

Proposed Rule Change by Financial Industry Regulatory Authority
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Section 19(b)(3)(A) <input 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"/>			<input type="checkbox"/> 19b-4(f)(1)	<input type="checkbox"/> 19b-4(f)(4)	
Date Expires <input type="text"/>			<input type="checkbox"/> 19b-4(f)(2)	<input type="checkbox"/> 19b-4(f)(5)	
			<input type="checkbox"/> 19b-4(f)(3)	<input type="checkbox"/> 19b-4(f)(6)	

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 proposed rule change (limit 250 characters).

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 proposed rule change.

First Name Last Name
 Title
 E-mail
 Telephone 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 officer.

Date
 By Senior Vice President and Deputy General Counsel
 (Name) (Title)

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 EFFS 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 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 Proposed Rule Change

(a) Pursuant to the provisions of Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Act”),¹ Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”) (f/k/a National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. (“NASD”))² is filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC” or “Commission”) a proposed rule change to adopt a FINRA policy to expand disseminated Transaction Reporting and Compliance Engine (“TRACE”) data to show, for each disseminated transaction, that the transaction is an inter-dealer transaction (“Dealer Transaction”) or a transaction with a customer (“Customer”) (“Customer Transaction”) and the member referenced is a buyer (“Buyer”) or a seller (“Seller”) (or acts as agent on the buy or the sell side). FINRA solicits comment on the proposed rule change. The proposed rule change does not include proposed rule text.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) Not applicable.

2. Procedures of the Self-Regulatory Organization

The proposed rule change was approved by the Board of Governors of FINRA (then known as NASD) at its meeting on April 20, 2006, which authorized the filing of

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² Effective July 30, 2007, FINRA was formed through the consolidation of NASD and the member regulatory functions of NYSE Regulation, Inc. Generally, pre-consolidation actions by NASD are referred to as FINRA actions, except for NASD Rules, when referenced singularly, and NASD Notices to Members. When FINRA files proposed rule changes to create a consolidated FINRA rule manual, such NASD rules and interpretations, as incorporated in the consolidated FINRA Manual, will no longer be referred to as “NASD” rules.

the rule change with the SEC. No other action by FINRA is necessary for the filing of the proposed rule change.

FINRA will announce the effective date of the proposed rule change in a Regulatory Notice to be published no later than 90 days following Commission approval. The effective date will be no later than 120 days following publication of the Regulatory Notice announcing Commission approval.

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

(a) Purpose

Currently, FINRA members that are parties to a transaction in a TRACE-eligible security report several types of information to the TRACE System. Among other things, for each transaction, the member reports that it is a Buyer from a broker-dealer (“Dealer”) or a Customer or a Seller to a Dealer or a Customer (or acts as agent on the buy or the sell side).³ In addition, the member reports that the transaction is a Dealer Transaction or a Customer Transaction. Currently, such information is not included in the TRACE transaction data disseminated immediately upon FINRA’s receipt of a transaction report.

The information that is disseminated includes: the bond identifier (i.e., the TRACE symbol), the price inclusive of any mark-up, mark-down or commission, the quantity (expressed as the total par value), the yield, the time of execution, and, if the

³ Hereinafter, “Buy” means either or both (i) a Dealer’s purchase of a security from a Customer, and/or (ii) a Dealer, as agent of a Customer, facilitating a purchase of a security from the Customer; similarly, “Sell” means either or both (i) a Dealer’s sale of a security to a Customer, and/or (ii) a Dealer, as agent of a Customer, facilitating a sale of a security to the Customer.

transaction was executed on a day other than when the information is being disseminated, the actual day of execution of the transaction.

For Dealer Transactions, FINRA receives a TRACE report from each Dealer, but disseminates information only from the Sell transaction reports. For Customer Transactions, only one side of the trade is reported (the Dealer (or Dealers) side), and FINRA disseminates the information from the TRACE report(s), which may be either a Dealer's Buy or a Dealer's Sell.

FINRA is proposing that the information showing the side on which a Dealer acts in a transaction ("Buy/Sell information") and the information identifying the transaction as a Dealer Transaction or a Customer Transaction ("Dealer/Customer information") (but not the MPID or identity of any Dealer) be disseminated publicly for each transaction, because Dealers need such information and investors would benefit from this enhanced level of transparency. Dealers need it to compare prices, and they require it to aid them in complying with Dealers' best execution obligations under NASD Rule 2320, the fair and reasonable mark-up/mark-down requirements under NASD Rule 2440, NASD IM-2440-1, NASD IM-2440-2, and other provisions of the federal securities laws.⁴ Investors

⁴ When a member charges a Customer an excessive or unreasonable mark-up/mark-down, the member violates NASD Rule 2110, NASD Rule 2440, NASD IM-2440-1, and, if charged in a debt securities transaction, NASD IM-2440-2. In addition, in some cases, when a member charges an excessive or unreasonable mark-up/mark-down and does not fully disclose it to the customer, the member may be in violation of Section 10(b) of the Act, 15 U.S.C. 78j(b), and Rule 10b-5, 17 CFR 240.10b-5 thereunder, or Section 17(a) of the Securities Act of 1933, 15 U.S.C. 77q(a).

NASD Rule 2320, NASD Rule 2110, NASD Rule 2440, NASD IM-2440-1, and NASD IM-2440-2 do not apply to transactions in municipal securities. Instead, when a Dealer or a municipal securities dealer engages in a municipal securities transaction, the rules of the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board ("MSRB")

would benefit from it by being able to compare prices, and request better, lower prices. Given the limited occurrence of transactions in certain sectors of the debt markets, including the corporate debt sector, FINRA believes that the Dealer/Customer information and Buy/Sell information should be added to the disseminated TRACE data to provide TRACE data users additional clarity about what each disseminated TRACE price actually represents.

The disseminated TRACE data enhanced by the addition of Dealer/Customer information and Buy/Sell information will inform Dealers and Customers of actual executed prices for Customer Transactions and Dealer Transactions across a broad universe of corporate debt securities. Even prior to the adoption of NASD IM-2440-2, “Additional Mark-Up Policy For Transactions in Debt Securities, Except Municipal Securities” (“the Debt Mark-Up Interpretation”), the availability of such information would have aided Dealers in complying with their obligations regarding best execution and fair mark-ups set forth in FINRA rules and other provisions of the federal securities laws, and described in various litigated or settled proceedings.⁵ With the implementation of the Debt Mark-Up Interpretation on July 5, 2007, FINRA believes that information identifying a transaction as either a Dealer Transaction or a Customer Transaction and as either a Buy or a Sell now *must be made available* to Dealers.

apply. See, e.g., MSRB Rule G-30, Prices and Commissions, and MSRB Rule G-18, Execution of Transactions.

