EXHIBIT 1

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
(Release No. 34-   ; File No. SR-NYSEAMER-2020-29, Amendment No. 2)

[Date]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; NYSE American LLC; Notice of Filing of Proposed Change to Modify Rule 967NY

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 April 23, 2020, NYSE American LLC ("NYSE American" or the "Exchange") 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.

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

The Exchange proposes to modify Rule 967NY (Price Protection - Orders) regarding the treatment of orders subject to Trade Collar Protection. This Amendment No. 2 supersedes Amendment No. 1 and the original filing (SR-NYSEAMER-2020-29 in its entirety. The proposed change is available on the Exchange's website at www.nyse.com, at the principal office of the Exchange, and at the Commission's Public Reference Room.

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

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1 15 U.S.C.78s(b)(1).

2 15 U.S.C. 78a.

3 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

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

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

1. Purpose

The Exchange proposes to modify Rule 967NY(a) regarding the treatment of orders subject to Trade Collar Protection.

The Exchange has in place various price check features, including Trade Collar Protection, that are designed to help maintain a fair and orderly market.[4] The Exchange proposes to modify its rule regarding Trading Collars (i.e., Rule 967NY(a) or the "Rule") to modify functionality and to adopt an enhancement to the operation of the Trading Collars.

Overview of Trading Collar Functionality

Trading Collars mitigate the risks associated with orders sweeping through multiple price points (including during extreme market volatility) and resulting in executions at prices that are potentially erroneous (i.e., because they are away from the

[4] Per Rule 967NY(a)(2), Trading Collars are determined by the Exchange on a class-by-class basis and, unless announced otherwise via Trader Update, are the same value as the bid-ask differential guidelines established pursuant to Rule 925NY(b)(4). Per Rule 967NY(a)(3), Trade Collar Protection does not apply to quotes or to order types that have contingencies, namely, IOC, NOW, AON and FOK orders.

last sale price or best bid or offer). By applying Trading Collars to incoming orders, the Exchange provides an opportunity to attract additional liquidity at tighter spreads and it "collars" affected orders at successive price points until the bid and offer are equal to the bid-ask differential guideline for that option, i.e., equal to the Trading Collar. Similarly, by applying Trading Collars to partially executed orders, the Exchange prevents the balance of such orders from executing away from the prevailing market after exhausting interest at or near the top of book on arrival.

The Exchange applies Trade Collar Protection to incoming Market Orders and marketable Limit Orders (collectively, "Marketable Orders"; and each a "collared order") if the width of the NBBO is greater than one Trading Collar.[5] The Exchange applies Trade Collar Protection to the balance of Marketable Orders to buy (sell) that would execute at a price that exceeds the NBO (NBB) plus one Trading Collar.[6] Incoming collared orders are assigned a collar execution price[7] and are eligible to trade against contra-side interest priced equal to its collar execution price or at prices within one Trading Collar above (for buy orders) or below (for sell orders) the collar execution price (the "Collar Range").[8]

The display price of a collared order is determined once such order has traded with any contra-side interest within the Collar Range. Pursuant to Rule 967NY(a)(5), a Market Order that does not trade on arrival is displayed at its collar execution price;

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5 See Rule 967NY(a)(1(A) (under the heading "Types of collared orders") and (a)(1)(A)(i),(ii).

6 See Rule 967NY(a)(1)(A)(ii).

7 The collar execution price depends upon the order type (Market or Limit) and whether (when the order arrives) the Exchange is already in receipt of another order being collared. See e.g., Rule 967NY(a)(4)(A)-(C).

