

Required fields are shown with yellow backgrounds and asterisks.

Page 1 of * 49	SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549 Form 19b-4	File No.* SR - 2021 - * 044 Amendment No. (req. for Amendments *)
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Filing by The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC
Pursuant to Rule 19b-4 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Initial * <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Amendment * <input type="checkbox"/>	Withdrawal <input type="checkbox"/>	Section 19(b)(2) * <input type="checkbox"/>	Section 19(b)(3)(A) * <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Section 19(b)(3)(B) * <input type="checkbox"/>
Pilot <input type="checkbox"/>			Rule		
Extension of Time Period for Commission Action * <input type="checkbox"/>		Date Expires * <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 19b-4(f)(1)	<input type="checkbox"/> 19b-4(f)(4)	
			<input type="checkbox"/> 19b-4(f)(2)	<input type="checkbox"/> 19b-4(f)(5)	
			<input type="checkbox"/> 19b-4(f)(3)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19b-4(f)(6)	

Notice of proposed change pursuant to the Payment, Clearing, and Settlement Act of 2010	Security-Based Swap Submission pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
Section 806(e)(1) * <input type="checkbox"/>	Section 806(e)(2) * <input type="checkbox"/>
	Section 3C(b)(2) * <input type="checkbox"/>

Exhibit 2 Sent As Paper Document <input type="checkbox"/>	Exhibit 3 Sent As Paper Document <input type="checkbox"/>
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Description

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

A proposal to amend Equity 4, Rules 4702 and 4703 in light of planned changes to the System.

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 * Brett Last Name * Kitt
 Title * AVP, Principal Associate General Counsel
 E-mail * Brett.Kitt@nasdaq.com
 Telephone * (301) 978-8132 Fax

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.

(Title *)
 Date 05/24/2021
 By John Zecca (Name *)
 EVP and Chief Legal Counsel
 john.zecca@nasdaq.com

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.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

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

Form 19b-4 Information *

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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 *

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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 *

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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 the Proposed Rule Change

(a) The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC (“Nasdaq” or “Exchange”), pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Act”)¹ and Rule 19b-4 thereunder,² is filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC” or “Commission”) a proposal to amend Equity 4, Rules 4702 and 4703³ in light of planned changes to the System, as described further below.

A notice of the proposed rule change for publication in the Federal Register is attached as Exhibit 1.

The text of the proposed rule change is attached as Exhibit 5.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) Not applicable.

2. Procedures of the Self-Regulatory Organization

The proposed rule change was approved by senior management of the Exchange pursuant to authority delegated by the Board of Directors of the Exchange (the “Board”) on November 5, 2020. Exchange staff will advise the Board of any action taken pursuant to delegated authority. No other action is necessary for the filing of the rule change.

Questions and comments on the proposed rule change may be directed to:

Brett M. Kitt
AVP, Principal Associate General Counsel
Nasdaq, Inc.
(301) 978-8132

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

³ References herein to Nasdaq Rules in the 4000 Series shall mean Rules in Nasdaq Equity 4.

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

a. Purpose

Presently, the Exchange is making functional enhancements and improvements to specific Order Types⁴ and Order Attributes⁵ that are currently only available via the RASH Order entry protocol.⁶ Specifically, the Exchange will be upgrading the logic and implementation of these Order Types and Order Attributes so that the features are more streamlined across the Nasdaq Systems and order entry protocols, and will enable the Exchange to process these Orders more quickly and efficiently. Additionally, this System upgrade will pave the way for the Exchange to enhance the OUCH Order entry protocol⁷ so that Participants may enter such Order Types and Order Attributes via

⁴ An “Order Type” is a standardized set of instructions associated with an Order that define how it will behave with respect to pricing, execution, and/or posting to the Nasdaq Book when submitted to Nasdaq. See Equity 1, Section 1(a)(7).

⁵ An “Order Attribute” is a further set of variable instructions that may be associated with an Order to further define how it will behave with respect to pricing, execution, and/or posting to the Nasdaq Book when submitted to Nasdaq. See id.

⁶ The RASH (Routing and Special Handling) Order entry protocol is a proprietary protocol that allows members to enter Orders, cancel existing Orders and receive executions. RASH allows participants to use advanced functionality, including discretion, random reserve, pegging and routing. See http://nasdaqtrader.com/content/technicalsupport/specifications/TradingProducts/rash_sb.pdf.

⁷ The OUCH Order entry protocol is a Nasdaq proprietary protocol that allows subscribers to quickly enter orders into the System and receive executions. OUCH accepts limit Orders from members, and if there are matching Orders, they will execute. Non-matching Orders are added to the Limit Order Book, a database of available limit Orders, where they are matched in price-time priority. OUCH only provides a method for members to send Orders and receive status updates on those Orders. See <https://www.nasdaqtrader.com/Trader.aspx?id=OUCH>.

OUCH, in addition to the RASH Order entry protocols.⁸ The Exchange plans to implement its enhancement of the OUCH protocol sequentially, by Order Type and Order Attribute.⁹

To support and prepare for these upgrades and enhancements, the Exchange recently submitted two rule filings to the Commission that amended its rules pertaining to, among other things, Market Maker Peg Orders and Orders with Reserve Size.¹⁰ The Exchange now proposes to further amend its Rules governing Order Attributes, at Rule 4703. In particular, the Exchange proposes to adjust the current functionality of the Pegging¹¹ and Trade Now and Midpoint Trade Now Order Attributes,¹² as described below, so that they align with how the System, once upgraded, will handle these Order Attributes going forward. The Exchange also proposes to make several associated clarifications and corrections to Rule 4702 as it prepares to enhance its order handling processes, including changes to Market on Open and Limit on Open Orders.

⁸ The Exchange designed the OUCH protocol to enable members to enter Orders quickly into the System. As such, the Exchange developed OUCH with simplicity in mind, and it therefore lacks more complex order handling capabilities. By contrast, the Exchange specifically designed RASH to support advanced functionality, including discretion, random reserve, pegging and routing. Once the System upgrades occur, then the Exchange intends to propose further changes to its Rules to permit participants to utilize OUCH, in addition to RASH, to enter order types that require advanced functionality.

⁹ The Exchange notes that its sister exchanges, Nasdaq BX and Nasdaq PSX, plan to file similar proposed rule changes with the Commission shortly.

¹⁰ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 34-90389 (November 10, 2020), 85 FR 73304 (November 17, 2020) (SR-NASDAQ-2020-071); Securities Exchange Act Release No. 34-91109 (February 11, 2021), 86 FR 10141 (February 18, 2021) (SR-NASDAQ-2020-090).

¹¹ See Rule 4703(d).

¹² See Rule 4703(m)-(n).

Changes to Pegging Order Attribute

First, the Exchange proposes to amend Rule 4703(d), which governs the Pegging Order Attribute. The Exchange offers three types of Pegging: Primary Pegging, Market Pegging, and Midpoint Pegging.¹³ The Rule presently provides that if, at the time of entry, there is no price to which a Pegged Order can be pegged, the Order will be rejected, provided, however, that a Displayed Order that has Market Pegging, or an Order with a Non-Display Attribute that has Primary Pegging or Market Pegging, will be accepted at its limit price. The Exchange proposes to replace this text by stating that if, at the time of entry, there is no price to which a Pegged Order, that has not been assigned a Routing Order Attribute, can be pegged or pegging would lead to a price at which the Order cannot be posted, then the Order will not be immediately available on the Nasdaq Book and will be entered once there is a permissible price.¹⁴ The Exchange proposes this change so as to enhance the manner in which the Exchange presently handles Pegged Orders in this scenario. Rather than reject such Orders outright, and require customers to continuously reenter the Orders thereafter until a pegging price emerges, which may cost

¹³ See Rule 4703(d) (defining “Primary Pegging as pegging with reference to the inside quotation on the same side of the market, “Market Pegging” as pegging with reference to the inside quotation on the opposite side of the market, and “Midpoint Pegging” as pegging with reference to the midpoint between the inside bid and the inside offer).

¹⁴ This change is applicable to Primary, Market and Midpoint Pegging Orders entered via RASH/QIX/FIX; OUCH/FLITE Midpoint Pegging behavior is not affected by this change. The Exchange also proposes to amend existing language in this provision which states that “if the Inside Bid and Inside Offer are crossed or if there is no Inside Bid and/or Inside Offer, the Order will not be accepted.” The proposed amendment would specify that this language applies only to Orders with Midpoint Pegging entered through OUCH or FLITE. The proposed changes to pegged orders entered through RASH, QIX, or FIX will allow the Exchange to handle the Order more consistent with the customer intended instruction, and are necessary to facilitate forthcoming System enhancements.

them queue priority, the Exchange believes that it would be more efficient and customer-friendly to simply hold a Pegged Order until a permissible pegging price emerges.¹⁵

A similar rationale applies to the Exchange's proposal to cease accepting certain Market or Primary Pegged Orders at their limit prices if no pegging price is available. Because participants presumably prefer for their orders to post at the pegging price, the Exchange believes that participants would prefer for the Exchange to hold such orders until a permissible pegging price emerges, rather than post the orders at their limit prices.

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The Exchange proposes similar changes to the paragraph of Rule 4703(d) that applies to Pegged Orders entered through RASH, QIX, or FIX that posted to the Nasdaq

¹⁵ Meanwhile, the Exchange proposes to amend the Rule to state that if a Pegged Order is assigned a Routing Order Attribute, and a permissible pegging price is not available upon entry, then the Order will continue to be rejected. The Exchange proposes to retain existing practice for Pegged Orders with Routing Order Attributes because the Exchange is not yet prepared to make similar changes to such Orders, although it contemplates doing so in the near future.

¹⁶ When a Pegged Order lacks a pegging price or a permissible pegging price, the System will not wait indefinitely for a pegging price or a permissible pegging price to become available. Instead, the System will cancel the Order if no permissible pegging price becomes available within one second after Order entry or after the Order was removed due to the lack of a permissible pegging price and no longer available on the Book. The Exchange may, in the exercise of its discretion, modify the length of this maximum time period by posting advance notice of the applicable new time period on its website.