⁵ NASD IM-2440-2 was approved by the SEC on April 16, 2007, and became effective on July 5, 2007. See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 55638 (April 16, 2007), 72 FR 20150 (April 23, 2007) (order approving SR-NASD-2003-141); NASD Notice to Members 07-28 (June 2007).

Under the Debt Mark-Up Interpretation, when a Dealer is pricing or determining mark-ups (or mark-downs) by referring to recent transaction prices other than the Dealer's own price, a Dealer must be able to determine if a trade is an inter-dealer transaction (as used in the Debt Mark-Up Interpretation) or a Customer Transaction.⁶ In addition, the Dealer must be able to determine which side of the market a Dealer traded from, whether looking to a Customer Transaction or an inter-dealer transaction (as used

⁶ In IM-2440-2, the Debt Mark-Up Interpretation, references to "inter-dealer trades" or "inter-dealer transactions" (that, in certain circumstances, must or may be used to determine the prevailing market price of a security -- whether in the same or similar securities as the security for which a mark-up is being calculated) do not include any inter-dealer transaction in which the Dealer that is determining prevailing market price is a party. In contrast, in this proposed rule filing, the term "inter-dealer transaction" (defined as "Dealer Transaction") includes all inter-dealer transactions (e.g., if Dealer A is a party to an inter-dealer transaction, from Dealer A's perspective, inter-dealer transactions means all inter-dealer transactions, including those to which Dealer A is a party). In this note 6 and note 7, infra, when describing various provisions of the Debt Mark-Up Interpretation, FINRA uses the term "inter-dealer transaction" to make clear that FINRA means inter-dealer transactions as used in the Debt Mark-Up Interpretation.

See IM-2440-2, paragraph (b)(5)(A), requiring that a Dealer must consider -- after considering the Dealer's own contemporaneous cost (or proceeds) -- the prices of any *contemporaneous inter-dealer transaction in the same security* to determine prevailing market price. See also NASD IM-2440-2, paragraph (b)(5)(B), requiring that a Dealer must consider -- after considering the Dealer's own contemporaneous cost (or proceeds) and the prices of *any contemporaneous inter-dealer transactions in the same security* -- the prices of contemporaneous Dealer purchases (sales) in the security in question from (to) institutional accounts with which any Dealer regularly effects transactions in the same security ("certain institutional accounts") to determine prevailing market price. See also NASD IM-2440-2, paragraph (b)(6) referring to a Dealer's review, in certain circumstances, of the pricing information from (i) *contemporaneous inter-dealer transactions in a similar security*, and (ii) contemporaneous Dealer purchase (sale) transactions in a similar security with certain institutional accounts, as part of the Dealer's analysis to determine the prevailing market price of a particular security.

in the Debt Mark-Up Interpretation).⁷ Disseminating the Dealer/Customer information and the Buy/Sell information would allow Dealers to more accurately identify the type of pricing information disseminated by TRACE, and would permit them to use the information to comply with FINRA rules and the federal securities laws regarding fair prices and best execution.

In view of the fact that Customer Transaction prices disseminated are “all-in prices,” and the prices of Customer Transactions and Dealer Transactions are intermingled, the identification of transactions as Customer Transactions or Dealer Transactions will allow a TRACE data user to distinguish those transactions that do not include a mark-up/mark-down or a commission -- Dealer Transactions -- from transactions displayed as “all-in prices” that include Dealer mark-ups/mark-downs or commissions -- Customer Transactions.

By adding the Buy/Sell information to any transaction identified as a Customer Transaction, a TRACE data user will be able to determine that, in the case of a Buy, the disseminated price includes a mark-down or a commission, or, in the case of a Sell, the disseminated price includes a mark-up or a commission. Thus, with both types of information, Customers that are TRACE data users will be able to knowledgeably assess and compare the disseminated “all-in price” of their purchases and sales with other Customer Transactions. In addition, Dealers will be able to determine approximate levels of Dealer Transaction pricing by “backing out” of a disseminated “all-in price” clearly labeled as a Customer Transaction, a mark-up (or mark-down) or commission amount if

⁷ For example, under NASD IM-2440-2, paragraph (b)(6), when a Dealer refers to transactions in similar securities, a Dealer must know the side of the market (i.e.,

Dealer Transaction pricing is not available in TRACE for the Dealer's analyses of its mark-up (or mark-down) and its compliance with best execution obligations.

Such transparency exists in other markets. The Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board ("MSRB") determined that disseminating the Buy/Sell information and Dealer/Customer information was an important element of transparency in the municipal securities market, and currently disseminates both Buy/Sell information and Dealer/Customer information real-time together with other price, quantity and yield information per transaction.⁸ FINRA believes it is appropriate to provide comparable information to TRACE data users.

Finally, debt pricing, particularly debt mark-ups, remains an area of regulatory concern and focus.⁹ For more than two years, FINRA has considered incorporating the

the Buy/Sell information) to determine the relative comparability of a transaction in a similar security to the transaction that is being marked.

⁸ Disseminated municipal securities transaction prices, like TRACE-disseminated prices, are "all-in prices."

⁹ In remarks to the securities industry, senior SEC staff has indicated that debt mark-ups are an area of regulatory concern and focus. *See, e.g.*, Remarks before the TBMA Legal and Compliance Conference, Commissioner Annette L. Nazareth, SEC, New York, NY, February 7, 2006 ("[The industry] should consider improving transparency concerning dealer mark-up policies. . . . Investors should understand what they are paying, whether the broker is acting as agent or principal, and whether the price paid includes compensation to the broker-dealer, and if so, how much.") at <http://www.sec.gov/news/speech/spch020706aln.htm>; and Remarks to The SIFMA Legal and Compliance Division, "The Regulatory Focus on Broker-Dealer Legal and Compliance Issues," Mary Ann Gadziala, Associate Director, Office of Compliance Inspections and Examinations, SEC, Chicago, Ill., June 7, 2007 (listing mark-ups on fixed income securities as an examination priority), at <http://www.sec.gov/news/speech/2007/spch060707mag.htm> (FINRA acknowledges that the Commission, as a matter of policy, disclaims responsibility for any private publications or statements by any of its employees, and that the views expressed in the remarks referenced above are those of the speaker, and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Commission, another Commissioner, or the Commission staff.)

