

U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission
Equity Market Structure Advisory Committee

Recommendations for Rulemaking on Issues of Market Quality

November 29, 2016

OVERVIEW

The Equity Market Structure Advisory Committee (“Committee”) tasked the Market Quality Subcommittee (“Subcommittee”) with examining some of the effects of August 24th and recommending, if needed, changes for various market quality and safety features.

The Subcommittee generated the below set of recommendations and presented them to the full Committee. These recommendations were created after the Subcommittee spoke to representatives from the following organizations:

- Chicago Board Options Exchange (CBOE)
- The International Stock Exchange (ISE)
- Exchange Traded Products Issuers (ETPS)
- BATS
- Heathy Markets
- Weild & Co
- Several market-making firms

Furthermore, the Subcommittee also met with representatives from several retail focused firms, additional ETF market participants and S&P/Dow Jones. It should be noted that the Subcommittee members represent a diverse cross-section of market participants ranging from agency broker-dealers, market-making firms (some of whom deal extensively with retail order flow), large buy-side organizations as well as well-known market observers and commentators and its recommendations reflect the view of the vast majority of the participants in these conversations.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Subcommittee presented recommendations to the Committee regarding the below three topics:

1. The National Market System Plan to Address Extraordinary Volatility (hereafter described as Limit Up/Limit Down or LU/LD)
2. Market Wide Circuit Breakers

3. The Market Opening

Recommendation 1: Limit Up/Limit Down

- The Subcommittee looked carefully at the action of the Limit Up/Limit Down mechanism not only in the context of the events of August 24, 2015, but also with respect to its general operation since implemented. The Subcommittee was cognizant that the primary goal of Limit Up/Limit down has been to prevent runaway stocks, which may trade at prices not reflective of true market interest, and thereby reduce panic or unwarranted buying and/or selling. As the Committee is aware, today's current LU/LD operation bands each stock price on an ongoing basis. When the stock moves suddenly in either direction (e.g., 10%), it goes either limit up or limit down and only trades that would execute at or inside the band are allowed. If the stock remains quoted in the limit state condition, the stock is then halted by the primary listing exchange and a re-opening auction process begins. At the end of the auction and re-opening process the stock begins to freely trade again.
- Based on trading on August 24th and more generally in the markets, two things seem apparent. First, the primary function of the bands works – meaning runaway stocks and panic selling or buying is mitigated by the bands and the LU/LD operation. Second, the re-opening process does not function well. It is characterized by a dearth of market participation and does not have the centralizing liquidity function of similar auctions around opening and closing by primary listing venues. While theoretically the re-opening auction should reset the trading range of a stock halted in the LU/LD process to its new 'fair' trading range, the actual operation of the function simply halts the stock until free trading finds the new fair trading range or the stock triggers another limit state (which occurred at very high levels on August 24, 2015, but is often a daily occurrence in the markets today).
- The Subcommittee examined whether there were mechanisms or functions that could fix the auction process so that it would more successfully re-price securities to its new fair range. Following much discussion and examination, the Subcommittee found that such fixes could represent an onerous burden on the industry and significant time and effort to develop a centralizing auction process with full market participation to determine new re-opening prices. Additionally, the Subcommittee noted a bias towards keeping markets open as opposed to closing them periodically.
- The Subcommittee further noted that Exchanges (collectively) have engaged in a process that would improve the current operation of the LU/LD mechanism. Specifically, the Subcommittee understood that the proposed changes from the Exchanges would standardize the halt and re-opening processes among themselves; would extend the auction in various ways to ensure adequate liquidity to re-open the stock; and, would display or otherwise make available imbalance information to the market at large to stimulate participation in the re-opening auction. While the Subcommittee applauded these steps as making things better for the markets and market participants, it remains their belief that the auction is unlikely to be 'cured' by these changes and as welcome as these develops are, and that further changes are warranted.

To that end, the Subcommittee recommended that the LU/LD protocol be altered in the following three ways to help solve some of these structural issues:

1. When a stock is 'stuck' in limit up or limit down that there be no traditional halt to the trading of the stock. Trading would continue within the limit price. However if the limit condition remains after four minutes, instead of a halt, new price bands for LU/LD would be established using the limit condition price as the new reference price for the bands. In this way, stocks would not halt, runaway stocks would be prevented and market participants would have sufficient time and opportunity to 'correct' prices and respond if the market felt the stock should trade inside the current bands.
2. The Clearly Erroneous rules at each exchange should conform to the LU/LD bands. In other words, any trade that takes place within the band would stand and not be broken and trades outside the LU/LD bands would be eligible for the consideration of the Clearly Erroneous rules.
3. The LU/LD bands should include the concept of mean reversion, that is that a stock be allowed to trade back to its original price without triggering bands on the way back up. As an example, if a stock trades for \$100 and trades down to its LD band of \$80 (double wide in the first 15 minutes) the bands 'reset' so that the stock is able to trade back to \$100 without hitting LU states on the way back up. Under current conditions, exacerbated by the bands narrowing after the first 15 mins, the LU band would be triggered at \$88, and then again at \$96. In particular, this should mitigate a large number of LU/LD conditions where stocks trigger multiple conditions around the same price. These effects were clearly driving some of the halts on August 24th.

Recommendation 2: Market Wide Circuit Breakers

- As to market-wide circuit breakers, after much discussion and the consideration of using the value of the S&P 500 futures product as opposed to the cash value of the S&P 500 Index, the Subcommittee determined that - overall - the current market-wide circuit breaker construct should be reconsidered and potentially widened. In making its recommendation, the Subcommittee considered that had stocks opened in a timely fashion, or had the S&P Index been calculated using the new methodology that has been adopted, the market wide circuit breaker would have been triggered on August 24, 2015.
- The Subcommittee was almost universal in its belief that had the market wide circuit breaker been triggered it would have contributed to market chaos and selling pressure, thereby exacerbating the situation. The Subcommittee also considered evidence in international markets that having a circuit breaker often acts as a magnet rather than a cushion. There is some evidence from China that when markets began to approach the 7% band, selling pressure intensified as market participants tried to get their trades in before the market was closed.
- As such the Subcommittee feels that a wider band around the 10% range is warranted. In addition, the Commission should consider the use of the S&P futures data for the circuit

breaker as price discovery of the S&P futures is much more relevant when many component stocks have not yet opened.

Recommendation 3: Market Opening

- Finally, without opining on any Exchange's business model nor any specific methodology of opening stocks, the Subcommittee strongly recommended that the Exchanges and Commission adopt policies and procedures that ensure all stocks open as close to 9:30 AM as feasibly and technically possible. Furthermore, the Subcommittee believed that this would prevent corrupt opening values for the index calculations necessary for market-wide circuit breakers and for ETPs that rely on those opening prices. Additionally, it would allow for the smoother operation of the Limit Up/Limit Down process regardless of any recommended changes.

All of these recommendations were adopted by the Equity Market Structure Advisory Committee.