CHAPTER 10. TRADING PRACTICE RULES

Rule Series 10.100. Prohibited Trading Practices

Rule 10.110. Market Manipulation

(a) No Member shall execute or cause to be executed or participate in an account for which there are executed purchases of any security at successively higher prices, or sales of any security at successively lower prices, or otherwise engage in activity, for the purpose of creating or inducing a false, misleading, or artificial appearance of activity in such security on the Exchange, or for the purpose of unduly or improperly influencing the market price for such security, or for the purpose of establishing a price which does not reflect the true state of the market in such security.

(b) All orders must be entered for the purpose of executing bona fide transactions, including, without limitation:

(1) No Member shall enter or cause to be entered, an order with the intent, at the time of order entry, to cancel the order before execution, or to modify the order to avoid execution.

(2) No Member shall enter or cause to be entered an executable or non-executable order or orders with the intent to mislead other market participants.

(3) No Member shall enter or cause to be entered an executable or non-executable order with the intent to overload, delay, or disrupt the performance of the systems of the Exchange, its Members, other exchanges, National Market System Plans, or market participants.

(4) No Member shall enter or cause to be entered executable or non-executable orders with intent to disrupt the orderly conduct of trading or the fair execution of transactions on the Exchange or elsewhere in the National Market System.

(5) These provisions shall apply at all times the Exchange System is available to Members, without exception.

Additionally, all non-executable orders must be entered in good faith for legitimate purposes.

Rule 10.120. Fictitious Transactions

(a) No Member, for the purpose of creating or inducing a false or misleading appearance of activity in a security traded on the Exchange or creating or inducing a false or misleading appearance with respect to the market in such security shall:

(1) execute any transaction in such security which involves no change in the beneficial ownership thereof, or

(2) enter any order or orders for the purchase of such security with the knowledge that an order or orders of substantially the same size, and at substantially the same price, for the sale of such security, has been or will be entered by or for the same or different parties, or

(3) enter any order or orders for the sale of any such security with the knowledge that an order or orders of substantially the same size, and at substantially the same price, for the purchase of such security, has been or will be entered by or for the same or different parties.

(b) Transactions in a security resulting from the unintentional interaction of orders originating from the same Member that involve no change in the beneficial ownership of the security, ("self-trades") generally are bona fide transactions for purposes of this LTSE Rule 10.120; however, Members must have policies and procedures in place that are reasonably designed to review their trading activity for, and prevent, a pattern or practice of self-trades resulting from orders originating from a single algorithm or trading desk, or related algorithms or trading desks. Transactions resulting from orders that originate from unrelated algorithms or separate and distinct trading strategies within the same firm would generally be considered bona fide self-trades. Algorithms or trading strategies within the most discrete unit of an effective system of internal controls at a Member are presumed to be related. This subsection (b) does not change Members' existing obligations under LTSE Rules 3.110 and 5.110.

Rule 10.130. Excessive Sales by a Member

(a) No Member shall execute purchases or sales in any security traded on the Exchange for any account in which such Member is directly or indirectly interested, which purchases or sales are excessive in view of the Member's financial resources, or in view of the market for such security.

Rule 10.140. Manipulative Transactions

(a) No Member shall participate or have any interest, directly or indirectly, in the profits of a manipulative operation or knowingly manage or finance a manipulative operation.

(b) Any pool, syndicate, or joint account organized or used intentionally for the purpose of unfairly influencing the market price of a security shall be deemed to be a manipulative operation.

(c) The solicitation of subscriptions to or the acceptance of discretionary orders from any such pool, syndicate, or joint account shall be deemed to be managing a manipulative operation.

(d) The carrying on margin of a position in such security, or the advancing of credit through loans to any such pool, syndicate, or joint account, shall be deemed to be financing a manipulative operation.

(e) No Member shall offer that a transaction or transactions to buy or sell a designated security will influence the closing transaction in that security.

Rule 10.150. Dissemination of False Information

(a) No Member shall make any statement or circulate and disseminate any information concerning any security traded on the Exchange which such Member knows or has reasonable grounds for believing is false or misleading, or would improperly influence the market price of such security.

Rule 10.160. Prohibition Against Trading Ahead of Customer Orders

(a) Except as provided herein, a Member that accepts and holds an order in an equity security from its own customer or a customer of another broker-dealer without immediately executing the order is prohibited from trading that security on the same side of the market for its own account at a price that would satisfy the customer's order, unless it immediately thereafter executes the customer order up to the size and at the same or better price at which it traded for its own account.