Dealer/Customer information and Buy/Sell information in disseminated TRACE transaction data to aid Dealers in improving their pricing of TRACE-eligible securities and similar debt securities; and to provide them with information to evidence their adherence to the requirements of the federal securities laws and regulations regarding fair pricing and best execution. In 2005, FINRA staff began receiving requests that the Dealer/Customer information and Buy/Sell information be included in disseminated TRACE data from members attending FINRA seminars discussing debt mark-ups. Also, in April 2005, when NASD IM-2440-2 was pending as a proposed rule change, a commenter highlighted the deficiencies in disseminated TRACE data, noting that TRACE data did not differentiate between Customer Transactions and Dealer Transactions, thus making Dealer compliance with the various requirements of NASD IM-2440-2 difficult (e.g., the identification and required use, in certain cases, of certain Dealer Transaction prices to establish prevailing market price).¹⁰ In October 2005, in FINRA's response to comments, FINRA indicated that FINRA was "evaluating enhancing the quality of disseminated TRACE information to show, for each trade, whether the trade is inter-dealer or customer, as is now indicated in real-time

¹⁰ See File No. SR-NASD-2003-141. Letter from The Bond Market Association (regarding File No. SR-NASD-2003-141), to Jonathon G. Katz, Secretary, SEC, dated April 5, 2005, p. 13 ("[T]he NASD's TRACE system does not differentiate between inter-dealer trades and customer trades in its disseminated reports, making the identification of an inter-dealer trade difficult.").

FINRA also published the proposed change of policy regarding TRACE disseminated data in NASD Notice to Members 06-22 (May 2006). The comments received in connection with the proposal at that time are summarized below in Item 5.

disseminated municipal securities transaction data.”¹¹ By adding the Dealer/Customer information and Buy/Sell information to TRACE disseminated information now, Customers and Dealers may more accurately and carefully assess the quality of the pricing of their corporate bond transactions.

As noted in Item 2 of this filing, FINRA will announce the effective date of the proposed rule change in a Regulatory Notice to be published no later than 90 days following Commission approval. The effective date will be no later than 120 days following publication of the Regulatory Notice announcing Commission approval.

(b) Statutory Basis

FINRA believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with the provisions of Section 15A(b)(6) of the Act,¹² which requires, among other things, that FINRA rules must be designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest in that the proposed policy, by improving the quality of information available to institutional investors, retail investors, and Dealers: (i) will allow them to compare prices in TRACE-eligible securities transactions more meaningfully; (ii) will allow them to negotiate transaction prices with more information; (iii) will allow Dealers to comply more easily with FINRA rules and various provisions of the federal securities laws requiring Dealers to buy or sell debt securities at prices related to the prevailing market

¹¹ See File No. SR-NASD-2003-141. Response to Comments on Additional Mark-Up Policy for Transactions in Debt Securities (regarding File No. SR-NASD-2003-141), to Katherine A. England, Assistant Director, Division of Market Regulation, SEC, dated October 4, 2005, p. 13.

¹² 15 U.S.C. 78o-3(b)(6).

prices, adjusted by a fair and reasonable mark-up (mark-down) or commission, which provisions are designed to prevent unfair or unjust practices, or fraudulent, deceptive and manipulative acts or practices in the pricing of securities transactions; and (iv) may stimulate price competition among Dealers, for the protection of investors and in furtherance of the public interest.

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

FINRA does not believe that the proposed rule change will result in any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

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

The proposed rule change was published for comment in NASD Notice to Members 06-22 (May 2006). Five comments were received in response to the NASD Notice to Members. A copy of the NASD Notice to Members is attached as Exhibit 2a. Copies of the comment letters received in response to the NASD Notice to Members are attached as Exhibit 2b. Of the five comment letters received, two commenters were in favor of the proposed rule change¹³ and three commenters were opposed.¹⁴

¹³ See letters from Kenneth M. Cherrier, Chief Compliance Officer, Fintegra, to Barbara Z. Sweeney, Office of Corporate Secretary, NASD, dated June 1, 2006; and Bari Havlik, Senior Vice President, Global Compliance, Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. to Sharon K. Zackula, Associate General Counsel, Office of General Counsel, NASD, dated June 15, 2006 ("Schwab Letter").

¹⁴ See letters from Brad Ziemba, Chief Compliance Officer, Duncan-Williams, Inc., to Barbara Z. Sweeney, Office of Corporate Secretary, NASD, dated June 26, 2006; from Mary C.M. Kuan, Vice President and Assistant General Counsel, The Bond Market Association ("TBMA"), to Barbara Z. Sweeney, Office of Corporate Secretary, NASD, dated June 16, 2006 ("TBMA Letter"); and from John R. Gidman, Chairman, Asset Managers Division, TBMA, to Barbara Z.

Two of the commenters indicated that they fully supported the proposed public disclosures of the Buy/Sell information and Dealer/Customer information because: (i) lack of disclosure of pertinent bond information places the public investor at a disadvantage; (ii) both public investors and Dealers need such pricing information, which will permit them to compare prices meaningfully; (iii) Dealers need the information to comply with best execution and mark-up requirements; (iv) the information is already available for municipal securities transactions and plays an important role in providing transparency in the municipal securities markets; (v) companies claiming that their bond trading strategies would be exposed have not substantiated such claims; (vi) corporate debt market participants, including Dealers, will not be unduly burdened by dissemination of the information; and (vii) the benefit to the public investor and the participating TRACE Dealers will outweigh any negative impact to the market, Dealers, or Customers, including certain companies' position that possibly smaller profit margins for Dealers may result if such information becomes available. One of the commenters requested that, if the policy were adopted, members be given twelve months to adopt any necessary systems changes.¹⁵

Three commenters opposed the proposed policy change. The three commenters stated that Dealers did not need the additional Dealer/Customer information and Buy/Sell information to comply with best execution and mark-up/mark-down rules and the federal securities laws, and that the liquidity of the corporate bond market "could be"

Sweeney, Office of Corporate Secretary, NASD, dated June 19, 2006 ("TBMA-AMD Letter").