¹⁷ In this paragraph of Rule 4703(d), the Exchange again proposes to state that it will continue to reject a Pegged Order entered through RASH, QIX, or FIX when a permissible pegging price is unavailable, if the Pegged Order is assigned a Routing Order Attribute. The Exchange will continue to accept certain Market and Primary Pegged Orders at their limit price where they have Routing Order Attributes. The Exchange proposes to retain existing practice for Pegged Orders with Routing Order Attributes because the Exchange is not yet prepared to make similar changes to such Orders, although it contemplates doing so in the near future. See n. 15, supra.

Book. The text presently provides that if the price to which an Order is pegged is not available, the Order will be rejected. The Exchange proposes instead to state that if the price to which an Order is pegged becomes unavailable or pegging would lead to a price at which the Order cannot be posted,¹⁸ then the Exchange will remove the Order from the Nasdaq Book and re-enter it once there is a permissible price. Again, the Exchange proposes this change to enhance and make the System more efficient by providing for the Exchange to re-post the Pegged Orders rather than rejecting them when there is no permissible pegging price and requiring participants to re-enter them once a valid price becomes available.¹⁹ The Exchange notes that the proposed change will not apply to Pegged Orders with Routing Attributes assigned to them; the existing Rule functionality will continue to apply to those Orders.

Rule 4703(d) also subjects Pegging Orders to collars, meaning that any portion of a Pegging Order that would²⁰ execute, either on the Exchange or when routed to another

¹⁸ An example of a scenario where pegging would lead to a price at which an Order cannot be posted is as follows. Assume that the NBBO is \$0.0002 x \$0.0003. A Primary Pegged Order to buy is entered with a passive offset amount of \$0.0003. This would result in the Order being made unavailable by the Exchange as - \$0.0001 is not a permissible price. Currently, the Exchange accepts such Orders at its limit price, and will post the Orders to the Nasdaq Book in accordance with the parameters that apply to the underlying Order Type.

¹⁹ The Exchange proposes to apply a similar time limitation to the holding period prescribed above. See *supra*, n.16. Similarly, for an Order with Midpoint Pegging, if the Inside Bid or Inside Offer become crossed, or there is no Inside Bid or Inside Offer, the System will cancel the Order if no permissible price becomes available within one second after the Order was removed and no longer available on the Nasdaq Book (the Exchange may, in the exercise of its discretion modify the length of this one second time period by posting advance notice of the applicable time period on its website). For an Order with Midpoint Pegging with a Routing Attribute, the new one second time period will be applicable.

²⁰ Additionally, the Exchange proposes to replace the word “would” with “could” in this provision, so as to clarify that collars apply in circumstances in which Pegged

market center, at a price of more than \$0.25 or 5 percent worse than the NBBO at the time when the order reaches the System, whichever is greater, will be cancelled.

Although the Rule states that it applies this collar to Orders with Primary and Market Pegging, the Exchange has always intended for the collar to also apply to Orders with Midpoint Pegging, and in practice, it does so. The failure of the Rule to reflect the application of the collar to Midpoint Pegged Orders was an unintended omission. The Exchange now proposes to revise Rule 4703(d) to correct this omission.

Changes to Trade Now and Midpoint Trade Now Order Attributes

Additionally, the Exchange proposes to amend its rules governing the Trade Now and Midpoint Trade Now Order Attributes, at Rule 4703(m) and (n), respectively.

Pursuant to Rule 4703(m), Trade Now is an Order Attribute that allows a resting Order that becomes locked by an incoming Displayed Order to execute against a locking or crossing Order as a liquidity taker. Pursuant to Rule 4703(n), Midpoint Trade Now is an Order Attribute that allows: (i) a resting Order that becomes locked at its non-displayed price by an incoming Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order to execute against a locking or crossing Order as a liquidity taker; and (ii) a Non-Displayed Order with Midpoint Pegging or a Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order (collectively, "Midpoint Orders") to execute against a M-ELO+CB Order Type, subject to certain eligibility requirements.

The Exchange proposes to combine Rule 4703(m) and (n) under the general header of "Trade Now." The Exchange proposes to combine these two related Order

Orders might execute, but do not necessarily do so. An example of a circumstance in which such Orders do not execute is as follows. Assume that the NBBO is \$10.00 x \$10.01. A Market Pegged Order to buy posts at \$10.01. The NBBO then updates to \$10.00 x \$11.00. Because re-pricing and posting the Market Pegged Order would result in the Order being available on the Book and executable at \$11.00 (outside of the collars), the Order will be canceled.

Attributes to streamline and simplify the instructions that participants must enter to address the handling of their orders in various locking or crossing scenarios.²¹ Rather than having to enable both Trade Now and Midpoint Trade Now separately, participants will only have to enable one Order Attribute to address both functionalities.²²

Additionally, rather than require a participant to manually send a Trade Now instruction whenever an Order entered through OUCH or FLITE becomes locked, the proposed amended Rule will allow for a participant to enable Trade Now functionality on a port-level basis for all Order entry protocols and for all Order Types that support Trade Now, as well as on an order-by-order basis, for the Non-Displayed Order Type, when entered through OUCH or FLITE.²³ For Orders entered through RASH or FIX, Trade Now will be available on an order-by-order basis for all Order Types that support Trade Now. The proposal will not extend Trade Now (or Midpoint Trade Now) functionality to new Order Types.²⁴

²¹ An example of a crossing scenario is as follows. A non-displayed Order to buy rests on the Book at \$0.0015. Thereafter, a Post Only Order to sell is entered at \$0.0014, which would post on the Book and display at \$0.0014, thereby crossing the non-displayed Order as the price improvement requirements were not met.

²² The Exchange believes that the proposal to combine the Trade Now and Midpoint Trade Now Order Attributes will not adversely impact participants because those that choose to utilize these Order Attributes are seeking opportunities to remove liquidity, and they are less fee sensitive in their choices. Participants will still be able to deactivate Trade Now on an order-by-order basis for RASH and FIX.

²³ This proposed change in functionality for OUCH and FLITE is enabled by the migration of Trade Now and Midpoint Trade Now to the Exchange's matching System.

²⁴ The Exchange proposes to add language to Rule 4703(m) to state that Trade Now allows a resting Order that becomes locked "or crossed, as applicable" at its non-displayed price by the "posted price" of an incoming Displayed Order or a Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order to execute against a locking or crossing Order(s) automatically. The Exchange proposes to add the phrase "or crossed, as

The Exchange proposes other non-substantive changes to Rule 4703(m) to incorporate the inclusion of the text of the Midpoint Trade Now Order Attribute, including a reorganization of its bulleted provisions. Furthermore, it proposes to delete Rule 4703(n) in its entirety as well as references to Midpoint Trade Now in Rule 4702.

Changes to Market on Open and Limit on Open Order Types

Finally, the Exchange proposes to amend Rule 4702(b)(8) and (9), which describe the Market on Open (“MOO”)²⁵ and Limit on Open (“LOO”)²⁶ Order Types, to account

applicable,” for completeness. It also proposes to add the phrase “posted price” for purposes of clarity. It merely communicates that the incoming Displayed Order or Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order first posts to the Nasdaq Book, thereby locking or crossing the resting Order at its non-displayed price.

²⁵ As set forth in Rule 4702(b)(8)(A), a MOO is an Order Type entered without a price that may be executed only during the Nasdaq Opening Cross. Subject to the qualifications provided below, MOO Orders may be entered between 4 a.m. ET and immediately prior to 9:28 a.m. ET. An MOO Order may be cancelled or modified until immediately prior to 9:25 a.m. ET. An MOO Order shall execute only at the price determined by the Nasdaq Opening Cross.

²⁶ As set forth in Rule 4702(b)(9)(A), a LOO is an Order Type entered with a price that may be executed only in the Nasdaq Opening Cross, and only if the price determined by the Nasdaq Opening Cross is equal to or better than the price at which the LOO Order was entered. Subject to the qualifications provided below, LOO Orders may be entered between 4 a.m. ET and immediately prior to 9:28 a.m. ET but may not be cancelled or modified at or after 9:25 a.m. ET. Between 9:28 a.m. ET and 9:29:30 a.m. ET, an LOO Order may be entered, provided that there is a First Opening Reference Price or a Second Opening Reference Price. An LOO Order entered after 9:29:30 a.m. ET that is designated as an IOC will be rejected. An LOO Order entered between 9:28 a.m. ET and 9:29:30 a.m. ET will be accepted at its limit price, unless its limit price is higher (lower) than the higher (lower) of the First Opening Reference Price and the Second Opening Reference Price for an LOO Order to buy (sell), in which case the LOO Order will be handled consistent with the Participant's instruction that the LOO Order is to be: (1) rejected; or (2) re-priced to the higher (lower) of the First Opening Reference Price and the Second Opening Reference Price, provided that if either the First Opening Reference Price or the Second Opening Reference Price is not at a permissible minimum increment, the First Opening Reference Price or the Second Opening Reference Price, as applicable, will be rounded (i) to the nearest permitted minimum increment (with midpoint prices being rounded up) if there is

for a change in functionality that will occur when the Exchange upgrades the logic and implementation for processing certain aspects of LOO and MOO Orders as part of the forthcoming System enhancements. When these Order Types are assigned Pegging Attributes and submitted just prior to the onset of the Nasdaq Opening Cross, the proposed changes will limit the circumstances in which the System will hold these Order Types until after the Nasdaq Opening Cross occurs. The Exchange proposes these changes to streamline the handling of LOO and MOO orders, thereby reducing the potential for confusion about the Exchange's practice for holding these Order Types in these circumstances. Additionally, the proposed changes will allow these Order Types, where applicable, to participate and contribute to offsetting any order imbalance in the Nasdaq Opening Cross. The Exchange notes that only a very small number of LOO and MOO orders will be affected by these changes, such that the overall impact of the changes should be minor.