(b) A Member must have a written methodology in place governing the execution and priority of all pending orders that is consistent with the requirements of this LTSE Rule 10.160. A Member also must ensure that this methodology is consistently applied.

(c) <u>Large Orders and Institutional Account Exceptions</u>

With respect to orders for customer accounts that meet the definition of an "institutional account," or for orders of 10,000 shares or more (unless such orders are less than

$100,000 in value), a Member is permitted to trade a security on the same side of the market for its own account at a price that would satisfy such customer order, provided that the Member has provided clear and comprehensive written disclosure to such customer at account opening and annually thereafter that:

(1) discloses that the Member may trade proprietarily at prices that would satisfy the customer order; and

(2) provides the customer with a meaningful opportunity to opt in to the LTSE Rule 10.160 protections with respect to all or any portion of its order.

If the customer does not opt in to the LTSE Rule 10.160 protections with respect to all or any portion of its order, the Member may reasonably conclude that such customer has consented to the Member trading a security on the same side of the market for its own account at a price that would satisfy the customer order. In lieu of providing written disclosure to customers at account opening and annually thereafter, a Member may provide clear and comprehensive oral disclosure to and obtain consent from the customer on an order-by-order basis, provided that the Member documents who provided such consent and such consent evidences the customer's understanding of the terms and conditions of the order.

For purposes of this LTSE Rule 10.160, "institutional account" shall mean the account of:

(A) a bank savings and loan association, insurance company or registered investment company;

(B) an investment adviser registered either with the SEC under Section 203 of the Investment Advisers Act or with a state securities commission (or any agency or office performing like functions); or

(C) any other person (whether a natural person, corporation, partnership, trust or otherwise) with total assets of at least $50 million.

(d) <u>No-Knowledge Exception</u>

(1) With respect to NMS stocks (as defined in Rule 600 under Regulation NMS), if a Member implements and utilizes an effective system of internal controls, such as appropriate information barriers, that operate to prevent one trading unit from obtaining knowledge of customer orders held by a separate trading unit, those other trading units trading in a proprietary capacity may continue to trade at prices that would satisfy the customer orders held by the separate trading unit. A Member that structures its order handling practices in NMS stocks to permit its proprietary and/or market-making desk to trade at prices that would satisfy customer orders held by a separate trading unit must disclose in writing to its

customers, at account opening and annually thereafter, a description of the manner in which customer orders are handled by the Member, and the circumstances under which the Member may trade proprietarily at its proprietary and/or market-making desk at prices that would satisfy the customer order.

(2) If a Member implements and utilizes appropriate information barriers in reliance on this exception, the Member must uniquely identify such information barriers in place at the department within the Member where the order was received or originated. Appropriate information barriers must, at minimum, comply with the requirements set forth in LTSE Rule 5.150.

(3) Members must maintain records that indicate which orders rely on the No-Knowledge Exception, and submit these records to the Exchange upon request.

(e) <u>Riskless Principal Exception</u>

The obligations under this LTSE Rule 10.160 shall not apply to a Member's proprietary trade if such proprietary trade is for the purposes of facilitating the execution, on a riskless principal basis, of an order from a customer (whether its own customer or the customer of another broker-dealer) (the "facilitated order"), provided that the Member:

(1) submits a report, contemporaneously with the execution of the facilitated order, identifying the trade as riskless principal to the Exchange (or another self-regulatory organization if not required under LTSE Rules); and

(2) has written policies and procedures to ensure that riskless principal transactions for which the Member is relying upon this exception comply with applicable LTSE Rules. At a minimum, these policies and procedures must require that the customer order was received prior to the offsetting principal transaction, and that the offsetting principal transaction is at the same price as the customer order exclusive of any markup or markdown, commission equivalent or other fee and is allocated to a riskless principal or customer account in a consistent manner and within 60 seconds of execution.

A Member must have supervisory systems in place that produce records that enable the Member and the Exchange to reconstruct accurately, readily, and in a time-sequenced manner all facilitated orders for which the Member relies on this exception.

