

Required fields are shown with yellow backgrounds and asterisks.

Page 1 of * 256	SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549 Form 19b-4	File No.* SR - 2019 - * 15	Amendment No. (req. for Amendments *)
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Filing by Nasdaq MRX, LLC
Pursuant to Rule 19b-4 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

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

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

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

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

A proposal to relocate rules from its current Rulebook into its new Rulebook shell.

Contact Information

Provide the name, telephone number, and e-mail address of the person on the staff of the self-regulatory organization prepared to respond to questions and comments on the action.

First Name * Angela Last Name * Dunn

Title * Principal Associate General Counsel

E-mail * angela.dunn@nasdaq.com

Telephone * (215) 496-5692 Fax

Signature

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934,

has duly caused this filing to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

(Title *)

Date 07/08/2019

By Edward S. Knight Global Chief Legal & Policy Officer

(Name *)

edward.knight@nasdaq.com

NOTE: Clicking the button at right will digitally sign and lock this form. A digital signature is as legally binding as a physical signature, and once signed, this form cannot be changed.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

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

Form 19b-4 Information *

Add Remove View

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 *

Add Remove View

The Notice section of this Form 19b-4 must comply with the guidelines for publication in the Federal Register as well as any requirements for electronic filing as published by the Commission (if applicable). The Office of the Federal Register (OFR) offers guidance on Federal Register publication requirements in the Federal Register Document Drafting Handbook, October 1998 Revision. For example, all references to the federal securities laws must include the corresponding cite to the United States Code in a footnote. All references to SEC rules must include the corresponding cite to the Code of Federal Regulations in a footnote. All references to Securities Exchange Act Releases must include the release number, release date, Federal Register cite, Federal Register date, and corresponding file number (e.g., SR-[SRO]-xx-xx). A material failure to comply with these guidelines will result in the proposed rule change being deemed not properly filed. See also Rule 0-3 under the Act (17 CFR 240.0-3)

Exhibit 1A- Notice of Proposed Rule Change, Security-Based Swap Submission, or Advance Notice by Clearing Agencies *

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The Notice section of this Form 19b-4 must comply with the guidelines for publication in the Federal Register as well as any requirements for electronic filing as published by the Commission (if applicable). The Office of the Federal Register (OFR) offers guidance on Federal Register publication requirements in the Federal Register Document Drafting Handbook, October 1998 Revision. For example, all references to the federal securities laws must include the corresponding cite to the United States Code in a footnote. All references to SEC rules must include the corresponding cite to the Code of Federal Regulations in a footnote. All references to Securities Exchange Act Releases must include the release number, release date, Federal Register cite, Federal Register date, and corresponding file number (e.g., SR-[SRO]-xx-xx). A material failure to comply with these guidelines will result in the proposed rule change, security-based swap submission, or advance notice being deemed not properly filed. See also Rule 0-3 under the Act (17 CFR 240.0-3)

Exhibit 2 - Notices, Written Comments, Transcripts, Other Communications

Add Remove View

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

Add Remove View

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

Add Remove View

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

Add Remove View

If the self-regulatory organization is amending only part of the text of a lengthy proposed rule change, it may, with the Commission's permission, file only those portions of the text of the proposed rule change in which changes are being made if the filing (i.e. partial amendment) is clearly understandable on its face. Such partial amendment shall be clearly identified and marked to show deletions and additions.

1. Text of the Proposed Rule Change

(a) Nasdaq MRX, LLC (“MRX” or “Exchange”), pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Act”)¹ and Rule 19b-4 thereunder,² is filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC” or “Commission”) a proposal to relocate rules from its current Rulebook into its new Rulebook shell.

A notice of the proposed rule change for publication in the Federal Register is attached as Exhibit 1. The text of the proposed rule change is attached as Exhibit 5.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) Not applicable.

2. Procedures of the Self-Regulatory Organization

The proposed rule change was approved by senior management of the Exchange pursuant to authority delegated by the Board of Directors of the Exchange (the “Board”) on September 26, 2018. Exchange staff will advise the Board of any action taken pursuant to delegated authority. No other action is necessary for the filing of the rule change.

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

Angela Saccomandi Dunn
Principal Associate General Counsel
Nasdaq, Inc.
215-496-5692

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

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

a. Purpose

The purpose of this rule change is to relocate MRX rules into the new Rulebook shell with some amendments to the shell.³ Nasdaq ISE, LLC recently relocated its rules.⁴ MRX proposes relocate its rules so the Rulebook is similar to ISE. The other Nasdaq affiliated markets will also relocate their Rulebooks in order to harmonize its rules, where applicable, across Nasdaq markets. The relocation and harmonization of the MRX Rules is part of the Exchange's continued effort to promote efficiency and conformity of its rules with those of its Affiliated Exchanges. The Exchange believes that the placement of the MRX Rules into their new location in the shell will facilitate the use of the Rulebook by Members and Members of Affiliated Exchanges.

Universal Changes

The Exchange proposes to amend the defined term "System"⁵ and replace "trading system" or "system" with the defined term throughout the new rules. The Exchange proposes to capitalize the defined term "market maker" within proposed Options 1, Section 1(a)(20) and also capitalize the term throughout the Rulebook. The

³ Previously, the Exchange added a shell structure to its Rulebook with the purpose of improving efficiency and readability and to align its rules closer to those of its five sister exchanges, Nasdaq BX, Inc.; Nasdaq PHLX LLC; The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC; ISE; and Nasdaq GEMX, LLC ("Affiliated Exchanges"). The shell structure currently contains eight (8) Chapters which, once complete, will apply a common set of rules to the Affiliated Exchanges.

⁴ See SR-ISE-2019-17 (not yet published).

⁵ The term "System" is defined at Rule 100(a)(64).

Exchange proposes to capitalize the defined term “Member”⁶ throughout the new rules where it is not already capitalized. The Exchange proposes to capitalize the “t” in the defined term “Exchange Transactions”⁷ where the term is not properly capitalized within the Rules. The Exchange proposes to change references to “Commentary” to “Supplementary Material” to conform the term throughout the Rulebook. References to the term “Regulatory Information Circular” or “circular” are being amended to the updated term “Options Regulatory Alert.”

The Exchange proposes to update all cross-references within the Rule to the new relocated rule cites. The Exchange proposes to replace internal rule references to simply state “this Rule” where the rule is citing itself without a more specific cite included in the Rule. For example, if MRX Rule 715 refers currently to “Rule 715” or “this Rule 715” the Exchange will amend the phrase to simply “this Rule.” The Exchange proposes to conform numbering and lettering in certain rules to the remainder of the Rulebook. Finally, the Exchange proposes to delete any current Rules that are reserved in the Rulebook.

General 1

The Exchange proposes to relocate certain definitions from Rule 100 into proposed General 1, Section 1 and the remainder of the rules into Options 1, Section 1. The Exchange proposes to relocate definitions that are specific to the options product into

⁶ The term “Member” is defined at Rule 100(a)(32).

⁷ The term “Exchange Transactions” is defined at Rule 100(a)(23).

Options 1, Section 1 and the more general definitions will be relocated into the General provisions.⁸

General 2

The Exchange will not relocate MRX Rules 200-203 into General 2 Organization and Administration. The Exchange will separately file a proposed rule change to delete these rules. General 2 would be comprised of the following rules:

Proposed New Rule Number	Current Rule Number
Section 1	Rule 204. Divisions of the Exchange
Section 2	Rule 205. Participant Fees (renamed Fees, Dues and Other Charges)
Section 3	Rule 207. Exchange's Costs of Defending Legal Proceedings
Section 4	Rule 309. Limitation on Affiliation between the Exchange and Members

Rule 208, Sales Value Fee, will be relocated into Options 7. The Exchange intends to locate similar rules within other Nasdaq Rulebooks in similar locations when it files to relocate other Affiliate Exchange Rulebooks in separate rule changes. The Exchange proposes to reserve Sections 5 and 6 within General 2.

General 3

The Exchange proposes to relocate the following rules into General 3,

⁸ These rules are being relocated into Section 1 of the General Provisions: Chapter I (a)(4), (7), (10), (11) (14A), (19), (21), (21A), (23), (25), (26), (27), (29), (30), (32), (33), (49), (60), (61), (65), and (69).

“Membership and Access.”

Proposed New Rule Number	Current Rule Number
Section 1	Rule 300. Membership/Rule 301. Qualification of Members (combined into one rule)
Section 2	Rule 303. Denial of and Conditions to Becoming a Member
Section 3	Rule 305. Persons Associated with Members
Section 4	Rule 307. Documents Required of Applicants and Members
Section 5	Rule 302. Member Application Procedures
Section 6	Rule 308. Dissolution and Liquidation of Members

General 5

The Exchange proposes to relocate the following rules into General 5 Discipline:

Proposed New Rule Number	Current Rule Number
Section 1	16. Disciplinary Jurisdiction
Section 2	80. Investigations and Sanctions
Section 3	90. Code of Procedure

The Exchange proposes to note the rule text contained within Chapter 16 within General 5, Section 1 and also replicate that text within Options 11, Section 1 as Jurisdiction and Minor Rule Plan Violations are combined currently in Chapter 16 currently.

Options 1

The Exchange proposes to rename current Options 1 from “Options Definitions” to “General Provisions.” The Exchange proposes to relocate certain definitions from

Rule 100 into proposed General 1, Section 1 and the remainder of the rules into Options 1, Section 1. The Exchange proposes to relocate definitions that are specific to the options product into Options 1, Section 1. Section 2 of Options 1 is being reserved.

Options 2

The Exchange proposes to rename Options 2 from “Options Trading Rules” to “Options Market Participants” and relocate the following rules into this chapter:

Proposed New Rule Number	Current Rule Number
Section 1	Rule 800. Registration of Market Makers
Section 2	Rule 801. Designated Trading Representatives
Section 3	Rule 802. Appointment of Market Makers
Section 4	Rule 803. Obligations of Market Makers
Section 5	Rule 804. Market Maker Quotations except 804(h) which will be relocated into Options 3
Section 6	Rule 805. Market Maker Orders
Section 7	Rule 807. Securities Accounts and Orders of Market Makers
Section 8	Rule 809. Financial Requirements for Market Makers

Sections 9 and 10 will be reserved. Rule 802 references to foreign currency options were not included in the relocated rule because Chapter 22 does not exist in the Rulebook.

Options 2A

The Exchange proposes a new Options Section 2A titled “MRX Market Maker Rights” and proposes to relocate Rule 304, “Approval to Operate Multiple Memberships” into new Section 2. The Exchange proposes to reserve Section 1.

Options 3

The Exchange proposes to rename Options 3 from “Options Market Participants” to “Options Trading Rules” and relocate the following rules into this chapter:

Proposed New Rule Number	Current Rule Number
Section 1	Rule 700. Days and Hours of Business
Section 2	Rule 708. Units of Trading/Rule 709. Meaning of Premium Quotes and Orders (combined into one rule)
Section 3	Rule 710. Minimum Trading Increments
Section 4	Rule 711. Acceptance of Quotes and Orders, except (c) and (d)
Section 5	Reserved.
Section 6	Rule 704. Collection and Dissemination of Quotations
Section 7	Rule 715. Types of Orders
Section 8	Rule 701. Opening
Section 9	Rule 702. Trading Halts/Rule 703. Trading Halts Due To Extraordinary Market Volatility
Section 10	Rule 713. Priority of Quotes and Orders
Section 11	Rule 716. Auction Mechanisms
Section 12	Rule 721. Crossing Orders
Section 13	Rule 723. Price Improvement Mechanism for Crossing Transactions
Section 14	Rule 722. Complex Orders
Section 15	Rule 714. Automatic Execution of Orders (renamed Simple Order Risk Protections)
Section 16	Rule 724. Complex Order Risk Protections
Section 17	Kill Switch (relocating 711(c))
Section 18	Detection of Loss of Communication (relocating 711(d))

Section 19	Reserved
Section 20	Rule 720. Nullification and Adjustment of Options Transactions including Obvious Errors/Rule 720A. Erroneous Trades due to System Disruptions and Malfunctions (combined into one rule)
Section 21	Rule 706. Access to and Conduct on the Exchange
Section 22	Rule 717. Limitations on Orders
Section 23	Rule 718. Data Feeds and Trade Information
Section 24	Rule 719. Transaction Price Binding
Section 25	Reserved
Section 26	Message Traffic Mitigation (relocating Rule 804(h))
Section 27	Rule 705. Limitation of Liability

The Exchange proposes to combine MRX Rules 708 and 709 within Section 2.⁹ MRX Rule 714 is being relocated into Options 3, Section 15 and is being renamed from “Automatic Execution of Orders” to “Simple Order Risk Protections.” MRX Rules 702 and 703 are being combined into Section 9. The Exchange proposes to combine MRX Rules 720 and 720A into Section 20.¹⁰ The Exchange proposes to relocate MRX Rule 711(c) and (d) into new separate Rules at Sections 17 and 18. The Exchange proposes to create a separate rule in Section 26 relocated from Rule 804(h) and title the rule “Message Traffic Mitigation.”

Options 4

⁹ The Exchange is not proposing any substantive changes in consolidating these rules.

¹⁰ Id.

The Exchange proposes to relocate rules from MRX Chapter 5 which incorporates those Rules by reference to Nasdaq ISE, LLC (“ISE”) Chapter 5, within Options 4 Options Listing Rules.

Options 4A

The Exchange proposes to relocate rules from MRX Chapter 20 which incorporates those Rules by reference to Nasdaq ISE, LLC (“ISE”) Chapter 20, within new proposed Options 4A, which is proposed to be titled “Options Index Rules.”

Options 5

The Exchange proposes to relocate rules from MRX Chapter 19 which incorporates those Rules by reference to Nasdaq ISE, LLC (“ISE”) Chapter 19, within Options 5. The Exchange also proposes to rename Options 5 from “Options Trade Administration” to “Order Protections and Locked and Crossed Markets.”

Options 6

The Exchange proposes to rename Options 6 from “Order Protections and Locked and Cross Markets” to “Options Trade Administration” and relocate rules within Options 6 as follows:

Proposed New Rule Number	Current Rule Number
Section 1	Rule 707. Authorization to Give Up
Section 2	Rule 712. Submission of Orders and Clearance of Transactions
Section 3	Rule 806. Trade Reporting and Comparison
Section 4	Rule 808. Letters of Guarantee

Options 6A

The Exchange proposes to relocate rules from MRX Chapter 10 which incorporates those Rules by reference to Nasdaq ISE, LLC (“ISE”) Chapter 10, within Options 6A. The Exchange proposes to title Options 6A as “Closing Transactions.”

Options 6B

The Exchange proposes to relocate rules from MRX Chapter 11 which incorporates those Rules by reference to Nasdaq ISE, LLC (“ISE”) Chapter 11, within Options 6B. The Exchange proposes to title Options 6B as “Exercises and Deliveries.”

Options 6C

The Exchange proposes to relocate rules from MRX Chapter 12 which incorporates those Rules by reference to Nasdaq ISE, LLC (“ISE”) Chapter 12, within Options 6B. The Exchange proposes to title Options 6C as “Margins.”

Options 6D

The Exchange proposes to relocate rules from MRX Chapter 13 which incorporates those Rules by reference to Nasdaq ISE, LLC (“ISE”) Chapter 13, within Options 6D. The Exchange proposes to title Options 6D as “Net Capital Requirements.”

Options 6E

The Exchange proposes to relocate rules from MRX Chapter 14 which incorporates those Rules by reference to Nasdaq ISE, LLC (“ISE”) Chapter 14, within Options 6D. The Exchange proposes to title Options 6E as “Records, Reports and Audits.”

Options 7

The Exchange proposes to relocate Rule 208 titled “Sales Value Fee” to Options 7, Options Pricing at new proposed Section 8.

Options 9

The Exchange proposes to relocate rules from MRX Chapter 4 which incorporates those Rules by reference to Nasdaq ISE, LLC (“ISE”) Chapter 4, within Options 9. The Exchange proposes to title Options 9 as “Business Conduct.”

Options 10

The Exchange proposes to relocate rules from MRX Chapter 6 which incorporates those Rules by reference to Nasdaq ISE, LLC (“ISE”) Chapter 6, within Options 10. The Exchange proposes to title Options 10 as “Doing Business with the Public.”

Options 11

The Exchange proposes to note the rule text contained within Chapter 16 within Options 11, Section 1 as Jurisdiction and Minor Rule Plan Violations and also replicate that rule text within General 5, Section 1. The text is currently combined in Chapter 16. The Exchange proposes to title Options 11 as “Minor Rule Plan Violations.”

b. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that its proposal is consistent with Section 6(b) of the Act,¹¹ in general, and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(5) of the Act,¹² in particular, in that it is designed to promote just and equitable principles of trade and to protect investors and the public interest by bringing greater transparency to its rules by relocating its Rules into the new Rulebook shell together with other rules which have already been relocated. The Exchange’s proposal is consistent with the Act and will protect investors and the public interest by harmonizing its rules, where applicable, across Nasdaq markets so that Members can readily locate rules which cover similar topics. The relocation and

¹¹ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

¹² 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

harmonization of the MRX Rules is part of the Exchange's continued effort to promote efficiency and conformity of its rules with those of its Affiliated Exchanges. The Exchange believes that the placement of the MRX Rules into their new location in the shell will facilitate the use of the Rulebook by Members. Specifically, the Exchange believes that market participants that are members of more than one Nasdaq market will benefit from the ability to compare Rulebooks.

The Exchange is not substantively amending rule text unless noted otherwise within this rule change. The renumbering, re-lettering, deleting reserved rules, amending cross-references and other minor technical changes will bring greater transparency to MRX's Rules. The Exchange intends to file other rule changes to relocate Affiliated Exchange Rulebooks to corresponding rules into the same location in each Rulebook for ease of reference. The Exchange believes its proposal will benefit investors and the general public by increasing the transparency of its Rulebook and promoting easy comparisons among the various Nasdaq Rulebooks.

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

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. The Exchange believes that the proposed amendments do not impose an undue burden on competition because the amendments to relocate the Rules are non-substantive. This rule change is intended to bring greater clarity to the Exchange's Rules. Renumbering, re-lettering, deleting reserved rules and amending cross-references will bring greater transparency to MRX's Rules.

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

No written comments were either solicited or received.

6. Extension of Time Period for Commission Action

Not Applicable.

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

The foregoing rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(iii)¹³ of the Act and Rule 19b-4(f)(6) thereunder¹⁴ in that it effects a change that: (i) does not significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest; (ii) does not impose any significant burden on competition; and (iii) by its terms, does not become operative for 30 days after the date of the filing, or such shorter time as the Commission may designate if consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest.

The Exchange believes that this proposal does not significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest because the rule changes are intended to reorganize MRX Rules to make it easier for Members to locate the various rules. The proposed rule change does not impose any significant burden on competition because the rule changes are non-substantive in nature and intended to bring clarity to the rule. Renumbering, re-lettering, deleting reserved rules and amending cross-references will bring greater transparency to MRX's Rules.

¹³ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(iii).

¹⁴ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6).

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

At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is: (i) necessary or appropriate in the public interest; (ii) for the protection of investors; or (iii) otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission shall institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule should be approved or disapproved.

A proposed rule change filed under Rule 19b-4(f)(6) normally does not become operative prior to 30 days after the date of filing. Rule 19b-4(f)(6)(iii), however, permits the Commission to designate a shorter time if such action is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest. The Exchange requests that the Commission waive the operative delay to permit the Exchange to immediately relocate its rules. The Exchange desires to bring greater clarity to its rules for the benefit of investors and the general public. The Exchange's relocation is part of a larger effort to reorganize its rules and those of Affiliated Exchanges. The Exchange notes that it is important that it be permitted to reorganize its Rulebook without delay to ensure that it would be able to continue to file other rules which are affected by this relocation in a timely manner to maintain the Exchange's obligations as a self-regulatory organization and also to permit the Exchange to modify its Rules without delay.

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

Not applicable.

9. Security-Based Swap Submissions Filed Pursuant to Section 3C of the Act

Not applicable.

10. Advance Notices Filed Pursuant to Section 806(e) of the Payment, Clearing and Settlement Supervision Act

Not applicable.

11. Exhibits

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

EXHIBIT 1

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
(Release No. _____ ; File No. SR-MRX-2019-15)

July __, 2019

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Nasdaq MRX, LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change to Relocate Rules from its Current Rulebook into its New Rulebook Shell

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 July 8, 2019, Nasdaq MRX, LLC (“MRX” or “Exchange”) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC” or “Commission”) the proposed rule change as described in Items I, II, and III, below, which Items have been prepared by the Exchange. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization’s Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The Exchange proposes to relocate rules from its current Rulebook into its new Rulebook shell.

The text of the proposed rule change is available on the Exchange’s Website at <http://nasdaqmrx.cchwallstreet.com/>, at the principal office of the Exchange, 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

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

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 purpose of this rule change is to relocate MRX rules into the new Rulebook shell with some amendments to the shell.³ Nasdaq ISE, LLC recently relocated its rules.⁴ MRX proposes relocate its rules so the Rulebook is similar to ISE. The other Nasdaq affiliated markets will also relocate their Rulebooks in order to harmonize its rules, where applicable, across Nasdaq markets. The relocation and harmonization of the MRX Rules is part of the Exchange's continued effort to promote efficiency and conformity of its rules with those of its Affiliated Exchanges. The Exchange believes that the placement of the MRX Rules into their new location in the shell will facilitate the use of the Rulebook by Members and Members of Affiliated Exchanges.

Universal Changes

The Exchange proposes to amend the defined term "System"⁵ and replace "trading system" or "system" with the defined term throughout the new rules. The

³ Previously, the Exchange added a shell structure to its Rulebook with the purpose of improving efficiency and readability and to align its rules closer to those of its five sister exchanges, Nasdaq BX, Inc.; Nasdaq PHLX LLC; The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC; ISE; and Nasdaq GEMX, LLC ("Affiliated Exchanges"). The shell structure currently contains eight (8) Chapters which, once complete, will apply a common set of rules to the Affiliated Exchanges.

⁴ See SR-ISE-2019-17 (not yet published).

⁵ The term "System" is defined at Rule 100(a)(64).

Exchange proposes to capitalize the defined term “market maker” within proposed Options 1, Section 1(a)(20) and also capitalize the term throughout the Rulebook. The Exchange proposes to capitalize the defined term “Member”⁶ throughout the new rules where it is not already capitalized. The Exchange proposes to capitalize the “t” in the defined term “Exchange Transactions”⁷ where the term is not properly capitalized within the Rules. The Exchange proposes to change references to “Commentary” to “Supplementary Material” to conform the term throughout the Rulebook. References to the term “Regulatory Information Circular” or “circular” are being amended to the updated term “Options Regulatory Alert.”

