SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
[Investment Company Act Release No. 33687; File No. 812–14626–01]

AMG Pantheon Master Fund, LLC, et al.

November 18, 2019.

AGENCY: Securities and Exchange Commission (“Commission”).

ACTION: Notice.

Notice of application for an order under section 17(d) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “Act”) and rule 17d–1 under the Act to permit certain joint transactions otherwise prohibited by section 17(d) of the Act and rule 17d–1 under the Act.

SUMMARY OF APPLICATION: Applicants request an order to permit closed-end management investment companies to co-invest in portfolio companies with each other and with certain affiliated investment funds.


FILING DATES: The application was filed on March 15, 2016, and amended on December 29, 2017, December 27, 2018, September 5, 2019 and October 30, 2019.

HEARING OR NOTIFICATION OF HEARING: An order granting the requested relief will be issued unless the Commission orders a hearing. Interested persons may request a hearing by writing to the Commission’s Secretary and serving applicants with a copy of the request, personally or by mail. Hearing requests should be received by the Commission by 5:30 p.m. on December 12, 2019, and...
directors of the Fund (the “Board”) is registered as a closed-end investment company (a) that is registered under the Act, (ii) whose sole business purpose is to hold one or more other Registered Funds and/or Existing Unregistered Funds.

The term “Investment Adviser” means (a) the Existing Registered Fund, an Investment Adviser (defined below), and (c) that intends to participate with one or more Co-Investment Subsidiaries in a Co-Investment Transaction with any Co-Investment Affiliate because it would be a company controlled by its parent Registered Fund for purposes of rule 7d–1 under the Act. Applicants request that a Wholly-Owned Investment Subsidiary be permitted to participate in Co-Investment Transactions in lieu of its parent Registered Fund and that the Wholly-Owned Investment Subsidiary’s participation in any such transaction be treated, for purposes of the Order, as though the parent Registered Fund were participating directly. Applicants represent that this treatment is justified because a Wholly-Owned Investment Subsidiary would have no purpose other than serving as a holding vehicle for the Registered Fund’s investments and, therefore, no conflicts of interest could arise between the Registered Fund and the Wholly-Owned Investment Subsidiary. The Registered Fund’s Board would make all relevant determinations under the conditions with regard to a Wholly-Owned Investment Subsidiary’s participation in a Co-Investment Transaction, and the Registered Fund’s Board would be informed of, and take into consideration, any proposed use of a Wholly-Owned Investment Subsidiary in the Registered Fund’s place. If the Registered Fund proposes to participate in the same Co-Investment Transaction with any of its Wholly-Owned Investment Subsidiaries, the Board will also be informed of, and take into consideration, the relative participation of the Registered Fund and the Wholly-Owned Investment Subsidiary.

7. When considering Potential Co-Investment Transactions for any Registered Fund, an Investment Adviser will consider only the Objectives and

The Wholly-Owned Investment Subsidiary means any entity: (i) that is wholly-owned by a Registered Fund (with such Registered Fund at all times holding, beneficially and of record, 100% of the voting and economic interests); (ii) whose sole business purpose is to hold one or more investments on behalf of such Registered Fund; (iii) with respect to which the Board of such Registered Fund has the sole authority to make all determinations with respect to the entity’s participation under the conditions of this Application; and (iv) that would be an investment company for purposes of Section 3(c)(1) or 3(c)(7) of the Act. The Wholly-Owned Subsidiary is a Wholly-Owned Investment Subsidiary, and any subsidiary of a Registered Fund that participates in a Co-Investment Transaction will be a Wholly-Owned Investment Subsidiary.

2 The term “Board” means the board of directors of the Existing Registered Fund as well as the board of directors or trustees of any Future Registered Fund.

3 The “Independent Directors” means the members of a Board who are not “interested persons” of a Registered Fund within the meaning of Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act.
Strategies,7 investment restrictions, regulatory and tax requirements, capital available for investment (“Available Capital”),8 and other pertinent factors applicable to the Registered Fund. Each Investment Adviser, as applicable, undertakes to perform these duties consistently for each Registered Fund, as applicable, regardless of which of them serves as investment advisers to these entities. The participation of a Registered Fund in a Potential Co-Investment Transaction may only be approved by a Required Majority9 of the directors eligible to vote on that Co-Investment Transaction (the “Eligible Directors”).10 Due to the similarity in Objectives and Strategies of certain Registered Funds with the investment objectives, policies and strategies of certain Co-Investment Affiliates, the Investment Adviser expects that investments for a Registered Fund should also generally be appropriate investments for one or more other Co-Investment Affiliates.