(f) <u>ISO Exception</u>

A Member shall be exempt from the obligation to execute a customer order in a manner consistent with this LTSE Rule 10.160 with regard to trading for its own account that is the result of an inter-market sweep order ("ISO") routed in compliance with Rule 600(b)(30)(ii) of Regulation NMS where the customer order is received after the

Member routed the ISO. Where a Member routes an ISO to facilitate a customer order and that customer has consented to not receiving the better prices obtained by the ISO, the Member also shall be exempt with respect to any trading for its own account that is the result of the ISO with respect to the consenting customer's order.

(g) Odd Lot and Bona Fide Error Transaction Exceptions

The obligations under this LTSE Rule 10.160 shall not apply to a Member's proprietary trade that is (1) to offset a customer order that is in an amount less than a normal unit of trading; or (2) to correct a bona fide error. Members are required to demonstrate and document the basis upon which a transaction meets the bona fide error exception. For purposes of this LTSE Rule 10.160, a bona fide error is:

(1) the inaccurate conveyance or execution of any term of an order, including, but not limited to, price, number of shares or other unit of trading; identification of the security; identification of the account for which securities are purchased or sold; lost or otherwise misplaced order tickets; short sales that were instead sold long or vice versa; or the execution of an order on the wrong side of a market;

(2) the unauthorized or unintended purchase, sale, or allocation of securities, or the failure to follow specific client instructions;

(3) the incorrect entry of data into relevant systems, including reliance on incorrect cash positions, withdrawals, or securities positions reflected in an account; or

(4) a delay, outage, or failure of a communication system used to transmit market data prices or to facilitate the delivery or execution of an order.

(h) Minimum Price Improvement Standards

The minimum amount of price improvement necessary for a Member to execute an order on a proprietary basis when holding an unexecuted limit order in that same security, and not be required to execute the held limit order is as follows:

(1) For customer limit orders priced greater than or equal to $1.00, the minimum amount of price improvement required is $0.01 for NMS stocks;

(2) For customer limit orders priced greater than or equal to $0.01 and less than $1.00, the minimum amount of price improvement required is the lesser of $0.01 or one-half (1/2) of the current inside spread;

(3) For customer limit orders priced less than $0.01 but greater than or equal to $0.001, the minimum amount of price improvement required is the lesser of $0.001 or one-half (1/2) of the current inside spread;

(4) For customer limit orders priced less than $0.001 but greater than or equal to $0.0001, the minimum amount of price improvement required is the lesser of $0.0001 or one-half (1/2) of the current inside spread;

(5) For customer limit orders priced less than $0.0001 but greater than or equal to $0.00001, the minimum amount of price improvement required is the lesser of $0.00001 or one-half (1/2) of the current inside spread;

(6) For customer limit orders priced less than $0.00001, the minimum amount of price improvement required is the lesser of $0.000001 or one-half (1/2) of the current inside spread; and

(7) For customer limit orders priced outside the best inside market, the minimum amount of price improvement required must either meet the requirements set forth above or the Member must trade at a price at or inside the best inside market for the security.

In addition, if the minimum price improvement standards above would trigger the protection of a pending customer limit order, any better-priced customer limit order(s) must also be protected under this LTSE Rule 10.160, even if those better-priced limit orders would not be directly triggered under the minimum price improvement standards above.

(i) Order Handling Procedures

A Member must make every effort to execute a marketable customer order that it receives fully and promptly. A Member that is holding a customer order that is marketable and has not been immediately executed must make every effort to cross such order with any other order received by the Member on the other side of the market up to the size of such order at a price that is no less than the best bid and no greater than the best offer at the time the subsequent order is received by the Member that is consistent with the terms of the orders. In the event that a Member is holding multiple orders on both sides of the market that have not been executed, the Member must make every effort to cross or otherwise execute such orders in a manner that is reasonable and consistent with the objectives of this LTSE Rule 10.160, and with the terms of the orders. A Member can satisfy the crossing requirement by contemporaneously buying from the seller and selling to the buyer at the same price.

(j) Trading Outside Normal Market Hours

Members generally may limit the life of a customer order to the period of normal market hours of 9:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time. However, if the customer and Member agree to the processing of the customer’s order outside normal market hours, the protections of this LTSE Rule shall apply to that customer's order at all times the customer order is executable by the Member.