The Exchange proposes to update all cross-references within the Rule to the new relocated rule cites. The Exchange proposes to replace internal rule references to simply state “this Rule” where the rule is citing itself without a more specific cite included in the Rule. For example, if MRX Rule 715 refers currently to “Rule 715” or “this Rule 715” the Exchange will amend the phrase to simply “this Rule.” The Exchange proposes to conform numbering and lettering in certain rules to the remainder of the Rulebook. Finally, the Exchange proposes to delete any current Rules that are reserved in the Rulebook.

General 1

The Exchange proposes to relocate certain definitions from Rule 100 into proposed General 1, Section 1 and the remainder of the rules into Options 1, Section 1. The Exchange proposes to relocate definitions that are specific to the options product into

⁶ The term “Member” is defined at Rule 100(a)(32).

⁷ The term “Exchange Transactions” is defined at Rule 100(a)(23).

Options 1, Section 1 and the more general definitions will be relocated into the General provisions.⁸

General 2

The Exchange will not relocate MRX Rules 200-203 into General 2 Organization and Administration. The Exchange will separately file a proposed rule change to delete these rules. General 2 would be comprised of the following rules:

Proposed New Rule Number	Current Rule Number
Section 1	Rule 204. Divisions of the Exchange
Section 2	Rule 205. Participant Fees (renamed Fees, Dues and Other Charges)
Section 3	Rule 207. Exchange's Costs of Defending Legal Proceedings
Section 4	Rule 309. Limitation on Affiliation between the Exchange and Members

Rule 208, Sales Value Fee, will be relocated into Options 7. The Exchange intends to locate similar rules within other Nasdaq Rulebooks in similar locations when it files to relocate other Affiliate Exchange Rulebooks in separate rule changes. The Exchange proposes to reserve Sections 5 and 6 within General 2.

General 3

The Exchange proposes to relocate the following rules into General 3,

⁸ These rules are being relocated into Section 1 of the General Provisions: Chapter I (a)(4), (7), (10), (11) (14A), (19), (21), (21A), (23), (25), (26), (27), (29), (30), (32), (33), (49), (60), (61), (65), and (69).

“Membership and Access.”

Proposed New Rule Number	Current Rule Number
Section 1	Rule 300. Membership/Rule 301. Qualification of Members (combined into one rule)
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Section 3	Rule 305. Persons Associated with Members
Section 4	Rule 307. Documents Required of Applicants and Members
Section 5	Rule 302. Member Application Procedures
Section 6	Rule 308. Dissolution and Liquidation of Members

General 5

The Exchange proposes to relocate the following rules into General 5

Disciplinary:

Proposed New Rule Number	Current Rule Number
Section 1	16. Disciplinary Jurisdiction
Section 2	80. Investigations and Sanctions
Section 3	90. Code of Procedure

The Exchange proposes to note the rule text contained within Chapter 16 within General 5, Section 1 and also replicate that text within Options 11, Section 1 as Jurisdiction and Minor Rule Plan Violations are combined currently in Chapter 16 currently.

Options 1

The Exchange proposes to rename current Options 1 from “Options Definitions”

to “General Provisions.” The Exchange proposes to relocate certain definitions from Rule 100 into proposed General 1, Section 1 and the remainder of the rules into Options 1, Section 1. The Exchange proposes to relocate definitions that are specific to the options product into Options 1, Section 1. Section 2 of Options 1 is being reserved.

Options 2

The Exchange proposes to rename Options 2 from “Options Trading Rules” to “Options Market Participants” and relocate the following rules into this chapter:

Proposed New Rule Number	Current Rule Number
Section 1	Rule 800. Registration of Market Makers
Section 2	Rule 801. Designated Trading Representatives
Section 3	Rule 802. Appointment of Market Makers
Section 4	Rule 803. Obligations of Market Makers
Section 5	Rule 804. Market Maker Quotations except 804(h) which will be relocated into Options 3
Section 6	Rule 805. Market Maker Orders
Section 7	Rule 807. Securities Accounts and Orders of Market Makers
Section 8	Rule 809. Financial Requirements for Market Makers

Sections 9 and 10 will be reserved. Rule 802 references to foreign currency options were not included in the relocated rule because Chapter 22 does not exist in the Rulebook.

Options 2A

The Exchange proposes a new Options Section 2A titled “MRX Market Maker Rights” and proposes to relocate Rule 304, “Approval to Operate Multiple Memberships”

into new Section 2. The Exchange proposes to reserve Section 1.

Options 3

The Exchange proposes to rename Options 3 from “Options Market Participants” to “Options Trading Rules” and relocate the following rules into this chapter:

Proposed New Rule Number	Current Rule Number
Section 1	Rule 700. Days and Hours of Business
Section 2	Rule 708. Units of Trading/Rule 709. Meaning of Premium Quotes and Orders (combined into one rule)
Section 3	Rule 710. Minimum Trading Increments
Section 4	Rule 711. Acceptance of Quotes and Orders, except (c) and (d)
Section 5	Reserved.
Section 6	Rule 704. Collection and Dissemination of Quotations
Section 7	Rule 715. Types of Orders
Section 8	Rule 701. Opening
Section 9	Rule 702. Trading Halts/Rule 703. Trading Halts Due To Extraordinary Market Volatility
Section 10	Rule 713. Priority of Quotes and Orders
Section 11	Rule 716. Auction Mechanisms
Section 12	Rule 721. Crossing Orders
Section 13	Rule 723. Price Improvement Mechanism for Crossing Transactions
Section 14	Rule 722. Complex Orders
Section 15	Rule 714. Automatic Execution of Orders (renamed Simple Order Risk Protections)
Section 16	Rule 724. Complex Order Risk Protections
Section 17	Kill Switch (relocating 711(c))

Section 18	Detection of Loss of Communication (relocating 711(d))
Section 19	Reserved
Section 20	Rule 720. Nullification and Adjustment of Options Transactions including Obvious Errors/Rule 720A. Erroneous Trades due to System Disruptions and Malfunctions (combined into one rule)
Section 21	Rule 706. Access to and Conduct on the Exchange
Section 22	Rule 717. Limitations on Orders
Section 23	Rule 718. Data Feeds and Trade Information
Section 24	Rule 719. Transaction Price Binding
Section 25	Reserved
Section 26	Message Traffic Mitigation (relocating Rule 804(h))
Section 27	Rule 705. Limitation of Liability

The Exchange proposes to combine MRX Rules 708 and 709 within Section 2.⁹ MRX Rule 714 is being relocated into Options 3, Section 15 and is being renamed from “Automatic Execution of Orders” to “Simple Order Risk Protections.” MRX Rules 702 and 703 are being combined into Section 9. The Exchange proposes to combine MRX Rules 720 and 720A into Section 20.¹⁰ The Exchange proposes to relocate MRX Rule 711(c) and (d) into new separate Rules at Sections 17 and 18. The Exchange proposes to create a separate rule in Section 26 relocated from Rule 804(h) and title the rule “Message Traffic Mitigation.”

⁹ The Exchange is not proposing any substantive changes in consolidating these rules.

¹⁰ Id.

Options 4

The Exchange proposes to relocate rules from MRX Chapter 5 which incorporates those Rules by reference to Nasdaq ISE, LLC (“ISE”) Chapter 5, within Options 4 Options Listing Rules.

Options 4A

The Exchange proposes to relocate rules from MRX Chapter 20 which incorporates those Rules by reference to Nasdaq ISE, LLC (“ISE”) Chapter 20, within new proposed Options 4A, which is proposed to be titled “Options Index Rules.”

Options 5

The Exchange proposes to relocate rules from MRX Chapter 19 which incorporates those Rules by reference to Nasdaq ISE, LLC (“ISE”) Chapter 19, within Options 5. The Exchange also proposes to rename Options 5 from “Options Trade Administration” to “Order Protections and Locked and Crossed Markets.”

Options 6

The Exchange proposes to rename Options 6 from “Order Protections and Locked and Cross Markets” to “Options Trade Administration” and relocate rules within Options 6 as follows:

Proposed New Rule Number	Current Rule Number
Section 1	Rule 707. Authorization to Give Up
Section 2	Rule 712. Submission of Orders and Clearance of Transactions
Section 3	Rule 806. Trade Reporting and Comparison
Section 4	Rule 808. Letters of Guarantee

Options 6A

The Exchange proposes to relocate rules from MRX Chapter 10 which incorporates those Rules by reference to Nasdaq ISE, LLC (“ISE”) Chapter 10, within Options 6A. The Exchange proposes to title Options 6A as “Closing Transactions.”

Options 6B

The Exchange proposes to relocate rules from MRX Chapter 11 which incorporates those Rules by reference to Nasdaq ISE, LLC (“ISE”) Chapter 11, within Options 6B. The Exchange proposes to title Options 6B as “Exercises and Deliveries.”

Options 6C

The Exchange proposes to relocate rules from MRX Chapter 12 which incorporates those Rules by reference to Nasdaq ISE, LLC (“ISE”) Chapter 12, within Options 6B. The Exchange proposes to title Options 6C as “Margins.”

Options 6D

The Exchange proposes to relocate rules from MRX Chapter 13 which incorporates those Rules by reference to Nasdaq ISE, LLC (“ISE”) Chapter 13, within Options 6D. The Exchange proposes to title Options 6D as “Net Capital Requirements.”

Options 6E

The Exchange proposes to relocate rules from MRX Chapter 14 which incorporates those Rules by reference to Nasdaq ISE, LLC (“ISE”) Chapter 14, within Options 6D. The Exchange proposes to title Options 6E as “Records, Reports and Audits.”

Options 7

The Exchange proposes to relocate Rule 208 titled “Sales Value Fee” to Options

7, Options Pricing at new proposed Section 8.

Options 9

The Exchange proposes to relocate rules from MRX Chapter 4 which incorporates those Rules by reference to Nasdaq ISE, LLC (“ISE”) Chapter 4, within Options 9. The Exchange proposes to title Options 9 as “Business Conduct.”

Options 10

The Exchange proposes to relocate rules from MRX Chapter 6 which incorporates those Rules by reference to Nasdaq ISE, LLC (“ISE”) Chapter 6, within Options 10. The Exchange proposes to title Options 10 as “Doing Business with the Public.”

Options 11

The Exchange proposes to note the rule text contained within Chapter 16 within Options 11, Section 1 as Jurisdiction and Minor Rule Plan Violations and also replicate that rule text within General 5, Section 1. The text is currently combined in Chapter 16. The Exchange proposes to title Options 11 as “Minor Rule Plan Violations.”

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that its proposal is consistent with Section 6(b) of the Act,¹¹ in general, and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(5) of the Act,¹² in particular, in that it is designed to promote just and equitable principles of trade and to protect investors and the public interest by bringing greater transparency to its rules by relocating its Rules into the new Rulebook shell together with other rules which have already been relocated. The Exchange’s proposal is consistent with the Act and will protect investors

¹¹ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

¹² 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

and the public interest by harmonizing its rules, where applicable, across Nasdaq markets so that Members can readily locate rules which cover similar topics. The relocation and harmonization of the MRX Rules is part of the Exchange's continued effort to promote efficiency and conformity of its rules with those of its Affiliated Exchanges. The Exchange believes that the placement of the MRX Rules into their new location in the shell will facilitate the use of the Rulebook by Members. Specifically, the Exchange believes that market participants that are members of more than one Nasdaq market will benefit from the ability to compare Rulebooks.

The Exchange is not substantively amending rule text unless noted otherwise within this rule change. The renumbering, re-lettering, deleting reserved rules, amending cross-references and other minor technical changes will bring greater transparency to MRX's Rules. The Exchange intends to file other rule changes to relocate Affiliated Exchange Rulebooks to corresponding rules into the same location in each Rulebook for ease of reference. The Exchange believes its proposal will benefit investors and the general public by increasing the transparency of its Rulebook and promoting easy comparisons among the various Nasdaq Rulebooks.

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

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. The Exchange believes that the proposed amendments do not impose an undue burden on competition because the amendments to relocate the Rules are non-substantive. This rule change is intended to bring greater clarity to the Exchange's Rules. Renumbering, re-lettering, deleting reserved rules and amending cross-references will bring greater transparency to MRX's Rules.

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

No written comments were either solicited or received.

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

Because the foregoing proposed rule change does not: (i) significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest; (ii) impose any significant burden on competition; and (iii) become operative for 30 days from the date on which it was filed, or such shorter time as the Commission may designate, it has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(iii) of the Act¹³ and subparagraph (f)(6) of Rule 19b-4 thereunder.¹⁴

At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission shall institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule should be approved or disapproved.

¹³ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(iii).

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

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-MRX-2019-15 on the subject line.

Paper comments:

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

All submissions should refer to File Number SR-MRX-2019-15. This file number should be included on the subject line if e-mail is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's Internet Web site (<http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>).

Copies of the submission, all subsequent amendments, all written statements with respect to the proposed rule change that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the proposed rule change between the Commission and any person, other than those that may be withheld from the public in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, will be available for website viewing and printing in the Commission's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549, on official business days between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. Copies of the filing

also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. All comments received will be posted without change; the Commission does not edit personal identifying information from submissions. You should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly.

All submissions should refer to File Number SR-MRX-2019-15 and should be submitted on or before [insert date 21 days from publication in the Federal Register].

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.¹⁵

Eduardo A. Aleman
Assistant Secretary

¹⁵ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

EXHIBIT 5

New text is underlined>; deleted text is in brackets.

Nasdaq MRX Rules**[1. Definitions****Rule 100. Definitions**

(a) The following terms, when used in these Rules, shall have the meanings specified in this Chapter 1, unless the context indicates otherwise. Any term defined in the Limited Liability Company Agreement (the "LLC Agreement") or the By-Laws of Nasdaq MRX, LLC (the "By-Laws") and not otherwise defined in this Chapter shall have the meaning assigned in the LLC Agreement or the By-Laws.

(1) An "**account number**" shall mean a number assigned to a Member. Members may have more than one account number.

(2) The term "**aggregate exercise price**" means the exercise price of an options contract multiplied by the number of units of the underlying security covered by the options contract.

(3) The term "**American-style option**" means an options contract that, subject to the provisions of Rule 1100 (relating to the cutoff time for exercise instructions) and to the Rules of the Clearing Corporation, can be exercised on any business day prior to its expiration date and on its expiration date.

(4) The term "**associated person**" or "**person associated with a Member**" means any partner, officer, director, or branch manager of a Member (or any person occupying a similar status or performing similar functions), any person directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by, or under common control with a Member or any employee of a Member.

(5) A "**badge**" shall mean an account number, which may contain letters and/or numbers, assigned to Market Makers. A Market Maker account may be associated with multiple badges.

(6) The term "**bid**" means a quote or limit order to buy one or more options contracts.

(7) The term "**board of directors**" or "**Board**" has the meaning set forth in Article I of the By-Laws.

(8) The term "**call**" means an options contract under which the holder of the option has the right, in accordance with the terms of the option, to purchase from the Clearing Corporation the number of shares of the underlying security covered by the options contract.

(9) The term "**class of options**" means all options contracts covering the same underlying security.

(10) The term "**Clearing Corporation**" means The Options Clearing Corporation.

(11) The term "**Clearing Member**" means a Member that is self-clearing or an Electronic Access Member that clears Exchange transactions for other Members of the Exchange.

(12) The term "**closing purchase transaction**" means an Exchange transaction that will reduce or eliminate a short position in an options contract.

(13) The term "**closing writing transaction**" means an Exchange transaction that will reduce or eliminate a long position in an options contract.

(14) The term "**CMM Rights**" means the non-transferable rights held by a Competitive Market Maker.

(14A) The term "**Code of Procedure**" means the procedural rules contained in Chapter 90.

(15) The term "**Competitive Market Maker**" means a Member that is approved to exercise trading privileges associated with CMM Rights.

(16) The term "**covered short position**" means (i) the obligation of a writer of a call option is secured by a "specific deposit" or an "escrow deposit" meeting the conditions of Rule 710(f) or 710(h), respectively, of the Rules of the Clearing Corporation, or the writer holds in the same account as the short position, on a share-for-share basis, a long position either in the underlying security or in an options contract of the same type and class of options where the exercise price of the options contract in such long position is equal to or less than the exercise price of the options contract in such short position; and (ii) the writer of a put option holds in the same account as the short position, on a share-for-share basis, a long position in an options contract of the same type and class of options where the exercise price of the options contract in such long position is equal to or greater than the exercise price of the options contract in such short position.

(17) The term "**discretion**" means the authority of a broker or dealer to determine for a customer the type of option, the class or series of options, the number of contracts, or whether options are to be bought or sold.

(18) The term "**EAM Rights**" means the non-transferable rights held by an Electronic Access Member.

(19) The term "**Electronic Access Member**" means a Member that is approved to exercise trading privileges associated with EAM Rights.

(20) The term "**European-style option**" means an options contract that, subject to the provisions of Rule 1100 (relating to the cutoff time for exercise instructions) and to the Rules of the Clearing Corporation, can be exercised only on its expiration date.

(21) The term "**Exchange Act**" or the "**ACT**" means the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the rules and regulations thereunder, as amended from time to time.

(21A) The term "**Exchange Review Council**" means the committee authorized and directed to act for the Board of Directors of the Exchange in a manner consistent with the Exchange Rules with respect to (1) an appeal or review of a disciplinary proceeding; (2) a statutory disqualification decision; (3) a review of a membership proceeding; (4) a review of an offer of settlement, a letter of acceptance, waiver, and consent, and a minor rule violation plan letter; (5) the exercise of exemptive authority; (6) an appeal of proceedings involving Exchange Rules 303, 720, 720A, and 804; and (7) such other proceedings or actions authorized by the Exchange Rules.

(22) The term "**Exchange Rights**" means the PMM Rights, CMM Rights and EAM Rights collectively.

(23) The term "**Exchange Transaction**" means a transaction executed on or through the facilities of the Exchange.

(24) The term "**exercise price**" means the specified price per unit at which the underlying security may be purchased or sold upon the exercise of an options contract.

(25) The term "**Federal Reserve Board**" means the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

(26) The term "**good standing**" means that a Member is not delinquent with respect to Exchange dues, fees or other charges and is not suspended or barred from effecting Exchange Transactions or from association with a Member either by the Exchange or by means of a statutory disqualification.

(27) The terms "**he**," "**him**" or "**his**" shall be deemed to refer to persons of female as well as male gender, and to include organizations, as well as individuals, when the context so requires.

(28) The term "**in-the-money**" shall mean the following: for call options, all strike prices at or below the offer in the underlying security on the primary listing market; for put options, all strike prices at or above the bid in the underlying security on the primary listing market. This definition shall only apply for purposes of Market Maker quoting obligations in Rules 701 and 803.

(29) The term "**ISE**" means the Nasdaq ISE, LLC, a national securities exchange.

(30) The term "**Nasdaq GEMX**" means Nasdaq GEMX, LLC, a national securities exchange.

(31) The term "**long position**" means a person's interest as the holder of one or more options contracts.

(32) The term "**Member**" means an organization that has been approved to exercise trading rights associated with Exchange Rights.

(33) The term "**Membership**" refers to the trading privileges associated with Exchange Rights.

- (34) The term "**market makers**" refers to "Competitive Market Makers" and "Primary Market Makers" collectively.
- (35) The term "**Market Maker Rights**" refers to PMM Rights and CMM Rights collectively.
- (36) A "**mnemonic**" shall mean an acronym comprised of letters and/or numbers assigned to Electronic Access Members. An Electronic Access Member account may be associated with multiple mnemonics.
- (37) The term "**Non-Customer**" means a person or entity that is a broker or dealer in securities.
- (38) The term "**Non-Customer Order**" means an order for the account of a Non-Customer.
- (39) The term "**offer**" means a quote or limit order to sell one or more options contracts.
- (40) The term "**opening purchase transaction**" means an Exchange transaction that will create or increase a long position in an options contract.
- (41) The term "**opening writing transaction**" means an Exchange transaction that will create or increase a short position in an options contract.
- (42) The term "**out-of-the-money**" shall mean the following: for call options, all strike prices above the offer in the underlying security on the primary listing market; for put options, all strike prices below the bid in the underlying security on the primary listing market. This definition shall only apply for purposes of Market Maker quoting obligations in Rules 701 and 803.
- (43) The term "**Voluntary Professional**" means any Public Customer that elects, in writing, to be treated in the same manner as a broker or dealer in securities for purposes of Rules 713, 716, and 723, as well as the Exchange's Pricing Schedule.
- (44) The term "**options contract**" means a put or a call issued, or subject to issuance by the Clearing Corporation pursuant to the Rules of the Clearing Corporation.
- (45) The term "**OPRA**" means the Options Price Reporting Authority.
- (46) The term "**order**" means a commitment to buy or sell securities, the permitted types of which are set forth in Rule 715.
- (47) The term "**outstanding**" means an options contract which has been issued by the Clearing Corporation and has neither been the subject of a closing writing transaction nor has reached its expiration date.
- (48) Reserved.
- (49) The term "**PMM Rights**" means the non-transferable rights held by a Primary Market Maker.

(50) The term "**Primary Market Maker**" means a Member that is approved to exercise trading privileges associated with PMM Rights.

(51) The term "**primary market**" means the principal market in which an underlying security is traded.

(52) The term "**Priority Customer**" means a person or entity that (i) is not a broker or dealer in securities, and (ii) does not place more than 390 orders in listed options per day on average during a calendar month for its own beneficial account(s).

(53) The term "**Priority Customer Order**" means an order for the account of a Priority Customer.

(54) The term "**Professional Order**" means an order that is for the account of a person or entity that is not a Priority Customer.

(i) Calculation of Professional Orders. With respect to computing the number of orders in listed options per day on average during a calendar month for its own beneficial account(s), the following shall apply:

(a) Each order is counted toward the number of orders, regardless of the options exchange to which the order was routed in determining Professional Orders.

(b) A cancel and replace order which replaces a prior order shall be counted as a second order, or multiple new orders in the case of Complex Order comprising 9 options legs or more, including "single-strike algorithms" which track the Best Bid and Offer ("BBO") or National Best Bid and Offer ("NBBO"). A cancel message is not an order.

(c) Complex Orders consisting of 8 legs or fewer will be counted as a single order, and respecting Complex Orders of 9 options legs or more, each leg will count as a separate order. Stock orders shall not count toward the number of legs.

(d) An order that converts into multiple subordinate orders to achieve an execution strategy shall be counted as one order per side and series, even if the order is routed away. An order that cancels and replaces the resulting subordinate order and results in multiple sides/series shall be counted as a new order per side and series. An order that cancels and replaces the subordinate order on the same side and series will count as one order. For purposes of counting customer orders, if one customer order on the same side and series is subsequently broken-up by a broker into multiple orders for purposes of execution or routed away, this order will count as one order.

(54A) The term "**Professional Customer**" means a non-broker/dealer participant who enters at least 390 orders per day on average during a calendar month for its own beneficial account(s).