8. With respect to participation in a Potential Co-Investment Transaction by a Registered Fund, the applicable Investment Adviser will present each Potential Co-Investment Transaction and the proposed allocation of each investment opportunity to the Eligible Directors. The Required Majority of a Registered Fund will approve each Co-Investment Transaction prior to any investment by the Registered Fund.

9. With respect to the pro rata dispositions and Follow-On Investments provided in conditions 7 and 8, a Registered Fund participate in a pro rata disposition or Follow-On Investment without obtaining prior approval of the Required Majority if, among other things: (i) The proposed participation of each Co-Investment Affiliate and a Registered Fund and each Affiliated Account in such transaction is proportionate to its outstanding investments in the issuer immediately preceding the disposition or Follow-On Investment, as the case may be; and (ii) the Board has approved the Registered Fund’s participation in pro rata dispositions and Follow-On Investments as being in the best interests of the Registered Fund. If the Board does not so approve, any such disposition or Follow-On Investment will be submitted to the Eligible Directors. The Board may at any time rescind, suspend or qualify its approval of pro rata dispositions and Follow-On Investments with the result that all dispositions and/or Follow-On Investments must be submitted to the Eligible Directors.

10. No Independent Director of any Registered Fund will have a direct or indirect financial interest in any Co-Investment Transaction (other than indirectly through share ownership in one of the Registered Funds), including any interest in any issuer whose securities would be acquired in a Co-Investment Transaction.

11. If the Investment Adviser, the principal owners of the Investment Adviser (“Principals”), or any person controlling, controlled by, or under common control with the Investment Adviser or the Principals, and the Co-Investment Affiliates (collectively, the “Holders”) own in the aggregate more than 25 percent of the outstanding voting shares of a Registered Fund (the “Shares”), then the Holders will vote such Shares as required under the condition 14. Applicants believe that this condition will ensure that the Independent Directors will act independently in evaluating the Co-Investment Transactions, because the ability of the Investment Adviser or the Principals to influence the Independent Directors by a suggestion, explicit or implied, that the Independent Directors can be removed will be limited significantly. The Independent Directors shall evaluate and approve the independent, non-interested and unbiased, taking into account its qualifications, reputation for independence, cost to the investors, and other factors that they deem relevant.

Applicants’ Legal Analysis

1. Section 17(d) of the Act and rule 17d–1 under the Act prohibit affiliated persons of a registered investment company from participating in joint transactions with the company unless the Commission has granted an order permitting the transactions. In passing upon applications under rule 17d–1, the Commission considers whether the company’s participation in the joint transaction is consistent with the provisions, policies, and purposes of the Act and the extent to which such participation is on a basis different from or less advantageous than that of other participants.

2. Applicants state that they expect that participation in Potential Co-Investment Transactions by any of the Registered Funds and the Co-Investment Affiliates may increase favorable investment opportunities for the Registered Funds and the Co-Investment Affiliates. The conditions are designed to ensure that the Investment Advisers would not be able to favor a Co-Investment Affiliate over a Registered Fund through the allocation of investment opportunities between them. Applicants state that the Regulated Fund’s participation in the Co-Investment Transactions will be consistent with the provisions, policies, and purposes of the Act and on a basis that is not different from, or less advantageous than, the other participants.

Applicants’ Conditions

Applicants agree that any Order granting the requested relief shall be subject to the following conditions: 1. Each time an Investment Adviser considers a Potential Co-Investment Transaction for an Unregistered Fund or another Registered Fund that falls within a Registered Fund’s then-current Objectives and Strategies, the Investment Adviser to the Registered Fund will make an independent determination of the appropriateness of the investment for such Registered Fund in light of the Registered Fund’s then-current circumstances.