8 See Rule 967NY(a)(4)(D).

whereas the display price of the balance of a partially executed Marketable Order collared pursuant to paragraph (a)(1)(B) of the Rule, depends upon eligible contra-side interest.[9] Specifically, per paragraph (a)(5)(A) of the Rule, if the collared order has traded against all contra-side interest within the Collar Range, the order would be displayed at the most recent execution price.[10] If, however, there is contra-side interest priced within one Trading Collar of the most recent execution price, per paragraph (a)(5)(B) of the Rule, the order to buy (sell) would be displayed at the higher (lower) of its assigned collar execution price or the best execution price of the order that is both within the Collar Range and at least one Trading Collar away from the best priced contra-side trading interest (i.e., lowest sell interest for collared buy orders/highest buy interest for collared sell orders).[11]

The Rule also enumerates circumstances under which a collared order may be repriced as a result of certain updates to market interest.[12] Relevant to this filing is that a collared order to buy (sell) would "be assigned a new collar execution price one Trading Collar above (below) the current displayed price of the collared order and processed at the updated price consistent with paragraphs (a)(4)(D) and (a)(5) above," after the "expiration of one second and absent an update to the NBBO" (the "One-Second Collar Reprice Provision").[13]

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[9] See Rule 967NY(a)(5).

[10] See Rule 967NY(a)(5)(A).

[11] See Rule 967NY(a)(5)(B).

[12] See Rule 967NY(a)(6)(A)-(C).

[13] See Rule 967NY(a)(6)(C). The Exchange notes, however, that "if the collared order is a Market Order to sell that has reached $0.00, it will not be assigned a new collar execution price but will be posted in the Consolidated Book at its MPV (e.g., $0.01 or $0.05)." See id.

Proposed Modifications to Trading Collar Functionality

The Exchange proposes to make a number of changes to the Trading Collar functionality that would simplify its operation and would provide order senders more certainty about the handling of orders submitted to the Exchange.

First, the Exchange proposes to modify the treatment of incoming Market Orders received when the width of the NBBO is greater than one Trading Collar (i.e., a "wide market") and there is an existing contra-side collared order. Currently, an incoming market order would immediately execute against the contra-side collared order, which may result in a bad fill for the order sender. As proposed, the Exchange would reject Market Orders to buy (sell) received in a wide market if there is already a collared Marketable Order to sell (buy).[14] In other words, if there is a collared Marketable Order on one side of the market (e.g., buy), and then, during a wide market, the Exchange receives a Market Order on the other side of the market (e.g., sell), it would reject that later-arriving sell Market Order thereby preventing the execution of the order at a potentially erroneous price.

The Exchange believes this proposed change would allow the collared order to continue to seek liquidity while providing the latter-arriving, contra-side order protection from execution in a wide market. The Exchange believes that rejecting the second Market Order rather than collaring it while there is already a collared order on the contra-side would provide greater opportunity for the collared order to receive execution opportunities.

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[14] See proposed Rule 967NY(a)(1)(B) (under heading, "Condition preventing collaring of incoming order").

Second, the Exchange proposes to modify the Trading Collar to adopt a single standard for the display price of Marketable Orders. As described above, currently the display price of a collared Marketable Order could be based on either the available contra-side trading interest within (or outside of) one Trading Collar or the Collar Range of the collared order. Instead, the Exchange proposes to amend the operation of the collar so that the display price would be the last execution price of the collared order. To effect this change, the Exchange proposes to amend Rule 967NY(a)(5) to provide that "[a]fter trading against all available interest within the Collar Range, the Marketable Order to buy (sell) that is subject to Trade Collar Protection pursuant to paragraph (a)(1)(B) above will display at its current collar execution price," signaling the most recent indications of market interest to buy (sell).[15] The rule would continue to provide that each collared order is displayed at the Minimum Price Variation ("MPV") for the option, pursuant to Rule 960NY (Trading Differentials).[16] The Exchange believes this proposed rule change would simplify the method of selecting the display price (i.e., the current collar execution price) thereby enabling investors to gauge market interest, and would also provide additional clarity to the operation of the functionality and provide more certainty for order senders.

Third, the Exchange proposes to clarify the One-Second Collar Reprice Provision to define the circumstances that qualify for an "Expiration" under this section of the Rule. This current Rule is silent as to the impact of any portion of the collared order routing to

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15 Because the modified rule text would cover "[a] Market Order that does not trade on arrival," the Exchange proposes to delete this sentence. See proposed Rule 967NY(a)(5).