(55) The term "**Public Customer**" means a person or entity that is not a broker or dealer in securities.

(56) The term "**Public Customer Order**" means an order for the account of a Public Customer.

(57) The term "**put**" means an options contract under which the holder of the option has the right, in accordance with the terms and provisions of the option, to sell to the Clearing Corporation the number of shares of the underlying security covered by the options contract.

(58) The term "**Quarterly Options Series**" means a series in an options class that is approved for listing and trading on the Exchange in which the series is opened for trading on any business day and that expires at the close of business on the last business day of a calendar quarter.

(59) The term "**quote**" or "**quotation**" means a bid or offer entered by a market maker that updates the market maker's previous bid or offer, if any.

(60) The term "**Rules of the Clearing Corporation**" means the Certificate of Incorporation, the By-laws and the Rules of the Clearing Corporation, and all written interpretations thereof, as the same may be in effect from time to time.

(61) The terms "**SEC**" and the "**Commission**" mean the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

(62) The term "**series of options**" means all options contracts of the same class having the same exercise price and expiration date.

(63) The term "**short position**" means a person's interest as the writer of one or more options contracts.

(64) The term "**Short Term Option Series**" means a series in an option class that is approved for listing and trading on the Exchange in which the series is opened for trading on any Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, or Friday that is a business day and that expires on the Monday, Wednesday or Friday of the following business week that is a business day, or, in the case of a series that is listed on a Friday and expires on a Monday, is listed one business week and one business day prior to that expiration. If a Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday or Friday is not a business day, the series may be opened (or shall expire) on the first business day immediately prior to that Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday or Friday. For a series listed pursuant to this section for Monday expiration, if a Monday is not a business day, the series shall expire on the first business day immediately following that Monday.

(65) The term "**SRO**" means a self-regulatory organization as defined in Section 3(a)(26) of the Exchange Act.

(66) The term "**System**" means the electronic system operated by the Exchange that receives and disseminates quotes, executes orders and reports transactions.

(67) The term "**type of option**" means the classification of an options contract as either a put or a call.

(68) The term "**uncovered**" means a short position in an options contract that is not covered.

(69) The term "**underlying security**" means the security that the Clearing Corporation shall be obligated to sell (in the case of a call option) or purchase (in the case of a put option) upon the valid exercise of an options contract.

(70) The term "**proprietary trading**" for purposes of Rule 1210 means trading done by a member having the following characteristics:

- (A) The member is not required by Section 15(b)(8) of the Exchange Act to become a FINRA member but is a member of another registered securities exchange not registered solely under Section 6(g) of the Exchange Act;
- (B) All funds used or proposed to be used by the member are the trading member's own capital, traded through the member's own accounts;
- (C) The member does not, and will not, have customers; and
- (D) All persons registered on behalf of the member acting or to be acting in the capacity of a trader must be owners of, employees of, or contractors to the Member.

2. Administration]

Rule 200. Establishment of Committees

The Chief Executive Officer and President, with the approval of the Board, shall appoint any committee members that are not Directors to committees established upon delegated authority by the Board as set forth in the By-Laws, or established by the Chief Executive Officer and President pursuant to authority delegated to him by the Board.

Rule 201. Removal of Committee Members

The Chief Executive Officer and President may, with the approval of the Board, remove any committee member for refusal, neglect, or inability to discharge such committee member's duties.

Rule 202. Committee Procedures

Except as otherwise provided in the By-Laws, the Rules or resolution of the Board, each committee shall determine its own time and manner of conducting its meetings, and the vote of a majority of the members of a committee present at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the committee. Committees may act informally by written consent of all of the members of the committee.

Rule 203. General Duties and Powers of Committees

Each committee shall administer the provisions of the By-Laws and the Rules pertaining to matters within its jurisdiction. Each committee shall have such other powers and duties as may be delegated to it by the Board. Each committee is subject to the control and supervision of the Board.

[Rule 204. Divisions of the Exchange

The divisions of the Exchange shall include the Regulatory Division and such other Divisions as the Chief Executive Officer and President, with the approval of the Board, may establish. The Chief Executive Officer and President shall appoint a head of every Division and may designate departments within each Division.

Rule 205. Participant Fees

The fees payable by Members shall be fixed from time to time by the Exchange. Fees shall be payable in full on the first day of each month on a nonrefundable basis and shall be applied to the month beginning on that day.

Rule 206. Reserved

Reserved

Rule 207. Exchange's Costs of Defending Legal Proceedings

(a) Any Member or person associated with a Member who fails to prevail in a lawsuit or other legal proceeding instituted by such person against the Exchange or any of its Directors, officers, committee members, employees or agents, and related to the business of the Exchange, shall pay to the Exchange all reasonable expenses, including attorneys' fees, incurred by the Exchange in the defense of such proceeding, but only in the event that such expenses exceed fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000).

(b) Paragraph (a) of this Rule shall not apply to disciplinary actions by the Exchange, to administrative appeals of Exchange actions or in any specific instance where the Board has granted a waiver of this provision.

Rule 208. Sales Value Fee

The Sales Value Fee is assessed by the Exchange to each Member for sales on the Exchange with respect to which the Exchange is obligated to pay a fee to the Commission under Section 31 of the Exchange Act. To the extent that there may be any excess monies collected under this rule, the Exchange may retain those monies to help fund its general operating expenses. The sales transactions to which the fee applies are sales of options (other than options on a security index) and the sales of securities resulting from the exercise of physical-delivery options. The fee is collected indirectly from Members through their clearing firms by the Clearing Corporation on behalf of Nasdaq MRX with respect to options sales and options exercises. The Sales Value Fee is equal to (a) the Section 31 fee rate multiplied by (b) the Member's aggregate dollar amount of covered sales resulting from options transactions occurring on the Exchange during any computational period.

Rule 209. Reserved**3. Membership****Rule 300. Membership**

The Exchange shall issue Memberships that confer the ability to transact on the Exchange. There is no limit on the number of Memberships that may be issued by the Exchange. In addition, in no event shall the Exchange act in a manner under this paragraph that does not comply with the provisions of Section 6(c)(4) of the Exchange Act.

Rule 301. Qualification of Members

(a) A Member of the Exchange may be a corporation, partnership, or LLC. Each Member must:

- (1) be a broker-dealer registered pursuant to Section 15 of the Exchange Act; and
- (2) meet the qualifications for a Member in accordance with Exchange Rules applicable thereto.

(b) A Member that does not maintain an office in the United States responsible for preparing and maintaining financial and other reports required to be filed with the Commission and the Exchange must:

- (1) prepare all such reports, and maintain a general ledger chart of account and any description thereof, in English and U.S. dollars;
- (2) reimburse the Exchange for any expense incurred in connection with examinations of the Member to the extent that such expenses exceed the cost of examining a Member located within the continental United States; and
- (3) ensure the availability of an individual fluent in English and knowledgeable in securities and financial matters to assist representatives of the Exchange during examinations.

(c) Every Member shall have as the principal purpose of being a Member the conduct of a securities business. Such a purpose shall be deemed to exist if and so long as:

- (1) the Member has qualified and acts in respect of its business on the Exchange in one or more of the following capacities: (i) an Electronic Access Member; (ii) a Primary Market Maker; or (iii) a Competitive Market Maker; and
- (2) all transactions effected by the Member are in compliance with Section 11(a) of the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations adopted thereunder.

Rule 302. Member Application Procedures

(a) *Nasdaq ISE or Nasdaq GEMX Members.* A Nasdaq ISE Member or Nasdaq GEMX Member in good standing is eligible to become a Nasdaq MRX Member of the same category (i.e., a Nasdaq ISE or Nasdaq GEMX PMM Member is eligible to become a Nasdaq MRX PMM Member, a Nasdaq ISE or Nasdaq GEMX CMM Member is eligible to become a Nasdaq MRX CMM Member and a Nasdaq ISE or Nasdaq GEMX EAM Member is eligible to become a Nasdaq MRX EAM Member). Nasdaq ISE and Nasdaq GEMX Member applicants are not required to complete and submit an Exchange application. Instead, only Exchange forms concerning electing to trade on the Exchange, submitting to the Exchange's jurisdiction, and operational matters need to be completed and tendered.

(b) *Non-Nasdaq ISE or Nasdaq GEMX Members.* All applicants seeking to become a Member of the Exchange that are not Nasdaq ISE or Nasdaq GEMX Members must submit an application to the Exchange in accordance with such procedures as shall be established by the Exchange via regulatory circular including submission deadlines and payment of any applicable application

fees. The Exchange shall provide non-Nasdaq ISE or Nasdaq GEMX Members with at least sixty (60) days advance written notice of the date upon which the Exchange shall allocate options classes and appoint market makers pursuant to Exchange Rule 802 in order to ensure that these Members have a reasonable opportunity to participate in those processes. A market participant must have completed a membership application to be eligible to participate in the processes set forth in Rule 802. In addition, the following shall apply:

(i) Applications must be accompanied by a non-refundable application fee.

(ii) Within a reasonable time following receipt of an application, the name of the applicant shall be posted by the Exchange.

(iii) An applicant must be approved by the Exchange to perform in at least one of the recognized capacities of a Member as stated in Rule 301(c).

(iv) Upon completion of the application process, the Exchange shall consider whether to approve the application, unless there is just cause for delay. Persons associated with the applicant are subject to investigation by the Exchange and may be required to appear in person before the Exchange. The Exchange may also require any person associated with a Member who may possess information relevant to the applicant's suitability to be a Member to provide information or testimony.

(v) The Exchange will determine whether to approve an application. Written notice of the action of the Exchange, specifying in the case of disapproval of an application the grounds therefor, shall be provided to the applicant.

(vi) If the application process is not completed within six (6) months of the filing of the application form and payment of the appropriate fee, the application shall be deemed to be automatically withdrawn.

(vii) With respect to each Membership that becomes effective in accordance with this Rule, the Exchange shall promptly notify all Members thereof.

(c) *Rights of Members.* No rights shall be conferred upon a Member except those set forth in the Rules as amended from time to time. A Membership shall not convey any ownership interest in the Exchange. Memberships may not be leased and are not transferable except in the event of a change in control or corporate reorganization involving a Member. In such case, Member status may be transferred to a qualified affiliate or successor upon written notice to the Exchange.

(d) *Fees and Charges for Members.* Members shall be subject to such fees and charges as are established by the Exchange from time to time pursuant to Rule 205 and the Exchange's Pricing Schedule. The entire fee for a Member shall be due and payable in full on or before the first day on which the Membership is effective on a nonrefundable basis. An organization holding a Membership in its name shall be responsible for paying all fees and charges for that Membership.

(e) *Exchange Jurisdiction over Members.* Every Member shall be subject to the regulatory jurisdiction of the Exchange under the Exchange Act and the Rules, including without limitation the Exchange's disciplinary jurisdiction under Chapter 16 of the Rules.

Rule 303. Denial of and Conditions to Becoming a Member

(a) An applicant to become a Member of the Exchange must seek approval in the form and manner prescribed by the Exchange.

(b) The Exchange may deny (or condition) approval of a Member, or may prevent a person from becoming associated (or condition an association) with a Member, for the same reasons that the SEC may deny or revoke a broker-dealer registration and for those reasons required or allowed under the Exchange Act.

(c) The Exchange also may deny (or condition) approval of a Member, or may prevent a person from becoming associated with (or condition an association) with a Member, when the applicant, directly or indirectly:

(1) has a negative net worth, has financial difficulties involving an amount that is more than five percent (5%) of the applicant's net worth, or has a pattern of failure to pay just debts (whether or not such debts have been the subject of a bankruptcy action);

(2) is unable satisfactorily to demonstrate a capacity to adhere to all applicable Exchange, SEC, the Clearing Corporation and Federal Reserve Board policies, rules and regulations, including those concerning record-keeping, reporting, finance and trading procedures; or

(3) is unable satisfactorily to demonstrate reasonably adequate systems capability and capacity.

(d) When an applicant is a subject of an investigation conducted by any SRO or government agency involving its fitness for becoming a Member, the Exchange need not act on the application until the matter has been resolved.

(e) The Exchange may determine not to permit a Member or person associated with a Member to continue as a Member or associated therewith, if the Member or associated person:

(1) fails to meet any of the qualification requirements for becoming a Member or associated with a Member after approval thereof;

(2) fails to meet any condition placed by the Exchange on such Member or association with a Member;

(3) violates any agreement with the Exchange; or

(4) becomes subject to a statutory disqualification under the Exchange Act.

(f) If a Member or person associated with a Member that becomes subject to a statutory disqualification under the Exchange Act wants to continue as a Member of the Exchange or in

association with a Member, the Member or associated person must submit an application to the Exchange seeking to continue as a Member or in association with a Member notwithstanding the statutory disqualification, as set forth in Rule 9522. Failure to timely file such an application is a factor that may be taken into consideration by the Exchange in making determinations pursuant to paragraph (e) of this Rule.

(g) Review by the Exchange Review Council

Subject to Chapter 90 of the Rules, any applicant whose application to become a Member is denied or conditioned by the Exchange's Membership Department ("the Department"), or any person whose association with a Member is denied or conditioned by the Department pursuant to paragraph (b) or (c) of this Rule, and any Member or person associated with a Member who is not permitted by the Department pursuant to paragraph (e) of this Rule to continue as a Member or to be associated with a Member or which continuance as a Member or association is conditioned by the Department, may appeal the Department's decision to the Exchange Review Council, as set forth below.

(1) Initiation of Review by Applicant

Within 25 days after service of a decision under Rule 303, an applicant ("Applicant") may file a written request for review with the Exchange Review Council. A request for review shall state with specificity why the Applicant believes that the Department's decision is inconsistent with the bases for denial set forth in Rule 303, or otherwise should be set aside, and state whether a hearing is requested. The Applicant simultaneously shall file by first-class mail a copy of the request with the Department.

(2) Transmission of Documents

Within ten days after the filing of a request for review, the Department shall:

(A) transmit to the Exchange Review Council copies of all documents that were considered in connection with the Department's decision and an index to the documents; and

(B) serve on the Applicant a copy of such documents (other than those documents originally submitted by Applicant) and a copy of the index.

(3) Membership Application Docket

The Department shall promptly record in the Exchange's membership application docket each request for review filed with the Exchange Review Council under this Rule and each material subsequent event, filing, and change in the status of a membership proceeding.

(4) Appointment of Subcommittee

The Exchange Review Council or the Review Subcommittee defined in Rule 9120 shall appoint a Subcommittee to participate in the review. The Subcommittee shall be composed of two or

more persons who shall be current or past members of the Exchange Review Council or former Directors.

(5) Powers of Subcommittee

If a hearing is requested, the Subcommittee shall conduct the hearing. If a hearing is not requested, the Subcommittee may serve a notice directing that a hearing be held. If a hearing is not requested or directed, the Subcommittee shall conduct its review on the basis of the record developed before the Department and any written submissions made by the Applicant or the Department in connection with the request for review.

(6) Hearing

(A) Notice

If a hearing is requested or directed, the hearing shall be held within 45 days after the filing of the request with the Exchange Review Council or service of the notice by the Subcommittee. The Exchange Review Council shall serve written notice of the date and time of the hearing to the Applicant by facsimile or overnight courier not later than 14 days before the hearing.

(B) Counsel

The Applicant and the Department may be represented by counsel at a hearing conducted pursuant to this Rule.

(C) Evidence

Formal rules of evidence shall not apply to a hearing under this Rule. Not later than five days before the hearing, the Applicant and the Department shall exchange copies of their proposed hearing exhibits and witness lists and provide copies of the same to the Exchange Review Council. If the Applicant or the Department fails to provide copies of its proposed hearing exhibits or witness list within such time, the Subcommittee shall exclude the evidence or witnesses from the proceeding, unless the Subcommittee determines that good cause is shown for failure to comply with the production date set forth in this subparagraph.

(D) Transcript

The hearing shall be recorded and a transcript prepared by a court reporter. A transcript of the hearing shall be available for purchase from the court reporter at prescribed rates. The Applicant, the Department, or a witness may seek to correct the transcript. A proposed correction of the transcript shall be submitted to the Subcommittee within a reasonable period of time prescribed by the Subcommittee. Upon notice to the Applicant and the Department, the Subcommittee may direct the correction to the transcript as requested or sua sponte.

(7) Additional Information, Briefs

At any time during its consideration, the Subcommittee or the Exchange Review Council may direct the Applicant or the Department to file additional information or briefs. Any additional information or brief filed shall be provided to all parties before the Exchange Review Council renders its decision.

(8) Abandonment of Request for Review

If an Applicant fails to specify the grounds for its request for review under Rule 303 (g)(1), appear at a hearing for which it has notice, or file information or briefs as directed, the Exchange Review Council or the Review Subcommittee may dismiss the request for review as abandoned, and the decision of the Department shall become the final action of the Exchange. Upon a showing of good cause, the Exchange Review Council or the Review Subcommittee may withdraw a dismissal entered pursuant to this paragraph.

(9) Subcommittee Recommendation

The Subcommittee shall present a recommended decision in writing to the Exchange Review Council within 60 days after the date of the hearing held pursuant to subparagraph (g)(6), and not later than seven days before the meeting of the Exchange Review Council at which the membership proceeding shall be considered.

(10) Decision

(A) Proposed Written Decision

After considering all matters presented in the review and the Subcommittee's recommended written decision, the Exchange Review Council may affirm, modify, or reverse the Department's decision or remand the membership proceeding with instructions. The Exchange Review Council shall prepare a proposed written decision pursuant to subparagraph (g)(10)(B).

(B) Contents

The decision shall include:

- (i)** a description of the Department's decision, including its rationale;
- (ii)** a description of the principal issues raised in the review;
- (iii)** a summary of the evidence on each issue; and
- (iv)** a statement whether the Department's decision is affirmed, modified, or reversed, and a rationale therefor that references the bases for denial in Rule 303.

(C) Issuance of Decision After Expiration of Call for Review Periods

The Exchange Review Council shall provide its proposed written decision to the Exchange Board. The Exchange Board may call the membership proceeding for review pursuant to Rule 303(h). If the Exchange Board does not call the membership proceeding for review, the proposed written decision of the Exchange Review Council shall become final. The Exchange Review Council shall serve the Applicant with a written notice specifying the date on which the call for review period expired and stating that the final written decision will be served within 15 days after such date. The Exchange Review Council shall serve its final written decision within 15 days after the date on which the call for review period expired. The decision shall constitute the final action of the Exchange for purposes of SEC Rule 19d-3, unless the Exchange Review Council remands the membership proceeding.

(D) Failure to Issue Decision

If the Exchange Review Council fails to serve its final written decision within the time prescribed in subparagraph (g)(10)(C), the Applicant may file a written request with the Exchange Board requesting that the Exchange Board direct the Exchange Review Council to serve its decision immediately or to show good cause for an extension of time. Within seven days after the filing of such a request, the Board shall direct the Exchange Review Council to serve its written decision immediately or to show good cause for an extension of time. If the Exchange Review Council shows good cause for an extension of time, the Exchange Board may extend the 15-day time limit by not more than 15 days.

(h) Discretionary Review by the Exchange Board.

(1) Call for Review by Director

A Director may call a membership proceeding for review by the Exchange Board if the call for review is made within the period prescribed in subparagraph (h)(2).

(2) 15 Day Period; Waiver

A Director shall make his or her call for review at the next meeting of the Exchange Board that is at least 15 days after the date on which the Exchange Board receives the proposed written decision of the Exchange Review Council. By unanimous vote of the Exchange Board, the Exchange Board may shorten the period to less than 15 days. By an affirmative vote of the majority of the Exchange Board then in office, the Exchange Board may, during the 15 day period, vote to extend the period to more than 15 days.

(3) Review At Next Meeting

If a Director calls a membership proceeding for review within the time prescribed in subparagraph (h)(2), the Exchange Board shall review the membership proceeding not later than the next meeting of the Exchange Board. The Exchange Board may order the Applicant and the Department to file briefs in connection with review proceedings pursuant to this paragraph.

(4) Decision of the Exchange Board, Including Remand

After review, the Exchange Board may affirm, modify, or reverse the proposed written decision of the Exchange Review Council. Alternatively, the Exchange Board may remand the membership proceeding with instructions. The Exchange Board shall prepare a written decision that includes all of the elements described in Rule 303(g)(10)(B).

(5) Issuance of Decision

The Exchange Board shall serve its written decision on the Applicant within 15 days after the meeting at which it conducted its review. The decision shall constitute the final action of the Exchange for purposes of SEC Rule 19d-3, unless the Exchange Board remands the membership proceeding.

Rule 304. Approval to Operate Multiple Memberships

(a) An applicant to become a Member or an approved Member may seek approval to exercise trading privileges associated with more than one Membership in the form and manner prescribed by the Exchange.

(b) An applicant or approved Member will be denied approval with respect to a particular Membership if (together with any of its affiliates) approval would result in the applicant or approved Member being approved to exercise the trading privileges associated with more than 30% of the Exchange Rights issued and outstanding at any time. No Member shall exercise voting rights in excess of those permitted under the Exchange's By-Laws.

Rule 305. Persons Associated with Members

(a) Persons associated with Members shall be bound by the By-Laws and Rules of the Exchange and the rules of the Clearing Corporation. The Exchange may bar a person from becoming or continuing to be associated with a Member if such person does not agree in writing, on a form prescribed by the Exchange, to furnish the Exchange with information with respect to such person's relationship and dealings with the Member, and information reasonably related to such person's other securities business, as may be required by the Exchange, and to permit the examination of its books and records by the Exchange to verify the accuracy of any information so supplied.

(b) Each Member shall file with the Exchange and keep current a list and descriptive identification of those persons associated with the Member(s) who are its executive officers, directors, principal shareholders, and general partners. Such persons shall file with the Exchange a Uniform application for Securities Industry Registration or Transfer (Form U-4).

(c) A claim of any person associated with a Member described in the first sentence of paragraph (b) of this Rule against such organization shall be subordinate in right of payment of customers and other Members.

Rule 307. Documents Required of Applicants and Members

(a) Although the Exchange may request additional information, at a minimum, the partnership agreement and all amendments thereto, in the case of a partnership, the articles of incorporation, by-laws and all amendments thereto, in the case of a corporation, and in the case of a limited

liability company, the articles of organization and operating agreement and all amendments thereto shall be filed with, and shall be subject to review by, the Exchange; however, no action or failure to act by the Exchange shall be construed to mean that the Exchange has in any way passed on the investment merits of or given approval to any such document.

(b) Every Member shall report to the Exchange all contact information required by the Exchange via the FINRA Contact system. Each Member shall update its required contact information promptly, but in any event not later than 30 days following any change in such information. In addition, each Member shall review and, if necessary, update its required contact information, via such means as the Exchange may specify, within 17 business days after the end of each calendar year. Each member shall comply with any Exchange request for such information promptly, but in any event not later than 15 days following the request, or such longer period that may be agreed to by Exchange staff.