Specifically, Rule 4702(b)(8)(B) presently provides that a MOO with a Market Pegging Order Attribute and with a Time-in-Force other than Immediate-Or-Cancel that is flagged to participate in the Nasdaq Opening Cross and which is entered at or after 9:28 a.m. will not participate in the Opening Cross, but instead will be held and entered into the System after the Opening Cross completes. The Exchange proposes to amend this provision, such that, going forward, a MOO with a Market Pegging Order Attribute and with a Time-in-Force other than Immediate-Or-Cancel that is flagged to participate in the Nasdaq Opening Cross and which is entered at or after 9:28 a.m. will be rejected just

no imbalance, (ii) up if there is a buy imbalance, or (iii) down if there is a sell imbalance. The default configuration for Participants that do not specify otherwise will be to have such LOO Orders re-priced rather than rejected.

as the Rule presently provides for all other MOOs that are entered at or after 9:28 a.m. (and prior to the Nasdaq Opening Cross). The rule text language, as amended, will specify, however, that the existing holding practice will continue to apply to Orders with Market Pegging and Routing Attributes and a Time-in-Force other than Immediate-Or-Cancel as the Exchange is not yet ready to implement a similar change to such Orders, although it contemplates doing so in a future proposal. The Exchange also notes that this clarification will provide for LOOs and MOOs with Routing Attributes to be handled similarly when entered between just prior to the time of the Nasdaq Opening Cross.²⁷

Meanwhile, Rule 4702(b)(9)(B) presently provides that an Opening Cross/Market Hours LOO Order that is entered between 9:29:30 a.m. and the time of the Nasdaq Opening Cross will be: (i) held and entered into the System after the completion of the Nasdaq Opening Cross if it has been assigned a Pegging or Routing Attribute, (ii) treated as an Opening Imbalance Only Order and entered into the System after the completion of the Nasdaq Opening Cross if entered through RASH, QIX, or FIX but not assigned a Pegging or Routing Attribute, or (iii) treated as an Opening Imbalance Only Order and cancelled after the Nasdaq Opening Cross if entered through OUCH or FLITE. The Exchange proposes to delete references to “Pegging Attribute” in this provision, such that going forward, a LOO Order with Pegging (and no Routing Attribute) entered between 9:29:30 a.m. and the time of the Opening Cross will no longer be held and entered into the System after the completion of the Opening Cross. Instead, if the LOO with Pegging is entered through RASH, QIX, or FIX, it will be treated as an Opening Imbalance Only Order and entered into the System after the Opening Cross occurs, and if it is entered

²⁷ See Rule 4702(b)(9)(B).

through OUCH or FLITE, it will be treated as an Opening Imbalance Only Order and cancelled after the Opening Cross.²⁸

The Exchange intends to implement the foregoing changes during the Third Quarter of 2021. The Exchange will issue an Equity Trader Alert at least 7 days in advance of implementing the changes.

b. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that its proposal is consistent with Section 6(b) of the Act,²⁹ in general, and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(5) of the Act,³⁰ in particular, in that it is designed to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general to protect investors and the public interest.

The Exchange believes that its proposed amendments to the Pegging Order Attribute, at Rule 4703(d), are consistent with the Act. The proposals to eliminate rule text that provides for the System to reject certain Pegged Orders that lack a permissible pegging price, or to post the Orders at their limit price, are consistent with the Act because they eliminate unwarranted inefficiencies that arise when participants must repeatedly re-enter rejected Pegged Orders until a permissible price becomes available.³¹,

²⁸ The Exchange notes that it plans future order handling enhancements that may further reduce or eliminate the circumstances in which it holds late submitted MOO and LOO Orders. The Exchange will submit rule filing proposals to the Commission before implementing such enhancements.

²⁹ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

³⁰ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

³¹ The Exchange notes that as part of this proposed change, if there is no Pegging Price upon entry for a Displayed Order that has Market Pegging, or an Order with a Non-Display Attribute that has Primary Pegging or Market Pegging, then it will

³² It is also consistent with the Act to maintain the existing practice in the Rule of rejecting a Pegged Order without a permissible pegging price where the Order has been assigned a Routing Attribute. The Exchange is not yet prepared to hold such Orders in the same way that it proposes to do so for Pegged Orders without Routing Attributes, although it contemplates doing so in the near future.

Moreover, the proposal to amend Rule 4703(d) to state expressly that Midpoint Pegging Orders are subject to price collars, like Orders with Primary and Market Pegging, will correct an unintended omission and ensure that the Rule is consistent with existing Exchange practice and with customer expectations. The application of these collars will prevent Pegged Orders from having prices that deviate too far away from where the security was trading when the Order was first entered.³³

no longer accept such Orders at their limit price. The Exchange believes that this proposed change is consistent with the Act because it better aligns with customer intentions for Pegged Orders to post at a Pegging Price. That is, the Exchange believes that participants prefer for Pegged Orders to be entered at a Pegging Price, rather than its entered limit price, even if that means that the Order must wait for a Pegging Price to become available. As discussed above, the Exchange does not propose this change for Pegged Orders with Routing Attributes.

³² It is also consistent with the Act to limit the time period for which the Exchange will hold, without canceling, Pegged Orders for which there is no pegging price or permissible pegging price because the Exchange does not believe that customers would want the Exchange to hold their orders indefinitely. Moreover, holding such orders indefinitely would encumber the Exchange's System. The Exchange believes that a one second holding period for such orders is long enough to provide the above-stated efficiencies for participants, but not too long as to encumber them. However, the Exchange believes that it is reasonable to reserve discretion to alter the holding period, from time to time, should it determine that doing so better meets the needs of customers or its System resources.

³³ Additionally, the Exchange believes that it is consistent with the Act to replace the word "would" with "could" in this provision, because doing so would clarify that collars apply in circumstances in which Pegged Orders might execute, but do not necessarily do so. See supra, n.18.

The Exchange's proposals to amend its rules governing the Trade Now and Midpoint Trade Now Order Attributes, at Rule 4703(m) and (n), respectively, are consistent with the Act. The proposal to combine these two related Order Attributes will streamline and simplify the instructions that participants must enter to address the handling of their orders in various locking or crossing scenarios. Rather than having to enable both Trade Now and Midpoint Trade Now separately, participants will only have to enable one Order Attribute to address both functionalities. Additionally, rather than require a participant to manually send a Trade Now instruction whenever an Order entered through OUCH or FLITE becomes locked, the proposed amended Rule will allow for a participant to enable Trade Now functionality on a port-level basis for all Order entry protocols and for all Order Types that support Trade Now, as well as on an order-by-order basis, for the Non-Displayed Order Type, when entered through OUCH and FLITE.³⁴ The proposal will also make conforming changes to Rule 4702 to delete references to Midpoint Trade Now, which is consistent with the Act because the changes will ensure that the Rules remain current and accurate.

Furthermore, it is consistent with the Act to add language to Rule 4703(m) to state that Trade Now allows a resting Order that becomes locked "or crossed, as applicable," at its non-displayed price by the "posted price" of an incoming Displayed Order or a Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order to execute against a locking or crossing Order(s) automatically. The Exchange proposes to add the phrase "or crossed, as applicable," for completeness. The Exchange also proposes to add the phrase "posted price" for purposes of clarity. It merely communicates that the incoming Displayed Order or Midpoint Peg

³⁴ As noted above, for Orders entered through RASH or FIX, Trade Now will be available on an order-by-order basis for all Order Types that support Trade Now.

Post-Only Order first posts to the Nasdaq Book, thereby locking or crossing the resting Order at its non-displayed price.

Finally, it is consistent with the Act to amend Rule 4702(b)(8) and (9) to limit the circumstances in which the Exchange will hold MOO and LOO Orders with Pegging Attributes that are submitted just prior to the Nasdaq Opening Cross. As discussed above, these changes will streamline the handling of such Orders, by rejecting them in the case of MOO Orders or allowing them to participate as Opening Imbalance Orders in the case of LOO Orders, thereby reducing the potential for confusion about the Exchange's practice for holding these Order Types in these circumstances. Again, the Exchange proposes to maintain its existing practice of holding Market Pegged MOO Orders with Routing Attributes and LOO Orders with Routing Attributes entered near the time of the Opening Cross because the Exchange is not yet prepared to handle such Orders similarly to how it proposes to handle such Orders without Routing Attributes, although it contemplates submitting a rule filing proposal to do so in the near future.

4. 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. As a general principle, the proposed changes are reflective of the significant competition among exchanges and non-exchange venues for order flow. In this regard, proposed changes that facilitate enhancements to the Exchange's System and order entry protocols as well as those that amend and clarify the Exchange's Rules regarding its Order Attributes, are pro-competitive because they bolster the efficiency, integrity, and overall attractiveness of the Exchange in an absolute sense and relative to its peers.

Moreover, none of the proposed changes will unduly burden intra-market competition among various Exchange participants. Participants will experience no competitive impact from its proposals to hold (up to one second), rather than reject (or accept at their limit price), Pegging Orders (other than those with Routing Attributes) in circumstances in which no permissible pegging price is available, as these proposals will merely eliminate unwarranted inefficiencies that ensue from the System requiring participants to repeatedly re-enter Pegged Orders until a price becomes available, or the System posting Pegged Orders at their limit prices, if there is no pegging price. Moreover, the proposal to amend Rule 4703(d) to state expressly that Midpoint Pegging Orders are subject to price collars, like Orders with Primary and Market Pegging, will have no competitive impact as the proposal is consistent with existing Exchange practice and with customer expectations.

The Exchange's proposals to amend its rules governing the Trade Now and Midpoint Trade Now Order Attributes will have no competitive impact on participants other than by rendering these Order Attributes more efficient and easier for participants to utilize.³⁵

Lastly, the Exchange perceives no burden on competition arising from its proposed changes to the circumstances in which it will hold late-submitted LOO and MOO Orders with Pegging Attributes (other than those Orders with Routing Attributes assigned to them). The proposed changes will streamline the handling of such Orders,

³⁵ The proposal to combine the Trade Now and Midpoint Trade Now Order Attributes also will not burden competition because participants that choose to utilize these Order Attributes are seeking opportunities to remove liquidity, and they are less fee sensitive in their choices. Allowing participants to remove liquidity through one instruction will enhance the efficiency of their activities.

thereby reducing the potential for confusion about the Exchange's practice for holding these Order Types in these circumstances. The Exchange proposes to maintain its existing practice of holding Market Pegged MOO Orders with Routing Attributes and LOO Orders with Routing Attributes entered near the time of the Opening Cross because the Exchange is not yet prepared to handle such Orders similarly to how it proposes to handle such Orders without Routing Attributes, although it contemplates submitting a rule filing proposal to do so in the near future. Moreover, any impact of the proposed changes is expected to be minimal, as very few MOO and LOO Orders have historically been subject to holding.