Rule 10.170. Joint Activity

(a) No Member, directly or indirectly, shall hold any interest or participation in any joint account for buying or selling in a security traded on the Exchange, unless such joint account is promptly reported to the Exchange. The report should contain the following information for each account:

(1) the name of the account, with names of all participants and their respective interests in profits and losses;

(2) a statement regarding the purpose of the account;

(3) the name of the Member carrying and clearing the account; and

(4) a copy of any written agreement or instrument relating to the account.

Rule 10.180. Influencing the Consolidated Tape

(a) No Member shall attempt to execute a transaction or transactions to buy or sell a security for the purpose of influencing any report appearing on the Consolidated Tape.

Rule 10.190. Trade Shredding

No Member or associated person of a Member may engage in "trade shredding". Trade shredding is conduct that has the intent or effect of splitting any order into multiple smaller orders for execution or any execution into multiple smaller executions for the primary purpose of maximizing a monetary or in-kind amount to be received by the Member or associated person of a Member as a result of the execution of such orders or the transaction reporting of such executions. For purposes of this LTSE Rule 10.190, "monetary or in-kind amount" shall be defined to include, but not be limited to, any credits, commissions, gratuities, payments for or rebates of fees, or any other payments of value to the Member or associated person of a Member.

Rule Series 10.200. Trading Obligations

Rule 10.210. Options

(a) No Member shall initiate the purchase or sale on the Exchange for its own account, or for any account in which it is directly or indirectly interested, of any stock of any issuer in which it holds or has granted any put, call, straddle or option; provided, however, that this prohibition shall not be applicable in respect of any option issued by The Options Clearing Corporation.

(b) No Member acting as an odd-lot dealer shall become interested, directly or indirectly, in a pool dealing or trading in the stock of any issuer in which it is an odd-lot dealer, nor shall it acquire or grant directly or indirectly, any option to buy or sell, receive, or deliver shares of stock of any issuer in which such Member is an odd-lot dealer, unless such option is issued by The Options Clearing Corporation.

Rule 10.220. Best Execution and Interpositioning

(a) Best Execution

(1) In any transaction for or with a customer or a customer of another broker-dealer, a Member and persons associated with a Member shall use reasonable diligence to ascertain the best market for the subject security and buy or sell in such market so that the resultant price to the customer is as favorable as possible under prevailing market conditions. Among the factors that will be considered in determining whether a Member has used "reasonable diligence" are:

(A) the character of the market for the security (e.g., price, volatility, relative liquidity, and pressure on available communications);

(B) the size and type of transaction;

(C) the number of markets checked;

(D) accessibility of the quotation; and

(E) the terms and conditions of the order which result in the transaction, as communicated to the Member and persons associated with the Member.

(2) In any transaction for or with a customer or a customer of another broker-dealer, no Member or person associated with a Member shall interject a third party between the Member and the best market for the subject security in a manner inconsistent with paragraph (a)(1) of this LTSE Rule 10.220.

(b) When a Member cannot execute directly with a market but must employ a broker's broker or some other means in order to ensure an execution advantageous to the customer, the burden of showing the acceptable circumstances for doing so is on the Member.

(c) Failure to maintain or adequately staff a department assigned to execute customers' orders cannot be considered justification for executing away from the best available market, nor can channeling orders through a third party as described above as reciprocation for service or business operate to relieve a Member of its obligations under this LTSE Rule 10.220.

(d) A Member through which an order is channeled and that knowingly is a party to an arrangement whereby the initiating Member has not fulfilled its obligations under this LTSE Rule 10.220, will also be deemed to have violated this LTSE Rule 10.220.

(e) The obligations described in paragraphs (a) through (d) above exist not only where the Member acts as agent for the account of its customer but also where transactions are executed as principal.

(f) Execution of Marketable Customer Orders

A Member must make every effort to execute a marketable customer order that it receives fully and promptly.

(g) Definition of "Market"

For purposes of LTSE Rule 10.220, the term "market" or "markets" is to be construed broadly, and it encompasses a variety of different venues, including, but not limited to, trading centers that are trading a particular security. This expansive interpretation is meant to both inform broker-dealers as to the breadth of the scope of venues that must be considered in the furtherance of their best execution obligations and to promote fair competition among broker-dealers, exchange markets, and markets other than exchange markets, as well as any other venue that may emerge, by not mandating that certain trading venues have less relevance than others in the course of determining a firm's best execution obligations.