(c) In a manner and form prescribed by the Exchange, every Member shall pledge to abide by the By-Laws and Rules of the Exchange, as amended from time to time, and by all circulars, notices, directives or decisions adopted pursuant to or made in accordance with the By-Laws and Rules.

(d) Reserved.

Rule 308. Dissolution and Liquidation of Members

Every Member shall promptly notify the Exchange in writing upon the adoption of a plan of liquidation or dissolution. Upon receipt of such notice, the Member's trading privileges may be suspended in accordance with Rule 9558.

Rule 309. Limitation on Affiliation between the Exchange and Members

(a) Without prior SEC approval, the Exchange, or any facility of the Exchange, or any entity with which the Exchange or any facility of the Exchange is affiliated shall not, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, acquire or maintain an ownership interest in a Member. In addition, a Member shall not be or become an affiliate of the Exchange, or any facility of the Exchange, or any entity with which the Exchange or any facility of the Exchange is affiliated. In addition, no Member or person associated with a Member shall be the beneficial owner, directly or indirectly, of greater than twenty percent (20%) of the (i) then-outstanding voting Limited Liability Company Interest of the Exchange, or (ii) then-outstanding voting securities of Nasdaq, Inc. Nothing in this Rule shall prohibit any Member from being or becoming an affiliate of the Exchange, or any facility of the Exchange, or an affiliate of any affiliate of the Exchange or any facility of the Exchange solely by reason of any officer, director or partner of such Member being or becoming a Member Representative Director (as defined in the By-Laws) pursuant to the By-Laws. For purposes of this rule, any calculation of the voting Limited Liability Company Interest of the Exchange or the voting securities of Nasdaq, Inc. outstanding at any particular time shall be made in accordance with the last sentence of SEC Rule 13d-3(d)(1)(i)(D). The term "beneficially owned", including all derivative or similar words, shall have the meaning set forth in the Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Nasdaq, Inc.

(b) Nasdaq, Inc., which owns NASDAQ Execution Services, LLC and the Exchange, shall establish and maintain procedures and internal controls reasonably designed to ensure that NASDAQ Execution Services, LLC does not develop or implement changes to its system on the basis of non-public information regarding planned changes to the Exchange's systems, obtained as a result of its affiliation with the Exchange, until such information is available generally to similarly situated Exchange Members in connection with the provision of inbound routing to the Exchange.

4. Business Conduct

Business Conduct

The rules contained in Nasdaq ISE Chapter 4, as such rules may be in effect from time to time (the "Chapter 4 Rules"), are hereby incorporated by reference into this Nasdaq MRX Chapter 4, and are thus Nasdaq MRX Rules and thereby applicable to Nasdaq MRX Members. Nasdaq MRX Members shall comply with the Chapter 4 Rules as though such rules were fully-set forth herein. All defined terms, including any variations thereof, contained in the Chapter 4 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX-related meaning of such term. Solely by way of example, and not in limitation or in exhaustion: the defined term "Exchange" in the Chapter 4 Rules shall be read to refer to Nasdaq MRX; the defined term "Rule" in the Chapter 4 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Rule; the defined term "Chapter" in the Chapter 4 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Chapter; and the defined term "Member" in the Chapter 4 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Member. For the avoidance of doubt, the reference to "lessor" in Rule 408 shall not apply to Nasdaq MRX, as Nasdaq MRX memberships cannot be leased under Nasdaq MRX Rules.

5. Securities Traded on the Exchange

Securities Traded on the Exchange

The rules contained in Nasdaq ISE Chapter 5, as such rules may be in effect from time to time (the "Chapter 5 Rules"), are hereby incorporated by reference into this Nasdaq MRX Chapter 5, and are thus Nasdaq MRX Rules and thereby applicable to Nasdaq MRX Members. Nasdaq MRX Members shall comply with the Chapter 5 Rules as though such rules were fully-set forth herein. All defined terms, including any variations thereof, contained in the Chapter 5 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX-related meaning of such term. Solely by way of example, and not in limitation or in exhaustion: the defined term "Exchange" in the Chapter 5 Rules shall be read to refer to Nasdaq MRX; the defined term "Rule" in the Chapter 5 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Rule; the defined term "Market Maker" in the Chapter 5 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Market Maker; and the defined term "Member" in the Chapter 5 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Member.

6. Doing Business With the Public

Doing Business With the Public

The rules contained in Nasdaq ISE Chapter 6, as such rules may be in effect from time to time (the "Chapter 6 Rules"), are hereby incorporated by reference into this Nasdaq MRX Chapter 6, and are thus Nasdaq MRX Rules and thereby applicable to Nasdaq MRX Members. Nasdaq MRX Members shall comply with the Chapter 6 Rules as though such rules were fully-set forth herein. All defined terms, including any variations thereof, contained in the Chapter 6 Rules shall

be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX-related meaning of such term. Solely by way of example, and not in limitation or in exhaustion: the defined term "Exchange" in the Chapter 6 Rules shall be read to refer to Nasdaq MRX; the defined term "Rule" in the Chapter 6 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Rule; the defined term "Options Principal" in the Chapter 6 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Options Principal; and the defined term "Member" in the Chapter 6 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Member.

7. Doing Business On The Exchange

Rule 700. Days and Hours of Business

The Board shall determine the days the Exchange shall be open for business (referred to as "business days") and the hours of such days during which transactions may be made on the Exchange.

(a) Except for unusual conditions as may be determined by the Board, hours during which transactions in options on a narrow-based index, as defined in Rule 2001, and individual stocks may be made on the Exchange shall correspond to the normal business days and hours for business established by the markets currently trading the stocks underlying Exchange options.

(b) Options on Exchange-Traded Fund Shares, as defined in Rule 502(h), may be traded on the Exchange until 4:15 p.m. each business day.

(c) Options on a broad-based index, as defined in Rule 2001, may be traded on the Exchange until 4:15 p.m. each business day.

(d) Options on Index-Linked Securities, as defined in Rule 502(k)(1), may be traded on the Exchange until 4:15 p.m. each business day.

(e) The Exchange shall not be open for business on the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day or Christmas Day. When any holiday observed by the Exchange falls on a Saturday, the Exchange will not be open for business on the preceding Friday. When any holiday observed by the Exchange falls on a Sunday, the Exchange will not be open for business on the following Monday, unless unusual business conditions exist at the time.

Rule 701. Opening

(a) Definitions. The Exchange conducts an electronic opening for all option series traded on the Exchange using its trading system ("system").

(1) The "**ABBO**" is the Away Best Bid or Offer.

(2) The "**market for the underlying security**" is either the primary listing market or the primary volume market (defined as the market with the most liquidity in that underlying security for the previous two calendar months), as determined by the Exchange by underlying and announced to the membership on the Exchange's web site.

(3) The **Opening Price** is described herein in sections (h) and (j).

(4) The **Opening Process** is described herein in section (c).

(5) The **Potential Opening Price** is described herein in section (g).

(6) The **Pre-Market BBO** is the highest bid and the lowest offer among Valid Width Quotes.

(7) A "**Quality Opening Market**" is a bid/ask differential applicable to the best bid and offer from all Valid Width Quotes defined in a table to be determined by the Exchange and published on the Exchange's web site. The calculation of Quality Opening Market is based on the best bid and offer of Valid Width Quotes. The differential between the best bid and offer are compared to reach this determination. The allowable differential, as determined by the Exchange, takes into account the type of security (for example, Penny Pilot versus non-Penny Pilot issue), volatility, option premium, and liquidity. The Quality Opening Market differential is intended to ensure the price at which the Exchange opens reflects current market conditions.

(8) A "**Valid Width Quote**" is a two-sided electronic quotation submitted by a Market Maker that meets the following requirements: differentials shall be no more than \$.25 between the bid and offer for each options contract for which the bid is less than \$2, no more than \$.40 where the bid is at least \$2 but does not exceed \$5, no more than \$.50 where the bid is more than \$5 but does not exceed \$10, no more than \$.80 where the bid is more than \$10 but does not exceed \$20, and no more than \$1 where the bid is \$20 or greater, provided that, in the case of equity options, the bid/ask differentials stated above shall not apply to in-the-money series where the market for the underlying security is wider than the differentials set forth above. The bid/ask differentials for in-the-money options series may be as wide as the quotation for the underlying security on the primary market, or its decimal equivalent rounded down to the nearest minimum increment. The Exchange may establish differences other than the above for one or more series or classes of options.

(9) A "**Zero Bid Market**" is where the best bid for an options series is zero.

(b) Eligible interest during the Opening Process includes Valid Width Quotes, Opening Sweeps and orders. Quotes, other than Valid Width Quotes, will not be included in the Opening Process. All-or-None Orders that can be satisfied, and the displayed and non-displayed portions of Reserve Orders, are considered for execution and in determining the Opening Price throughout the Opening Process. Only Public Customer interest is routable during the Opening Process.

(1) Opening Sweep.

(i) A Market Maker assigned in a particular option may only submit an Opening Sweep if, at the time of entry of the Opening Sweep, that Market Maker has already submitted and maintains a Valid Width Quote. All Opening Sweeps in the affected series entered by a Market Maker will be cancelled immediately if that Market Maker fails to maintain a continuous quote with a Valid Width Quote in the affected series.

(ii) Opening Sweeps may be entered at any price with a minimum price variation applicable to the affected series, on either side of the market, at single or multiple price level(s), and may be

cancelled and re-entered. A single Market Maker may enter multiple Opening Sweeps, with each Opening Sweep at a different price level. If a Market Maker submits multiple Opening Sweeps, the system will consider only the most recent Opening Sweep at each price level submitted by such Market Maker in determining the Opening Price. Unexecuted Opening Sweeps will be cancelled once the affected series is open.

(2) The system will aggregate the size of all eligible interest for a particular participant category at a particular price level for trade allocation purposes pursuant to Rule 713.

(c) Market Maker Valid Width Quotes and Opening Sweeps received starting at 9:25 AM Eastern Time are included in the Opening Process. Orders entered at any time before an option series opens are included in the Opening Process.

(1) The Opening Process for an option series will be conducted pursuant to paragraphs (f) - (j) below on or after 9:30 AM Eastern Time if: the ABBO, if any, is not crossed; and the system has received, within two minutes (or such shorter time as determined by the Exchange and disseminated to membership on the Exchange's web site) of the opening trade or quote on the market for the underlying security in the case of equity options or, in the case of index options, within two minutes of the receipt of the opening price in the underlying index (or such shorter time as determined by the Exchange and disseminated to membership on the Exchange's web site), or within two minutes of market opening for the underlying security in the case of U.S. dollar-settled foreign currency options (or such shorter time as determined by the Exchange and disseminated to membership on the Exchange's web site) any of the following:

(i) the Primary Market Maker's ("PMM") Valid Width Quote;

(ii) the Valid Width Quotes of at least two Competitive Market Makers ("CMM"); or

(iii) if neither the PMM's Valid Width Quote nor the Valid Width Quotes of two CMMs have been submitted within such timeframe, one CMM has submitted a Valid Width Quote.

(2) For all options, the underlying security, including indexes, must be open on the primary market for a certain time period as determined by the Exchange for the Opening Process to commence. The time period shall be no less than 100 milliseconds and no more than 5 seconds.

(3) The PMM assigned in a particular equity or index option must enter a Valid Width Quote, in 90% of their assigned series, not later than one minute following the dissemination of a quote or trade by the market for the underlying security or, in the case of index options, following the receipt of the opening price in the underlying index. The PMM assigned in a particular U.S. dollar-settled foreign currency option must enter a Valid Width Quote, in 90% of their assigned series, not later than one minute after the announced market opening. Provided an options series has not opened pursuant to Rule 701(c)(1)(ii) or (iii), PMMs must promptly enter a Valid Width Quote in the remainder of their assigned series, which did not open within one minute following the dissemination of a quote or trade by the market for the underlying security or, in the case of index options, following the receipt of the opening price in the underlying index or, with respect to U.S. dollar-settled foreign currency options, following the announced market opening. Once

an options series has opened pursuant to Rule 701(c)(1)(i) - (iii), a PMM must submit intra-day, two-sided quotes in such options series pursuant to Rule 804(e)(2).

(4) A CMM that submits a quote pursuant to this Rule 701 in any option series when the PMM's quote has not been submitted shall be required, once an options series has opened, to submit intra-day, two-sided quotes in such option series pursuant to Rule 804(e)(1).

(5) The Opening Process will stop and an option series will not open if the ABBO becomes crossed or when a Valid Width Quote(s) pursuant to Rule 701(c)(1) is no longer present. Once each of these conditions no longer exist, the Opening Process in the affected option series will start again pursuant to paragraphs (e) - (j) below.

(d) Reopening After a Trading Halt. The procedure described in Rule 701 will be used to reopen an option series after a trading halt. If there is a trading halt or pause in the underlying security, the Opening Process will start again irrespective of the specific times listed in paragraph (c)(1).

(e) Opening with a BBO (No Trade). If there are no opening quotes or orders that lock or cross each other and no routable orders locking or crossing the ABBO, the system will open with an opening quote by disseminating the Exchange's best bid and offer among quotes and orders ("BBO") that exist in the system at that time, unless all three of the following conditions exist: (i) a Zero Bid Market; (ii) no ABBO; and (iii) no Quality Opening Market. If all three conditions exist, the Exchange will calculate an Opening Quote Range pursuant to paragraph (i) and conduct the Price Discovery Mechanism pursuant to paragraph (j) below.

(f) Pre-Market BBO Calculation. If there are opening Valid Width Quotes, or orders, that lock or cross each other, the system will calculate the Pre-Market BBO.

(g) Potential Opening Price. To calculate the Potential Opening Price, the system will take into consideration all Valid Width Quotes and orders (including Opening Sweeps and displayed and non-displayed portions of Reserve Orders), except All-or-None Orders that cannot be satisfied, for the option series and identify the price at which the maximum number of contracts can trade ("maximum quantity criterion"). In addition, paragraphs (h)(3)(i) and (i)(5) - (7) below contain additional provisions related to Potential Opening Price.

(1) More Than One Potential Opening Price. When two or more Potential Opening Prices would satisfy the maximum quantity criterion and leave no contracts unexecuted, the system takes the highest and lowest of those prices and takes the mid-point; if such mid-point is not expressed as a permitted minimum price variation, it will be rounded to the minimum price variation that is closest to the closing price for the affected series from the immediately prior trading session. If there is no closing price from the immediately prior trading session, the system will round up to the minimum price variation to determine the Opening Price.

(2) If two or more Potential Opening Prices for the affected series would satisfy the maximum quantity criterion and leave contracts unexecuted, the Opening Price will be either the lowest executable bid or highest executable offer of the largest sized side.

(3) The Potential Opening Price calculation is bounded by the better away market price that may not be satisfied with the Exchange routable interest.

(h) Opening with Trade. The Exchange will open the option series for trading with a trade on Exchange interest only at the Opening Price, if any of these conditions occur:

(1) the Potential Opening Price is at or within the best of the Pre-Market BBO and the ABBO;

(2) the Potential Opening Price is at or within the non-zero bid ABBO if the Pre- Market BBO is crossed; or

(3) where there is no ABBO, the Potential Opening Price is at or within the Pre- Market BBO which is also a Quality Opening Market.

(i) If there is more than one Potential Opening Price which meets the conditions set forth in paragraphs (1) through (3) above where:

(A) no contracts would be left unexecuted and

(B) any value used for the mid-point calculation (which is described in paragraph (g) above) would cross either:

(I) the Pre-Market BBO, or

(II) the ABBO,

then, for the purposes of calculating the midpoint the Exchange will use the better of the Pre-Market BBO or ABBO as a boundary price and will open the option series for trading with an execution at the resulting Potential Opening Price. If these conditions are not met, an Opening Quote Range will be calculated pursuant to paragraph (i) below and thereafter, the Price Discovery Mechanism in paragraph (j) below will commence.

(i) The system will calculate an Opening Quote Range ("OQR") for a particular option series that will be utilized in the Price Discovery Mechanism described below, if the Exchange has not opened subject to any of the provisions above.

(1) Except as provided in paragraphs (3) and (4) below, to determine the minimum value for the OQR, an amount, as defined in a table to be determined by the Exchange, will be subtracted from the highest quote bid among Valid Width Quotes on the Exchange and on the away market(s), if any.

(2) Except as provided in paragraphs (3) and (4) below, to determine the maximum value for the OQR, an amount, as defined in a table to be determined by the Exchange, will be added to the lowest quote offer among Valid Width Quotes on the Exchange and on the away market(s), if any.

(3) If one or more away markets are disseminating a BBO that is not crossed, (the Opening Process will stop and an option series will not open if the ABBO becomes crossed pursuant to (c)(5)) and there are Valid Width Quotes on the Exchange that are executable against each other or the ABBO:

(i) The minimum value for the OQR will be the highest away bid.

(ii) The maximum value for the OQR will be the lowest away offer.

(4) If there are Valid Width Quotes on the Exchange that are executable against each other, and there is no away market disseminating a BBO in the affected option series:

(i) The minimum value for the OQR will be the lowest quote bid among Valid Width Quotes on the Exchange.

(ii) The maximum value for the OQR will be the highest quote offer among Valid Width Quotes on the Exchange.

(5) If there is more than one Potential Opening Price possible where no contracts would be left unexecuted, any price used for the mid-point calculation (which is described in paragraph (g)(1) above) that is wider than the OQR will be restricted to the OQR price on that side of the market for the purposes of the mid-point calculation.

(6) If there is more than one Potential Opening Price possible where no contracts would be left unexecuted, pursuant to paragraph (g)(3) above when contracts will be routed, the system will use the away market price as the Potential Opening Price.

(7) If the Exchange determines that non-routable interest can execute the maximum number of contracts against Exchange interest, after routable interest has been determined by the system to satisfy the away market, then the Potential Opening Price is the price at which the maximum number of contracts can execute, excluding the interest which will be routed to an away market, which may be executed on the Exchange as described in paragraph (g) above. The system will route Public Customer interest in price/time priority to satisfy the away market.

(j) Price Discovery Mechanism. If the Exchange has not opened pursuant to paragraphs (e) or (h) above, after the OQR calculation in paragraph (i), the Exchange will conduct the following Price Discovery Mechanism.

(1) First, the system will broadcast an Imbalance Message for the affected series (which includes the symbol, side of the imbalance (unmatched contracts), size of matched contracts, size of the imbalance, and Potential Opening Price bounded by the Pre-Market BBO) to participants, and begin an "Imbalance Timer," not to exceed three seconds. The Imbalance Timer will be for the same number of seconds for all options traded on the Exchange. Each Imbalance Message is subject to an Imbalance Timer.

(2) Any new interest received by the system will update the Potential Opening Price. If during or at the end of the Imbalance Timer, the Opening Price is at or within the OQR, the Imbalance Timer will end and the system will open with a trade at the Opening Price if the executions consist of Exchange interest only without trading through the ABBO and without trading through the limit price(s) of interest within OQR which is unable to be fully executed at the Opening Price. If no new interest comes in during the Imbalance Timer and the Potential Opening Price is at or within OQR and does not trade through the ABBO, the Exchange will open with a trade at the end of the Imbalance Timer at the Potential Opening Price.

(3) Next, provided the option series has not opened pursuant to paragraph (j)(2) above, the system will:

(i) send a second Imbalance Message with a Potential Opening Price that is bounded by the OQR (and would not trade through the limit price(s) of interest within OQR which is unable to be fully executed at the Opening Price) and includes away market volume in the size of the imbalance to participants; and concurrently

(ii) initiate a Route Timer, not to exceed one second. The Route Timer operates as a pause before an order is routed to an away market. If during the Route Timer, interest is received by the system which would allow the Opening Price to be within OQR without trading through away markets and without trading through the limit price(s) of interest within OQR which is unable to be fully executed at the Opening Price, the system will open with trades at the Opening Price and the Route Timer will simultaneously end. The system will monitor quotes received during the Route Timer period and make ongoing corresponding changes to the permitted OQR and Potential Opening Price to reflect them.

(iii) If no trade occurred pursuant to (ii) above, when the Route Timer expires, if the Potential Opening Price is within OQR (and would not trade through the limit price(s) of interest within OQR that is unable to be fully executed at the Opening Price), the system will determine if the total number of contracts displayed at better prices than the Exchange's Potential Opening Price on away markets ("better priced away contracts") would satisfy the number of marketable contracts available on the Exchange. The Exchange will open the option series by routing and/or trading on the Exchange, pursuant to paragraphs (A)-(C) below.

(A) If the total number of better priced away contracts would satisfy the number of marketable contracts available on the Exchange on either the buy or sell side, the system will route all marketable contracts on the Exchange to such better priced away markets as an ISO designated as an Immediate-or-Cancel ("IOC") order(s), and determine an opening BBO that reflects the interest remaining on the Exchange. The system will price any contracts routed to away markets at the Exchange's Opening Price; or

(B) If the total number of better priced away contracts would not satisfy the number of marketable contracts the Exchange has, the system will determine how many contracts it has available at the Exchange Opening Price. If the total number of better priced away contracts plus the number of contracts available at the Exchange Opening Price would

satisfy the number of marketable contracts on the Exchange on either the buy or sell side, the system will contemporaneously route, based on price/time priority of routable interest, a number of contracts that will satisfy interest at away markets at prices better than the Opening Price and trade available contracts on the Exchange at the Exchange Opening Price. The system will price any contracts routed to away markets at the better of the Exchange Opening Price or the order's limit price pursuant to this sub-paragraph; or

(C) If the total number of better priced away contracts plus the number of contracts available at the Exchange Opening Price plus the contracts available at away markets at the Exchange Opening Price would satisfy the number of marketable contracts the Exchange has on either the buy or sell side, the system will contemporaneously route, based on price/time priority of routable interest, a number of contracts that will satisfy interest at away markets at prices better than the Exchange Opening Price (pricing any contracts routed to away markets at the better of the Exchange Opening Price or the order's limit price), trade available contracts on the Exchange at the Exchange Opening Price, and route a number of contracts that will satisfy interest at away markets at prices equal to the Exchange Opening Price.

(4) The system may send up to two additional Imbalance Messages (which may occur while the Route Timer is operating) bounded by OQR and reflecting away market interest in the volume. After the Route Timer has expired, the processes in paragraph (3) will repeat (except no new Route Timer will be initiated).

(5) Forced Opening. After all additional Imbalance Messages have occurred pursuant to paragraph (4) above, the system will open the series by executing as many contracts as possible by routing to away markets at prices better than the Exchange Opening Price for their disseminated size, trading available contracts on the Exchange at the Exchange Opening Price bounded by OQR (without trading through the limit price(s) of interest within OQR which is unable to be fully executed at the Opening Price), and routing contracts to away markets at prices equal to the Exchange Opening Price at their disseminated size. In this situation, the system will price any contracts routed to away markets at the better of the Exchange Opening Price or the order's limit price. Any unexecuted contracts from the imbalance not traded or routed will be cancelled back to the entering participant if they remain unexecuted and priced through the Opening Price, otherwise orders will remain in the Order Book.