16 See id. (providing that "[c]ollared orders are displayed at the MPV for the option, pursuant to Rule 960NY (Trading Differentials)").

an away market as well as which side of the NBBO needs to update during the one-second time period. To provide additional detail, the Exchange proposes to modify the first sentence of the One-Second Collar Reprice Provision to delete the clause "upon the expiration of one second and absent an update to the NBBO" and replace it with rule text providing that "a collared order is subject to expiration if it displays without executing, routing, or repricing and there is no update to the same-side NBBO price for a period of at least one second" and to define such occurrences as an Expiration.[17] The proposed modification makes clear that any such routing or same-side NBBO updates would restart the one-second timer for repricing purposes. Collared orders subject to conditions that qualify as a proposed Expiration would be repriced as set forth in current Rule.[18] The Exchange believes adding this information to the Rule would add transparency, clarity and internal consistency to Exchange rules.

Finally, in connection with the concept of an Expiration, the Exchange proposes to add new a paragraph that places a limit on the collaring of Market Orders. Specifically, as proposed, "[a] Market Order that is collared will cancel after it is subject to a specified number of Expirations, to be determined by the Exchange and announced by Trader Update."[19] The Exchange believes this would simplify the operation of the functionality and provide more certainty for order senders.

Implementation

The Exchange will announce the implementation of this rule change in a Trader Update to be published no later than 60 days following the approval date of this rule.

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17 See proposed Rule 967NY(a)(6)(C).

18 See Rule 967NY(a)(6)(C).

19 See proposed Rule 967NY(a)(6)(C)(i).

2. Statutory Basis

The proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b)[20] of the Act, in general, and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(5),[21] in particular, in that it is designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to foster cooperation and coordination with persons engaged in facilitating transactions in securities, and to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanisms of a free and open market and a national market system.

Overall, the proposed changes to the Trading Collar functionality would promote just and equitable principles of trade as well as protect investors and the public interest because collared orders would continue to be handled in a fair and orderly manner, as described above.

The proposed modifications and clarifications would remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system by simplifying the Trading Collar functionality by rejecting incoming Market Orders received in a wide market when a contra-side order is already being collared and standardizing the selection of the display price, defining the concept of an Expiration, and placing a limit on the number of Expirations that a collared Market Order endures before being canceled back to the order sender.

The Exchange believes the proposal to reject incoming Market Orders when there is a contra-side collared order would allow the collared order to continue to seek liquidity while providing the latter-arriving, contra-side order protection from execution in a wide market -- which could be indicative of unstable market conditions or market dislocation

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[20] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

[21] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

thereby helping to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system. The Exchange believes that rejecting the second order (i.e., the Market Order) rather than collaring it while there is already a collared order on the contra-side would provide greater opportunity for the collared order to receive execution opportunities, which would help remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system.

The Exchange believes that the proposal to streamline the manner in which it selects the display price of a collared order (i.e., the current collar execution price) would provide order senders with more certainty as to the handling of their orders as well as enable them to gauge indications of market interest. The current selection of the display price is dependent upon various factors and results in the collared order being displayed a one of three potential prices: the most recent execution price, the best execution price, or the collar execution price. Thus, the proposed simplified standard for selecting the display price would help to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system.

The Exchange also believes that the concept of an Expiration and the accompanying change to limit the number of Expirations per collared Market Order would improve the operation of the Trading Collar functionality because cancelling back Market Orders that have persisted for a certain number of Expirations, which could be indicative of unstable market conditions, should provide order senders more certainty of the handling of such orders and help avoid such orders receiving bad executions in times of market dislocation. Thus, this proposal would help remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system.

Finally, the Exchange believes that the proposed rule would remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market by clarifying and enhancing the operation of the Trading Collar functionality -- which is designed to mitigate the risk of orders sweeping through multiple price points and executing at potentially erroneous prices -- as the proposed rule would continue to protect investors from receiving bad executions away from prevailing market prices. The Exchange notes that Trading Collar functionality is not new or novel and is available on other options exchanges.[22] Thus, this proposal would foster cooperation and coordination with persons engaged in facilitating transactions in securities, and remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system.