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

No written comments were either solicited or received.

6. Extension of Time Period for Commission Action

Not applicable.

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

The foregoing rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(iii)³⁶ of the Act and Rule 19b-4(f)(6) thereunder³⁷ in that it effects a change that: (i) does not significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest; (ii) does not impose any significant burden on competition; and (iii) by its terms, does not become operative for 30 days after the date of the filing, or such shorter time as the Commission may designate if consistent with the protection of investors and the public

³⁶ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(iii).

³⁷ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6).

interest.

As noted above, the proposed changes do not significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest; instead, they will further the interests of investors and the public by, among other things: (i) aligning the functionality of the Pegging Order Attributes with customer expectations; (ii) by eliminating Pegging Order inefficiencies that cost participants queue priority;³⁸ and by (iii) streamlining the functionality and efficiency of the Trade Now and Midpoint Trade Now Order Attributes. Moreover, the proposed changes will not impose any significant or undue burden on competition to the extent that they serve these purposes. As discussed above, the proposal to combine the Trade Now and Midpoint Trade Now Order Attributes also will not burden competition because participants that choose to utilize these Order Attributes are seeking opportunities to remove liquidity, and they are less fee sensitive in their choices.

Furthermore, Rule 19b-4(f)(6)(iii)³⁹ requires a self-regulatory organization to give the Commission written notice of its intent to file a proposed rule change under that subsection at least five business days prior to the date of filing, or such shorter time as designated by the Commission. The Exchange has provided such notice.

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

³⁸ As discussed above, the existing Rule functionality will continue to apply to Market Pegging Orders with Routing Attributes assigned to them. The Exchange notes that its proposal to maintain its existing practice of holding Market Pegged MOO Orders with Routing Attributes and LOO Orders with Routing Attributes entered near the time of the Opening Cross serves the public interest because the Exchange is not yet prepared to handle such Orders similarly to how it proposes to handle such Orders without Routing Attributes, although it contemplates submitting a rule filing proposal to do so in the near future

³⁹ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6)(iii).

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 to determine whether the proposed rule should be approved or disapproved.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

11. Exhibits

1. Notice of Proposed Rule Change for publication in the Federal Register.
5. Text of the proposed rule change.

EXHIBIT 1

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
(Release No. _____ ; File No. SR-NASDAQ-2020-044)

May __, 2021

Self-Regulatory Organizations; The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change to Amend Equity 4, Rules 4702 and 4703 in light of planned changes to the System

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Act”)¹, and Rule 19b-4 thereunder,² notice is hereby given that on May 24, 2021, The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC (“Nasdaq” or “Exchange”) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC” or “Commission”) the proposed rule change as described in Items I, II, and III, below, which Items have been prepared by the Exchange. 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 amend Equity 4, Rules 4702 and 4703³ in light of planned changes to the System, as described further below.

The text of the proposed rule change is available on the Exchange’s Website at <https://listingcenter.nasdaq.com/rulebook/nasdaq/rules>, at the principal office of the Exchange, and at the Commission’s Public Reference Room.

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

³ References herein to Nasdaq Rules in the 4000 Series shall mean Rules in Nasdaq Equity 4.

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

In its filing with the Commission, the Exchange 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 these 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 aspects of such statements.

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

1. Purpose

Presently, the Exchange is making functional enhancements and improvements to specific Order Types⁴ and Order Attributes⁵ that are currently only available via the RASH Order entry protocol.⁶ Specifically, the Exchange will be upgrading the logic and implementation of these Order Types and Order Attributes so that the features are more streamlined across the Nasdaq Systems and order entry protocols, and will enable the Exchange to process these Orders more quickly and efficiently. Additionally, this

⁴ An “Order Type” is a standardized set of instructions associated with an Order that define how it will behave with respect to pricing, execution, and/or posting to the Nasdaq Book when submitted to Nasdaq. See Equity 1, Section 1(a)(7).

⁵ An “Order Attribute” is a further set of variable instructions that may be associated with an Order to further define how it will behave with respect to pricing, execution, and/or posting to the Nasdaq Book when submitted to Nasdaq. See id.

⁶ The RASH (Routing and Special Handling) Order entry protocol is a proprietary protocol that allows members to enter Orders, cancel existing Orders and receive executions. RASH allows participants to use advanced functionality, including discretion, random reserve, pegging and routing. See http://nasdaqtrader.com/content/technicalsupport/specifications/TradingProducts/rash_sb.pdf.

System upgrade will pave the way for the Exchange to enhance the OUCH Order entry protocol⁷ so that Participants may enter such Order Types and Order Attributes via OUCH, in addition to the RASH Order entry protocols.⁸ The Exchange plans to implement its enhancement of the OUCH protocol sequentially, by Order Type and Order Attribute.⁹

To support and prepare for these upgrades and enhancements, the Exchange recently submitted two rule filings to the Commission that amended its rules pertaining to, among other things, Market Maker Peg Orders and Orders with Reserve Size.¹⁰ The Exchange now proposes to further amend its Rules governing Order Attributes, at Rule 4703. In particular, the Exchange proposes to adjust the current functionality of the

⁷ The OUCH Order entry protocol is a Nasdaq proprietary protocol that allows subscribers to quickly enter orders into the System and receive executions. OUCH accepts limit Orders from members, and if there are matching Orders, they will execute. Non-matching Orders are added to the Limit Order Book, a database of available limit Orders, where they are matched in price-time priority. OUCH only provides a method for members to send Orders and receive status updates on those Orders. See <https://www.nasdaqtrader.com/Trader.aspx?id=OUCH>.

⁸ The Exchange designed the OUCH protocol to enable members to enter Orders quickly into the System. As such, the Exchange developed OUCH with simplicity in mind, and it therefore lacks more complex order handling capabilities. By contrast, the Exchange specifically designed RASH to support advanced functionality, including discretion, random reserve, pegging and routing. Once the System upgrades occur, then the Exchange intends to propose further changes to its Rules to permit participants to utilize OUCH, in addition to RASH, to enter order types that require advanced functionality.

⁹ The Exchange notes that its sister exchanges, Nasdaq BX and Nasdaq PSX, plan to file similar proposed rule changes with the Commission shortly.

¹⁰ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 34-90389 (November 10, 2020), 85 FR 73304 (November 17, 2020) (SR-NASDAQ-2020-071); Securities Exchange Act Release No. 34-91109 (February 11, 2021), 86 FR 10141 (February 18, 2021) (SR-NASDAQ-2020-090).

Pegging¹¹ and Trade Now and Midpoint Trade Now Order Attributes,¹² as described below, so that they align with how the System, once upgraded, will handle these Order Attributes going forward. The Exchange also proposes to make several associated clarifications and corrections to Rule 4702 as it prepares to enhance its order handling processes, including changes to Market on Open and Limit on Open Orders.

Changes to Pegging Order Attribute

First, the Exchange proposes to amend Rule 4703(d), which governs the Pegging Order Attribute. The Exchange offers three types of Pegging: Primary Pegging, Market Pegging, and Midpoint Pegging.¹³ The Rule presently provides that if, at the time of entry, there is no price to which a Pegged Order can be pegged, the Order will be rejected, provided, however, that a Displayed Order that has Market Pegging, or an Order with a Non-Display Attribute that has Primary Pegging or Market Pegging, will be accepted at its limit price. The Exchange proposes to replace this text by stating that if, at the time of entry, there is no price to which a Pegged Order, that has not been assigned a Routing Order Attribute, can be pegged or pegging would lead to a price at which the Order cannot be posted, then the Order will not be immediately available on the Nasdaq Book and will be entered once there is a permissible price.¹⁴ The Exchange proposes

¹¹ See Rule 4703(d).

¹² See Rule 4703(m)-(n).

¹³ See Rule 4703(d) (defining “Primary Pegging as pegging with reference to the inside quotation on the same side of the market, “Market Pegging” as pegging with reference to the inside quotation on the opposite side of the market, and “Midpoint Pegging” as pegging with reference to the midpoint between the inside bid and the inside offer).

¹⁴ This change is applicable to Primary, Market and Midpoint Pegging Orders entered via RASH/QIX/FIX; OUCH/FLITE Midpoint Pegging behavior is not

this change so as to enhance the manner in which the Exchange presently handles Pegged Orders in this scenario. Rather than reject such Orders outright, and require customers to continuously reenter the Orders thereafter until a pegging price emerges, which may cost them queue priority, the Exchange believes that it would be more efficient and customer-friendly to simply hold a Pegged Order until a permissible pegging price emerges.¹⁵

A similar rationale applies to the Exchange's proposal to cease accepting certain Market or Primary Pegged Orders at their limit prices if no pegging price is available. Because participants presumably prefer for their orders to post at the pegging price, the Exchange believes that participants would prefer for the Exchange to hold such orders until a permissible pegging price emerges, rather than post the orders at their limit prices.

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affected by this change. The Exchange also proposes to amend existing language in this provision which states that "if the Inside Bid and Inside Offer are crossed or if there is no Inside Bid and/or Inside Offer, the Order will not be accepted." The proposed amendment would specify that this language applies only to Orders with Midpoint Pegging entered through OUCH or FLITE. The proposed changes to pegged orders entered through RASH, QIX, or FIX will allow the Exchange to handle the Order more consistent with the customer intended instruction, and are necessary to facilitate forthcoming System enhancements.

¹⁵ Meanwhile, the Exchange proposes to amend the Rule to state that if a Pegged Order is assigned a Routing Order Attribute, and a permissible pegging price is not available upon entry, then the Order will continue to be rejected. The Exchange proposes to retain existing practice for Pegged Orders with Routing Order Attributes because the Exchange is not yet prepared to make similar changes to such Orders, although it contemplates doing so in the near future.

