

Additions are underlined;
Deletions are [bracketed].

NYSE Rules

Rule 128. Clearly Erroneous Executions For NYSE Equities

The provisions of paragraphs (c), (e)(2), (f), and (g) of this Rule, as amended on September 10, 2010, and the provisions of paragraph (i), shall be in effect during a pilot period until [September 30, 2013] April 8, 2014. If the pilot is not either extended or approved permanent by [September 30, 2013] April 8, 2014, the prior versions of sections (c), (e)(2), (f), and (g) shall be in effect, and the provisions of paragraph (i) shall be null and void.

(c) Thresholds. Determinations of a clearly erroneous execution will be made as follows:

(1) Numerical Guidelines. Subject to the provisions of paragraph (c)(3) below, a transaction executed during the regular trading hours of the Exchange and after hours of the Exchange shall be found to be clearly erroneous if the price of the transaction to buy (sell) that is the subject of the complaint is greater than (less than) the Reference Price by an amount that equals or exceeds the Numerical Guidelines set forth below. The execution time of the transaction under review determines whether the Numerical Guideline applied is the Regular Trading Hours or the After Hours of the Exchange. The Reference Price will be equal to the consolidated last sale immediately prior to the execution(s) under review except for: A) Multi-Stock Events involving twenty or more securities, as described in (c)(2) below; [(B) transactions not involving a Multi-Stock Event as described in paragraph (c)(2) that trigger a trading pause pursuant to Rule 80C(a)(i) and subsequent transactions, as described in paragraph (c)(4) below, in which case the Reference Price shall be determined in accordance with that paragraph (c)(4);] and [(C)] (B) in other circumstances, such as, for example, relevant news impacting a security or securities, periods of extreme market volatility, sustained illiquidity, or widespread system issues, where use of a different Reference Price is necessary for the maintenance of a fair and orderly market and the protection of investors and the public interest.

(2) Multi-Stock Events Involving Twenty or More Securities. During Multi-Stock Events involving twenty or more securities the number of affected transactions may be such that immediate finality is necessary to maintain a fair and orderly market and to protect investors and the public interest. In such circumstances, the Exchange may use a Reference Price other than consolidated last sale. [With the exception of those securities

under review that are subject to an individual security trading pause pursuant to Rule 80C(a)(i) as described in paragraph (c)(4) below, and to] To ensure consistent application across market centers when this paragraph is invoked, the Exchange will promptly coordinate with the other market centers to determine the appropriate review period, which may be greater than the period of five minutes or less that triggered application of this paragraph, as well as select one or more specific points in time prior to the transactions in question and use transaction prices at or immediately prior to the one or more specific points in time selected as the Reference Price. The Exchange will nullify as clearly erroneous all transactions that are at prices equal to or greater than 30% away from the Reference Price in each affected security during the review period selected by the Exchange and other markets consistent with this paragraph.

(3) Additional Factors. Except in the context of a Multi-Stock Event involving five or more securities, [and individual security trading pauses pursuant to Rule 80C(a)(i) as described in paragraph (c)(4) below,] an Officer may also consider additional factors to determine whether an execution is clearly erroneous, including but not limited to, system malfunctions or disruptions, volume and volatility for the security, derivative securities products that correspond to greater than 100% in the direction of a tracking index, news released for the security, whether trading in the security was recently halted/resumed, whether the security is an IPO, whether the security was subject to a stock-split, reorganization, or other corporate action, overall market conditions, Opening and Late Session executions, validity of the consolidated tapes trades and quotes, consideration of primary market indications, Liquidity Replenishment Points (“LRPs”), Depth Guidelines and executions inconsistent with the trading pattern in the stock. Each additional factor shall be considered with a view toward maintaining a fair and orderly market and the protection of investors and the public interest.

[(4) Individual Security Trading Pauses Pursuant to Rule 80C(a)(i). For purposes of this paragraph, the phrase “Trading Pause Trigger Price” shall mean the price that triggered a trading pause pursuant to Rule 80C(a)(i). All trading pauses triggered with respect to securities defined in Rule 80C(a)(ii) and (iii) shall be reviewed under the same provision of Rule 128 as non pause-triggered events. The Trading Pause Trigger Price reflects a price calculated by the primary listing market over a rolling five-minute period and may differ from the execution price of a transaction that triggered a trading pause. In the event a primary listing market issues an individual security trading pause pursuant to Rule 80C(a)(i), and regardless of whether the security at issue is part of a Multi-Stock Event involving five or more securities as described in paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) above, the Exchange shall utilize the Trading Pause Trigger Price as the Reference Price for any transactions that trigger a trading pause and subsequent transactions occurring before the trading pause is in effect on the Exchange. The Exchange will rely on the primary listing market that issued an individual security trading pause to determine and communicate the Trading Pause Trigger Price for such security. Notwithstanding the discretion otherwise provided by the first sentence of paragraph (g) below, the Exchange shall review, on its own motion pursuant to paragraph (g), transactions that trigger a trading pause pursuant to Rule 80C(a)(i) and subsequent transactions occurring before the trading pause is in effect on the Exchange. In connection with the review of transactions pursuant to this

paragraph, the Exchange will apply the Numerical Guidelines set forth in paragraph (c)(1) above other than the Numerical Guidelines applicable to Multi-Stock Events. In conducting this review, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in paragraph (c)(1), where a trading pause was triggered pursuant to Rule 80C(a)(i) by a price decline (rise), the Exchange will limit its review to transactions that executed at a price lower (higher) than the Trading Pause Trigger Price.]

(g) Officer Acting On Own Motion. An Officer acting on its own motion, may review potentially erroneous executions that occur on the Exchange and may decline to take any action in connection with the completed transaction(s) or shall either: (i) declare such transaction(s) null and void or, (ii) if such transaction(s) occurred only on the Exchange and no contemporaneous transactions occurred on other market centers at a price that meets or exceeds the applicable Numerical Guidelines and if the Exchange has no actual knowledge of a clearly erroneous execution review of a contemporaneous transaction of the subject security on another market center, modify one or more of the terms of the transaction to achieve an equitable rectification of the error that would place the parties in the same position, or as close as possible to the same position that they would have been in, had the error not occurred. In all such events, the Officer will rely on the provisions of Sections (c)(1)-(3)[(4)] of this Rule. Absent extraordinary circumstances, any such action of the Officer shall be taken in a timely fashion, generally within thirty (30) minutes of the detection of the erroneous transaction. When extraordinary circumstances exist, any such action of the Officer must be taken by no later than the start of the Regular Trading Hours of the Exchange on the trading day following the date of execution(s) under review. When such action is taken independently, each party involved in the transaction shall be notified as soon as practicable by the Exchange, and the party aggrieved by the action may appeal such action in accordance with the provisions of subsection (e)(2)-(4) above.