(b). If the aggregate amount recommended by the applicable Investment Adviser to be invested by the applicable Registered Fund in the Potential Co-Investment Transaction, together with the amount proposed to be invested by the other participating Registered Funds and Unregistered Funds, collectively, in the same transaction, exceeds the amount of the investment opportunity, the amount of the investment opportunity will be allocated among them pro rata based on each participant’s Available Capital for investment in the amount being allocated, up to the amount proposed to be invested by each. The applicable
Investment Adviser will provide the Eligible Directors of each participating Registered Fund with information concerning each participating party’s Available Capital to assist the Eligible Directors with their review of the Registered Fund’s investments for compliance with these allocation procedures.

(c). After making the determinations required in conditions 1 and 2(a), the applicable Investment Adviser will distribute written information concerning the Potential Co-Investment Transaction, including the amount proposed to be invested by each participating Registered Fund and Unregistered Fund, to the Eligible Directors of each participating Registered Fund for their consideration. A Registered Fund will co-invest with one or more other Registered Funds and/or one or more Unregistered Funds only if, prior to the Registered Fund’s participation in the Potential Co-Investment Transaction, a Required Majority concludes that:

(i). The terms of the Potential Co-Investment Transaction, including the consideration to be paid, are reasonable and fair to the Registered Fund and its shareholders and do not involve overreaching in respect of the Registered Fund or its shareholders on the part of any person concerned;

(ii). the Potential Co-Investment Transaction is consistent with:

(A). The interests of the shareholders of the Registered Fund; and

(B). the Registered Fund’s then-current Objectives and Strategies;

(iii). the investment by any other Registered Funds or Unregistered Funds would not disadvantage the Registered Fund, and participation by the Registered Fund would not be on a basis different from or less advantageous than that of other Registered Funds or Unregistered Funds; provided, that if any other Registered Fund or Unregistered Fund, but not the Registered Fund itself, gains the right to nominate a director for election to a portfolio company’s board of directors or the right to have a board observer or any similar right to participate in the governance or management of the portfolio company, such event shall not be interpreted to prohibit the Required Majority from reaching the conclusions required by this condition (2)(c)(iii), if:

(A). The Eligible Directors will have the right to ratify the selection of such director or board observer or participant, if any;

(B). the applicable Investment Adviser agrees to, and does, provide periodic reports to the Registered Fund’s Board with respect to the actions of such director or the information received by such board observer or obtained through the exercise of any similar right to participate in the governance or management of the portfolio company; and

(C). any fees or other compensation that any Unregistered Fund or any Registered Fund or any affiliated person of any Unregistered Fund or any Registered Fund receives in connection with the right of an Unregistered Fund or a Registered Fund to nominate a director or appoint a board observer or otherwise to participate in the governance or management of the portfolio company will be shared proportionately among the participating Unregistered Funds (who each may, in turn, share its portion with its affiliated persons) and the participating Registered Funds in accordance with the amount of each party’s investment; and

(iv). the proposed investment by the Registered Fund will not benefit the Investment Advisers, the Unregistered Funds or the other Registered Funds or any affiliated person of any of them (other than the parties to the Co-Investment Transaction), except (A). to the extent permitted by condition 13,

(B). to the extent permitted by Section 17(e) of the Act, as applicable,

(C). indirectly, as a result of an interest in the securities issued by one of the parties to the Co-Investment Transaction, or

(D). in the case of fees or other compensation described in condition 2(c)(iii)(C).

3. Each Registered Fund has the right to decline to participate in any Potential Co-Investment Transaction or to invest less than the amount proposed.

4. The applicable Investment Adviser will present to the Board of each Registered Fund, on a quarterly basis, a record of all investments in Potential Co-Investment Transactions made by any of the other Registered Funds or Unregistered Funds during the preceding quarter that fell within the Registered Fund’s then-current Objectives and Strategies that were not made available to the Registered Fund, and an explanation of why the investment opportunities were not offered to the Registered Fund. All information presented to the Board pursuant to this condition will be kept for the life of the Registered Fund and at least two years thereafter, and will be subject to examination by the Commission and its staff.