(6) The system will execute orders at the Opening Price that have contingencies (such as, without limitation, All-or-None and Reserve Orders) and non-routable orders, such as a "Do-Not-Route" or "DNR" Orders, to the extent possible. The system will only route non-contingency Public Customer orders, except that only the full volume of Public Customer Reserve Orders may route.

(i) The system will cancel (1) any portion of a Do-Not-Route order that would otherwise have to be routed to the exchange(s) disseminating the ABBO for an opening to occur, or (2) any order that is priced through the Opening Price will be cancelled. All other interest will be eligible for trading after opening.

(k) During the opening of the option series, where there is an execution possible, the system will give priority to Market Orders first, then to resting Limit Orders and quotes. The allocation provisions of Rule 713 and the Supplementary Material thereto apply with respect to other orders and quotes with the same price.

(l) Upon opening of the option series, regardless of an execution, the system disseminates the price and size of the Exchange's best bid and offer (BBO).

Rule 702. Trading Halts

(a) *Halts.* An Exchange official designated by the Board may halt trading in any stock option in the interests of a fair and orderly market.

(1) The following are among the factors that may be considered in determining whether the trading in a stock option should be halted:

(i) trading in the underlying security has been halted or suspended in one or more of the markets trading the underlying security.

(ii) the opening of such underlying security has been delayed because of unusual circumstances.

(iii) other unusual conditions or circumstances are present.

(2) A designated Exchange official may halt trading (including a rotation) for a class or classes of options contracts whenever there is a halt of trading in an underlying security in one or more of the markets trading the underlying security. In such event, without the need for action by the Primary Market Maker, all trading in the effected class or classes of options may be halted. The Exchange shall disseminate through its trading facilities and over OPRA a symbol in respect of such class or classes of options indicating that trading has been halted, and a record of the time and duration of the halt shall be made available to vendors. No Member or person associated with a Member shall effect a trade on the Exchange in any options class in which trading has been halted under the provisions of this Rule during the time in which the halt remains in effect. During a halt, the Exchange will maintain existing orders on the book (but not existing quotes prior to the halt), accept orders and quotes, and process cancels and modifications, except existing quotes are cancelled.

(b) *Resumptions.* Trading in a stock option that has been the subject of a halt under paragraph (a)(1) above may be resumed upon the determination by an Exchange official designated by the Board that the conditions which led to the halt are no longer present or that the interests of a fair and orderly market are best served by a resumption of trading.

(c) *Trading Pauses.* Trading on the Exchange in any option contract shall be halted whenever trading in the underlying security has been paused by the primary listing market. Trading in such options contracts may be resumed upon a determination by the Exchange that the conditions that led to the pause are no longer present and that the interests of a fair and orderly market are best served by a resumption of trading, which in no circumstances will be before the Exchange has received notification that the underlying security has resumed trading on at least one exchange.

(d) This paragraph shall be in effect during a pilot period that expires at the close of business on October 18, 2019. Capitalized terms used in this paragraph shall have the same meaning as provided for in the Plan to Address Extraordinary Market Volatility Pursuant to Rule 608 of Regulation NMS, as it may be amended from time to time ("LULD Plan"). During a Limit State and Straddle State in the Underlying NMS stock:

(1) The Exchange will not open an affected option.

(2) Provided the Exchange has opened an affected option for trading, the Exchange shall reject Market Orders, as defined in Rule 715(a), and Market Complex Orders as defined in Rule 722(b), and shall notify Members of the reason for such rejection. The Exchange shall cancel Complex Orders that are Market Orders residing in the System, if the Market Complex Order becomes marketable while the affected underlying is in a Limit or Straddle State. Market Orders exposed at the NBBO pursuant to Supplementary Material .02 to ISE Rule 1901 or Market Complex Orders exposed for price improvement pursuant to Supplementary Material .01 to Rule 722, pending in the System, will continue to be processed. If at the end of the exposure period the affected underlying is in a Limit or Straddle State, the Market Order or the Market Complex Order will be cancelled. If the affected underlying is no longer in a Limit or Straddle State after the exposure period, the Market Order or the Market Complex Order will be processed with normal handling.

(3) Provided the Exchange has opened an affected option for trading, the Exchange shall elect Stop Orders if the condition as provided in Rule 715(d) is met, and, because they become Market Orders, shall cancel them back and notify Members of the reason for such rejection.

(4) When the security underlying an option class is in a Limit State or Straddle State, the maximum quotation spread requirements for market maker quotes contained in Rule 803(b)(4) and the intra-day quotation requirements contained in Rule 804(e) shall be suspended. The time periods associated with Limit States and Straddle States will not be considered by the Exchange when evaluating whether a market maker complied with the intra-day quotation requirements contained in Rule 804(e).

Supplementary Material to Rule 702

.01 The Exchange shall nullify any transaction that occurs:

(a) during a trading halt in the affected option on the Exchange; or

(b) with respect to equity options (including options overlying ETFs), during a regulatory halt as declared by the primary listing market for the underlying security.

Rule 703. Trading Halts Due To Extraordinary Market Volatility

The Exchange shall halt trading in all securities whenever a marketwide trading halt (commonly known as a circuit breaker) is initiated on the New York Stock Exchange in response to extraordinary market conditions.

Rule 704. Collection and Dissemination of Quotations

(a) Each market maker shall communicate to the Exchange its bid and offers in accordance with the requirements of Rule 602 of Regulation NMS under the Exchange Act and the Rules of the Exchange.

(b) The Exchange will disseminate to quotation vendors the highest bid and the lowest offer, and the aggregate quotation size associated therewith that is available to Public Customer Orders, in accordance with the requirements of Rule 602 of Regulation NMS under the Exchange Act.

(c) *Unusual Market Conditions.*

(1) An Exchange official designated by the Board shall have the power to determine that the level of trading activities or the existence of unusual market conditions is such that the Exchange is incapable of collecting, processing, and making available to quotation vendors the data for the option in a manner that accurately reflects the current state of the market on the Exchange. Upon making such a determination, the Exchange shall designate the market in such option to be "fast." When a market for an option is declared fast, the Exchange will provide notice that its quotations are not firm by appending an appropriate indicator to its quotations.

(2) If a market is declared fast, designated Exchange officials shall have the power to: (i) direct that one or more trading rotations be employed pursuant to Rule 701; (ii) suspend the minimum size requirement of Rule 804(b); or (iii) take such other actions as are deemed in the interest of maintaining a fair and orderly market.

(3) The Exchange will monitor the activity or conditions that caused a fast market to be declared, and a designated Exchange official shall review the condition of such market at least every thirty (30) minutes. Regular trading procedures shall be resumed by the Exchange when a designated Exchange official determines that the conditions supporting a fast market declaration no longer exist. The Exchange will provide notice that its quotations are once again firm by removing the indicator from its quotations.

(4) If the conditions supporting a fast market declaration cannot be managed utilizing one or more of the procedures described above, then a designated Exchange official shall halt trading in the class or classes so affected.

Rule 705. Limitation of Liability

(a) The Exchange, its Directors, officers, committee members, employees, contractors or agents shall not be liable to Members nor any persons associated with Members for any loss, expense, damages or claims arising out of the use of the facilities, systems or equipment afforded by the Exchange, nor any interruption in or failure or unavailability of any such facilities, systems or equipment, whether or not such loss, expense, damages or claims result or are alleged to result from negligence or other unintentional errors or omissions on the part of the Exchange, its Directors, officers, committee members, employees, contractors, agents or other persons acting on its behalf, or from systems failure, or from any other cause within or outside the control of the Exchange. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Exchange shall have no liability to any person for any loss, expense, damages or claims which result from any error, omission or

delay in calculating or disseminating any current or closing index value or any reports of transactions in or quotations for options or other securities, including underlying securities.

(b) The Exchange makes no warranty, express or implied, as to results to be obtained by any person or entity from the use of any data transmitted or disseminated by or on behalf of the Exchange or any reporting authority designated by the Exchange, including but not limited to, reports of transactions in or quotations for securities traded on the Exchange or underlying securities, or reports of interest rate measures or index values or related data, and the Exchange makes no express or implied warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose or use with respect to any such data.

(c) No Member or person associated with a Member shall institute a lawsuit or other legal proceeding against the Exchange or any Director, officer, employee, contractor, agent or other official of the Exchange or any subsidiary of the Exchange, for actions taken or omitted to be taken in connection with the official business of the Exchange or any subsidiary, except to the extent such actions or omissions constitute violations of the federal securities laws for which a private right of action exists. This provision shall not apply to appeals of disciplinary actions or other actions by the Exchange as provided for in the Rules.

(d) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) above, the Exchange, subject to the express limits set forth below, may compensate users of the Exchange for losses directly resulting from the actual failure of the System, or any other Exchange quotation, transaction reporting, execution, order routing or other systems or facility to correctly process an order, quote, message, or other data, provided that the Exchange has acknowledged receipt of the order, quote, message, or data.

(1) For the aggregate of all claims made by all market participants related to the use of the Exchange during a single calendar month, the Exchange's payments shall not exceed the larger of \$500,000, or the amount of the recovery obtained by the Exchange under any applicable insurance policy.

(2) In the event that all of the claims arising out of the use of the Exchange cannot be fully satisfied because in the aggregate they exceed the limitations provided for in this Rule, then the maximum permitted amount will be proportionally allocated among all such claims arising during a single calendar month.

(3) All claims for compensation pursuant to this Rule shall be in writing and must be submitted no later than 12:00 P.M. ET on the next business day following the day on which the use of the Exchange gave rise to such claims. Nothing in this rule shall obligate the Exchange to seek recovery under any applicable insurance policy.

Rule 706. Access to and Conduct on the Exchange

(a) *Access to Exchange.* Unless otherwise provided in the Rules, no one but a Member or a person associated with a Member shall effect any Exchange transactions. The Exchange may share any Member-designated risk settings in the trading system with the Clearing Member that clears transactions on behalf of the Member.

(b) Exchange Conduct. Members and persons employed by or associated with any Member, while using the facilities of the Exchange, shall not engage in conduct (i) inconsistent with the maintenance of a fair and orderly market; (ii) apt to impair public confidence in the operations of the Exchange; or (iii) inconsistent with the ordinary and efficient conduct of business. Activities that may violate the provisions of this paragraph (b) include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (1) failure of a market maker to provide quotations in accordance with Rule 804;
- (2) failure of a market maker to bid or offer within the ranges specified by Rule 803(b)(4);
- (3) failure of a Member to supervise a person employed by or associated with such Member adequately to ensure that person's compliance with this paragraph (b);
- (4) failure to abide by a determination of the Exchange;
- (5) refusal to provide information requested by the Exchange; and
- (6) failure to abide by the provisions of Rule 717.

Supplementary Material to Rule 706

.01 (a) General. The Exchange shall be available for entry and execution of orders by Sponsored Customers with authorized access. Sponsored Access shall mean an arrangement whereby a Member permits its customers to enter orders into the System that bypass the Member's trading system and are routed directly to the Exchange, including routing through a service bureau or other third party technology provider.

.01 (b) Sponsored Customers. A Sponsored Customer may obtain authorized access to the Exchange only if such access is authorized in advance by one or more Sponsoring Members as follows:

(1) Sponsored Customers must enter into and maintain customer agreements with one or more Sponsoring Members establishing proper relationship(s) and account(s) through which the Sponsored Customers may trade on the Exchange ("Customer Agreement"). Such Customer Agreement(s) must incorporate the sponsorship provisions set forth in paragraph (2) below.

(2) For a Sponsored Customer to obtain and maintain authorized access to the Exchange, a Sponsored Customer and its Sponsoring Member must agree in writing to the following sponsorship provisions:

(i) The authorized access must comply with Rule 15c3-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

(ii) Sponsoring Member acknowledges and agrees that

(A) All orders entered by the Sponsored Customer and any person acting on behalf of or in the name of such Sponsored Customer and any executions occurring as a result of such orders are binding in all respects on the Sponsoring Member, and

(B) Sponsoring Member is responsible for any and all actions taken by such Sponsored Customer and any person acting on behalf of or in the name of such Sponsored Customer.

(iii) Sponsoring Member shall comply with the Exchange's Certificate of Formation, By-Laws, Rules and procedures with regard to the Exchange and Sponsored Customer shall comply with Exchange's Certificate of Formation, By-Laws, Rules and procedures with regard to the Exchange, as if Sponsored Customer were an Exchange Member.

(iv) Sponsored Customer shall maintain, keep current and provide to the Sponsoring Member a list of persons who have been granted access to the Exchange on behalf of the Sponsored Customer ("Authorized Traders").

(v) Sponsored Customer shall familiarize its Authorized Traders with all of the Sponsored Customer's obligations under this Rule and will assure that they receive appropriate training prior to any use or access to the Exchange.

(vi) Sponsored Customer may not permit anyone other than Authorized Traders to use or obtain access to the Exchange.

(vii) Sponsored Customer shall take reasonable security precautions to prevent unauthorized use or access to the Exchange, including unauthorized entry of information into the Exchange's System, or the information and data made available therein. Sponsored Customer understands and agrees that Sponsored Customer is responsible for any and all orders, trades and other messages and instructions entered, transmitted or received under identifiers, passwords and security codes of Authorized Traders, and for the trading and other consequences thereof.

(viii) Sponsored Customer acknowledges its responsibility to establish adequate procedures and controls that permit it to effectively monitor its employees, agents and customers' use and access to the Exchange for compliance with this rule.

(ix) Sponsored Customer shall pay when due all amounts, if any, payable to Sponsoring Member, the Exchange or any other third parties that arise from the Sponsored Customer's access to and use of the Exchange. Such amounts include, but are not limited to applicable exchange and regulatory fees.

Rule 707. Authorization to Give Up

(a) General. For each transaction in which a Member participates, the Member may indicate, at the time of the trade or through post-trade allocation, any Options Clearing Corporation ("OCC") number of a Clearing Member through which a transaction will be cleared ("Give Up"), provided the Clearing Member has not elected to Opt In, as defined and described in paragraph (b) below, and restrict one or more of its OCC number(s) ("Restricted OCC Number"). A Member may

Give Up a Restricted OCC Number provided the Member has written authorization as described in paragraph (b)(ii) below (“Authorized Member”).

(b) *Opt In.* Clearing Members may request the Exchange restrict one or more of their OCC clearing numbers (“Opt In”) as described in subparagraph (i) below. If a Clearing Member Opt In, the Exchange will require written authorization from the Clearing Member permitting a Member to Give Up a Clearing Member’s Restricted OCC Number. An Opt In would remain in effect until the Clearing Member terminates the Opt In as described in subparagraph (iii) below. If a Clearing Member does not Opt In, that Clearing Member’s OCC number would be subject to Give Up by any Member.

(i) *Clearing Member Process to Opt In.* A Clearing Member may Opt In by sending a completed “Clearing Member Restriction Form” listing all Restricted OCC Numbers and Authorized Members. A Clearing Member may elect to restrict one or more OCC clearing numbers that are registered in its name at OCC. The Clearing Member would be required to submit the Clearing Member Restriction Form to the Exchange’s Membership Department as described on the form. Once submitted, the Exchange requires ninety days before a Restricted OCC Number is effective within the System.

(ii) *Member Give Up Process for Restricted OCC Numbers.* A Member desiring to Give Up a Restricted OCC Number must become an Authorized Member. The Clearing Member will be required to authorize a Member as described in subparagraph (i) or (iii), unless the Restricted OCC Number is already subject to a Letter of Guarantee that the Member is a party to, as set forth in paragraph (d) below.

(iii) *Amendments to Authorized Members or Restricted OCC Numbers.* A Clearing Member may amend its Authorized Members or Restricted OCC Numbers by submitting a new Clearing Member Restriction Form to the Exchange’s Membership Department indicating the amendment as described on the form. Once a Restricted OCC Number is effective within the System pursuant to paragraph (i) above, the Exchange may permit the Clearing Member to authorize, or remove authorization for, a Member to Give Up the Restricted OCC Number intra-day only in unusual circumstances, and on the next business day in all regular circumstances. The Exchange will promptly notify Members if they are no longer authorized to Give Up a Clearing Member’s Restricted OCC Number. If a Clearing Member removes a Restricted OCC Number, any Member may Give Up that OCC clearing number once the removal has become effective on or before the next business day.

(c) *System.* The System will not allow an unauthorized Member to Give Up a Restricted OCC Number. If an unauthorized Give Up with a Restricted OCC Number is submitted to the System, the System will process that transaction using the Member’s default OCC clearing number.

(d) *Letter of Guarantee.* A clearing arrangement subject to a Letter of Guarantee would immediately permit the Give Up of a Restricted OCC Number by the Member that is party to the arrangement.

(e) An intentional misuse of this Rule is impermissible, and may be treated as a violation of Rule 400 or Rule 401.

Rule 708. Units of Trading

The unit of trading in each series of options traded on the Exchange shall be the unit of trading established for that series by the Clearing Corporation pursuant to the rules of the Clearing Corporation and the agreements of the Exchange with the Clearing Corporation.

Rule 709. Meaning of Premium Quotes and Orders

(a) *General.* Except as provided in paragraph (b), orders and quotations shall be expressed in terms of dollars per unit of the underlying security. For example, a bid of "5" shall represent a bid of \$500 for an options contract having a unit of trading consisting of 100 shares of an underlying security, or a bid of \$550 for an options contract having a unit of trading consisting of 110 shares of an underlying security.

(b) *Special Cases.* Orders and quotations for an options contract for which the Exchange has established an adjusted unit of trading in accordance with Rule 708 shall be expressed in terms of dollars per 1/100 part of the total securities and/or other property constituting such adjusted unit of trading. For example, an offer of "3" shall represent an offer of \$300 for an options contract having a unit of trading consisting of 100 shares of an underlying security plus ten (10) rights.

(c) *Mini Options.* Bids and offers for an option contract overlying 10 shares shall be expressed in terms of dollars per 1/10th part of the total value of the contract. An offer of ".50" shall represent an offer of \$5.00 on an option contract having a unit of trading consisting of 10 shares.

Rule 710. Minimum Trading Increments

(a) The Board may establish minimum trading increments for options traded on the Exchange. Such changes by the Board will be designated as a stated policy, practice, or interpretation with respect to the administration of this Rule 710 within the meaning of paragraph (3)(A) of Section 19(b) of the Exchange Act and will be filed with the SEC as a rule change for effectiveness upon filing. Until such time as the Board makes a change in the increments, the following principles shall apply:

(1) if the options contract is trading at less than \$3.00 per option, \$.05; and

(2) if the options contract is trading at \$3.00 per option or higher, \$.10.

(b) Minimum trading increments for dealings in options contracts other than those specified in paragraph (a) may be fixed by the Exchange from time to time for options contracts of a particular series.

(c) Notwithstanding the above, the Exchange may trade in the minimum variation of the primary market in the underlying security.

Supplementary Material to Rule 710

.01 Notwithstanding any other provision of this Rule 710, the Exchange will operate a pilot program, scheduled to expire on December 31, 2019, to permit options classes to be quoted and traded in increments as low as one cent (\$0.01) The Exchange will specify which options trade in such pilot, and in what increments, in Options Trader Alerts distributed to Members.

The Exchange may replace any penny pilot issues that have been delisted with the next most actively traded multiply listed options classes that are not yet included in the penny pilot, based on trading activity in the previous six months. The replacement issues may be added to the penny pilot on the second trading day in the first month of each quarter.

.02 Notwithstanding any other provision of this Rule 710, the Exchange will permit foreign currency options and options on a Foreign Currency Index to be quoted and traded in one-cent increments.

.03 Notwithstanding any other provision of this Rule 710, the minimum trading increment for Mini Options shall be determined in accordance with Supplementary Material .13(d) to Rule 504.

.04 Notwithstanding any other provision of this Rule 710, complex strategies may be traded in the increments described in Rule 722(c)(1).

Rule 711. Acceptance of Quotes and Orders

(a) All bids or offers made and accepted on the Exchange in accordance with the Rules shall constitute binding contracts, subject to applicable requirements of the By-Laws and the Rules and the rules of the Clearing Corporation.

(b) A trade may be nullified if all parties participating in the trade agree to the nullification. In such case, one party must notify the Exchange and the Exchange promptly will disseminate the nullification to OPRA.

(c) Kill Switch enables Members to initiate a message to the System to promptly cancel orders and restrict entry of new orders until re-entry has been enabled. Members may submit a request to the System to cancel orders for that Member. The System will send an automated message to the Member when a Kill Switch request has been processed by the Exchange's System.

(1) If orders are cancelled by the Member utilizing the Kill Switch, it will result in the cancellation of all orders for the Member. The Member will be unable to enter additional orders until re-entry has been enabled pursuant to section (d)(2).

(2) After orders are cancelled by the Member utilizing the Kill Switch, the Member will be unable to enter additional orders until the Member has made a verbal request to the Exchange and Exchange staff has set a re-entry indicator to enable re-entry. Once enabled for re-entry, the System will send a Re-entry Notification Message to the Member. The applicable Clearing Member also will be notified of the re-entry into the System after orders are cancelled as a result of the Kill Switch, provided the Clearing Member has requested to receive such notification.

(d) Detection of Loss of Communication**(i) Definitions**

(A) A "Heartbeat" message is a communication which acts as a virtual pulse between the SQF, OTTO, or FIX Port and the Client Application. The Heartbeat message sent by the Member and subsequently received by the Exchange allows the SQF, OTTO, or FIX Port to continually monitor its connection with the Member.

(B) SQF Port is the Exchange's proprietary system component through which MRX Market Makers communicate their quotes from the Client Application.

(C) OTTO Port is the Exchange's proprietary system component through which Members communicate their orders from the Client Application.

(D) FIX Port is the Exchange's universal system component through which Members communicate their orders from the Client Application.

(E) Client Application is the system component of the Member through which the Exchange Member communicates its quotes and orders to the Exchange.

(F) Session of Connectivity shall mean each time the Member connects to the Exchange's system. Each new connection, intra-day or otherwise, is a new Session of Connectivity.

(ii) When the SQF Port detects the loss of communication with a Member's Client Application because the Exchange's server does not receive a Heartbeat message for a certain time period ("nn" seconds), the Exchange will automatically logoff the Member's affected Client Application and automatically cancel all of the Member's open quotes pursuant to Rule 711(e)(v). Quotes will be cancelled across all Client Applications that are associated with the same MRX Market Maker ID and underlying issues.

(iii) When the OTTO Port detects the loss of communication with a Member's Client Application because the Exchange's server does not receive a Heartbeat message for a certain time period ("nn" seconds), the Exchange will automatically logoff the Member's affected Client Application and if the Member has elected to have its orders cancelled pursuant to Rule 711(e)(vi) automatically cancel all orders.