(h) Best Execution and Executing Brokers

A Member's duty to provide best execution in any transaction "for or with a customer of another broker-dealer" does not apply in instances when another broker-dealer is simply executing a customer order against the Member's quote. The duty to provide best execution to customer orders received from other broker-dealers arises only when an order is routed from the broker-dealer to the Member for the purpose of order handling and execution. This clarification is intended to draw a distinction between those situations in which the Member is acting solely as the buyer or seller in connection with orders presented by a broker-dealer against the Member's quote, as opposed to those circumstances in which the Member is accepting order flow from another broker-dealer for the purpose of facilitating the handling and execution of such orders.

(i) Use of a Broker’s Broker

Paragraph (b) of this LTSE Rule 10.220 provides that when a Member cannot execute directly with a market but must employ a broker's broker or some other means in order to ensure an execution advantageous to the customer, the burden of showing the acceptable circumstances for doing so is on the Member. Examples of acceptable circumstances are where a customer’s order is “crossed” with another firm that has a corresponding order on the other side, or where the identity of the firm, if known, would likely cause undue price movements adversely affecting the cost or proceeds to the customer.

(j) Orders Involving Securities with Limited Quotations or Pricing Information

Although the best execution requirements in this LTSE Rule 10.220 apply to orders in all securities, markets for securities differ dramatically. One of the areas in which a Member must be especially diligent in ensuring that it has met its best execution obligations is with respect to customer orders involving securities for which there is limited pricing information or quotations available. Each Member must have written policies and procedures in place that address how the Member will determine the best inter-dealer market for such a security in the absence of pricing information or multiple quotations and must document its compliance with those policies and procedures. For example, a Member should analyze pricing information based on other data, such as previous trades in the security, to determine whether the resultant price to the customer is as favorable as possible under prevailing market conditions. In these instances, a Member should generally seek out other sources of pricing information or potential liquidity, which may include obtaining quotations from other sources (e.g., other firms that the Member previously has traded within the security).

(k) Customer Instructions Regarding Order Handling

If a Member receives an unsolicited instruction from a customer to route that customer's order to a particular market for execution, the Member is not required to make a best execution determination beyond the customer's specific instruction. Members are, however, still required to process that customer's order promptly and in accordance with the terms of the order and its instructions. Where a customer has directed that an order be routed to another specific broker-dealer that is also a FINRA Member, the receiving broker-dealer to which the order was directed would be required to meet the requirements of FINRA Rule 5310 with respect to its handling of the order.

(l) Regular and Rigorous Review of Execution Quality

No Member can transfer to another person its obligation to provide best execution to its customers' orders. A Member that routes customer orders to other broker-dealers for execution on an automated, non-discretionary basis, as well as a Member that internalizes customer order flow, must have procedures in place to ensure the Member periodically conducts regular and rigorous reviews of the quality of the executions of its customers' orders if it does not conduct an order-by-order review. The review must be conducted on a security-by-security, type-of-order basis (e.g., limit order, market order, and market on open order). At a minimum, a Member must conduct such reviews on a quarterly basis; however, Members should consider, based on the firm's business, whether more frequent reviews are needed.

(m) In conducting its regular and rigorous review, a Member must determine whether any material differences in execution quality exist among the markets trading the security and, if so, modify the Member's routing arrangements, or justify why it is not modifying its routing arrangements. To assure that order flow is directed to markets providing the most beneficial terms for their customers' orders, the Member must compare, among other things, the quality of the executions the Member is obtaining via current order routing and execution arrangements (including the internalization of order flow) to the quality of the executions that the Member could obtain from competing markets. In reviewing and comparing the execution quality of its current order routing and execution arrangements to the execution quality of other markets, a Member should consider the following factors:

(1) price improvement opportunities (i.e., the difference between the execution price and the best quotes prevailing at the time the order is received by the market);

(2) differences in price disimprovement (i.e., situations in which a customer receives a worse price at execution than the best quotes prevailing at the time the order is received by the market);

(3) the likelihood of execution of limit orders;

(4) the speed of execution;

(5) the size of execution;

(6) transaction costs;

(7) customer needs and expectations; and

(8) the existence of internalization or payment for order flow arrangements.

(n) A Member that routes its order flow to another Member that has agreed to handle that order flow as agent for the customer (e.g., a clearing firm or other executing broker-dealer) can rely on that Member's regular and rigorous review as long as the statistical results and rationale of the review are fully disclosed to the Member, and the Member periodically reviews how the review is conducted, as well as the results of the review.