5. Except for Follow-On Investments made in accordance with condition 8,\(^{11}\) a Registered Fund will not invest in reliance on the Order in any issuer in which another Registered Fund, Unregistered Fund, or any affiliated person of another Registered Fund or Unregistered Fund is an existing investor.

6. A Registered Fund will not participate in any Potential Co-Investment Transaction unless the terms, conditions, price, class of securities to be purchased, settlement date, and registration rights will be the same for each participating Registered Fund and Unregistered Fund. The grant to an Unregistered Fund or another Registered Fund, but not the Registered Fund, of the right to nominate a director for election to a portfolio company’s board of directors, the right to have an observer on the board of directors or similar rights to participate in the governance or management of the portfolio company will not be interpreted so as to violate this condition 6, if conditions 2(c)(iii)(A), (B) and (C) are met.

7.(a). If any Unregistered Fund or any Registered Fund elects to sell, exchange or otherwise dispose of an interest in a security that was acquired in a Co-Investment Transaction, the applicable Investment Adviser will:

(i). Notify each Registered Fund that participated in the Co-Investment Transaction of the proposed disposition at the earliest practical time; and

(ii). formulate a recommendation as to participation by each Registered Fund in the disposition.

(b). Each Registered Fund will have the right to participate in such disposition on a proportionate basis, at the same price and on the same terms and conditions as those applicable to the participating Unregistered Funds and Registered Funds.

(c). A Registered Fund may participate in such disposition without obtaining prior approval of the Required Majority if:

(i). The proposed participation of each Registered Fund and each Unregistered Fund in such disposition is proportionate to its outstanding investments in the issuer immediately preceding the disposition;

(ii). the Board of the Registered Fund has approved as being in the best interests of the Registered Fund the ability to participate in such dispositions on a pro rata basis (as

\(^{11}\)This exception applies only to Follow-On Investments by a Registered Fund in issuers in which that Registered Fund already holds investments.)
described in greater detail in the application); and

(iii). the Board of the Registered Fund is provided on a quarterly basis with a list of all dispositions made in accordance with this condition. In all other cases, the Investment Adviser will provide its written recommendation as to the Registered Fund’s participation to the Eligible Directors, and the Registered Fund will participate in such disposition solely to the extent that a Required Majority determines that it is in the Registered Fund’s best interests.

(d). Each Unregistered Fund and each Registered Fund will bear its own expenses in connection with any such disposition.

8.(a). If any Unregistered Fund or any Registered Fund desires to make a Follow-On Investment in a portfolio company whose securities were acquired in a Co-Investment Transaction, the applicable Investment Adviser will:

(i). Notify each Registered Fund that participated in the Co-Investment Transaction of the proposed transaction at the earliest practical time; and

(ii). formulate a recommendation as to the proposed participation, including the amount of the proposed Follow-On Investment, by each Registered Fund.

(b). A Registered Fund may participate in such Follow-On Investment without obtaining prior approval of the Required Majority if:

(i). The proposed participation of each Registered Fund and each Unregistered Fund in such investment is proportionate to its outstanding investments in the issuer immediately preceding the Follow-On Investment; and

(ii). the Board of the Registered Fund has approved as being in the best interests of the Registered Fund the ability to participate in Follow-On Investments on a pro rata basis (as described in greater detail in the application). In all other cases, the Investment Adviser will provide its written recommendation as to the Registered Fund’s participation to the Eligible Directors, and the Registered Fund will participate in such Follow-On Investment solely to the extent that a Required Majority determines that it is in the Registered Fund’s best interests.

(c). If, with respect to any Follow-On Investment:

(i). The amount of the opportunity is not based on the Registered Funds’ and the Unregistered Funds’ outstanding investments immediately preceding the Follow-On Investment; and

(ii). the aggregate amount recommended by the applicable Investment Adviser to be invested by the applicable Registered Fund in the Follow-On Investment, together with the amount proposed to be invested by the other participating Registered Funds and Unregistered Funds, collectively, in the same transaction, exceeds the amount of the investment opportunity, then amount invested by each such party will be allocated among them pro rata based on each participant’s Available Capital for investment in the asset class being allocated, up to the amount proposed to be invested by each.