(iv) When the FIX Port detects the loss of communication with a Member's Client Application because the Exchange's server does not receive a Heartbeat message for a certain time period ("nn" seconds), the Exchange will automatically logoff the Member's affected Client Application and if the Member has elected to have its orders cancelled pursuant to Rule 711(e)(vii) automatically cancel all orders.

(v) The default time period ("nn" seconds) for SQF Ports shall be fifteen (15) seconds. A Member may determine another time period of "nn" seconds of no technical connectivity, as required in paragraph (ii) above, to trigger the disconnect and must communicate that time to the

Exchange. The period of "nn" seconds may be modified to a number between one hundred (100) milliseconds and 99,999 milliseconds for SQF Ports prior to each Session of Connectivity to the Exchange. This feature is enabled for each Member and may not be disabled.

(A) If the Member changes the default number of "nn" seconds, that new setting shall be in effect throughout the current Session of Connectivity and will then default back to fifteen seconds. The Member may change the default setting prior to each Session of Connectivity.

(B) If a time period is communicated to the Exchange by calling Exchange operations, the number of "nn" seconds selected by the Member shall persist for each subsequent Session of Connectivity until the Member either contacts Exchange operations by phone and changes the setting or the Member selects another time period through the Client Application prior to the next Session of Connectivity.

(vi) The default period of "nn" seconds for OTTO Ports shall be fifteen (15) seconds for the disconnect and, if elected, the removal of orders. A Member may determine another time period of "nn" seconds of no technical connectivity, as required in paragraph (iii) above, to trigger the disconnect and, if so elected, the removal of orders and communicate that time to the Exchange. The period of "nn" seconds may be modified to a number between one hundred (100) milliseconds and 99,999 milliseconds for OTTO Ports prior to each Session of Connectivity to the Exchange. This feature may be disabled for the removal of orders, however the Member will be disconnected.

(A) If the Member changes the default number of "nn" seconds, that new setting shall be in effect throughout the current Session of Connectivity and will then default back to fifteen seconds. The Member may change the default setting prior to each Session of Connectivity.

(B) If the time period is communicated to the Exchange by calling Exchange operations, the number of "nn" seconds selected by the Member shall persist for each subsequent Session of Connectivity until the Member either contacts Exchange operations by phone and changes the setting or the Member selects another time period through the Client Application prior to the next Session of Connectivity.

(vii) The default period of "nn" seconds for FIX Ports shall be thirty (30) seconds for the disconnect and, if elected, the removal of orders. A Member may determine another time period of "nn" seconds of no technical connectivity, as required in paragraph (iv) above, to trigger the disconnect and, if so elected, the removal of orders and communicate that time to the Exchange. The period of "nn" seconds may be modified to a number between one (1) second and thirty (30) seconds for FIX Ports prior to each Session of Connectivity to the Exchange. This feature may be disabled for the removal of orders, however the Member will be disconnected.

(A) If the Member changes the default number of "nn" seconds, that new setting shall be in effect throughout the current Session of Connectivity and will then default back to thirty seconds. The Member may change the default setting prior to each Session of Connectivity.

(B) If the time period is communicated to the Exchange by calling Exchange operations, the number of "nn" seconds selected by the Member shall persist for each subsequent Session of Connectivity until the Member either contacts Exchange operations by phone and changes the setting or the Member selects another time period through the Client Application prior to the next Session of Connectivity.

(viii) The trigger for the SQF, OTTO, and FIX Ports is Client Application specific. The automatic cancellation of the MRX Market Maker's quotes for SQF Ports and open orders, if elected by the Member, for OTTO and FIX Ports entered into the respective SQF, OTTO, or FIX Ports via a particular Client Application will neither impact nor determine the treatment of the quotes of other MRX Market Makers entered into SQF Ports or orders of the same or other Members entered into OTTO or FIX Ports via a separate and distinct Client Application.

Rule 712. Submission of Orders and Clearance of Transactions

(a) *Order Identification.* When entering orders on the Exchange, each Member shall submit trade information in such form as may be prescribed by the Exchange in order to allow the Exchange to properly prioritize and match orders and quotations pursuant to Rule 713 and report resulting transactions to the Clearing Corporation.

(b) All transactions made on the Exchange shall be submitted for clearance to the Clearing Corporation, and all such transactions shall be subject to the rules of the Clearing Corporation. Every Clearing Member shall be responsible for the clearance of the Exchange Transactions of such Clearing Member and of each Member who gives up such Clearing Member's name pursuant to a written Letter of Guarantee or written authorization to become an Authorized Member under Rule 707, which authorization must be submitted to the Exchange.

(c) On each business day at or prior to such time as may be prescribed by the Clearing Corporation, the Exchange shall furnish the Clearing Corporation a report of each Clearing Member's matched trades.

Rule 713. Priority of Quotes and Orders

(a) *Definitions.*

As provided in Rule 100(a)(6) and (a)(39), a "bid" is a quotation or limit order to buy options contracts and an "offer" is a quotation or limit order to sell options contracts. "Quotations," which are defined in Rule 100(a)(59), may only be entered on the Exchange by market makers in the options classes to which they are appointed under Rule 802. Limit orders may be entered by market makers in certain circumstances as provided in the Rules and by Electronic Access Members (either as agent or as principal). "Priority Customer Orders" and "Professional Orders" are defined in Rule 100(a)(52) and (54).

(b) *Priority on the Exchange.* The highest bid and lowest offer shall have priority on the Exchange.

In the case where the bid price for any options contract is \$0.00, a market order to sell that series shall be considered a limit order to sell at a price equal to the minimum trading increment as defined in Rule 710.

(c) *Priority.* Except as provided under Rule 715(g), Priority Customer Orders on the Exchange shall have priority over Professional Orders and market maker quotes at the same price in the same options series.

(d) *Precedence of Priority Customer Orders.* Except as provided under Rule 715(g), if there are two (2) or more Priority Customer Orders for the same options series at the same price on the Exchange, priority shall be afforded to such Priority Customer Orders in the sequences in which they are received by the Exchange (i.e., in time priority).

(e) *Precedence of Professional Orders and Market Maker Quotes.* Except as provided under Rule 715(g), if there are two (2) or more Professional Orders or market maker quotes at the Exchange's best bid or offer, after all Priority Customer Orders (if any) at that price have been filled, executions at that price will be allocated between the Professional Orders and market maker quotes pursuant to an allocation procedure to be determined by the Exchange from time to time; provided, however, that if the Primary Market Maker is quoting at the Exchange's best bid or offer, it shall have precedence over Professional Orders and Competitive Market Maker quotes for execution of orders that are for a specified number of contracts or fewer, which number shall be determined by the Exchange from time to time.

Supplementary Material to Rule 713

.01 Rule 713(e) (Priority of Quotes and Orders) states that Priority Customer Orders have priority on the Exchange. That rule further provides that the Exchange will determine a procedure for allocating executions among Professional Orders and market maker quotes in cases where all Priority Customer Orders have been executed and there are two or more Professional Orders or market maker quotes at the best price. This procedure is as follows:

(a) Subject to the two limitations in paragraphs (b) and (c) below and subject to paragraph .03 (Preferred Orders), Professional Orders and market maker quotes at the best price receive allocations based upon the percentage of the total number of contracts available at the best price that is represented by the size of the Professional Order or quote;

(b) If the Primary Market Maker is quoting at the best price, it has participation rights equal to the greater of (i) the proportion of the total size at the best price represented by the size of its quote, or (ii) sixty percent (60%) of the contracts to be allocated if there is only one (1) other Professional Order or market maker quotation at the best price, forty percent (40%) if there are two (2) other Professional Orders and/or market maker quotes at the best price, and thirty percent (30%) if there are more than two (2) other Professional Orders and/or market maker quotes at the best price; and

(c) Orders for five (5) contracts or fewer will be executed first by the Primary Market Maker; provided however, that on a quarterly basis the Exchange will evaluate what percentage of the

volume executed on the Exchange (excluding volume resulting from the execution of orders in the Facilitation Mechanism (see Rule 716(d))) is comprised of orders for five (5) contracts or fewer executed by Primary Market Makers, and will reduce the size of the orders included in this provision if such percentage is over forty percent (40%).

This procedure only applies to the allocation of executions among Professional Orders and market maker quotes existing in the Exchange's central order book at the time the order is received by the Exchange. No market participant is allocated any portion of an execution unless it has an existing interest at the execution price. Moreover, no market participant can execute a greater number of contracts than is associated with the price of its existing interest. Accordingly, the Primary Market Maker participation rights and the small order preference contained in this allocation procedure are not guarantees; the Primary Market Maker (i) must be quoting at the execution price to receive an allocation of any size, and (ii) cannot execute a greater number of contracts than the size that is associated with its quote.

.02 Reserved.

.03 Preferred Orders. An Electronic Access Member may designate a "Preferred Market Maker" on orders it enters into the System ("Preferred Orders").

(a) A Preferred Market Maker may be the Primary Market Maker appointed to the options class or any Competitive Market Maker appointed to the options class.

(b) If the Preferred Market Maker is not quoting at a price equal to the NBBO at the time the Preferred Order is received, the allocation procedure contained in paragraph .01 shall be applied to the execution of the Preferred Order.

(c) If the Preferred Market Maker is quoting at the NBBO at the time the Preferred Order is received, the allocation procedure contained in paragraph .01 shall be applied to the execution of the Preferred Order except that the Primary Market Maker will not receive the participation rights described in paragraphs .01(b) and (c), and instead the Preferred Market Maker shall have participation rights equal to the greater of:

(i) the proportion of the total size at the best price represented by the size of its quote,

(ii) sixty percent (60%) of the contracts to be allocated if there is only one (1) other Professional Order or market maker quotation at the best price and forty percent (40%) if there are two (2) or more other Professional Orders and/or market maker quotes at the best price, or

(iii) the full size of a Preferred Order for five (5) contracts or fewer if the Primary Market Maker appointed to the options class is designated as the Preferred Market Maker.

(d) Preferred Competitive Market Makers are subject to enhanced quoting requirements as provided in Rule 804(e)(3).

.04 Notification of Public Customer Interest on the Book. The Exchange shall make available to Members the quantity of Public Customer contracts included in the Exchange's highest bid and lowest offer.

Rule 714. Automatic Execution of Orders

Incoming orders that are executable against orders and quotes in the System will be executed automatically by the System subject to the following:

(a) NBBO Price Protection. Orders, other than Intermarket Sweep Orders (as defined in Rule 1900(h)), will not be automatically executed by the System at prices inferior to the NBBO (as defined in Rule 1900(j)).

(1) Orders that are not automatically executed will be handled as provided in Supplementary Material .02 to Rule 1901; provided that Members may specify that a Non-Customer order should instead be rejected automatically by the System at the time of receipt.

(2) There is no NBBO price protection with respect to any other market whose quotations are Non-Firm (as defined in Rule 1900(k)).

(b) Other Risk Protections. Subject to the NBBO price protection in (a) above, the following additional risk protections are automatically enforced by the System. In the event of unusual market conditions and in the interest of a fair and orderly market, the Exchange may temporarily establish the levels at which the order protections contained in this paragraph are triggered as necessary and appropriate.

(1) The following are order risk protections on MRX:

(A) **Limit Order Price Protection.** There is a limit on the amount by which incoming limit orders to buy may be priced above the Exchange's best offer and by which incoming limit orders to sell may be priced below the Exchange's best bid. Limit orders that exceed the pricing limit are rejected. The limit is established by the Exchange from time-to-time for orders to buy (sell) as the greater of the Exchange's best offer (bid) plus (minus): (i) an absolute amount not to exceed \$2.00, or (ii) a percentage of the Exchange's best bid/offer not to exceed 10%. Limit Order Price Protection shall not apply to the Opening Process or during a trading halt.

(B) **Market Order Spread Protection.** Market Orders will be rejected if the NBBO is wider than a preset threshold at the time the order is received by the System. Market Order Spread Protection shall not apply to the Opening Process or during a trading halt. The Exchange may establish different thresholds for one or more series or classes of options.

(C) **Size Limitation.** There is a limit on the number of contracts an incoming order may specify. Orders that exceed the maximum number of contracts are rejected. The maximum number of contracts, which shall not be less than 10,000, is established by the Exchange from time-to-time.

(D) **Market Wide Risk Protection.** All members must provide parameters for the order entry and execution rate protections described in this Rule 714(b)(1)(D). The Exchange will also

establish default values for each of these parameters that apply to members that do not submit the required parameters, and will announce these default values in a circular to be distributed to members. The System will maintain one or more counting programs for each member that count orders entered and contracts traded on Nasdaq MRX. Members can use multiple counting programs to separate risk protections for different groups established within the member. The counting programs will maintain separate counts, over rolling time periods specified by the member for each count, of: (1) the total number of orders entered; and (2) the total number of contracts traded. The minimum and maximum duration of the applicable time period will be established by the Exchange and announced via circular.

(i) If, during the applicable time period, the member exceeds thresholds that it has set for any of the order entry or execution counts described above on Nasdaq MRX, the System will automatically reject all subsequent incoming orders entered by the member on Nasdaq MRX.

(ii) Members may also choose to have the System automatically cancel all of their existing orders on Nasdaq MRX when the Market Wide Risk Protection is triggered.

(iii) The Market Wide Risk Protection will remain engaged until the member manually notifies the Exchange to enable the acceptance of new orders. For members that still have open orders on the book that have not been cancelled pursuant to Rule 714(d)(2) above, the System will continue to allow those members to interact with existing orders entered before the protection was triggered, including sending cancel order messages and receiving trade executions for those orders

(2) The following are order and quote risk protections on MRX:

(A) Acceptable Trade Range.

(i) The system will calculate an Acceptable Trade Range to limit the range of prices at which an order or quote will be allowed to execute. The Acceptable Trade Range is calculated by taking the reference price, plus or minus a value to be determined by the Exchange (i.e., the reference price - (x) for sell orders/quotes and the reference price + (x) for buy orders or quotes). The Acceptable Trade Range will not be available for All-Or-None orders.

(ii) The reference price is the NBB for sell orders/quotes and the NBO for buy orders/quotes. The reference price is calculated upon receipt of a new order or quote, provided that if the applicable NBB or NBO price is improved at the time an order is routed to an away market, a new reference price is calculated based on the NBB or NBO at that time.

(iii) If an order or quote reaches the outer limit of the Acceptable Trade Range without being fully executed then any unexecuted balance will be cancelled.

(iv) There will be three categories of options for Acceptable Trade Range: (1) Penny Pilot Options trading in one cent increments for options trading at less than \$3.00 and increments of five cents for options trading at \$3.00 or more, (2) Penny Pilot Options trading in one-cent increments for all prices, and (3) Non-Penny Pilot Options.

(3) The following are Market Maker risk protections on MRX:

(A) Anti-Internalization. Quotes and orders entered by Market Makers will not be executed against quotes and orders entered on the opposite side of the market by the same Market Maker using the same Market Maker identifiers, or alternatively, if selected by the Member, the same Exchange account number or member firm identifier. In such a case, the System will cancel the resting quote or order back to the entering party prior to execution. This functionality shall not apply in any auction or with respect to Complex Order transactions.

(B) Automated Quotation Adjustments.

(i) Market Makers are required to utilize the Percentage, Volume, Delta and Vega Thresholds, each a Threshold, described in (a) - (d) below. For each of these features, the System will automatically remove a Market Maker's quotes in all series in an options class when any of the Percentage Threshold, Volume Threshold, Delta Threshold or Vega Threshold, as described below, has been exceeded. A Market Maker is required to specify a period of time not to exceed 30 seconds ("Specified Time Period") during which the System will automatically remove a Market Maker's quotes in all series of an options class. The Specified Time Period will commence for an options class every time an execution occurs in any series in such option class and will continue until the System removes quotes as described in (ii) or (iii) or the Specified Time Period expires. The Specified Time Period operates on a rolling basis among all series in an options class in that there may be Specified Time Periods occurring simultaneously for each Threshold and such Specified Time Periods may overlap. The Specified Time Periods will be the same value for each protection described in (a) - (d) below.

(a) **Percentage Threshold.** A Market Maker must provide a specified percentage ("Percentage Threshold"), of not less than 1%, by which the System will automatically remove a Market Maker's quotes in all series of an options class. For each series in an options class, the System will determine (i) during a Specified Time Period and for each side in a given series, a percentage calculated by dividing the size of a Market Maker's quote size executed in a particular series (the numerator) by the Market Maker's quote size available at the time of execution plus the total number of the Market Maker's quote size previously executed during the unexpired Specified Time Period (the denominator) ("Series Percentage"); and (ii) the sum of the Series Percentage in the options class ("Issue Percentage") during a Specified Time Period. The System tracks and calculates the net impact of positions in the same options class; long call percentages are offset by short call percentages, and long put percentages are offset by short put percentages in the Issue Percentage. If the Issue Percentage exceeds the Percentage Threshold the System will automatically remove a Market Maker's quotes in all series of the options class during the Specified Time Period.

(b) **Volume Threshold.** A Market Maker must provide a Volume Threshold by which the System will automatically remove a Market Maker's quotes in all series of an options class when the Market Maker executes a number of contracts which exceeds the designated number of contracts in all series in an options class.

- (c) **Delta Threshold.** A Market Maker must provide a Delta Threshold by which the System will automatically remove a Market Maker's quotes in all series of an options class. For each class of options, the System will maintain a Delta counter, which tracks the absolute value of the difference between (i) purchased call contracts plus sold put contracts and (ii) sold call contracts plus purchased put contracts. If the Delta counter exceeds the Delta Threshold established by the Member, the System will automatically remove a Market Maker's quotes in all series of the options class.
- (d) **Vega Threshold.** A Market Maker must provide a Vega Threshold by which the System will automatically remove a Market Maker's quotes in all series of an options class. For each class of options, the System will maintain a Vega counter, which tracks the absolute value of purchased contracts minus sold contracts. If the Vega counter exceeds the Vega Threshold established by the Member, the System will automatically remove a Market Maker's quotes in all series of the options class.
- (ii) The System will automatically remove quotes in all series of an options class when the Percentage Threshold, Volume Threshold, Delta Threshold or Vega Threshold has been exceeded. The System will send a Purge Notification Message to the Market Maker for all affected series when the above thresholds have been exceeded.
- (a) The Percentage Threshold, Volume Threshold, Delta Threshold and Vega Threshold are considered independently of each other.
- (b) Quotes will be automatically executed up to the Market Maker's size regardless of whether the execution would cause the Market Maker to exceed the Percentage Threshold, Volume Threshold, Delta Threshold or Vega Threshold.
- (iii) Notwithstanding Rule 714(b)(3)(B) (1) and (2) above, a Market Maker requests the System to remove quotes in all series of an options class, the System will automatically reset all Thresholds.
- (iv) When the System removes quotes as a result of exceeding the Percentage Threshold, Volume Threshold, Delta Threshold or Vega Threshold, the Market Maker must send a re-entry indicator to re-enter the System.
- (v) If a Market Maker does not provide a parameter for each of the automated quotation removal protections described in (B)(i)(a) - (d) above, the Exchange will apply default parameters, which are announced to Members.
- (vi) In addition to the automated quotation removal protections described in (B)(i)(a) - (d) above, a Market Maker must provide a market wide parameter by which the Exchange will automatically remove a Market Maker's quotes in all classes when, during a time period established by the Market Maker, the total number of quote removal events specified in (B)(i)(a) - (d) exceeds the market wide parameter provided to the Exchange by the Market Maker. Market Makers must request the Exchange enable re-entry by contacting the Exchange's Operations Department.

Rule 715. Types of Orders

(a) *Market Orders*. A market order is an order to buy or sell a stated number of options contracts that is to be executed at the best price obtainable when the order reaches the Exchange.

(b) *Limit Orders*. A limit order is an order to buy or sell a stated number of options contracts at a specified price or better.

(1) *Marketable Limit Orders*. A marketable limit order is a limit order to buy (sell) at or above (below) the best offer (bid) on the Exchange.

(2) *Fill-or-Kill Orders*. A fill-or-kill order is a limit order that is to be executed in its entirety as soon as it is received and, if not so executed, treated as cancelled.

(3) *Immediate-or-Cancel Orders*. An immediate-or-cancel order is a limit order that is to be executed in whole or in part upon receipt. Any portion not so executed is to be treated as cancelled. An immediate-or-cancel order entered by a Market Maker through the Specialized Quote Feed protocol will not be subject to the Limit Order Price Protection and Size Limitation Protection as defined in MRX Rule 714(b)(2) and (3).

(4) Reserved.

(5) *Intermarket Sweep Orders*. An Intermarket Sweep Order (ISO) is a limit order that meets the requirements of Rule 1900(h).

(6) *Stopped Order*. A stopped order is a limit order that meets the requirements of Rule 1901(b)(8). To execute stopped orders, Members must enter them into the Facilitation Mechanism or Solicited Order Mechanism pursuant to Rule 716.

(c) *All-Or-None Orders*. An all-or-none order is a limit or market order that is to be executed in its entirety or not at all. An All-Or-None Order may only be entered as an Immediate-or-Cancel Order.

(d) *Stop Orders*. A stop order is an order that becomes a market order when the stop price is elected. A stop order to buy is elected when the option is bid or trades on the Exchange at, or above, the specified stop price. A stop order to sell is elected when the option is offered or trades on the Exchange at, or below, the specified stop price.

(e) *Stop Limit Orders*. A stop limit order is an order that becomes a limit order when the stop price is elected. A stop limit order to buy is elected when the option is bid or trades on the Exchange at, or above, the specified stop price. A stop limit order to sell becomes a sell limit order when the option is offered or trades on the Exchange at, or below, the specified stop price.

(f) Reserved.

(g) *Reserve Orders*. A Reserve Order is a limit order that contains both a displayed portion and a non-displayed portion.