¹⁶ When a Pegged Order lacks a pegging price or a permissible pegging price, the System will not wait indefinitely for a pegging price or a permissible pegging price to become available. Instead, the System will cancel the Order if no permissible pegging price becomes available within one second after Order entry or after the Order was removed due to the lack of a permissible pegging price and no longer available on the Book. The Exchange may, in the exercise of its discretion, modify the length of this maximum time period by posting advance notice of the applicable new time period on its website.

The Exchange proposes similar changes to the paragraph of Rule 4703(d) that applies to Pegged Orders entered through RASH, QIX, or FIX that posted to the Nasdaq Book. The text presently provides that if the price to which an Order is pegged is not available, the Order will be rejected. The Exchange proposes instead to state that if the price to which an Order is pegged becomes unavailable or pegging would lead to a price at which the Order cannot be posted,¹⁸ then the Exchange will remove the Order from the Nasdaq Book and re-enter it once there is a permissible price. Again, the Exchange proposes this change to enhance and make the System more efficient by providing for the Exchange to re-post the Pegged Orders rather than rejecting them when there is no permissible pegging price and requiring participants to re-enter them once a valid price becomes available.¹⁹ The Exchange notes that the proposed change will not apply to

¹⁷ In this paragraph of Rule 4703(d), the Exchange again proposes to state that it will continue to reject a Pegged Order entered through RASH, QIX, or FIX when a permissible pegging price is unavailable, if the Pegged Order is assigned a Routing Order Attribute. The Exchange will continue to accept certain Market and Primary Pegged Orders at their limit price where they have Routing Order Attributes. The Exchange proposes to retain existing practice for Pegged Orders with Routing Order Attributes because the Exchange is not yet prepared to make similar changes to such Orders, although it contemplates doing so in the near future. See n. 15, supra.

¹⁸ An example of a scenario where pegging would lead to a price at which an Order cannot be posted is as follows. Assume that the NBBO is \$0.0002 x \$0.0003. A Primary Pegged Order to buy is entered with a passive offset amount of \$0.0003. This would result in the Order being made unavailable by the Exchange as - \$0.0001 is not a permissible price. Currently, the Exchange accepts such Orders at its limit price, and will post the Orders to the Nasdaq Book in accordance with the parameters that apply to the underlying Order Type.

¹⁹ The Exchange proposes to apply a similar time limitation to the holding period prescribed above. See supra, n.16. Similarly, for an Order with Midpoint Pegging, if the Inside Bid or Inside Offer become crossed, or there is no Inside Bid or Inside Offer, the System will cancel the Order if no permissible price becomes available within one second after the Order was removed and no longer available on the Nasdaq Book (the Exchange may, in the exercise of its discretion

Pegged Orders with Routing Attributes assigned to them; the existing Rule functionality will continue to apply to those Orders.

Rule 4703(d) also subjects Pegging Orders to collars, meaning that any portion of a Pegging Order that would²⁰ execute, either on the Exchange or when routed to another market center, at a price of more than \$0.25 or 5 percent worse than the NBBO at the time when the order reaches the System, whichever is greater, will be cancelled.

Although the Rule states that it applies this collar to Orders with Primary and Market Pegging, the Exchange has always intended for the collar to also apply to Orders with Midpoint Pegging, and in practice, it does so. The failure of the Rule to reflect the application of the collar to Midpoint Pegged Orders was an unintended omission. The Exchange now proposes to revise Rule 4703(d) to correct this omission.

Changes to Trade Now and Midpoint Trade Now Order Attributes

Additionally, the Exchange proposes to amend its rules governing the Trade Now and Midpoint Trade Now Order Attributes, at Rule 4703(m) and (n), respectively.

Pursuant to Rule 4703(m), Trade Now is an Order Attribute that allows a resting Order that becomes locked by an incoming Displayed Order to execute against a locking or crossing Order as a liquidity taker. Pursuant to Rule 4703(n), Midpoint Trade Now is an

modify the length of this one second time period by posting advance notice of the applicable time period on its website). For an Order with Midpoint Pegging with a Routing Attribute, the new one second time period will be applicable.

²⁰ Additionally, the Exchange proposes to replace the word “would” with “could” in this provision, so as to clarify that collars apply in circumstances in which Pegged Orders might execute, but do not necessarily do so. An example of a circumstance in which such Orders do not execute is as follows. Assume that the NBBO is \$10.00 x \$10.01. A Market Pegged Order to buy posts at \$10.01. The NBBO then updates to \$10.00 x \$11.00. Because re-pricing and posting the Market Pegged Order would result in the Order being available on the Book and executable at \$11.00 (outside of the collars), the Order will be canceled.

Order Attribute that allows: (i) a resting Order that becomes locked at its non-displayed price by an incoming Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order to execute against a locking or crossing Order as a liquidity taker; and (ii) a Non-Displayed Order with Midpoint Pegging or a Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order (collectively, "Midpoint Orders") to execute against a M-ELO+CB Order Type, subject to certain eligibility requirements.

The Exchange proposes to combine Rule 4703(m) and (n) under the general header of "Trade Now." The Exchange proposes to combine these two related Order Attributes to streamline and simplify the instructions that participants must enter to address the handling of their orders in various locking or crossing scenarios.²¹ Rather than having to enable both Trade Now and Midpoint Trade Now separately, participants will only have to enable one Order Attribute to address both functionalities.²²

Additionally, rather than require a participant to manually send a Trade Now instruction whenever an Order entered through OUCH or FLITE becomes locked, the proposed amended Rule will allow for a participant to enable Trade Now functionality on a port-level basis for all Order entry protocols and for all Order Types that support Trade Now, as well as on an order-by-order basis, for the Non-Displayed Order Type, when entered

²¹ An example of a crossing scenario is as follows. A non-displayed Order to buy rests on the Book at \$0.0015. Thereafter, a Post Only Order to sell is entered at \$0.0014, which would post on the Book and display at \$0.0014, thereby crossing the non-displayed Order as the price improvement requirements were not met.

²² The Exchange believes that the proposal to combine the Trade Now and Midpoint Trade Now Order Attributes will not adversely impact participants because those that choose to utilize these Order Attributes are seeking opportunities to remove liquidity, and they are less fee sensitive in their choices. Participants will still be able to deactivate Trade Now on an order-by-order basis for RASH and FIX.

through OUCH or FLITE.²³ For Orders entered through RASH or FIX, Trade Now will be available on an order-by-order basis for all Order Types that support Trade Now. The proposal will not extend Trade Now (or Midpoint Trade Now) functionality to new Order Types.²⁴

The Exchange proposes other non-substantive changes to Rule 4703(m) to incorporate the inclusion of the text of the Midpoint Trade Now Order Attribute, including a reorganization of its bulleted provisions. Furthermore, it proposes to delete Rule 4703(n) in its entirety as well as references to Midpoint Trade Now in Rule 4702.

Changes to Market on Open and Limit on Open Order Types

Finally, the Exchange proposes to amend Rule 4702(b)(8) and (9), which describe the Market on Open (“MOO”)²⁵ and Limit on Open (“LOO”)²⁶ Order Types, to account

²³ This proposed change in functionality for OUCH and FLITE is enabled by the migration of Trade Now and Midpoint Trade Now to the Exchange’s matching System.

²⁴ The Exchange proposes to add language to Rule 4703(m) to state that Trade Now allows a resting Order that becomes locked “or crossed, as applicable” at its non-displayed price by the “posted price” of an incoming Displayed Order or a Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order to execute against a locking or crossing Order(s) automatically. The Exchange proposes to add the phrase “or crossed, as applicable,” for completeness. It also proposes to add the phrase “posted price” for purposes of clarity. It merely communicates that the incoming Displayed Order or Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order first posts to the Nasdaq Book, thereby locking or crossing the resting Order at its non-displayed price.

²⁵ As set forth in Rule 4702(b)(8)(A), a MOO is an Order Type entered without a price that may be executed only during the Nasdaq Opening Cross. Subject to the qualifications provided below, MOO Orders may be entered between 4 a.m. ET and immediately prior to 9:28 a.m. ET. An MOO Order may be cancelled or modified until immediately prior to 9:25 a.m. ET. An MOO Order shall execute only at the price determined by the Nasdaq Opening Cross.

²⁶ As set forth in Rule 4702(b)(9)(A), a LOO is an Order Type entered with a price that may be executed only in the Nasdaq Opening Cross, and only if the price determined by the Nasdaq Opening Cross is equal to or better than the price at

for a change in functionality that will occur when the Exchange upgrades the logic and implementation for processing certain aspects of LOO and MOO Orders as part of the forthcoming System enhancements. When these Order Types are assigned Pegging Attributes and submitted just prior to the onset of the Nasdaq Opening Cross, the proposed changes will limit the circumstances in which the System will hold these Order Types until after the Nasdaq Opening Cross occurs. The Exchange proposes these changes to streamline the handling of LOO and MOO orders, thereby reducing the potential for confusion about the Exchange's practice for holding these Order Types in these circumstances. Additionally, the proposed changes will allow these Order Types, where applicable, to participate and contribute to offsetting any order imbalance in the Nasdaq Opening Cross. The Exchange notes that only a very small number of LOO and MOO orders will be affected by these changes, such that the overall impact of the changes should be minor.

which the LOO Order was entered. Subject to the qualifications provided below, LOO Orders may be entered between 4 a.m. ET and immediately prior to 9:28 a.m. ET but may not be cancelled or modified at or after 9:25 a.m. ET. Between 9:28 a.m. ET and 9:29:30 a.m. ET, an LOO Order may be entered, provided that there is a First Opening Reference Price or a Second Opening Reference Price. An LOO Order entered after 9:29:30 a.m. ET that is designated as an IOC will be rejected. An LOO Order entered between 9:28 a.m. ET and 9:29:30 a.m. ET will be accepted at its limit price, unless its limit price is higher (lower) than the higher (lower) of the First Opening Reference Price and the Second Opening Reference Price for an LOO Order to buy (sell), in which case the LOO Order will be handled consistent with the Participant's instruction that the LOO Order is to be: (1) rejected; or (2) re-priced to the higher (lower) of the First Opening Reference Price and the Second Opening Reference Price, provided that if either the First Opening Reference Price or the Second Opening Reference Price is not at a permissible minimum increment, the First Opening Reference Price or the Second Opening Reference Price, as applicable, will be rounded (i) to the nearest permitted minimum increment (with midpoint prices being rounded up) if there is no imbalance, (ii) up if there is a buy imbalance, or (iii) down if there is a sell imbalance. The default configuration for Participants that do not specify otherwise will be to have such LOO Orders re-priced rather than rejected.