(d). The acquisition of Follow-On Investments as permitted by this condition will be considered a Co-Investment Transaction for all purposes and subject to the other conditions set forth in the application.

9. The Independent Directors of each Registered Fund will be provided quarterly for review all information concerning Potential Co-Investment Transactions and Co-Investment Transactions, including investments made by other Registered Funds or Unregistered Funds that the Registered Fund considered but declined to participate in, so that the Independent Directors may determine whether all investments made during the preceding quarter, including those investments that the Registered Fund considered but declined to participate in, comply with the conditions of the Order. In addition, the Independent Directors will consider at least annually the continued appropriateness for the Registered Fund of participating in new and existing Co-Investment Transactions.

10. Each Registered Fund will maintain the records required by Section 57(f)(3) of the Act as if each of the Registered Funds were a business development company and each of the investments permitted under these conditions were approved by the Required Majority under Section 57(f) of the Act.

11. No Independent Director of a Registered Fund will also be a director, general partner, managing member or principal, or otherwise an “affiliated person” (as defined in the Act) of an Unregistered Fund.

12. The expenses, if any, associated with acquiring, holding or disposing of any securities acquired in a Co-Investment Transaction (including, without limitation, the expenses of the distribution of any such securities registered for sale under the Securities Act) will, to the extent not payable by the Investment Advisers under their respective investment advisory agreements with the Registered Funds and the Registered Funds, be shared by the Registered Funds and the Unregistered Funds in proportion to the relative amounts of the securities held or to be acquired or disposed of, as the case may be.

13. Any transaction fee 12 (including break-up or commitment fees but excluding broker’s fees contemplated by Section 17(e) of the Act, as applicable), received in connection with a Co-Investment Transaction will be distributed to the participating Registered Funds and Unregistered Funds on a pro rata basis based on the amounts they invested or committed, as the case may be, in such Co-Investment Transaction. If any transaction fee is to be held by an Investment Adviser pending consummation of the transaction, the fee will be deposited into an account maintained by such Investment Adviser at a bank or banks having the qualifications prescribed in Section 26(a)(1) of the Act, and the account will earn a competitive rate of interest that will also be divided pro rata among the participating Registered Funds and Unregistered Funds based on the amounts they invest in such Co-Investment Transaction. None of the Unregistered Funds, the Investment Advisers, the other Registered Funds or any affiliated person of the Registered Funds or Unregistered Funds will receive additional compensation or remuneration of any kind as a result of or in connection with a Co-Investment Transaction (other than (a) in the case of the Registered Funds and the Unregistered Funds, the pro rata transaction fees described above and fees or other compensation described in condition 2(c)(iii)(C); and (b) in the case of an Investment Adviser, investment advisory fees paid in accordance with the agreement between the Investment Adviser and the Registered Fund or Unregistered Fund).

14. If the Holders own in the aggregate more than 25% of the Shares of a Registered Fund, then the Holders will vote such Shares as directed by an independent third party when voting on (1) the election of directors; (2) the removal of one or more directors; or (3) any other matter under either the Act or applicable State law affecting the Board’s composition, size or manner of election.

15. Each Registered Fund’s chief compliance officer, as defined in Rule 38a–1(a)(4) of the Act, will prepare an annual report for its Board that evaluates (and documents the basis of that evaluation) the Registered Fund’s

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12 Applicants are not requesting and the Commission is not providing any relief for transaction fees received in connection with any Co-Investment Transaction.
compliance with the terms and conditions of the application and the procedures established to achieve such compliance.

For the Commission, by the Division of Investment Management, under delegated authority.

Jill M. Peterson,
Assistant Secretary.

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION


Self-Regulatory Organizations; Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change Relating To Amend the Fat Finger Check in Rule 21.17 as it Applies To Stop Limit Orders

November 18, 2019.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Act”),1 and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,2 notice is hereby given that on November 12, 2019, Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (the “Exchange” or “BZX”) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission”) the proposed rule change as described in Items I, and II below, which Items have been prepared by the Exchange. The Exchange filed the proposal as a “non-controversial”3 proposed rule change pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)[A][iii] of the Act3 and Rule 19b–4(f)(6) thereunder.4 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

Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (the “Exchange” or “BZX Options”) proposes to amend the fat finger check in Rule 21.17 as it applies to Stop Limit Orders. The text of the proposed rule change is provided in Exhibit 5.