- 1.** Both the displayed and non-displayed portions of a Reserve Order are available for potential execution against incoming marketable orders. A non-marketable Reserve Order will rest on the order book.
 - 2.** The displayed portion of a Reserve Order shall be ranked at the specified limit price and the time of order entry.
 - 3.** The displayed portion of a Reserve Order will trade in accordance with Rule 713(c) and (d) for Priority Customer Orders, and Rule 713(e) and Supplementary Material .01, for Professional Orders.
 - 4.** When the displayed portion of a Reserve Order is decremented, either in full or in part, it shall be refreshed from the non-displayed portion of the resting Reserve Order. If the displayed portion is refreshed in part, the new displayed portion shall include the previously displayed portion. Upon any refresh, the entire displayed portion shall be ranked at the specified limit price and obtain a new time stamp, i.e., the time that the new displayed portion of the order was refreshed. The new displayed portion will trade in accordance with Rule 713(c) and (d) for Priority Customer Orders, and Rule 713(e) and Supplementary Material .01, for Professional Orders.
 - 5.** The initial non-displayed portion of a Reserve Order rests on the order book and is ranked based on the specified limit price and time of order entry. Thereafter, non-displayed portions, if any, always obtain the same time stamp as that of the new displayed portion in paragraph 4 above. The non-displayed portion of any Reserve Order is available for execution only after all displayed interest has been executed. The non-displayed portion of any Reserve Order will trade in accordance with Rule 713(c) and (d) for Priority Customer Orders, and Rule 713(e) and Supplementary Material .01, for Professional Orders.
- (h) *Attributable Order.*** An Attributable Order is a market or limit order which displays the user firm ID for purposes of electronic trading on the Exchange. Use of Attributable Orders is voluntary. Attributable Orders may not be available for all Exchange systems. The Exchange will issue a Regulatory Information Circular specifying the systems and the class of securities for which the Attributable Order type shall be available.
- (i) *Customer Cross Orders.*** A Customer Cross Order is comprised of a Priority Customer Order to buy and a Priority Customer Order to sell at the same price and for the same quantity.
- (j) *Qualified Contingent Cross Order.*** A Qualified Contingent Cross Order is comprised of an originating order to buy or sell at least 1000 contracts that is identified as being part of a qualified contingent trade, as that term is defined in Supplementary Material .01 below, coupled with a contra-side order or orders totaling an equal number of contracts.
- (k) *Legging Orders.*** A legging order is a limit order on the regular limit order book that represents one side of a Complex Options Order that is to buy or sell an equal quantity of two options series resting on the Exchange's Complex Order Book. Legging orders are firm orders that are included in the Exchange's displayed best bid or offer.

(1) A legging order may be automatically generated for one leg of a Complex Options Order at a price: (i) that matches or improves upon the best displayed bid or offer on the regular limit order book; and (ii) at which the net price can be achieved when the other leg is executed against the best displayed bid or offer on the regular limit order book. A legging order will not be created at a price that locks or crosses the best bid or offer of another exchange.

(2) A legging order is executed only after all other executable orders (including any non-displayed size) and quotes at the same price are executed in full. When a legging order is executed, the other portion of the Complex Options Order will be automatically executed against the displayed best bid or offer on the Exchange.

(3) A legging order is automatically removed from the regular limit order book if: (i) the price of the legging order is no longer at the displayed best bid or offer on the regular limit order book, (ii) execution of the legging order would no longer achieve the net price of the Complex Options Order when the other leg is executed against the best displayed bid or offer on the regular limit order book, (iii) the Complex Options Order is executed in full or in part on the Complex Order Book, or (iv) the Complex Options Order is cancelled or modified.

(l) Day Order. An order to buy or sell which, if not executed, expires at the end of the day on which it was entered. All orders by their terms are Day Orders unless otherwise specified.

(m) Do-Not-Route Orders. A do-not-route order is a market or limit order that is to be executed in whole or in part on the Exchange only. Due to prices available on another options exchange (as provided in Chapter 19 (Order Protection; Locked and Crossed Markets)), any balance of a do-not-route order that cannot be executed upon entry, or placed on the Exchange's limit order book, will be automatically cancelled.

(n) Add Liquidity Order. An Add Liquidity Order is a limit order that is to be executed in whole or in part on the Exchange (i) only after being displayed on the Exchange's limit order book; and (ii) without routing any portion of the order to another market center. Members may specify whether an Add Liquidity Order shall be cancelled or re-priced to the minimum price variation above the national best bid price (for sell orders) or below the national best offer price (for buy orders) if, at the time of entry, the order (i) is executable on the Exchange; or (ii) the order is not executable on the Exchange, but would lock or cross the national best bid or offer. If at the time of entry, an Add Liquidity Order would lock or cross one or more non-displayed orders on the Exchange, the Add Liquidity Order shall be cancelled or re-priced to the minimum price variation above the best non-displayed bid price (for sell orders) or below the best non-displayed offer price (for buy orders). An Add Liquidity Order will only be repriced once and will be executed at the re-priced price. An Add Liquidity Order will be ranked in the Exchange's limit order book in accordance with Rule 713.

(o) Opening Only Order. An Opening Only order is a limit order that can be entered for the opening rotation only. Any portion of the order that is not executed during the opening rotation is cancelled.

(p) Good-Till-Date Order. A Good-Till-Date Order is a limit order to buy or sell which, if not executed, will be cancelled at the sooner of the end of the expiration date assigned to the order, or the expiration of the series.

(q) Reserved.

(r) Good-Till-Canceled Order (GTC Order). An order to buy or sell that remains in force until the order is filled, canceled or the option contract expires; provided, however, that GTC Orders will be canceled in the event of a corporate action that results in an adjustment to the terms of an option contract.

(s) Sweep Order. A Sweep Order is a limit order that is to be executed in whole or in part on the Exchange and the portion not so executed shall be routed pursuant to Supplementary Material .05 to Rule 1901 to Eligible Exchange(s) for immediate execution as soon as the order is received by the Eligible Exchange(s). Any portion not immediately executed by the Eligible Exchange(s) shall be canceled. If a Sweep Order is not marketable when it is submitted to the Exchange, it shall be canceled.

(t) QCC with Stock Orders. A QCC with Stock Order is a Qualified Contingent Cross Order, as defined in Rule 715(j), entered with a stock component to be communicated to a designated broker-dealer for execution pursuant to Rule 721(c).

(u) Opening Sweep. An Opening Sweep is a Market Maker order submitted for execution against eligible interest in the System during the Opening Process pursuant to Rule 701(b)(1).

Supplementary Material to Rule 715

.01 A "qualified contingent trade" is a transaction consisting of two or more component orders, executed as agent or principal, where:

- (a) At least one component is an NMS Stock, as defined in Rule 600 of Regulation NMS under the Exchange Act;
- (b) all components are effected with a product or price contingency that either has been agreed to by all the respective counterparties or arranged for by a broker-dealer as principal or agent;
- (c) the execution of one component is contingent upon the execution of all other components at or near the same time;
- (d) the specific relationship between the component orders (e.g., the spread between the prices of the component orders) is determined by the time the contingent order is placed;
- (e) the component orders bear a derivative relationship to one another, represent different classes of shares of the same issuer, or involve the securities of participants in mergers or with intentions to merge that have been announced or cancelled; and

(f) the transaction is fully hedged (without regard to any prior existing position) as a result of other components of the contingent trade.

.02 Cancel and Replace Orders shall mean a single message for the immediate cancellation of a previously received order and the replacement of that order with a new order. If the previously placed order is already filled partially or in its entirety, the replacement order is automatically canceled or reduced by the number of contracts that were executed. The replacement order will retain the priority of the cancelled order, if the order posts to the Order Book, provided the price is not amended, size is not increased, or in the case of Reserve Orders, size is not changed. If the replacement portion of a Cancel and Replace Order does not satisfy the System's price or other reasonability checks (e.g. Rule 714(b)(1)(A) and Rule 714(b)(1)(B)) the existing order shall be cancelled and not replaced.

.03 The Exchange offers Members the following protocols for entering orders and quotes respectively:

(a) "**Financial Information eXchange**" or "**FIX**" is an interface that allows Members and their Sponsored Customers to connect, send, and receive messages related to orders and auction orders to the Exchange. Features include the following: (1) execution messages; (2) order messages; (3) risk protection triggers and cancel notifications; and (4) post trade allocation messages.

(b) "**Ouch to Trade Options**" or "**OTTO**" is an interface that allows Members and their Sponsored Customers to connect, send, and receive messages related to orders, auction orders, and auction responses to the Exchange. Features include the following: (1) options symbol directory messages (e.g., underlying and complex instruments); (2) system event messages (e.g., start of trading hours messages and start of opening); (3) trading action messages (e.g., halts and resumes); (4) execution messages; (5) order messages; (6) risk protection triggers and cancel notifications; (7) auction notifications; (8) auction responses; and (9) post trade allocation messages.

(c) "**Specialized Quote Feed**" or "**SQF**" is an interface that allows market makers to connect, send, and receive messages related to quotes, Immediate-or-Cancel Orders, and auction responses to the Exchange. Features include the following: (1) options symbol directory messages (e.g., underlying and complex instruments); (2) system event messages (e.g., start of trading hours messages and start of opening); (3) trading action messages (e.g., halts and resumes); (4) execution messages; (5) quote messages; (6) Immediate-or-Cancel Order messages; (7) risk protection triggers and purge notifications; (8) opening imbalance messages; (9) auction notifications; and (10) auction responses. The SQF Purge Interface only receives and notifies of purge requests from the market maker.

Rule 716. Auction Mechanisms

For purposes of this Rule, a "broadcast message" means an electronic message that is sent by the Exchange to all Members, and a "Response" means an electronic message that is sent by Members in response to a broadcast message. Also for purposes of this rule, the time given to Members to enter Responses for any of the below auction mechanisms shall be designated by the Exchange via circular, but no less than 100 milliseconds and no more than 1 second.

(a) *Block Order Mechanism.* The Block Order Mechanism is a process by which a Member can obtain liquidity for the execution of block-size orders. The Block Order Mechanism is for single leg transactions only. Block-size orders are orders for fifty (50) contracts or more.

(1) Upon the entry of an order into the Block Order Mechanism, a broadcast message will be sent that includes the series, and may include price, size and/or side, as specified by the Member entering the order, and Members will be given an opportunity to enter Responses with the prices and sizes at which they would be willing to trade with a block-size order.

(2) At the conclusion of the time given Members to enter Responses, either an execution will occur automatically, or the order will be cancelled.

(i) Responses, orders, and quotes will be executed at a single block execution price that is the price for the block-size order at which the maximum number of contracts can be executed consistent with the Member's instruction. Bids (offers) on the Exchange at the time the block order is executed that are priced higher (lower) than the block execution price, as well as Responses that are priced higher (lower) than the block execution price, will be executed in full at the block execution price.

(ii) At the block execution price, Priority Customer Orders and Priority Customer Responses will be executed first and in time priority, and then quotes, Professional Orders, and Professional Responses will participate in the execution of the block-size order based upon the percentage of the total number of contracts available at the block execution price that is represented by the size of the quote, Professional Order, or Professional Response.

(3) If a trading halt is initiated after an order is entered into the Block Order Mechanism, such auction will be automatically terminated without execution.

(b) *Facilitation Mechanism.* The Facilitation Mechanism is a process by which an Electronic Access Member can execute a transaction wherein the Electronic Access Member seeks to facilitate a block-size order it represents as agent, and/or a transaction wherein the Electronic Access Member solicited interest to execute against a block-size order it represents as agent. Electronic Access Members must be willing to execute the entire size of orders entered into the Facilitation Mechanism.

(1) Upon the entry of an order into the Facilitation Mechanism, a broadcast message that includes the series, price and size of the Agency Order, and whether it is to buy or sell, will be sent and Members will be given an opportunity to enter Responses with the prices and sizes at which they want to participate in the facilitation of the order.

(2) Responses may be priced at the price of the order to be facilitated or at a better price and must not exceed the size of the order to be facilitated.

(3) At the end of the period given for the entry of Responses, the facilitation order will be automatically executed.

(i) Unless there is sufficient size to execute the entire facilitation order at a better price, Priority Customer bids (offers) at the time the facilitation order is executed that are priced higher (lower) than the facilitation price will be executed at the facilitation price. Professional Orders and market maker quotes at the time the facilitation order is executed that are priced higher (lower) than the facilitation price will be executed at their stated price, thereby providing the order being facilitated a better price for the number of contracts associated with such higher bids (lower offers). The facilitation order will be cancelled at the end of the exposure period if an execution would take place at a price that is inferior to the best bid (offer) on Nasdaq MRX.

(ii) The facilitating Electronic Access Member will execute at least forty percent (40%) of the original size of the facilitation order, but only after better-priced Responses, orders and quotes, as well as Priority Customer Orders at the facilitation price, are executed in full. Thereafter, Responses quotes and Professional Orders at the facilitation price will participate in the execution of the facilitation order based upon the percentage of the total number of contracts available at the facilitation price that is represented by the size of the Response, Professional Order or quote.

(iii) Upon entry of an order into the Facilitation Mechanism, the facilitating Electronic Access Member can elect to automatically match the price and size of orders, quotes and responses received during the exposure period up to a specified limit price or without specifying a limit price. In this case, the facilitating Electronic Access Member will be allocated its full size at each price point, or at each price point within its limit price if a limit is specified, until a price point is reached where the balance of the order can be fully executed. At such price point, the facilitating Member shall be allocated at least forty percent (40%) of the original size of the facilitation order, but only after Priority Customer interest at such price point. Thereafter, all other orders, Responses, and quotes at the price point will participate in the execution of the facilitation order based upon the percentage of the total number of contracts available at the facilitation price that is represented by the size of the order, Response or quote. An election to automatically match better prices cannot be cancelled or altered during the exposure period.

(iv) If a trading halt is initiated after an order is entered into the Facilitation Mechanism, such auction will be automatically terminated without execution.

(c) Complex Facilitation Mechanism. Electronic Access Members may use the Facilitation Mechanism in sub-paragraph (b) above to execute block-size Complex Orders at a net price. Each options leg of a Complex Order entered into the Complex Facilitation Mechanism must meet the minimum contract size requirement. The Complex Facilitation Mechanism is a process by which an Electronic Access Member can execute a transaction wherein the Electronic Access Member seeks to facilitate a block-size Complex Order it represents as agent, and/or a transaction wherein the Electronic Access Member solicited interest to execute against a block-size Complex Order it represents as agent. Electronic Access Members must be willing to execute the entire size of Complex Orders entered into the Complex Facilitation Mechanism.

(1) Complex Orders entered into the Complex Facilitation Mechanism must be priced within the parameters described below. Complex Orders that do not meet these requirements are not eligible for the Complex Facilitation Mechanism and will be rejected.

(2) Complex Options Orders must be entered into the Complex Facilitation Mechanism at a price that is (A) equal to or better than the best bid or offer on the Complex Order Book on the same side of the market as the Agency Order; and (B) equal to or better than the best net price achievable from the best MRX bids and offers for the individual legs on the same side of the market as the Agency Order; provided that, if there is a Priority Customer order on the best bid or offer for any leg, the order must be entered at an improved price consistent with Rule 722(c)(2).

(3) Stock-Option Orders and Stock-Complex Orders must be entered into the Complex Facilitation Mechanism at a price that is (A) equal to or better than the best bid or offer on the Complex Order Book on the same side of the market as the Agency Order; and (B) equal to or better than the best net price achievable from the best MRX bids and offers for the individual legs on both sides of the market; provided that, if there is a Priority Customer order on the best bid or offer for any leg, the order must be entered at an improved price consistent with Rule 722(c)(2).

(4) A Complex Order entered into the Complex Facilitation Mechanism will be rejected if any component of the Complex Order has not opened for trading, or if there is a trading halt in any series underlying the Complex Order. If a trading halt is initiated after the order is entered into the Complex Facilitation Mechanism, such auction will be automatically terminated without execution.

(5) Upon the entry of a Complex Order into the Complex Facilitation Mechanism, a broadcast message that includes the net price, side and size of the Agency Complex Order will be sent and Members will be given an opportunity to enter Responses with the net prices and sizes at which they want to participate in the facilitation of the Agency Complex Order. The time given to Members to enter Responses shall be designated by the Exchange via Options Trader Alert, but will be no less than 100 milliseconds and no more than 1 second.

(6) Responses are only executable against the Complex Order with respect to which they are entered, and will only be considered up to the size of the Complex Order to be facilitated. Responses must be entered in the increments provided in Rule 722(c)(1) at the facilitation price or at a price that is at least one cent better for the Agency Order.

(7) Responses submitted by Members shall not be visible to other auction participants during the exposure period and can be modified or deleted before the exposure period has ended. At the end of the period given for the entry of Responses, the facilitation order will be automatically executed.

(A) Unless there is sufficient size to execute the entire facilitation order at a better net price, Priority Customer Complex Orders and Responses to buy (sell) at the time the facilitation order is executed that are priced higher (lower) than the facilitation price will be executed at the facilitation price. Professional Complex Orders and Responses to buy (sell) at the time the facilitation order is executed that are priced higher (lower) than the facilitation price will be executed at their stated price, thereby providing the Complex

Order being facilitated a better price for the number of contracts associated with such higher bids (lower offers).

(B) The facilitating Electronic Access Member will execute at least forty percent (40%) (or such lower percentage requested by the Member) of the original size of the facilitation order, but only after better-priced Responses, Complex Orders, as well as Priority Customer Complex Orders and Responses at the facilitation price, are executed in full. Thereafter, Professional Complex Orders and Responses at the facilitation price will participate in the execution of the facilitation order based upon the percentage of the total number of contracts available at the facilitation price that is represented by the size of the Professional Complex Order or Response.

(C) Upon entry of a Complex Order into the Complex Facilitation Mechanism, the facilitating Electronic Access Member can elect to automatically match the net price and size of Complex Orders, Responses received during the exposure period up to a specified limit price or without specifying a limit price. This election will also automatically match the net price available from the MRX best bids and offers on the individual legs for the full size of the order; provided that with notice to Members the Exchange may determine whether to offer this option only for Complex Options Orders, Stock-Option Orders, and/or Stock Complex Orders. If a Member elects to auto-match, the facilitating Electronic Access Member will be allocated its full size at each price point, or at each price point within its limit price if a limit is specified, until a price point is reached where the balance of the order can be fully executed. At such price point, the facilitating Member will be allocated at least forty percent (40%) (or such lower percentage requested by the Member) of the original size of the facilitation order, but only after Priority Customer Orders and Responses at such price point. Thereafter, Professional Complex Orders and Responses at the price point will participate in the execution of the facilitation order based upon the percentage of the total number of contracts available at the facilitation price that is represented by the size of the Professional Complex Order or Response. An election to automatically match better prices cannot be cancelled or altered during the exposure period.

(D) With respect to bids and offers for the individual legs of a Complex Order entered into the Complex Facilitation Mechanism, the priority rules applicable to the execution of Complex Orders contained in Rule 722(c)(2) will continue to be applicable and may prevent the execution of a Complex Order entered into the Facilitation Mechanism, in which case the transaction will be cancelled. If an improved net price for the Complex Order being executed can be achieved from Complex Orders, Responses on the Complex Order Book and, for Complex Options Orders, the MRX best bids and offers on the individual legs, the facilitation order will be executed against such interest.

(d) *Solicited Order Mechanism.* The Solicited Order Mechanism is a process by which an Electronic Access Member can attempt to execute orders of 500 or more contracts it represents as agent (the "Agency Order") against contra orders that it solicited. Each order entered into the Solicited Order Mechanism shall be designated as all-or-none.

(1) Upon entry of both orders into the Solicited Order Mechanism at a proposed execution price, a broadcast message that includes the series, price and size of the Agency Order, and whether it is to buy or sell, will be sent and Members will be given an opportunity to enter Responses with the prices and sizes at which they would be willing to participate in the execution of the Agency Order.

(2) At the end of the period given Members to enter Responses, the Agency Order will be automatically executed in full or cancelled.

(i) If at the time of execution there is insufficient size to execute the entire Agency Order at an improved price (or prices), the Agency Order will be executed against the solicited order at the proposed execution price so long as, at the time of execution: (A) the execution price is equal to or better than the best bid or offer on the Exchange, and (B) there are no Priority Customer Orders on the Exchange that are priced equal to the proposed execution price. If there are Priority Customer Orders on the Exchange on the opposite side of the Agency Order at the proposed execution price and there is sufficient size to execute the entire size of the Agency Order, the Agency Order will be executed against the bid or offer, and the solicited order will be cancelled. The aggregate size of all orders, quotes and Responses at the bid or offer will be used to determine whether the entire Agency Order can be executed. Both the solicited order and Agency Order will be cancelled if an execution would take place at a price that is inferior to the best bid or offer on the Exchange, or if there is a Priority Customer on the book at the proposed execution price but there is insufficient size on the Exchange to execute the entire Agency Order.

(ii) If at the time of execution there is sufficient size to execute the entire Agency Order at an improved price (or prices), the Agency Order will be executed at the improved price(s), subject to the condition in (i)(A), and the solicited order will be cancelled. The aggregate size of all orders, quotes and Responses at each price will be used to determine whether the entire agency order can be executed at an improved price (or prices).

(iii) When executing the Agency Order against the bid or offer in accordance with paragraph (i) above, or at an improved price in accordance with paragraph (ii) above, Priority Customer Orders will be executed first. Professional Orders and market maker quotes participate in the execution of the Agency Order based upon the percentage of the total number of contracts available at the best price that is represented by the size of the Professional Order or market maker quote.

(iv) If a trading halt is initiated after an order is entered into the Solicited Order Mechanism, such auction will be automatically terminated without execution.

(3) Prior to entering Agency Orders into the Solicited Order Mechanism on behalf of a customer, EAMs must deliver to the customer a written notification informing the customer that its order may be executed using the Exchange's Solicited Order Mechanism. Such written notification must disclose the terms and conditions contained in this Rule and must be in a form approved by the Exchange.

(e) Complex Solicited Order Mechanism. The Complex Solicited Order Mechanism is a process by which an Electronic Access Member can attempt to execute Complex Orders it represents as agent (the “Agency Complex Order”) against contra orders that it solicited according to sub-paragraph (d) above. Each Complex Order entered into the Solicited Order Mechanism shall be designated as all-or-none, and each options leg must meet the minimum contract size requirement contained in sub-paragraph (d) above

(1) Complex Orders must be entered into the Complex Solicited Order Mechanism at a price that is (A) equal to or better than the best bid or offer on the Complex Order Book on both sides of the market; and (B) equal to or better than the best net price achievable from the best MRX bids and offers for the individual legs on both sides of the market; provided that, if there is a Priority Customer order on the best bid or offer for any leg, the order must be entered at an improved price consistent with Rule 722(c)(2). Complex Orders that do not meet these requirements are not eligible for the Complex Solicited Order Mechanism and will be rejected.

(2) A Complex Order entered into the Complex Solicited Order Mechanism will be rejected if any component of the Complex Order has not opened for trading, or if there is a trading halt in any series underlying the Complex Order. If a trading halt is initiated after the order is entered into the Complex Solicited Order Mechanism, such auction will be automatically terminated without execution.

(3) Upon entry of both orders into the Complex Solicited Order Mechanism at a proposed execution net price, a broadcast message that includes the net price, side and size of the Agency Complex Order will be sent and Members will be given an opportunity to enter Responses with the net prices and sizes at which they would be willing to participate in the execution of the Agency Complex Order. The time given to Members to enter Responses shall be designated by the Exchange via Options Trader Alert, but will be no less than 100 milliseconds and no more than 1 second. Responses are only executable against the Complex Order with respect to which they are entered, and will only be considered up to the size of the Agency Complex Order. Responses must be entered in the increments provided in Rule 722(c)(1) at the proposed execution net price or at a price that is at least one cent better for the Agency Order.