¹⁵ Schwab Letter.

substantially reduced because, if disseminated, the information would limit a Dealer's ability to execute trades without having the market move adversely.

Two commenters submitted nearly identical comments summarized below.¹⁶ Generally, both commenters opposed the Proposal stating, in addition to the comments summarized immediately above, that the proposed additional dissemination would not facilitate price transparency, and the information currently disseminated through TRACE is sufficient for investors to determine if they receive fair prices from dealers. The commenters posited that the Dealer/Customer information and Buy/Sell information, if published, would hamper the ability of investors trying to accumulate or dispose of positions without moving the market (as noted above) and would: (i) permit market participants to discern the trading intent of others and consequently trade in a manner that is harmful to the identified investor; (ii) permit others to intrude upon the trading strategies of an investor; (iii) increase investor costs; and, (iv) as noted above, potentially reduce liquidity. In addition, the commenters stated that FINRA does not need to implement the Proposal to further its audit and surveillance functions and "the Proposal should be effected only to the extent that investors and dealers determine there is a need for it."¹⁷ Further, although the dissemination of Dealer/Customer information and Buy/Sell information does not appear to be harmful in the municipal securities market, the commenters stated that such information would have an adverse impact in the

¹⁶ See generally TBMA Letter and TBMA-AMD Letter.

¹⁷ TBMA Letter, p. 2 and TBMA-AMD Letter, p. 2.

corporate bond market (particularly to institutional traders and Dealers) and should not be disseminated.

The two commenters focused on the trading patterns of institutional customers, their block trades of bonds, and their reliance on Dealers to facilitate trading in such blocks -- by acting as a riskless principal, by taking the other side of the Customer's trade (a risk position), or by the Dealer selling bonds short to facilitate the institutional Customer's purchase and thereafter going out into the market to cover the short (a Dealer short position) in which, the commenters noted, Dealers take on considerable risk.¹⁸ The commenters stated that such investors must be able to execute block trades and Dealers must be able facilitate such trades without signaling the market because prices in the securities market are driven by supply and demand and if an institutional investor or a Dealer tries to sell, or facilitate the sale of, a block without having the ability to shroud their activity, it might cost more. In addition, other market participants might try to raise prices, by buying some of the desired bonds, or conversely, might try to lower prices, by selling some of the desired bonds. The commenters stated that transactions might cost more and other institutional market participants and the public might be able to free ride on the research and strategies of an institution or a Dealer. Moreover, the higher costs of trades and free-riding costs might flow downstream to the retail Customers of institutional investors. In addition, the commenters alleged that the proposal to disseminate Dealer/Customer information and Buy/Sell information "would undermine such institutional investors' fiduciary responsibilities to their customers to maintain

¹⁸ The terms riskless principal, risk position and Dealer short position are the terms and characterizations of the commenters. See generally TBMA Letter and TBMA-AMD Letter.

policies and procedures to prevent misuse of their trading strategies.”¹⁹

Finally, the two commenters argued that the practice of disseminating Dealer/Customer information and Buy/Sell information for transactions in municipal securities should not be adopted in TRACE because the corporate bond market is “sufficiently distinct from the municipal bond market” and such information would hinder corporate bond Dealers and their Customers. They asserted that generally municipal bonds trade less frequently, there is less trading in blocks by municipal bond dealers and large institutional customers, and municipal bond dealers do not take short positions to facilitate Customer trades in contrast to corporate bond Dealers. Thus, with fewer large block trades and fewer short positions held by municipal bond dealers, the overall risk from one or more trades (for which information is known in the market) moving the price against the trading party’s economic interests is significantly lower in the municipal market (i.e., because such large trades are infrequent).

The two commenters also requested access to empirical data on TRACE to study the market.

FINRA has considered the comments fully and carefully and continues to believe that the dissemination of the Dealer/Customer information and Buy/Sell information should occur to provide important information to Customers and Dealers about current pricing, to permit a meaningful comparison of prices, and to allow Dealers to comply with fair pricing and best execution obligations. Further, FINRA is not persuaded by those commenters who are opposed to the Proposal. None of the opposing comments

¹⁹ TBMA Letter, p. 4, and TBMA-AMD Letter, p. 4.

voice any supportable proposition that the information benefit to TRACE data users can otherwise be obtained without the disclosure of the proposed information or that compliance with NASD IM-2440-2 is possible without the disclosure of the information since there is no other way to divine the necessary data elements or to use any price other than contemporaneous price from which the mark-up or mark-down is to occur. Finally, FINRA does not understand how the dissemination of Buy/Sell information and Dealer/Customer information adds materially to any quantum of information that exacerbates the potential for the “reverse engineering” of trading interest and strategies in comparison to the ability to divine such information today with the information presently disseminated. Presumably, there are people reading the disseminated information today who, from such information, make calculated assumptions about the nature and quantity of debt securities for sale, trading strategies, and the identity of the beneficial interests behind such sales or strategies. The question not answered by the commenters is how the addition of either Buy/Sell information or Dealer/Customer information adds material content that, in fact, aids in the ability to make such calculations more accurately. Stated another way, it is unclear how, even with this additional information, a consumer of disseminated information will know who is behind a trade, the nature and extent of their strategy, and the size of the total debt position being disposed of or acquired. In any event, FINRA does not believe that those contentions, even if they could be established, trump the basis for the Proposal with its legitimate purposes under the Act and its necessary purposes under NASD IM-2440-2.

Finally, in response to the two commenters’ request for empirical data on TRACE to study the market, FINRA proposed to provide access to historic TRACE data in SR-

FINRA-2007-006, which was filed with the Commission on August 9, 2007, and published for notice and comment on September 10, 2007. The proposal is currently pending before the Commission.²⁰

6. Extension of Time Period for Commission Action

FINRA does not consent at this time to an extension of the time period for Commission action specified in Section 19(b)(2) of the Act.²¹

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

Not applicable.

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

The MSRB disseminates the same information that FINRA proposes to disseminate in connection with transactions in municipal securities.

²⁰ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 56327 (August 28, 2007), 72 FR 51689 (September 10, 2007) (notice of filing of SR-FINRA-2007-006 and request for comment).

²¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).

9. Exhibits

Exhibit 1. Completed notice of proposed rule change for publication in the Federal Register.

Exhibit 2.

Exhibit 2(a). NASD Notice to Members 06-22 (May 2006).

Exhibit 2(b). List of Comment Letters Received in Response to Notice to Members 06-22 (May 2006) and Comment Letters.

EXHIBIT 1

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

(Release No. 34- ; File No. SR-FINRA-2007-026)

Self-Regulatory Organizations: Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc.; Notice of Filing of Proposed Rule Change to Adopt a FINRA Policy to Expand Disseminated Transaction Reporting and Compliance Engine (“TRACE”) Data

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 , Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”) (f/k/a National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. (“NASD”))³ 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 FINRA. 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

FINRA is proposing to adopt a FINRA policy to expand disseminated Transaction Reporting and Compliance Engine (“TRACE”) data to show, for each disseminated transaction, that the transaction is an inter-dealer transaction (“Dealer Transaction”) or a transaction with a customer (“Customer”) (“Customer Transaction”) and the member

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

³ Effective July 30, 2007, FINRA was formed through the consolidation of NASD and the member regulatory functions of NYSE Regulation, Inc. Generally, pre-consolidation actions by NASD are referred to as FINRA actions, except for NASD Rules, when referenced singularly, and NASD Notices to Members. When FINRA files proposed rule changes to create a consolidated FINRA rule manual, such NASD rules and interpretations, as incorporated in the consolidated FINRA Manual, will no longer be referred to as “NASD” rules.

referenced is a buyer (“Buyer”) or a (“Seller”) (or acts as agent on the buy or the sell side). The proposed rule change does not include proposed rule text.

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

In its filing with the Commission, FINRA 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. FINRA 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

Currently, FINRA members that are parties to a transaction in a TRACE-eligible security report several types of information to the TRACE System. Among other things, for each transaction, the member reports that it is a Buyer from a broker-dealer (“Dealer”) or a Customer or a Seller to a Dealer or a Customer (or acts as agent on the buy or the sell side).⁴ In addition, the member reports that the transaction is a Dealer Transaction or a Customer Transaction. Currently, such information is not included in the TRACE transaction data disseminated immediately upon FINRA’s receipt of a transaction report.

⁴ Hereinafter, “Buy” means either or both (i) a Dealer’s purchase of a security from a Customer, and/or (ii) a Dealer, as agent of a Customer, facilitating a purchase of a security from the Customer; similarly, “Sell” means either or both (i) a Dealer’s sale of a security to a Customer, and/or (ii) a Dealer, as agent of a Customer, facilitating a sale of a security to the Customer.

The information that is disseminated includes: the bond identifier (i.e., the TRACE symbol), the price inclusive of any mark-up, mark-down or commission, the quantity (expressed as the total par value), the yield, the time of execution, and, if the transaction was executed on a day other than when the information is being disseminated, the actual day of execution of the transaction.

For Dealer Transactions, FINRA receives a TRACE report from each Dealer, but disseminates information only from the Sell transaction reports. For Customer Transactions, only one side of the trade is reported (the Dealer (or Dealers) side), and FINRA disseminates the information from the TRACE report(s), which may be either a Dealer's Buy or a Dealer's Sell.

FINRA is proposing that the information showing the side on which a Dealer acts in a transaction ("Buy/Sell information") and the information identifying the transaction as a Dealer Transaction or a Customer Transaction ("Dealer/Customer information") (but not the MPID or identity of any Dealer) be disseminated publicly for each transaction, because Dealers need such information and investors would benefit from this enhanced level of transparency. Dealers need it to compare prices, and they require it to aid them in complying with Dealers' best execution obligations under NASD Rule 2320, the fair and reasonable mark-up/mark-down requirements under NASD Rule 2440, NASD IM-2440-1, NASD IM-2440-2, and other provisions of the federal securities laws.⁵ Investors

⁵ When a member charges a Customer an excessive or unreasonable mark-up/mark-down, the member violates NASD Rule 2110, NASD Rule 2440, NASD IM-2440-1, and, if charged in a debt securities transaction, NASD IM-2440-2. In addition, in some cases, when a member charges an excessive or unreasonable mark-up/mark-down and does not fully disclose it to the customer, the member may be in violation of Section 10(b) of the Act, 15 U.S.C. 78j(b), and Rule 10b-5,

would benefit from it by being able to compare prices, and request better, lower prices. Given the limited occurrence of transactions in certain sectors of the debt markets, including the corporate debt sector, FINRA believes that the Dealer/Customer information and Buy/Sell information should be added to the disseminated TRACE data to provide TRACE data users additional clarity about what each disseminated TRACE price actually represents.

The disseminated TRACE data enhanced by the addition of Dealer/Customer information and Buy/Sell information will inform Dealers and Customers of actual executed prices for Customer Transactions and Dealer Transactions across a broad universe of corporate debt securities. Even prior to the adoption of NASD IM-2440-2, “Additional Mark-Up Policy For Transactions in Debt Securities, Except Municipal Securities” (“the Debt Mark-Up Interpretation”), the availability of such information would have aided Dealers in complying with their obligations regarding best execution and fair mark-ups set forth in FINRA rules and other provisions of the federal securities laws, and described in various litigated or settled proceedings.⁶ With the implementation of the Debt Mark-Up Interpretation on July 5, 2007, FINRA believes that information

17 CFR 240.10b-5 thereunder, or Section 17(a) of the Securities Act of 1933, 15 U.S.C. 77q(a).

NASD Rule 2320, NASD Rule 2110, NASD Rule 2440, NASD IM-2440-1, and NASD IM-2440-2 do not apply to transactions in municipal securities. Instead, when a Dealer or a municipal securities dealer engages in a municipal securities transaction, the rules of the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (“MSRB”) apply. See, e.g., MSRB Rule G-30, Prices and Commissions, and MSRB Rule G-18, Execution of Transactions.

⁶ NASD IM-2440-2 was approved by the SEC on April 16, 2007, and became effective on July 5, 2007. See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 55638 (April 16, 2007), 72 FR 20150 (April 23, 2007) (order approving SR-NASD-2003-141); NASD Notice to Members 07-28 (June 2007).

identifying a transaction as either a Dealer Transaction or a Customer Transaction and as either a Buy or a Sell now *must be made available* to Dealers.