The text of the proposed rule change is also available on the Exchange’s website (http://markets.cboe.com/us/equities/registration/rule_filings/bzx/), at the Exchange’s Office of the Secretary, and at the Commission’s Public Reference Room.

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

In its filing with the Commission, the Exchange included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

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

1. Purpose

The Exchange proposes to amend its fat finger check under Rule 21.17(b) as it applies to Stop Limit Orders. Currently, Rule 21.17(b) provides that if a User submits a buy (sell) limit order to the System with a price that is more than an Exchange-determined buffer amount above (below) the NBO (NBB), the System will reject or cancel back to the User the limit order (i.e., the “fat finger” check). This check applies to orders and quotes with a limit price with the exception of bulk messages.5 The Exchange proposes to add Stop Limit Orders to Rule 21.17(b) as an additional order type to which the fat finger check does not apply. A Stop Limit Order is an order that becomes a limit order at the time of order entry. Currently, because a Stop Limit Order is not intended to execute upon entry, the limit order fat finger check applies to Stop Limit Orders when the stop price for a Stop Limit Order is elected and becomes a sell limit order when the consolidated last sale in the option occurs at or above, or the NBO is equal to or higher than, the specified stop price. A Stop Limit Order to sell is elected and becomes a sell limit order when the consolidated last sale in the option occurs at or below, or the NBO is equal to or lower than, the specified stop price.6 Stop Limit Orders allow Users increased control and flexibility over their transactions and the prices at which they are willing to execute an order. The purpose of a Stop Limit Order is to not execute upon entry, and instead rest in the System until the market reaches a certain price level, at which time the order could be executed. As such, when a buy (sell) Stop Limit Order is activated, its limit price may likely be outside of the buffer amount above (below) the NBO (NBB) in anticipation of capturing rapidly increasing (decreasing) market prices.

The primary purpose of the fat finger check is to prevent limit orders from executing at potentially erroneous prices upon entry, because the limit prices are “too far away” from the then-current NBBO. As noted above, a Stop Limit Order is not intended to execute upon entry. Currently, because a Stop Limit Order does not “become” a limit order until activated, the limit order fat finger check applies to a Stop Limit Order at the time the order is activated. As noted above, at that time, the limit price may cross the NBO, and thus may be cancelled due to the fat finger check if the limit price crosses the NBO by more than the buffer. Therefore, the manner in which the fat finger check cancels/rejects a Stop Limit Order may conflict with the intended purpose of a Stop Limit Order and a User’s control over the time when and the price at which it executes. For example, assume that when the NBBO is 8.00 × 8.05, a User submits a Stop Limit Order to buy at 9.25 and a stop price of 8.15 and the Exchange has set the fat finger buffer to $1.00. Assume the NBBO then updates to 8.15 × 8.20. The updated NBB equals the stop price of the order will activate the stop price of the Stop Limit Order, converting it into a limit order to buy at 9.25, which would be more than the fat finger buffer of $1.00 above the current NBO, thus canceled/rejected by the System in accordance with the fat finger check. The Exchange also notes that the System is currently able to apply only one buffer amount across multiple order types. Therefore, the Exchange would not be able to expand the buffer amount to accommodate Stop Limit Orders without potentially over-expanding the buffer amount for other limit orders that execute upon entry.

The Exchange notes that a User’s Stop Limit Orders would still be subject to other price protections already in place on the Exchange. In particular, drill-through price protections are in place pursuant to Rule 21.17(d), such that, if a buy (sell) order would execute (i.e., when the stop price for a Stop Limit Order is activated), the System executes the order up to a buffer amount (established by the Exchange) above (below) the NBO (NBB) that existed at the time of order entry (“the drill-through price”).

The Exchange believes that allowing a Stop Limit Order, once activated, with a limit price outside of the NBBO (notwithstanding any fat finger buffer) to execute at that limit price (up to the drill-through buffer amount) is

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5 The Exchange notes that a separate provision governs a fat finger check specific to bulk messages. See Rule 21.17(f).