Technical Changes

The Exchange notes that the proposed technical changes to the text regarding the selection of the display price would provide clarity and transparency to Exchange rules and would remove impediments to, and perfect the mechanism of, a free and open market and a national market system by making the Exchange rules easier to navigate and comprehend.

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

The Exchange does not believe that this proposed rule change would impose any burden on competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the

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22 See, e.g., NASDAQ Options Market ("NOM") and NASDAQ OMX BX ("BX"), Options 3, Section 15 (Risk Protections) (b)(1), Acceptable Trade Range (setting forth the risk protection feature for quotes and orders, which prevents executions (partial or otherwise) of orders beyond an "acceptable trade range" (as calculated by the exchange) and when an order (or quote) reaches the limits of the "acceptable trade range", it posts for a period not to exceed one second and recalculated a new "acceptable trade range").

Act. Instead, the Exchange believes the proposal provides modifications and enhancements to the Trading Collars that provide market participants with protection from anomalous executions. Thus, the Exchange does not believe the proposal creates any significant impact on competition.

The proposed enhancements to the Trading Collars would streamline the operation of the Trading Collars thereby further protecting investors against the execution of orders at erroneous prices. As such, the proposal does not impose any burden on competition. To the contrary, the Exchange believes that the proposed clarifications and enhancements may foster more competition. Specifically, the Exchange notes that it operates in a highly competitive market in which market participants can readily favor competing venues. The Exchange's proposed rule change would enhance its ability to compete with other exchanges that already offer similar trading collar functionality by eliminating complexity while at the same time maintaining the core functionality.[23] Thus, the Exchange believes that this type of competition amongst exchanges is beneficial to the market place as a whole as it can result in enhanced processes, functionality, and technologies. The Exchange further believes that because the proposed rule change would be applicable to all ATP Holders it would not impose any burden on intra-market competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

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

No written comments were solicited or received with respect to the proposed rule change.

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[23] See id.

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

Within 45 days of the date of publication of this notice in the Federal Register or up to 90 days (i) as the Commission may designate if it finds such longer period to be appropriate and publishes its reasons for so finding or (ii) as to which the self-regulatory organization consents, the Commission will:

(A) by order approve or disapprove the proposed rule change, or

(B) institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be 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); or
- Send an e-mail to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include File Number SR-NYSEAMER-2020-29 on the subject line.

Paper comments:

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

All submissions should refer to File Number SR-NYSEAMER-2020-29. This file number should be included on the subject line if e-mail is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The

Commission will post all comments on the Commission's Internet website (http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml). Copies of the submission, all subsequent amendments, all written statements with respect to the proposed rule change that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the proposed rule change between the Commission and any person, other than those that may be withheld from the public in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, will be available for website viewing and printing in the Commission's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549 on official business days between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. Copies of 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. Persons submitting comments are cautioned that we do not redact or edit personal identifying information from comment submissions. You should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. All submissions should refer to File Number SR-NYSEAMER-2020-29 and should be submitted on or before [insert date 21 days from publication in the Federal Register].

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[24]

Eduardo A. Aleman
Deputy Secretary

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24 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

EXHIBIT 4

Additions underlined
Deletions [bracketed]
Amendment No.1 added text in ***bold italics double-underlined***
Amendment No.1 deleted text in ~~strikethrough~~

NYSE AMERICAN RULES

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Section 900NY. Rules Principally Applicable to Trading of Option Contracts

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Rule 967NY. Price Protection - Orders

(a) Trade Collar Protection.

(1) The Exchange will limit the immediate execution of the following incoming orders (each a "collared order"), subject to paragraph (a)(1)(~~C~~***B***):

(A) ***Orders to be collared:***

(i) Market Orders or a marketable Limit Order ("Marketable Orders") if the width of the NBBO is greater than one Trading Collar, as defined in paragraph (a)(2) below (i.e., a "wide market") or,

~~(B)~~***(ii)*** the balance of a Marketable Order to buy (sell) that would execute at a price that exceeds the National Best Offer ("NBO") (National Best Bid ("NBB")) plus (minus) the value of one Trading Collar.

~~(C)~~***(B) Condition preventing collaring of incoming order:*** Market Orders to buy (sell) received in a wide market will be rejected (rather than be collared) if there is already a collared Marketable Order to sell (buy).