Under the Debt Mark-Up Interpretation, when a Dealer is pricing or determining mark-ups (or mark-downs) by referring to recent transaction prices other than the Dealer's own price, a Dealer must be able to determine if a trade is an inter-dealer transaction (as used in the Debt Mark-Up Interpretation) or a Customer Transaction.⁷ In addition, the Dealer must be able to determine which side of the market a Dealer traded from, whether looking to a Customer Transaction or an inter-dealer transaction (as used

⁷ In IM-2440-2, the Debt Mark-Up Interpretation, references to "inter-dealer trades" or "inter-dealer transactions" (that, in certain circumstances, must or may be used to determine the prevailing market price of a security -- whether in the same or similar securities as the security for which a mark-up is being calculated) do not include any inter-dealer transaction in which the Dealer that is determining prevailing market price is a party. In contrast, in this proposed rule filing, the term "inter-dealer transaction" (defined as "Dealer Transaction") includes all inter-dealer transactions (e.g., if Dealer A is a party to an inter-dealer transaction, from Dealer A's perspective, inter-dealer transactions means all inter-dealer transactions, including those to which Dealer A is a party). In this note 7 and note 8, *infra*, when describing various provisions of the Debt Mark-Up Interpretation, FINRA uses the term "inter-dealer transaction" to make clear that FINRA means inter-dealer transactions as used in the Debt Mark-Up Interpretation.

See IM-2440-2, paragraph (b)(5)(A), requiring that a Dealer must consider -- after considering the Dealer's own contemporaneous cost (or proceeds) -- the prices of any *contemporaneous inter-dealer transaction in the same security* to determine prevailing market price. See also NASD IM-2440-2, paragraph (b)(5)(B), requiring that a Dealer must consider -- after considering the Dealer's own contemporaneous cost (or proceeds) and the prices of any *contemporaneous inter-dealer transactions in the same security* -- the prices of contemporaneous Dealer purchases (sales) in the security in question from (to) institutional accounts with which any Dealer regularly effects transactions in the same security ("certain institutional accounts") to determine prevailing market price. See also NASD IM-2440-2, paragraph (b)(6) referring to a Dealer's review, in certain circumstances, of the pricing information from (i) *contemporaneous inter-dealer transactions in a similar security*, and (ii) contemporaneous Dealer purchase (sale) transactions in a similar security with certain institutional accounts, as part of the Dealer's analysis to determine the prevailing market price of a particular security.

in the Debt Mark-Up Interpretation).⁸ Disseminating the Dealer/Customer information and the Buy/Sell information would allow Dealers to more accurately identify the type of pricing information disseminated by TRACE, and would permit them to use the information to comply with FINRA rules and the federal securities laws regarding fair prices and best execution.

In view of the fact that Customer Transaction prices disseminated are “all-in prices,” and the prices of Customer Transactions and Dealer Transactions are intermingled, the identification of transactions as Customer Transactions or Dealer Transactions will allow a TRACE data user to distinguish those transactions that do not include a mark-up/mark-down or a commission -- Dealer Transactions -- from transactions displayed as “all-in prices” that include Dealer mark-ups/mark-downs or commissions -- Customer Transactions.

By adding the Buy/Sell information to any transaction identified as a Customer Transaction, a TRACE data user will be able to determine that, in the case of a Buy, the disseminated price includes a mark-down or a commission, or, in the case of a Sell, the disseminated price includes a mark-up or a commission. Thus, with both types of information, Customers that are TRACE data users will be able to knowledgeably assess and compare the disseminated “all-in price” of their purchases and sales with other Customer Transactions. In addition, Dealers will be able to determine approximate levels of Dealer Transaction pricing by “backing out” of a disseminated “all-in price” clearly

⁸ For example, under NASD IM-2440-2, paragraph (b)(6), when a Dealer refers to transactions in similar securities, a Dealer must know the side of the market (i.e., the Buy/Sell information) to determine the relative comparability of a transaction in a similar security to the transaction that is being marked.

labeled as a Customer Transaction, a mark-up (or mark-down) or commission amount if Dealer Transaction pricing is not available in TRACE for the Dealer's analyses of its mark-up (or mark-down) and its compliance with best execution obligations.

Such transparency exists in other markets. The Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board ("MSRB") determined that disseminating the Buy/Sell information and Dealer/Customer information was an important element of transparency in the municipal securities market, and currently disseminates both Buy/Sell information and Dealer/Customer information real-time together with other price, quantity and yield information per transaction.⁹ FINRA believes it is appropriate to provide comparable information to TRACE data users.

Finally, debt pricing, particularly debt mark-ups, remains an area of regulatory concern and focus.¹⁰ For more than two years, FINRA has considered incorporating the Dealer/Customer information and Buy/Sell information in disseminated TRACE

⁹ Disseminated municipal securities transaction prices, like TRACE-disseminated prices, are "all-in prices."

¹⁰ In remarks to the securities industry, senior SEC staff has indicated that debt mark-ups are an area of regulatory concern and focus. *See, e.g.*, Remarks before the TBMA Legal and Compliance Conference, Commissioner Annette L. Nazareth, SEC, New York, NY, February 7, 2006 ("[The industry] should consider improving transparency concerning dealer mark-up policies. . . . Investors should understand what they are paying, whether the broker is acting as agent or principal, and whether the price paid includes compensation to the broker-dealer, and if so, how much.") at <http://www.sec.gov/news/speech/spch020706aln.htm>; and Remarks to The SIFMA Legal and Compliance Division, "The Regulatory Focus on Broker-Dealer Legal and Compliance Issues," Mary Ann Gadziala, Associate Director, Office of Compliance Inspections and Examinations, SEC, Chicago, Ill., June 7, 2007 (listing mark-ups on fixed income securities as an examination priority), at <http://www.sec.gov/news/speech/2007/spch060707mag.htm> (FINRA acknowledges that the Commission, as a matter of policy, disclaims responsibility for any private publications or statements by any of its employees, and that the views expressed in the remarks referenced above are those of the speaker, and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Commission, another Commissioner, or the Commission staff.)