Specifically, Rule 4702(b)(8)(B) presently provides that a MOO with a Market Pegging Order Attribute and with a Time-in-Force other than Immediate-Or-Cancel that is flagged to participate in the Nasdaq Opening Cross and which is entered at or after 9:28 a.m. will not participate in the Opening Cross, but instead will be held and entered into the System after the Opening Cross completes. The Exchange proposes to amend this provision, such that, going forward, a MOO with a Market Pegging Order Attribute and with a Time-in-Force other than Immediate-Or-Cancel that is flagged to participate in the Nasdaq Opening Cross and which is entered at or after 9:28 a.m. will be rejected just as the Rule presently provides for all other MOOs that are entered at or after 9:28 a.m. (and prior to the Nasdaq Opening Cross). The rule text language, as amended, will specify, however, that the existing holding practice will continue to apply to Orders with Market Pegging and Routing Attributes and a Time-in-Force other than Immediate-Or-Cancel as the Exchange is not yet ready to implement a similar change to such Orders, although it contemplates doing so in a future proposal. The Exchange also notes that this clarification will provide for LOOs and MOOs with Routing Attributes to be handled similarly when entered between just prior to the time of the Nasdaq Opening Cross.²⁷

Meanwhile, Rule 4702(b)(9)(B) presently provides that an Opening Cross/Market Hours LOO Order that is entered between 9:29:30 a.m. and the time of the Nasdaq Opening Cross will be: (i) held and entered into the System after the completion of the Nasdaq Opening Cross if it has been assigned a Pegging or Routing Attribute, (ii) treated as an Opening Imbalance Only Order and entered into the System after the completion of the Nasdaq Opening Cross if entered through RASH, QIX, or FIX but not assigned a

²⁷ See Rule 4702(b)(9)(B).

Pegging or Routing Attribute, or (iii) treated as an Opening Imbalance Only Order and cancelled after the Nasdaq Opening Cross if entered through OUCH or FLITE. The Exchange proposes to delete references to “Pegging Attribute” in this provision, such that going forward, a LOO Order with Pegging (and no Routing Attribute) entered between 9:29:30 a.m. and the time of the Opening Cross will no longer be held and entered into the System after the completion of the Opening Cross. Instead, if the LOO with Pegging is entered through RASH, QIX, or FIX, it will be treated as an Opening Imbalance Only Order and entered into the System after the Opening Cross occurs, and if it is entered through OUCH or FLITE, it will be treated as an Opening Imbalance Only Order and cancelled after the Opening Cross.²⁸

The Exchange intends to implement the foregoing changes during the Third Quarter of 2021. The Exchange will issue an Equity Trader Alert at least 7 days in advance of implementing the changes.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that its proposal is consistent with Section 6(b) of the Act,²⁹ in general, and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(5) of the Act,³⁰ in particular, in that it is designed to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general to protect investors and the public interest.

²⁸ The Exchange notes that it plans future order handling enhancements that may further reduce or eliminate the circumstances in which it holds late submitted MOO and LOO Orders. The Exchange will submit rule filing proposals to the Commission before implementing such enhancements.

²⁹ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

³⁰ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

The Exchange believes that its proposed amendments to the Pegging Order Attribute, at Rule 4703(d), are consistent with the Act. The proposals to eliminate rule text that provides for the System to reject certain Pegged Orders that lack a permissible pegging price, or to post the Orders at their limit price, are consistent with the Act because they eliminate unwarranted inefficiencies that arise when participants must repeatedly re-enter rejected Pegged Orders until a permissible price becomes available.³¹,³² It is also consistent with the Act to maintain the existing practice in the Rule of rejecting a Pegged Order without a permissible pegging price where the Order has been assigned a Routing Attribute. The Exchange is not yet prepared to hold such Orders in the same way that it proposes to do so for Pegged Orders without Routing Attributes, although it contemplates doing so in the near future.

³¹ The Exchange notes that as part of this proposed change, if there is no Pegging Price upon entry for a Displayed Order that has Market Pegging, or an Order with a Non-Display Attribute that has Primary Pegging or Market Pegging, then it will no longer accept such Orders at their limit price. The Exchange believes that this proposed change is consistent with the Act because it better aligns with customer intentions for Pegged Orders to post at a Pegging Price. That is, the Exchange believes that participants prefer for Pegged Orders to be entered at a Pegging Price, rather than its entered limit price, even if that means that the Order must wait for a Pegging Price to become available. As discussed above, the Exchange does not propose this change for Pegged Orders with Routing Attributes.

³² It is also consistent with the Act to limit the time period for which the Exchange will hold, without canceling, Pegged Orders for which there is no pegging price or permissible pegging price because the Exchange does not believe that customers would want the Exchange to hold their orders indefinitely. Moreover, holding such orders indefinitely would encumber the Exchange's System. The Exchange believes that a one second holding period for such orders is long enough to provide the above-stated efficiencies for participants, but not too long as to encumber them. However, the Exchange believes that it is reasonable to reserve discretion to alter the holding period, from time to time, should it determine that doing so better meets the needs of customers or its System resources.

Moreover, the proposal to amend Rule 4703(d) to state expressly that Midpoint Pegging Orders are subject to price collars, like Orders with Primary and Market Pegging, will correct an unintended omission and ensure that the Rule is consistent with existing Exchange practice and with customer expectations. The application of these collars will prevent Pegged Orders from having prices that deviate too far away from where the security was trading when the Order was first entered.³³

The Exchange's proposals to amend its rules governing the Trade Now and Midpoint Trade Now Order Attributes, at Rule 4703(m) and (n), respectively, are consistent with the Act. The proposal to combine these two related Order Attributes will streamline and simplify the instructions that participants must enter to address the handling of their orders in various locking or crossing scenarios. Rather than having to enable both Trade Now and Midpoint Trade Now separately, participants will only have to enable one Order Attribute to address both functionalities. Additionally, rather than require a participant to manually send a Trade Now instruction whenever an Order entered through OUCH or FLITE becomes locked, the proposed amended Rule will allow for a participant to enable Trade Now functionality on a port-level basis for all Order entry protocols and for all Order Types that support Trade Now, as well as on an order-by-order basis, for the Non-Displayed Order Type, when entered through OUCH and FLITE.³⁴ The proposal will also make conforming changes to Rule 4702 to delete

³³ Additionally, the Exchange believes that it is consistent with the Act to replace the word "would" with "could" in this provision, because doing so would clarify that collars apply in circumstances in which Pegged Orders might execute, but do not necessarily do so. See supra, n.18.

³⁴ As noted above, for Orders entered through RASH or FIX, Trade Now will be available on an order-by-order basis for all Order Types that support Trade Now.

references to Midpoint Trade Now, which is consistent with the Act because the changes will ensure that the Rules remain current and accurate.

Furthermore, it is consistent with the Act to add language to Rule 4703(m) to state that Trade Now allows a resting Order that becomes locked “or crossed, as applicable,” at its non-displayed price by the “posted price” of an incoming Displayed Order or a Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order to execute against a locking or crossing Order(s) automatically. The Exchange proposes to add the phrase “or crossed, as applicable,” for completeness. The Exchange also proposes to add the phrase “posted price” for purposes of clarity. It merely communicates that the incoming Displayed Order or Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order first posts to the Nasdaq Book, thereby locking or crossing the resting Order at its non-displayed price.

Finally, it is consistent with the Act to amend Rule 4702(b)(8) and (9) to limit the circumstances in which the Exchange will hold MOO and LOO Orders with Pegging Attributes that are submitted just prior to the Nasdaq Opening Cross. As discussed above, these changes will streamline the handling of such Orders, by rejecting them in the case of MOO Orders or allowing them to participate as Opening Imbalance Orders in the case of LOO Orders, thereby reducing the potential for confusion about the Exchange’s practice for holding these Order Types in these circumstances. Again, the Exchange proposes to maintain its existing practice of holding Market Pegged MOO Orders with Routing Attributes and LOO Orders with Routing Attributes entered near the time of the Opening Cross because the Exchange is not yet prepared to handle such Orders similarly to how it proposes to handle such Orders without Routing Attributes, although it contemplates submitting a rule filing proposal to do so in the near future.

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. As a general principle, the proposed changes are reflective of the significant competition among exchanges and non-exchange venues for order flow. In this regard, proposed changes that facilitate enhancements to the Exchange's System and order entry protocols as well as those that amend and clarify the Exchange's Rules regarding its Order Attributes, are pro-competitive because they bolster the efficiency, integrity, and overall attractiveness of the Exchange in an absolute sense and relative to its peers.

Moreover, none of the proposed changes will unduly burden intra-market competition among various Exchange participants. Participants will experience no competitive impact from its proposals to hold (up to one second), rather than reject (or accept at their limit price), Pegging Orders (other than those with Routing Attributes) in circumstances in which no permissible pegging price is available, as these proposals will merely eliminate unwarranted inefficiencies that ensue from the System requiring participants to repeatedly re-enter Pegged Orders until a price becomes available, or the System posting Pegged Orders at their limit prices, if there is no pegging price.

Moreover, the proposal to amend Rule 4703(d) to state expressly that Midpoint Pegging Orders are subject to price collars, like Orders with Primary and Market Pegging, will have no competitive impact as the proposal is consistent with existing Exchange practice and with customer expectations.

The Exchange's proposals to amend its rules governing the Trade Now and Midpoint Trade Now Order Attributes will have no competitive impact on participants

other than by rendering these Order Attributes more efficient and easier for participants to utilize.³⁵

Lastly, the Exchange perceives no burden on competition arising from its proposed changes to the circumstances in which it will hold late-submitted LOO and MOO Orders with Pegging Attributes (other than those Orders with Routing Attributes assigned to them). The proposed changes will streamline the handling of such Orders, thereby reducing the potential for confusion about the Exchange's practice for holding these Order Types in these circumstances. The Exchange proposes to maintain its existing practice of holding Market Pegged MOO Orders with Routing Attributes and LOO Orders with Routing Attributes entered near the time of the Opening Cross because the Exchange is not yet prepared to handle such Orders similarly to how it proposes to handle such Orders without Routing Attributes, although it contemplates submitting a rule filing proposal to do so in the near future. Moreover, any impact of the proposed changes is expected to be minimal, as very few MOO and LOO Orders have historically been subject to holding.