(2) A "Trading Collar" shall be determined by the Exchange on a class-by-class basis and, unless announced otherwise via Trader Update, shall be as follows:

(A) for buy (sell) orders:

(i) $0.25 for each option contract for which the NBB (NBO) is less than $2.00,

(ii) $0.40 where the NBB (NBO) is $2.00 or more but does not exceed $5.00,

(iii) $0.50 where the NBB (NBO) is more than $5.00 but does not exceed $10.00,

(iv) $0.80 where the NBB (NBO) is more than $10.00 but does not exceed $20.00, and

(v) $1.00 when the NBB (NBO) is $20.01 or more.

(B) To preserve a fair and orderly market, the Exchange may, with the approval of two Trading Officials, grant intra-day relief to widen or narrow the Trading Collar for one or more option series.

(3) Trade Collar Protection does not apply to quotes, IOC Orders, AON Orders, FOK Orders and NOW Orders. IOC Orders, AON Orders, FOK Orders and NOW Orders receive an execution, depending upon the availability of an execution pursuant to the terms of those orders.

(4) When an incoming Marketable Order is subject to Trade Collar Protection pursuant to (a)(1)(A) above, the Exchange will limit the execution and/or routing of such orders, assign a “collar execution price” pursuant to paragraphs (a)(4)(B) and (C) below, and process the collared order as follows:

(A) A Market Order to buy (sell) received when there is already a collared order to buy (sell) will join that collared order and be processed consistent with paragraphs (a)(4)(C) - (a)(6) below.

(B) A Market Order to buy (sell) received when there is not already a collared order to buy (sell) will be assigned a collar execution price equal to the NBB (NBO) plus (minus) one Trading Collar; provided, however, that:

(i) a Market Order to buy entered when the NBB is $0.00 will be assigned a collar execution price equal to the NBB (i.e., $0.00) plus one Trading Collar; and

(ii) a Market Order to sell entered when the NBO is $0.00 will be rejected.

(C) A marketable Limit Order to buy (sell) received when there is no other order already being collared will be assigned a collar execution price equal to the NBO (NBB). A marketable Limit Order received when there is already an order being collared will join that collared order and be processed consistent with paragraph (a)(6)(B) below.

(D) The collared order to buy (sell) will trade against any contra-side interest priced equal to its collar execution price or at prices within one Trading Collar above (below) the collar execution price (the “Collar Range”).

(E) The Exchange will cancel a Market Order, or the balance thereof, that has been collared pursuant to paragraph (a)(1)(A) or (B) above, if after exhausting trading opportunities within the Collar Range, the Exchange determines there are no quotes on the Exchange and/or no interest on another market in the affected option series.

(5) Display of collared orders. [A Market Order that does not trade on arrival will display at its collar execution price. The balance of a partially executed]After trading against all available interest within the Collar Range, the Marketable Order to buy (sell) that is subject to Trade Collar Protection pursuant to paragraph (a)(1)(B) above will display at its current collar execution price. Collared orders are displayed at the MPV for the option, pursuant to Rule 960NY (Trading Differentials).[, as follows:

(A) If it has traded against all available interest within the Collar Range, the order will be displayed at the most recent execution price; or

(B) If there is contra-side interest priced within one Trading Collar of the most recent execution price, the order will be displayed at the higher (lower) of its assigned collar execution price or the best execution price of the order that is both within the Collar Range and at least one Trading Collar away from the best priced contra-side trading interest (i.e., lowest sell interest for collared buy orders/highest buy interest for collared sell orders).]