transaction data to aid Dealers in improving their pricing of TRACE-eligible securities and similar debt securities; and to provide them with information to evidence their adherence to the requirements of the federal securities laws and regulations regarding fair pricing and best execution. In 2005, FINRA staff began receiving requests that the Dealer/Customer information and Buy/Sell information be included in disseminated TRACE data from members attending FINRA seminars discussing debt mark-ups. Also, in April 2005, when NASD IM-2440-2 was pending as a proposed rule change, a commenter highlighted the deficiencies in disseminated TRACE data, noting that TRACE data did not differentiate between Customer Transactions and Dealer Transactions, thus making Dealer compliance with the various requirements of NASD IM-2440-2 difficult (e.g., the identification and required use, in certain cases, of certain Dealer Transaction prices to establish prevailing market price).¹¹ In October 2005, in FINRA's response to comments, FINRA indicated that FINRA was "evaluating enhancing the quality of disseminated TRACE information to show, for each trade, whether the trade is inter-dealer or customer, as is now indicated in real-time disseminated municipal securities transaction data."¹² By adding the Dealer/Customer

¹¹ See File No. SR-NASD-2003-141. Letter from The Bond Market Association (regarding File No. SR-NASD-2003-141), to Jonathon G. Katz, Secretary, SEC, dated April 5, 2005, p. 13 ("[T]he NASD's TRACE system does not differentiate between inter-dealer trades and customer trades in its disseminated reports, making the identification of an inter-dealer trade difficult.").

FINRA also published the proposed change of policy regarding TRACE disseminated data in NASD Notice to Members 06-22 (May 2006). The comments received in connection with the proposal at that time are summarized in Part II., C, infra.

¹² See File No. SR-NASD-2003-141. Response to Comments on Additional Mark-Up Policy for Transactions in Debt Securities (regarding File No. SR-NASD-

information and Buy/Sell information to TRACE disseminated information now, Customers and Dealers may more accurately and carefully assess the quality of the pricing of their corporate bond transactions.

FINRA will announce the effective date of the proposed rule change in a Regulatory Notice to be published no later than 90 days following Commission approval. The effective date will be no later than 120 days following publication of the Regulatory Notice announcing Commission approval.

2. Statutory Basis

FINRA believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with the provisions of Section 15A(b)(6) of the Act,¹³ which requires, among other things, that FINRA rules must be designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest in that the proposed policy, by improving the quality of information available to institutional investors, retail investors, and Dealers: (i) will allow them to compare prices in TRACE-eligible securities transactions more meaningfully; (ii) will allow them to negotiate transaction prices with more information; (iii) will allow Dealers to comply more easily with FINRA rules and various provisions of the federal securities laws requiring Dealers to buy or sell debt securities at prices related to the prevailing market prices, adjusted by a fair and reasonable mark-up (mark-down) or commission, which provisions are designed to prevent unfair or unjust practices, or fraudulent, deceptive and manipulative acts or practices in the pricing of securities transactions; and (iv) may

2003-141), to Katherine A. England, Assistant Director, Division of Market Regulation, SEC, dated October 4, 2005, p. 13.

¹³ 15 U.S.C. 78o-3(b)(6).

stimulate price competition among Dealers, for the protection of investors and in furtherance of the public interest.

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

FINRA does not believe that the proposed rule change will result in any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

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

The proposed rule change was published for comment in NASD Notice to Members 06-22 (May 2006). Five comments were received in response to the NASD Notice to Members. A copy of the NASD Notice to Members is attached as Exhibit 2a. Copies of the comment letters received in response to the NASD Notice to Members are attached as Exhibit 2b. Of the five comment letters received, two commenters were in favor of the proposed rule change¹⁴ and three commenters were opposed.¹⁵

¹⁴ See letters from Kenneth M. Cherrier, Chief Compliance Officer, Fintegra, to Barbara Z. Sweeney, Office of Corporate Secretary, NASD, dated June 1, 2006; and Bari Havlik, Senior Vice President, Global Compliance, Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. to Sharon K. Zackula, Associate General Counsel, Office of General Counsel, NASD, dated June 15, 2006 ("Schwab Letter").

¹⁵ See letters from Brad Ziemba, Chief Compliance Officer, Duncan-Williams, Inc., to Barbara Z. Sweeney, Office of Corporate Secretary, NASD, dated June 26, 2006; from Mary C.M. Kuan, Vice President and Assistant General Counsel, The Bond Market Association ("TBMA"), to Barbara Z. Sweeney, Office of Corporate Secretary, NASD, dated June 16, 2006 ("TBMA Letter"); and from John R. Gidman, Chairman, Asset Managers Division, TBMA, to Barbara Z. Sweeney, Office of Corporate Secretary, NASD, dated June 19, 2006 ("TBMA-AMD Letter").

Two of the commenters indicated that they fully supported the proposed public disclosures of the Buy/Sell information and Dealer/Customer information because: (i) lack of disclosure of pertinent bond information places the public investor at a disadvantage; (ii) both public investors and Dealers need such pricing information, which will permit them to compare prices meaningfully; (iii) Dealers need the information to comply with best execution and mark-up requirements; (iv) the information is already available for municipal securities transactions and plays an important role in providing transparency in the municipal securities markets; (v) companies claiming that their bond trading strategies would be exposed have not substantiated such claims; (vi) corporate debt market participants, including Dealers, will not be unduly burdened by dissemination of the information; and (vii) the benefit to the public investor and the participating TRACE Dealers will outweigh any negative impact to the market, Dealers, or Customers, including certain companies' position that possibly smaller profit margins for Dealers may result if such information becomes available. One of the commenters requested that, if the policy were adopted, members be given twelve months to adopt any necessary systems changes.¹⁶

Three commenters opposed the proposed policy change. The three commenters stated that Dealers did not need the additional Dealer/Customer information and Buy/Sell information to comply with best execution and mark-up/mark-down rules and the federal securities laws, and that the liquidity of the corporate bond market "could be" substantially reduced because, if disseminated, the information would limit a Dealer's ability to execute trades without having the market move adversely.

¹⁶ Schwab Letter.