* * * * * *Supplementary Material* * * * *

.01 Best Execution and Information Leakage

In FINRA Regulatory Notice 15-46, FINRA provides guidance, among other things, on best execution obligations in equity markets. FINRA notes that, in conducting a review of execution quality in any security, a firm should consider a variety of relevant factors. For a firm that routinely routes a customer order to multiple trading centers, one such factor that is highlighted is information leakage and the impact of information leakage on execution quality. In particular, FINRA notes that "[f]irms should consider the risk of information leakage by routing orders to a particular venue in light of the fill rates achieved at that venue and carefully assess whether the risks outweigh the potential for an execution."

Rule 10.230. Publication of Transactions and Changes

(a) The Exchange shall cause to be disseminated for publication on the Consolidated Tape all last sale price reports of transactions executed through the facilities of the Exchange pursuant to the requirements of an effective transaction reporting plan approved by the Commission.

(b) To facilitate the dissemination of such last sale price reports, each Member shall cause to be reported to the Exchange, as promptly as possible after execution, all information concerning each transaction required by the effective transaction reporting plan.

(c) An official of the Exchange shall approve any corrections to reports transmitted over the consolidated tape. Any such corrections shall be made within one day after detection of the error.

Rule 10.240. Trading Ahead of Research Reports

(a) No Member shall establish, increase, decrease or liquidate an inventory position in a security or a derivative of such security based on non-public advance knowledge of the content or timing of a research report in that security.

(b) Members must establish, maintain, and enforce policies and procedures reasonably designed to restrict or limit the information flow between research department personnel, or other persons with knowledge of the content or timing of a research report, and trading department personnel, so as to prevent trading department personnel from utilizing non-public advance knowledge of the issuance or content of a research report for the benefit of the Member or any other person.

Rule 10.250. Obligation to Honor System Trades

If a Member, or clearing Member acting on a Member's behalf, is reported by the System, or shown by the activity reports generated by the System, as constituting a side of a System trade, such Member, or clearing Member acting on its behalf, shall honor such trade on the scheduled settlement date.

Rule 10.260. Front Running of Block Transactions

(a) Members and persons associated with a Member shall comply with FINRA Rule 5270 as if such rule were part of the Exchange’s Rules.

(b) Front Running of Non-Block Transactions. Although the prohibitions in FINRA Rule 5270 are limited to imminent block transactions, the front running of other types of orders that place the financial interests of the Member or persons associated with a Member ahead of those of its customer, or the misuse of knowledge of an imminent customer order, may violate other LTSE Rules, including LTSE Rules 3.110 and 10.160 or provisions of the federal securities laws.

Rule 10.270. Disruptive Quoting and Trading Activity Prohibited

No Member shall engage in or facilitate disruptive quoting and trading activity on the Exchange, as described in Supplementary Material. 01 and .02 of this LTSE Rule 10.270, including acting in concert with other persons to effect such activity.

***** *Supplementary Material* ****

.01 For purposes of this LTSE Rule 10.270, disruptive quoting and trading activity shall include a frequent pattern in which the following facts are present:

(a) Disruptive Quoting and Trading Activity Type 1:

(1) a party enters multiple limit orders on one side of the market at various price levels (the “Displayed Orders”); and

(2) following the entry of the Displayed Orders, the level of supply and demand for the security changes; and

(3) the party enters one or more orders on the opposite side of the market of the Displayed Orders (the “Contra-Side Orders”) that are subsequently executed; and

(4) following the execution of the Contra-Side Orders, the party cancels the Displayed Orders.

(b) Disruptive Quoting and Trading Activity Type 2:

(1) a party narrows the spread for a security by placing an order inside the NBBO; and

(2) the party then submits an order on the opposite side of the market that executes against another market participant that joined the new inside market established by the order described in paragraph (b)(1).

.02 Applicability.

For purposes of this LTSE Rule 10.270, disruptive quoting and trading activity shall include a frequent pattern in which the facts listed above are present. Unless otherwise indicated, the order of the events indicating the pattern does not modify the applicability of the Rule. Further, disruptive quoting and trading activity includes a pattern or practice in which all of the quoting and trading activity is conducted on the Exchange, as well as a pattern or practice in which some portion of the quoting or trading activity is conducted on the Exchange, and the other portions of the quoting or trading activity is conducted on one or more other exchanges.