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

No written comments were either solicited or received.

³⁵ The proposal to combine the Trade Now and Midpoint Trade Now Order Attributes also will not burden competition because participants that choose to utilize these Order Attributes are seeking opportunities to remove liquidity, and they are less fee sensitive in their choices. Allowing participants to remove liquidity through one instruction will enhance the efficiency of their activities.

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

Because the foregoing proposed rule change does not: (i) significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest; (ii) impose any significant burden on competition; and (iii) 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)(iii) of the Act³⁶ and subparagraph (f)(6) of Rule 19b-4 thereunder.³⁷

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 to determine whether the proposed rule 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:

³⁶ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(iii).

³⁷ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6). In addition, Rule 19b-4(f)(6) requires a self-regulatory organization to give the Commission written notice of its intent to file the proposed rule change at least five business days prior to the date of filing of the proposed rule change, or such shorter time as designated by the Commission. The Exchange has satisfied this requirement.

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-NASDAQ-2021-044 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-NASDAQ-2021-044. 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 Web site (<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; 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-NASDAQ-2021-044 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.³⁸

J. Matthew DeLesDernier
Assistant Secretary

³⁸ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

EXHIBIT 5

Deleted text is [bracketed]. New text is underlined>.

The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC Rules

* * * * *

Equity Rules

* * * * *

Equity 4: Equity Trading Rules

...

4702. Order Types

(a) No change.

(b) Except where stated otherwise, the following Order Types are available to all Participants:

(1) (A) A "**Price to Comply Order**" is an Order Type designed to comply with Rule 610(d) under Regulation NMS by avoiding the display of quotations that lock or cross any Protected Quotation in a System Security during Market Hours. The Price to Comply Order is also designed to provide potential price improvement.

...

(B) No change.

(C) The following Order Attributes may be assigned to a Price to Comply Order:

...

[• Midpoint Trade Now (available through OUCH, RASH, FLITE and FIX).]

(2) No change.

(3) (A) A "**Non-Displayed Order**" is an Order Type that is not displayed to other Participants, but nevertheless remains available for potential execution against incoming Orders until executed in full or cancelled. In addition to the Non-Displayed Order Type, there are other Order Types that are not displayed on the Nasdaq Book. Thus, "Non- Display" is both a specific Order Type and an Order Attribute of certain other Order Types.

...

(B) No change.

(C) The following Order Attributes may be assigned to a Non-Displayed Order:

...

[• Midpoint Trade Now (available through OUCH, RASH, FLITE and FIX).]

(4) (A) A "**Post-Only Order**" is an Order Type designed to have its price adjusted as needed to post to the Nasdaq Book in compliance with Rule 610(d) under Regulation NMS by avoiding the display of quotations that lock or cross any Protected Quotation in a System Security during Market Hours, or to execute against locking or crossing quotations in circumstances where economically beneficial to the Participant entering the Post-Only Order.

...

(B) No change.

(C) The following Order Attributes may be assigned to a Post-Only Order:

...

[• Midpoint Trade Now (available through OUCH, RASH, FLITE and FIX).]

(5) (A) A "**Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order**" is an Order Type with a Non-Display Order Attribute that is priced at the midpoint between the NBBO and that will execute upon entry only in circumstances where economically beneficial to the party entering the Order. The Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order is available during Market Hours only.

...

(B) No change.

(C) The following Order Attributes may be assigned to a Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order:

...

[• Midpoint Trade Now (available through OUCH, RASH, FLITE and FIX).]

(6) – (7) No change.

(8) (A) A "**Market On Open Order**" or "**MOO Order**" is an Order Type entered without a price that may be executed only during the Nasdaq Opening Cross. Subject to the qualifications provided below, MOO Orders may be entered between 4 a.m. ET and immediately prior to 9:28 a.m. ET. An MOO Order may be cancelled or modified until immediately prior to 9:25 a.m. ET. An MOO Order shall execute only at the price determined by the Nasdaq Opening Cross.

(B) The following Order Attributes may be assigned to a Market On Open Order:

- Price. An MOO Order is entered without a price and shall execute only at the price determined by the Nasdaq Opening Cross.
- Size.
- Time-in-Force. An MOO Order may execute only in the Nasdaq Opening Cross. However, a Participant may designate the Time-in-Force for an MOO Order either by designating a Time-in-Force of "On Open" or by entering another Order Type with a Market Pegging Attribute and flagging the Order to participate in the Nasdaq Opening Cross. An MOO Order entered through RASH or FIX with a Time-in-Force of IOC and flagged to participate in the Nasdaq Opening Cross that is entered

after the time of the Nasdaq Opening Cross will be accepted but will be converted into a Non-Displayed Order with a Time-in-Force of IOC and a price established using the Market Pegging Order Attribute with no offset. An Order with a [Market Pegging]Routing Attribute and a Time-in-Force other than IOC that is flagged to participate in the Nasdaq Opening Cross and entered at or after 9:28 a.m. will be held and entered into the System after the completion of the Nasdaq Opening Cross. All other MOO Orders entered at or after 9:28 a.m. will be rejected.

- Participation in the Nasdaq Opening Cross is required for this Order Type.

(9) (A) A "**Limit On Open Order**" or "**LOO Order**" is an Order Type entered with a price that may be executed only in the Nasdaq Opening Cross, and only if the price determined by the Nasdaq Opening Cross is equal to or better than the price at which the LOO Order was entered. Subject to the qualifications provided below, LOO Orders may be entered between 4 a.m. ET and immediately prior to 9:28 a.m. ET but may not be cancelled or modified at or after 9:25 a.m. ET. Between 9:28 a.m. ET and 9:29:30 a.m. ET, an LOO Order may be entered, provided that there is a First Opening Reference Price or a Second Opening Reference Price. An LOO Order entered after 9:29:30 a.m. ET that is designated as an IOC will be rejected. An LOO Order entered between 9:28 a.m. ET and 9:29:30 a.m. ET will be accepted at its limit price, unless its limit price is higher (lower) than the higher (lower) of the First Opening Reference Price and the Second Opening Reference Price for an LOO Order to buy (sell), in which case the LOO Order will be handled consistent with the Participant's instruction that the LOO Order is to be: (1) rejected; or (2) re-priced to the higher (lower) of the First Opening Reference Price and the Second Opening Reference Price, provided that if either the First Opening Reference Price or the Second Opening Reference Price is not at a permissible minimum increment, the First Opening Reference Price or the Second Opening Reference Price, as applicable, will be rounded (i) to the nearest permitted minimum increment (with midpoint prices being rounded up) if there is no imbalance, (ii) up if there is a buy imbalance, or (iii) down if there is a sell imbalance. The default configuration for Participants that do not specify otherwise will be to have such LOO Orders re-priced rather than rejected. (B) The following Order Attributes may be assigned to a Limit On Open Order:

- Price.
- Size.
- Time-in-Force. In general, an LOO Order may execute only in the Nasdaq Opening Cross. However, a Participant may designate the Time-in-Force for an LOO Order either by designating a Time-in-Force of "On Open," in which case the Order will execute solely in the Nasdaq Opening Cross, or by entering another Order Type and Time-in-Force and flagging the Order to participate in the Nasdaq Opening Cross. In the latter case, if the Participant designates a Time-in-Force of IOC, the Order will participate solely in the Nasdaq Opening Cross. If the Participant enters a Time-in-Force that continues after the time of the Nasdaq Opening Cross, the Order will

participate in the Nasdaq Opening Cross like an LOO Order, while operating thereafter in accordance with its designated Order Type and Order Attributes (if not executed in full in the Nasdaq Opening Cross). Such an Order may be referred to as an "Opening Cross/Market Hours Order." If such an Order has a Time-in-Force that continues until at least the time of the Nasdaq Closing Cross, the Order may be referred to as a "Cross to Cross Order."

Following the Nasdaq Opening Cross, an Opening Cross/Market Hours Order may not operate as a Post-Only Order, Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order, a Supplemental Order, a Retail Order, or an RPI Order. In the case of a Market Maker Peg Order entered prior to 9:28 a.m. ET that is also designated to participate in the Nasdaq Opening Cross, the price of the Order for purposes of operating as an LOO Order will be established on entry and will not thereafter be pegged until after the completion of the Nasdaq Opening Cross. An Opening Cross/Market Hours Order that has a Time-in-Force other than IOC and is entered between 9:29:30 a.m. ET and the time of the Nasdaq Opening Cross will be (i) held and entered into the System after the completion of the Nasdaq Opening Cross if it has been assigned a [Pegging Attribute or]Routing Attribute, (ii) treated as an Opening Imbalance Only Order and entered into the System after the completion of the Nasdaq Opening Cross if entered through RASH, QIX, or FIX but not assigned a [Pegging Attribute or]Routing Attribute, or (iii) treated as an Opening Imbalance Only Order and cancelled after the Nasdaq Opening Cross if entered through OUCH or FLITE. An Opening Cross/Market Hours Order entered through RASH or FIX after the time of the Nasdaq Opening Cross will be accepted but the Nasdaq Opening Cross flag will be ignored. All other Opening Cross/Market Hours Orders entered at or after 9:28 a.m. will be rejected with the exception of certain LOO Orders discussed in subparagraph (A) above.

- Participation in the Nasdaq Opening Cross is required for this Order Type.

(10) - (15) No change.

4703. Order Attributes

As described in Rule 4702, the following Order Attributes may be assigned to those Order Types for which they are available.

(a) – (c) No change.