(6) Repricing of collared orders. The Exchange will assign a new collar execution price to the collared order per paragraphs (a)(6)(A)-(C) below:

(A) an update to the NBBO (based on another market or a quote on the Exchange; or a Limit Order on the Exchange priced one Trading Collar or less away from the collared order) that improves the same side of the market as the collared order will result in the collared order being assigned a new collar execution price equal to the new NBB (for buy orders) or NBO (for sell orders) and processed at the updated collar execution price consistent with paragraphs (a)(4)(D) and (a)(5) above;

(B) a Limit Order, other than an IOC Order, AON Order, FOK Order or NOW Order, to buy (sell) on the same side of the market as the collared order and priced greater than one Trading Collar above (below) the displayed price of the collared order will itself become subject to Trade Collar Protection and will result in the collared order and the Limit Order being assigned a collar execution price one Trading Collar above (below) the displayed price of the collared order and processed at the updated collar execution price consistent with paragraphs (a)(4)(D) and (a)(5) above;

(C) a collared order is subject to expiration if it displays without executing, routing, or repricing and there is no update to the same-side NBBO price for a period of at least one second ("Expiration"). [upon the expiration of one second and absent an update to the NBBO]Following each Expiration, the collared order to buy (sell) will be assigned a new collar execution price one Trading

Collar above (below) the current displayed price of the collared order and processed at the updated price consistent with paragraphs (a)(4)(D) and (a)(5) above; provided, however, that if the collared order is a Market Order to sell that has reached $0.00, it will not be assigned a new collar execution price but will be posted in the Consolidated Book at its MPV (e.g., $0.01 or $0.05).

(i) a Market Order that is collared will cancel after it is subject to a specified number of Expirations, to be determined by the Exchange and announced by Trader Update.

(7) If the collared order is a Limit Order that has reached its limit price, it will not be displayed at a price beyond its limit, but will be posted at its limit in the Consolidated Book.

(8) All orders for which Trade Collar Protection prevents immediate execution will be processed in accordance with Rule 964NY, Display, Priority and Order Allocation - Trading Systems.

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EXHIBIT5

Additions underlined
Deletions [bracketed]

NYSE AMERICAN RULES

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Section 900NY. Rules Principally Applicable to Trading of Option Contracts

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Rule 967NY. Price Protection - Orders

(a) Trade Collar Protection.

(1) The Exchange will limit the immediate execution of the following incoming orders (each a "collared order"), subject to paragraph (a)(1)(B):

(A) Orders to be collared:

(i) Market Orders or a marketable Limit Order ("Marketable Orders") if the width of the NBBO is greater than one Trading Collar, as defined in paragraph (a)(2) below (i.e., a "wide market") or,

[(B)](ii) the balance of a Marketable Order to buy (sell) that would execute at a price that exceeds the National Best Offer ("NBO") (National Best Bid ("NBB")) plus (minus) the value of one Trading Collar.

(B) Condition preventing collaring of incoming order: Market Orders to buy (sell) received in a wide market will be rejected (rather than be collared) if there is already a collared Marketable Order to sell (buy).

(2) A "Trading Collar" shall be determined by the Exchange on a class-by-class basis and, unless announced otherwise via Trader Update, shall be as follows:

(A) for buy (sell) orders:

(i) $0.25 for each option contract for which the NBB (NBO) is less than $2.00,

(ii) $0.40 where the NBB (NBO) is $2.00 or more but does not exceed $5.00,

(iii) $0.50 where the NBB (NBO) is more than $5.00 but does not exceed $10.00,

(iv) $0.80 where the NBB (NBO) is more than $10.00 but does not exceed $20.00, and

(v) $1.00 when the NBB (NBO) is $20.01 or more.

(B) To preserve a fair and orderly market, the Exchange may, with the approval of two Trading Officials, grant intra-day relief to widen or narrow the Trading Collar for one or more option series.

(3) Trade Collar Protection does not apply to quotes, IOC Orders, AON Orders, FOK Orders and NOW Orders. IOC Orders, AON Orders, FOK Orders and NOW Orders receive an execution, depending upon the availability of an execution pursuant to the terms of those orders.

(4) When an incoming Marketable Order is subject to Trade Collar Protection pursuant to (a)(1)(A) above, the Exchange will limit the execution and/or routing of such orders, assign a “collar execution price” pursuant to paragraphs (a)(4)(B) and (C) below, and process the collared order as follows:

(A) A Market Order to buy (sell) received when there is already a collared order to buy (sell) will join that collared order and be processed consistent with paragraphs (a)(4)(C) - (a)(6) below.