Two commenters submitted nearly identical comments summarized below.¹⁷

Generally, both commenters opposed the Proposal stating, in addition to the comments summarized immediately above, that the proposed additional dissemination would not facilitate price transparency, and the information currently disseminated through TRACE is sufficient for investors to determine if they receive fair prices from dealers. The commenters posited that the Dealer/Customer information and Buy/Sell information, if published, would hamper the ability of investors trying to accumulate or dispose of positions without moving the market (as noted above) and would: (i) permit market participants to discern the trading intent of others and consequently trade in a manner that is harmful to the identified investor; (ii) permit others to intrude upon the trading strategies of an investor; (iii) increase investor costs; and, (iv) as noted above, potentially reduce liquidity. In addition, the commenters stated that FINRA does not need to implement the Proposal to further its audit and surveillance functions and “the Proposal should be effected only to the extent that investors and dealers determine there is a need for it.”¹⁸ Further, although the dissemination of Dealer/Customer information and Buy/Sell information does not appear to be harmful in the municipal securities market, the commenters stated that such information would have an adverse impact in the corporate bond market (particularly to institutional traders and Dealers) and should not be disseminated.

The two commenters focused on the trading patterns of institutional customers, their block trades of bonds, and their reliance on Dealers to facilitate trading in such

¹⁷ See generally TBMA Letter and TBMA-AMD Letter.

¹⁸ TBMA Letter, p. 2 and TBMA-AMD Letter, p. 2.

blocks -- by acting as a riskless principal, by taking the other side of the Customer's trade (a risk position), or by the Dealer selling bonds short to facilitate the institutional Customer's purchase and thereafter going out into the market to cover the short (a Dealer short position) in which, the commenters noted, Dealers take on considerable risk.¹⁹ The commenters stated that such investors must be able to execute block trades and Dealers must be able facilitate such trades without signaling the market because prices in the securities market are driven by supply and demand and if an institutional investor or a Dealer tries to sell, or facilitate the sale of, a block without having the ability to shroud their activity, it might cost more. In addition, other market participants might try to raise prices, by buying some of the desired bonds, or conversely, might try to lower prices, by selling some of the desired bonds. The commenters stated that transactions might cost more and other institutional market participants and the public might be able to free ride on the research and strategies of an institution or a Dealer. Moreover, the higher costs of trades and free-riding costs might flow downstream to the retail Customers of institutional investors. In addition, the commenters alleged that the proposal to disseminate Dealer/Customer information and Buy/Sell information "would undermine such institutional investors' fiduciary responsibilities to their customers to maintain policies and procedures to prevent misuse of their trading strategies."²⁰

Finally, the two commenters argued that the practice of disseminating Dealer/Customer information and Buy/Sell information for transactions in municipal

¹⁹ The terms riskless principal, risk position and Dealer short position are the terms and characterizations of the commenters. See generally TBMA Letter and TBMA-AMD Letter.

²⁰ TBMA Letter, p. 4, and TBMA-AMD Letter, p. 4.

securities should not be adopted in TRACE because the corporate bond market is “sufficiently distinct from the municipal bond market” and such information would hinder corporate bond Dealers and their Customers. They asserted that generally municipal bonds trade less frequently, there is less trading in blocks by municipal bond dealers and large institutional customers, and municipal bond dealers do not take short positions to facilitate Customer trades in contrast to corporate bond Dealers. Thus, with fewer large block trades and fewer short positions held by municipal bond dealers, the overall risk from one or more trades (for which information is known in the market) moving the price against the trading party’s economic interests is significantly lower in the municipal market (i.e., because such large trades are infrequent).

The two commenters also requested access to empirical data on TRACE to study the market.

FINRA has considered the comments fully and carefully and continues to believe that the dissemination of the Dealer/Customer information and Buy/Sell information should occur to provide important information to Customers and Dealers about current pricing, to permit a meaningful comparison of prices, and to allow Dealers to comply with fair pricing and best execution obligations. Further, FINRA is not persuaded by those commenters who are opposed to the Proposal. None of the opposing comments voice any supportable proposition that the information benefit to TRACE data users can otherwise be obtained without the disclosure of the proposed information or that compliance with NASD IM-2440-2 is possible without the disclosure of the information since there is no other way to divine the necessary data elements or to use any price other than contemporaneous price from which the mark-up or mark-down is to occur. Finally,

FINRA does not understand how the dissemination of Buy/Sell information and Dealer/Customer information adds materially to any quantum of information that exacerbates the potential for the “reverse engineering” of trading interest and strategies in comparison to the ability to divine such information today with the information presently disseminated. Presumably, there are people reading the disseminated information today who, from such information, make calculated assumptions about the nature and quantity of debt securities for sale, trading strategies, and the identity of the beneficial interests behind such sales or strategies. The question not answered by the commenters is how the addition of either Buy/Sell information or Dealer/Customer information adds material content that, in fact, aids in the ability to make such calculations more accurately. Stated another way, it is unclear how, even with this additional information, a consumer of disseminated information will know who is behind a trade, the nature and extent of their strategy, and the size of the total debt position being disposed of or acquired. In any event, FINRA does not believe that those contentions, even if they could be established, trump the basis for the Proposal with its legitimate purposes under the Act and its necessary purposes under NASD IM-2440-2.

Finally, in response to the two commenters’ request for empirical data on TRACE to study the market, FINRA proposed to provide access to historic TRACE data in SR-FINRA-2007-006, which was filed with the Commission on August 9, 2007, and published for notice and comment on September 10, 2007. The proposal is currently pending before the Commission.²¹

²¹ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 56327 (August 28, 2007), 72 FR 51689 (September 10, 2007) (notice of filing of SR-FINRA-2007-006 and request for comment).

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

Within 35 days of the date of publication of this notice in the Federal Register or within such longer period (i) as the Commission may designate up to 90 days of such date if it finds such longer period to be appropriate and publishes its reasons for so finding or (ii) as to which the self-regulatory organization consents, the Commission will:

(A) by order approve such proposed rule change, or

(B) institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments:

- Use the Commission's Internet comment form (<http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>); or
- Send an e-mail to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include File Number SR-FINRA-2007-026 on the subject line.

Paper Comments:

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

All submissions should refer to File Number SR-FINRA-2007-026. 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 inspection and copying in the Commission's Public Reference Room. Copies of such filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of FINRA.

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-FINRA-2007-026 and should be submitted on or before [insert date 21 days from publication in the Federal Register].

For the Commission, by the Division of Market Regulation, pursuant to delegated authority.²²

Nancy M. Morris

Secretary

²² 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).