(d) Pegging. Pegging is an Order Attribute that allows an Order to have its price automatically set with reference to the NBBO; provided, however, that if Nasdaq is the sole market center at the Best Bid or Best Offer (as applicable), then the price of any Displayed Order with Primary Pegging (as defined below) will be set with reference to the highest bid or lowest offer disseminated by a market center other than Nasdaq. An Order with a Pegging Order Attribute may be referred to as a "Pegged Order." For purposes of this rule, the price to which an Order is pegged will be referred to as the

Inside Quotation, the Inside Bid, or the Inside Offer, as appropriate. There are three varieties of Pegging:

- Primary Pegging means Pegging with reference to the Inside Quotation on the same side of the market. For example, if the Inside Bid was \$11, an Order to buy with Primary Pegging would be priced at \$11.
- Market Pegging means Pegging with reference to the Inside Quotation on the opposite side of the market. For example, if the Inside Offer was \$11.06, an Order to buy with Market Pegging would be priced at \$11.06.
- Midpoint Pegging means Pegging with reference to the midpoint between the Inside Bid and the Inside Offer (the "Midpoint"). Thus, if the Inside Bid was \$11 and the Inside Offer was \$11.06, an Order with Midpoint Pegging would be priced at \$11.03. An Order with Midpoint Pegging is not displayed. An Order with Midpoint Pegging may be executed in sub-pennies if necessary to obtain a midpoint price.

Pegging is available only during Market Hours. An Order with Pegging may specify a limit price beyond which the Order may not be executed; provided, however, that if an Order has been assigned a Pegging Order Attribute and a Discretion Order Attribute, the Order may execute at any price within the discretionary price range, even if beyond the limit price specified with respect to the Pegging Order Attribute. If an Order with Pegging is priced at its limit price, the price of the Order may nevertheless be changed to a less aggressive price based on changes to the Inside Quotation. In addition, an Order with Primary Pegging or Market Pegging may specify an Offset Amount, such that the price of the Order will vary from the Inside Quotation by the selected Offset Amount. The Offset Amount may be either aggressive or passive. Thus, for example, if a Participant entered an Order to buy with Primary Pegging and a passive Offset Amount of \$0.05 and the Inside Bid was \$11, the Order would be priced at \$10.95. If the Participant selected an aggressive Offset Amount of \$0.02, however, the Order would be priced at \$11.02. An Order with Primary Pegging and an Offset Amount will not be Displayed, unless the Order is Attributable. An Order with Midpoint Pegging will not be Displayed. An Order with Market Pegging and no Offset behaves as a "market order" with respect to any liquidity on the Nasdaq Book at the Inside Quotation on the opposite side of the market because it is immediately executable at that price. If, at the time of entry, there is no price to which a Pegged Order, that has not been assigned a Routing Order Attribute, can be pegged or pegging would lead to a price at which the Order cannot be posted, the Order will not be immediately available on the Nasdaq Book and will be entered once there is a permissible price; provided, however, that the System will cancel the Pegged Order if no permissible pegging price becomes available within one second after Order entry (the Exchange may, in the exercise of its discretion, modify the length of this one second time period by posting advance notice of the applicable time period on its website). For a Pegged Order that has been assigned a Routing Order Attribute, if there is no permissible price to which the Order can be pegged at the time of entry, the Order will be rejected; provided, however, that a Displayed Order that has Market Pegging, or an Order with a Non-Display Attribute that has Primary Pegging or Market Pegging, will be accepted at its limit price. In the case of an Order with Midpoint Pegging, if the Inside Bid and Inside Offer are locked, the Order will be priced at the

locking price[,]; and for Orders with Midpoint Pegging entered through OUCH or FLITE, if the Inside Bid and Inside Offer are crossed or if there is no Inside Bid and/or Inside Offer, the Order will not be accepted. However, even if the Inside Bid and Inside Offer are locked, an Order with Midpoint Pegging that locked an Order on the Nasdaq Book would execute (provided, however, that a Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order would execute or post as described in Rule 4702(b)(5)(A)).

...

An Order entered through RASH, QIX or FIX with Pegging will have its price set upon initial entry and will thereafter have its price reset in accordance with changes to the relevant Inside Quotation. An Order with Pegging receives a new timestamp whenever its price is updated and therefore will be evaluated with respect to possible execution (and routing, if it has been assigned a Routing Order Attribute) in the same manner as a newly entered Order. If the price to which an Order is pegged [is not]becomes unavailable or pegging would lead to a price at which the Order cannot be posted, the Order will be rejected if assigned a Routing Order Attribute; if the Order is not assigned a Routing Order Attribute, the Order will be removed from the Nasdaq Book and will be re-entered once there is a permissible price, provided however, that the System will cancel the Pegged Order if no permissible pegging price becomes available within one second after the Order was removed and no longer available on the Nasdaq Book (the Exchange may, in the exercise of its discretion modify the length of this one second time period by posting advance notice of the applicable time period on its website). For an Order with Midpoint Pegging, if the Inside Bid and Inside Offer become crossed or if there is no Inside Bid and/or Inside Offer, the Order will be removed from the Nasdaq Book and will be re-entered at the new midpoint once there is a valid Inside Bid and Inside Offer that is not crossed; provided, however, that the System will cancel the Order with Midpoint Pegging if no permissible price becomes available within one second after the Order was removed and no longer available on the Nasdaq Book (the Exchange may, in the exercise of its discretion modify the length of this one second time period by posting advance notice of the applicable time period on its website).

[Primary Pegging Orders and Market]Pegging Orders are subject to a collar. Any portion of a [Primary Pegging Order or Market]Pegging Order that [would]could execute, either on the Exchange or when routed to another market center, at a price of more than \$0.25 or 5 percent worse than the NBBO at the time when the order reaches the System, whichever is greater, will be cancelled.

Orders with Midpoint Pegging will be cancelled by the System when a trading halt is declared, and any Orders with Midpoint Pegging entered during a trading halt will be rejected.

(e) – (l) No change.

(m) Trade Now. Trade Now is an Order Attribute that allows: (i) a resting Order that becomes locked or crossed, as applicable, at its non-displayed price by the posted price of an incoming Displayed Order or a Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order to execute against a

locking or crossing Order(s) as a liquidity taker automatically; and (ii) a Non-Displayed Order with Midpoint Pegging or a Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order (collectively, "Midpoint Orders") to execute against a M-ELO+CB automatically, subject to the eligibility requirements set forth below. [, and a] Any remaining shares of the resting Order will remain posted on the Nasdaq Book with the same priority.

- [An Order entered through RASH or FIX protocol with a Trade Now Order Attribute will execute against locking interest automatically.]When entered through RASH or FIX protocol, the Trade Now Order Attribute may be enabled on an order-by-order or a port-level basis. When entered through OUCH or FLITE, the Trade Now Order Attribute may be enabled on a port-level basis for all Order Types that support it, and for the Non-Displayed Order Type, also on an order-by-order basis.
 - If there is a resting Order on the Nasdaq Book without the Trade Now Attribute that is locked at its non-displayed price by a Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order, new incoming Orders (with or without the Trade Now Attribute, as applicable) will be able to execute against the Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order at the locking price. The resting Order will remain on the Nasdaq Book and will retain its priority relative to other resting orders on the same side of the market after the subsequent Order has executed against the Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order.
 - When a participant enables the Trade Now Attribute for a Midpoint Order, then the Midpoint Order will also be eligible to execute against a M-ELO+CB after the Midpoint Order rests on the Continuous Book for a minimum of one-half second after the NBBO midpoint falls within the limit set by the participant and provided that the Midpoint Order satisfies any minimum quantity requirement of the M-ELO+CB.
 - If there is a resting Midpoint Order on the Nasdaq Book without the Trade Now Attribute, a new incoming Midpoint Order with the Trade Now Attribute will be able to execute against a MELO+CB. The resting Midpoint Order will remain on the Nasdaq Book and will retain its priority relative to other resting orders on the same side of the market after the subsequent Midpoint Order with Trade Now has executed against the M-ELO+CB.
- [• An Order entered through OUCH or FLITE may not be assigned a Trade Now attribute upon entry, but rather the Participant that entered the Order must send a Trade Now instruction after the Order becomes locked. If a Trade Now instruction is given when there is no locking or crossing interest, the instruction will be ignored by the System and the Order will remain on the Nasdaq Book with the same priority. When entered through OUCH or FLITE protocol, the Trade Now instruction must be sent on an order-by-order basis.]

[(n) Midpoint Trade Now. Midpoint Trade Now is an Order Attribute that allows: (i) a resting Order that becomes locked at its non-displayed price by an incoming Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order to execute against a locking or crossing Order(s) as a liquidity taker; and (ii) a Non-Displayed Order with Midpoint Pegging or a Midpoint Peg Post-Only

Order (collectively, "Midpoint Orders") to execute against a M-ELO+CB, subject to the eligibility requirements set forth below. Any remaining shares of the resting Order will remain posted on the Nasdaq Book with the same priority.

- The Midpoint Trade Now Order Attribute may be enabled on a port-level basis for all Order Types that support it, and for the Non-Displayed Order Type, also on an order-by-order basis.
- A resting Order that is entered with the Midpoint Trade Now Order Attribute will execute against locking interest automatically.
- If there is a resting Order on the Nasdaq Book without the Midpoint Trade Now Attribute that is locked at its non-displayed price by a Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order, new incoming Orders (with or without the Midpoint Trade Now Attribute, as applicable) will be able to execute against the Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order at the locking price. The resting Order will remain on the Nasdaq Book and will retain its priority relative to other resting orders on the same side of the market after the subsequent Order has executed against the Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order.
- When a participant enables the Midpoint Trade Now Attribute for a Midpoint Order, then the Midpoint Order will also be eligible to execute against a M-ELO+CB after the Midpoint Order rests on the Continuous Book for a minimum of one-half second after the NBBO midpoint falls within the limit set by the participant and provided that the Midpoint Order satisfies any minimum quantity requirement of the M-ELO+CB.
- If there is a resting Midpoint Order on the Nasdaq Book without the Midpoint Trade Now Attribute, a new incoming Midpoint Order with the Midpoint Trade Now Attribute will be able to execute against a MELO+CB. The resting Midpoint Order will remain on the Nasdaq Book and will retain its priority relative to other resting orders on the same side of the market after the subsequent Midpoint Order with Midpoint Trade Now has executed against the M-ELO+CB.]

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