(B) A Market Order to buy (sell) received when there is not already a collared order to buy (sell) will be assigned a collar execution price equal to the NBB (NBO) plus (minus) one Trading Collar; provided, however, that:

(i) a Market Order to buy entered when the NBB is $0.00 will be assigned a collar execution price equal to the NBB (i.e., $0.00) plus one Trading Collar; and

(ii) a Market Order to sell entered when the NBO is $0.00 will be rejected.

(C) A marketable Limit Order to buy (sell) received when there is no other order already being collared will be assigned a collar execution price equal to the NBO (NBB). A marketable Limit Order received when there is already an order being collared will join that collared order and be processed consistent with paragraph (a)(6)(B) below.

(D) The collared order to buy (sell) will trade against any contra-side interest priced equal to its collar execution price or at prices within one Trading Collar above (below) the collar execution price (the “Collar Range”).

(E) The Exchange will cancel a Market Order, or the balance thereof, that has been collared pursuant to paragraph (a)(1)(A) or (B) above, if after exhausting trading opportunities within the Collar Range, the Exchange determines there are no quotes on the Exchange and/or no interest on another market in the affected option series.

(5) Display of collared orders. [A Market Order that does not trade on arrival will display at its collar execution price. The balance of a partially executed]After trading against all available interest within the Collar Range, the Marketable Order to buy (sell) that is subject to Trade Collar Protection pursuant to paragraph (a)(1)(B) above will display at its current collar execution price. Collared orders are displayed at the MPV for the option, pursuant to Rule 960NY (Trading Differentials).[, as follows:

(A) If it has traded against all available interest within the Collar Range, the order will be displayed at the most recent execution price; or

(B) If there is contra-side interest priced within one Trading Collar of the most recent execution price, the order will be displayed at the higher (lower) of its assigned collar execution price or the best execution price of the order that is both within the Collar Range and at least one Trading Collar away from the best priced contra-side trading interest (i.e., lowest sell interest for collared buy orders/highest buy interest for collared sell orders).]

(6) Repricing of collared orders. The Exchange will assign a new collar execution price to the collared order per paragraphs (a)(6)(A)-(C) below:

(A) an update to the NBBO (based on another market or a quote on the Exchange; or a Limit Order on the Exchange priced one Trading Collar or less away from the collared order) that improves the same side of the market as the collared order will result in the collared order being assigned a new collar execution price equal to the new NBB (for buy orders) or NBO (for sell orders) and processed at the updated collar execution price consistent with paragraphs (a)(4)(D) and (a)(5) above;

(B) a Limit Order, other than an IOC Order, AON Order, FOK Order or NOW Order, to buy (sell) on the same side of the market as the collared order and priced greater than one Trading Collar above (below) the displayed price of the collared order will itself become subject to Trade Collar Protection and will result in the collared order and the Limit Order being assigned a collar execution price one Trading Collar above (below) the displayed price of the collared order and processed at the updated collar execution price consistent with paragraphs (a)(4)(D) and (a)(5) above;

(C) a collared order is subject to expiration if it displays without executing, routing, or repricing and there is no update to the same-side NBBO price for a period of at least one second (“Expiration”). [upon the expiration of one second and absent an update to the NBBO]Following each Expiration, the collared order to buy (sell) will be assigned a new collar execution price one Trading

Collar above (below) the current displayed price of the collared order and processed at the updated price consistent with paragraphs (a)(4)(D) and (a)(5) above; provided, however, that if the collared order is a Market Order to sell that has reached $0.00, it will not be assigned a new collar execution price but will be posted in the Consolidated Book at its MPV (e.g., $0.01 or $0.05).

<u>(i) a Market Order that is collared will cancel after it is subject to a specified number of Expirations, to be determined by the Exchange and announced by Trader Update.</u>

(7) If the collared order is a Limit Order that has reached its limit price, it will not be displayed at a price beyond its limit, but will be posted at its limit in the Consolidated Book.

(8) All orders for which Trade Collar Protection prevents immediate execution will be processed in accordance with Rule 964NY, Display, Priority and Order Allocation - Trading Systems.

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