(4) Responses submitted by Members shall not be visible to other auction participants during the exposure period and can be modified or deleted before the exposure period has ended. At the end of the period given for the entry of Responses, the Agency Complex Order will be automatically executed in full pursuant to paragraphs (A) through (D) below, or cancelled.

(A) If at the time of execution there is insufficient size to execute the entire Agency Complex Order at an improved net price(s) pursuant to paragraph (e)(4)(C) below, the Agency Complex Order will be executed against the solicited Complex Order at the proposed execution net price so long as, at the time of execution: (i) the execution net price is equal to or better than the best net price achievable from the best MRX bids and offers for the individual legs, (ii) the Complex Order can be executed in accordance with Rule 722(c)(2) with respect to the individual legs, (iii) the execution net price is equal to or better than the best bid or offer on the Complex Order Book, and (iv) there are no Priority Customer Complex Orders or Responses that are priced equal to the proposed execution price.

(B) If there are Priority Customer Complex Orders or Responses on the opposite side of the Agency Complex Order at the proposed execution net price and there is sufficient size to execute the entire size of the Agency Complex Order, the Agency Complex Order will be executed against such interest, and the solicited Complex Order will be cancelled, provided that: (i) the execution net price is equal to or better than the best net price achievable from the best MRX bids and offers for the individual legs, and (ii) the Complex Order can be executed in accordance with Rule 722(c)(2) with respect to the individual legs. The aggregate size of all Complex Orders, Responses and, for Complex Options Orders, the aggregate size available from the best bids and offers for the individual legs, will be used to determine whether the entire Agency Complex Order can be executed pursuant to this paragraph.

(C) If at the time of execution there is sufficient size to execute the entire Agency Complex Order at an improved net price(s), the Agency Complex Order will be executed at the improved net price(s), and the solicited Complex Order will be cancelled, provided that: (i) the execution net price is equal to or better than the best net price achievable from the best MRX bids and offers for the individual legs, and (ii) the Complex Order can be executed in accordance with Rule 722(c)(2) with respect to the individual legs. The aggregate size of all Complex Orders, Responses, and the aggregate size available from the best bids and offers for the individual legs for a Complex Options Order, will be used to determine whether the entire Agency Complex Order can be executed at an improved net price(s).

(D) When executing the Agency Complex Order against other interest in accordance with Rule 722(d)(2)(ii), Priority Customer Complex Orders and Responses will be executed first. Professional Complex Orders and Responses participate next in the execution of the Agency Complex Order based upon the percentage of the total number of contracts available at the best price that is represented by the size of the Professional Complex Order or Response. Finally, for Complex Options Orders, bids and offers for the individual legs will be executed pursuant to Rule 713 and the Supplementary Material thereto.

(5) Prior to entering Agency Orders into the Complex Solicited Order Mechanism on behalf of a customer, EAMs must deliver to the customer a written notification informing the customer that its order may be executed using Nasdaq MRX's Solicited Order Mechanism. Such written notification must disclose the terms and conditions contained in this Rule and must be in a form approved by the Exchange.

(f) Limitation on Concurrent Complex Strategy Auctions. Only one Exposure Auction at Supplementary Material .01 to Rule 722, Complex Price Improvement Mechanism auction at Rule 723(e), Complex Facilitation Mechanism auction at 716(c), or Complex Solicited Order Mechanism auction at 716(e), respectively, will be ongoing at any given time in a Complex Strategy, and such auctions will not queue or overlap in any manner. The Exchange will not initiate an Exposure Auction, Complex Price Improvement Mechanism auction, Complex Facilitation Mechanism auction, or Complex Solicited Order Mechanism auction in a Complex Strategy while another Exposure Auction, Complex Price Improvement Mechanism auction, Complex Facilitation Mechanism auction, or Complex Solicited Order Mechanism auction in that Complex Strategy is ongoing. If a Complex Price Improvement Mechanism auction, Complex Facilitation Mechanism auction, or Complex Solicited Order Mechanism auction for a

Complex Strategy has been initiated, an Exposure Auction for that Complex Strategy will not be initiated, and an Exposure Only Complex Order for the Complex Strategy will be cancelled back to the Member. An Exposure Order for the Complex Strategy will be processed as an order that is not marked for price improvement.

(g) Concurrent Complex Order and single leg auctions. An auction in the Block Order Mechanism at 716(a), Facilitation Mechanism at 716(b), Solicited Order Mechanism at 716(d), or Price Improvement Mechanism at 723(d), respectively, or an exposure period as provided in Supplementary Material .02 to Rule 1901, for an option series may occur concurrently with a Complex Order Exposure Auction at Supplementary Material .01 to Rule 722, Complex Facilitation Auction at 716(c), Complex Solicited Order Auction at 716(e), or Complex Price Improvement Mechanism auction at 723(e), respectively, for a Complex Order that includes that series. To the extent that there are concurrent Complex Order and single leg auctions involving a specific option series, each auction will be processed sequentially based on the time the auction commenced. At the time an auction concludes, including when it concludes early, the auction will be processed pursuant to Rules 716(a), (b), (d), or 723(a) or Supplementary Material .02 to Rule 1901, as applicable, for the single option, or pursuant to Supplementary Material .01 to Rule 722, 716(c), 716(e), 723(e), as applicable, for the Complex Order, except as provided for at Rule 723(e)(4)(vi).

Supplementary Material to Rule 716

.01 It will be a violation of a Member's duty of best execution to its customer if it were to cancel a facilitation order to avoid execution of the order at a better price. The availability of the Facilitation Mechanism does not alter a Member's best execution duty to get the best price for its customer. Accordingly, while facilitation orders can be canceled during the time period given for the entry of Responses, if a Member were to cancel a facilitation order when there was a superior price available on the Exchange and subsequently re-enter the facilitation order at the same facilitation price after the better price was no longer available without attempting to obtain that better price for its customer, there would be a presumption that the Member did so to avoid execution of its customer order in whole or in part by other brokers at the better price.

.02 Responses represent non-firm interest that can be canceled at any time prior to execution. Responses are not displayed to any market participants.

.03 Under paragraph (d) above, Members may enter contra orders that are solicited. The Solicited Order Mechanism provides a facility for Members that locate liquidity for their customer orders. Members may not use the Solicited Order Mechanism to circumvent Exchange Rule 717(d) limiting principal transactions. This may include, but is not limited to, Members entering contra orders that are solicited from (1) affiliated broker-dealers, or (2) broker-dealers with which the Member has an arrangement that allows the Member to realize similar economic benefits from the solicited transaction as it would achieve by executing the customer order in whole or in part as principal. Additionally, any solicited contra orders entered by Members to trade against Agency Orders may not be for the account of an Exchange Market Maker that is assigned to the options class.

.04 Split Prices. Orders and Responses may be entered into the Facilitation and Solicitation Mechanisms and receive executions at the mid-price between the standard minimum trading increments for the options series ("Split Prices"). This means that orders and Responses for options with a minimum increment of 5 cents may be entered into the Facilitation and Solicitation Mechanisms and receive executions in 2.5 cent increments (e.g., \$1.025, \$1.05, \$1.075, etc.), and that orders and Responses for options with a minimum increment of 10 cents may be entered into the Facilitation and Solicitation Mechanism and receive executions at 5 cent increments (e.g., \$4.05, \$4.10, \$4.15, etc.). Orders and quotes in the market that receive the benefit of the facilitation price under paragraph (b) may also receive executions at Split Prices.

.07 Penny Prices. Orders and Responses may be entered into the Block Mechanism and receive executions at penny increments. Orders and quotes in the market that receive the benefit of the block execution price under paragraph (a)(2)(i) may also receive executions at penny increments.

Rule 717. Limitations on Orders

(a) Reserved.

(b) Limit Orders.

Electronic Access Members shall not enter Priority Customer limit orders into the System in the same options series, for the account or accounts of the same or related beneficial owners, in such a manner that the beneficial owner(s) effectively is operating as a market maker by holding itself out as willing to buy and sell such options contract on a regular or continuous basis. In determining whether a beneficial owner effectively is operating as a market maker, the Exchange will consider, among other things: the simultaneous or near-simultaneous entry of limit orders to buy and sell the same options contract and the entry of multiple limit orders at different prices in the same options series.

(c) Reserved.

(d) Principal Transactions.

Electronic Access Members may not execute as principal orders they represent as agent unless (i) agency orders are first exposed on the Exchange for at least one (1) second, (ii) the Electronic Access Member has been bidding or offering on the Exchange for at least one (1) second prior to receiving an agency order that is executable against such bid or offer, or (iii) the Member utilizes the Facilitation Mechanism pursuant to Rule 716(d), or (iv) the Member utilizes the Price Improvement Mechanism for Crossing Transactions pursuant to Rule 723.

(e) Solicitation Orders.

Electronic Access Members may not execute orders they represent as agent on the Exchange against orders solicited from Members and non-member broker-dealers to transact with such orders unless (i) the unsolicited order is first exposed on the Exchange for at least one (1) second, (ii) the Member utilizes the Solicited Order Mechanism pursuant to Rule 716(e), (iii) the

Member utilizes the Facilitation Mechanism pursuant to Rule 716(d) or (iv) the Member utilizes the Price Improvement Mechanism for Crossing Transactions pursuant to Rule 723.

(f) Reserved.

(g) Orders for the Account of Another Member.

Electronic Access Members shall not cause the entry of orders for the account of an Exchange market maker that is exempt from the provisions of Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System pursuant to Section 7(c)(2) of the Exchange Act unless such orders are identified as orders for the account of an Exchange market maker in the manner prescribed by the Exchange.

Supplementary Material to Rule 717

.01 Rule 717(d) prevents an Electronic Access Member from executing agency orders to increase its economic gain from trading against the order without first giving other trading interest on the Exchange an opportunity to either trade with the agency order or to trade at the execution price when the Member was already bidding or offering on the book. However, the Exchange recognizes that it may be possible for an Electronic Access Member to establish a relationship with a customer or other person (including affiliates) to deny agency orders the opportunity to interact on the Exchange and to realize similar economic benefits as it would achieve by executing agency orders as principal. It will be a violation of Rule 717(d) for an Electronic Access Member to be a party to any arrangement designed to circumvent Rule 717(d) by providing an opportunity for a customer or other person (including affiliates) to regularly execute against agency orders handled by the Electronic Access Member immediately upon their entry into the System.

.02 It will be a violation of Rule 717(e) for an Electronic Access Member to cause the execution of an order it represents as agent on the Exchange by orders it solicited from Members and non-member broker-dealers to transact with such orders, whether such solicited orders are entered into the System directly by the Electronic Access Member or by the solicited party (either directly or through another Member), if the Member fails to expose orders on the Exchange as required by Rule 717(e).

.03 Reserved.

.04 Reserved.

.05 With respect to the non-displayed reserve portion of a reserve order, the exposure requirement of paragraphs (d) and (e) are satisfied if the displayable portion of the reserve order is displayed at its displayable price for one second.

.06 The exposure requirement of paragraph (d) and (e) of Rule 717 applies to the entry of orders with knowledge that there is a pre-existing unexecuted agency, proprietary, or solicited order on the Exchange. Members may demonstrate that orders were entered without knowledge by

providing evidence that effective information barriers between the persons, business units and/or systems entering the orders onto the Exchange were in existence at the time the orders were entered. Such information barriers must be fully documented and provided to the Exchange upon request.

Rule 718. Data Feeds and Trade Information

(a) The following data feeds contain MRX trading information offered by MRX:

(1) Nasdaq MRX Depth of Market Data Feed ("Depth of Market Feed") provides aggregate quotes and orders at the top five price levels on MRX, and provides subscribers with a consolidated view of tradable prices beyond the BBO, showing additional liquidity and enhancing transparency for MRX traded options. The data provided for each option series includes the symbols (series and underlying security), put or call indicator, expiration date, the strike price of the series, and whether the option series is available for trading on ISE and identifies if the series is available for closing transactions only. In addition, subscribers are provided with total aggregate quantity, Public Customer aggregate quantity, Priority Customer aggregate quantity, price, and side (i.e., bid/ask). This information is provided for each of the top five price levels on the Depth Feed. The feed also provides order imbalances on opening/reopening.

(2) Nasdaq MRX Order Feed ("Order Feed") provides information on new orders resting on the book (e.g. price, quantity and market participant capacity). In addition, the feed also announces all auctions. The data provided for each option series includes the symbols (series and underlying security), put or call indicator, expiration date, the strike price of the series, and whether the option series is available for trading on MRX and identifies if the series is available for closing transactions only. The feed also provides order imbalances on opening/reopening.

(3) Nasdaq MRX Top Quote Feed ("Top Quote Feed") calculates and disseminates MRX's best bid and offer position, with aggregated size (including total size in aggregate, for Professional Order size in the aggregate and Priority Customer Order size in the aggregate), based on displayable order and quote interest in the System. The feed also provides last trade information along with opening price, daily trading volume, high and low prices for the day. The data provided for each option series includes the symbols (series and underlying security), put or call indicator, expiration date, the strike price of the series, and whether the option series is available for trading on MRX and identifies if the series is available for closing transactions only. The feed also provides order imbalances on opening/reopening.

(4) Nasdaq MRX Trades Feed ("Trades Feed") displays last trade information along with opening price, daily trading volume, high and low prices for the day. The data provided for each option series includes the symbols (series and underlying security), put or call indicator, expiration date, the strike price of the series, and whether the option series is available for trading on MRX and identifies if the series is available for closing transactions only.

(5) Nasdaq MRX Spread Feed ("Spread Feed") is a feed that consists of: (1) options orders for all Complex Orders (i.e., spreads, buy-writes, delta neutral strategies, etc.); (2) data aggregated at the top five price levels (BBO) on both the bid and offer side of the market; (3) last trades

information. The Spread Feed provides updates, including prices, side, size and capacity, for every Complex Order placed on the MRX Complex Order Book. The Spread Feed shows: (1) aggregate bid/ask quote size; (2) aggregate bid/ask quote size for Professional Customer Orders; and (3) aggregate bid/ask quote size for Priority Customer Orders for MRX traded options. The feed also provides Complex Order auction notifications.

(b) The following order and execution information is available to Members:

(1) Clearing Trade Interface ("CTI") is a real-time cleared trade update message that is sent to a Member after an execution has occurred and contains trade details specific to that Member. The information includes, among other things, the following: (i) The Clearing Member Trade Agreement ("CMTA") or The Options Clearing Corporation ("OCC") number; (ii) badge or mnemonic; (iii) account number; (iv) information which identifies the transaction type (e.g. auction type) for billing purposes; and (v) market participant capacity.

(2) TradeInfo, a user interface, permits a Member to: (i) search all orders submitted in a particular security or all orders of a particular type, regardless of their status (open, canceled, executed, etc.); (ii) view orders and executions; and (iii) download orders and executions for recordkeeping purposes. TradeInfo users may also cancel open orders at the order, port or firm mnemonic level through TradeInfo.

(3) FIX DROP is a real-time order and execution update message that is sent to a Member after an order been received/modified or an execution has occurred and contains trade details specific to that Member. The information includes, among other things, the following: (i) executions; (ii) cancellations; (iii) modifications to an existing order; and (iv) busts or post-trade corrections.

Rule 719. Transaction Price Binding

The price at which an order is executed shall be binding notwithstanding that an erroneous report in respect thereto may have been rendered, or no report rendered. A report shall not be binding if an order was not actually executed but was reported to have been executed in error.

Rule 720. Nullification and Adjustment of Options Transactions including Obvious Errors

The Exchange may nullify a transaction or adjust the execution price of a transaction in accordance with this Rule. However, the determination as to whether a trade was executed at an erroneous price may be made by mutual agreement of the affected parties to a particular transaction. A trade may be nullified or adjusted on the terms that all parties to a particular transaction agree, provided, however, that such agreement to nullify or adjust must be conveyed to the Exchange in a manner prescribed by the Exchange prior to 8:30 a.m. Eastern Time on the first trading day following the execution. It is considered conduct inconsistent with just and equitable principles of trade for any Member to use the mutual adjustment process to circumvent any applicable Exchange rule, the Act or any of the rules and regulations thereunder.

(a) *Definitions.*

(1) *Customer*. For purposes of this Rule, Customer has the same definition as Priority Customer in Rule 100(a)(52).

(2) *Erroneous Sell/Buy Transaction*. For purposes of this Rule, an "erroneous sell transaction" is one in which the price received by the person selling the option is erroneously low, and an "erroneous buy transaction" is one in which the price paid by the person purchasing the option is erroneously high.

(3) *Official*. For purposes of this Rule, an Official is an Officer of the Exchange or such other employee designee of the Exchange that is trained in the application of this Rule.

(4) *Size Adjustment Modifier*. For purposes of this Rule, the Size Adjustment Modifier will be applied to individual transactions as follows:

Number of Contracts per Execution	Adjustment - TP Plus/Minus
1-50	N/A
51-250	2 times adjustment amount
251-1000	2.5 times adjustment amount
1001 or more	3 times adjustment amount

(b) *Theoretical Price*. Upon receipt of a request for review and prior to any review of a transaction execution price, the "Theoretical Price" for the option must be determined. For purposes of this Rule, if the applicable option series is traded on at least one other options exchange, then the Theoretical Price of an option series is the last NBB just prior to the trade in question with respect to an erroneous sell transaction or the last NBO just prior to the trade in question with respect to an erroneous buy transaction unless one of the exceptions in subparagraphs (b)(1) through (3) below exists. For purposes of this provision, when a single order received by the Exchange is executed at multiple price levels, the last NBB and last NBO just prior to the trade in question would be the last NBB and last NBO just prior to the Exchange's receipt of the order. The Exchange will rely on this paragraph (b) and Commentary .04 of this Rule when determining Theoretical Price.

(1) *Transactions at the Open*. For a transaction occurring during the opening rotation (see Rule 701) the Exchange will determine the Theoretical Price if there is no NBB or NBO for the affected series just prior to the erroneous transaction or if the bid/ask differential of the NBB and NBO just prior to the erroneous transaction is equal to or greater than the Minimum Amount set

forth in the chart contained in sub-paragraph (b)(3) below. If the bid/ask differential is less than the Minimum Amount, the Theoretical Price is the NBB or NBO just prior to the erroneous transaction.

(2) *No Valid Quotes*. The Exchange will determine the Theoretical Price if there are no quotes or no valid quotes for comparison purposes. Quotes that are not valid are:

(A) all quotes in the applicable option series published at a time where the last NBB is higher than the last NBO in such series (a "crossed market");

(B) quotes published by the Exchange that were submitted by either party to the transaction in question;

(C) quotes published by another options exchange if either party to the transaction in question submitted the quotes in the series representing such options exchange's best bid or offer, provided that the Exchange will only consider quotes invalid on other options exchanges in up to twenty-five (25) total options series that the party identifies to the Exchange the quotes which were submitted by such party and published by other options exchanges; and

(D) quotes published by another options exchange against which the Exchange has declared self-help.

(3) *Wide Quotes*. The Exchange will determine the Theoretical Price if the bid/ask differential of the NBB and NBO for the affected series just prior to the erroneous transaction was equal to or greater than the Minimum Amount set forth below and there was a bid/ask differential less than the Minimum Amount during the 10 seconds prior to the transaction. If there was no bid/ask differential less than the Minimum Amount during the 10 seconds prior to the transaction then the Theoretical Price of an option series is the last NBB or NBO just prior to the transaction in question, as set forth in paragraph (b) above.

Bid Price at Time of Trade	Minimum Amount
Below \$2.00	\$0.75
\$2.00 to \$5.00	\$1.25
Above \$5.00 to \$10.00	\$1.50
Above \$10.00 to \$20.00	\$2.50

Above \$20.00 to \$50.00	\$3.00
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Above \$50.00 to \$100.00	\$4.50
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Above \$100.00	\$6.00
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(c) Obvious Errors.

(1) Definition. For purposes of this Rule, an Obvious Error will be deemed to have occurred when the Exchange receives a properly submitted filing where the execution price of a transaction is higher or lower than the Theoretical Price for the series by an amount equal to at least the amount shown below:

Theoretical Price	Minimum Amount
Below \$2.00	\$0.25
\$2.00 to \$5.00	\$0.40
Above \$5.00 to \$10.00	\$0.50
Above \$10.00 to \$20.00	\$0.80
Above \$20.00 to \$50.00	\$1.00
Above \$50.00 to \$100.00	\$1.50
Above \$100.00	\$2.00

(2) Time Deadline. A party that believes that it participated in a transaction that was the result of an Obvious Error must notify the Exchange's Market Control in the manner specified from time to time by the Exchange in a circular distributed to Members. Such notification must be received by the Exchange's Market Control within the timeframes specified below:

(A) *Customer Orders.* For an execution of a Customer order, a filing must be received by the Exchange within thirty (30) minutes of the execution, subject to sub-paragraph (C) below; and

(B) *"Non-Customer" Orders.* For an execution of any order other than a Customer order, a filing must be received by the Exchange within fifteen (15) minutes of the execution, subject to sub-paragraph (C) below.

(C) *Linkage Trades.* Any other options exchange will have a total of forty-five (45) minutes for Customer orders and thirty (30) minutes for non-Customer orders, measured from the time of execution on the Exchange, to file with the Exchange for review of transactions routed to the Exchange from that options exchange and executed on the Exchange ("linkage trades"). This includes filings on behalf of another options exchange filed by a third-party routing broker if such third-party broker identifies the affected transactions as linkage trades. In order to facilitate timely reviews of linkage trades the Exchange will accept filings from either the other options exchange or, if applicable, the third-party routing broker that routed the applicable order(s). The additional fifteen (15) minutes provided with respect to linkage trades shall only apply to the extent the options exchange that originally received and routed the order to the Exchange itself received a timely filing from the entering participant (i.e., within 30 minutes if a Customer order or 15 minutes if a non-Customer order).

(3) *Official Acting on Own Motion.* An Official may review a transaction believed to be erroneous on his/her own motion in the interest of maintaining a fair and orderly market and for the protection of investors. A transaction reviewed pursuant to this paragraph may be nullified or adjusted only if it is determined by the Official that the transaction is erroneous in accordance with the provisions of this Rule, provided that the time deadlines of sub-paragraph (c)(2) above shall not apply. The Official shall act as soon as possible after becoming aware of the transaction, and ordinarily would be expected to act on the same day that the transaction occurred. In no event shall the Official act later than 8:30 a.m. Eastern Time on the next trading day following the date of the transaction in question. A party affected by a determination to nullify or adjust a transaction pursuant to this provision may appeal such determination in accordance with paragraph (k) below; however, a determination by an Official not to review a transaction or determination not to nullify or adjust a transaction for which a review was conducted on an Official's own motion is not appealable. If a transaction is reviewed and a determination is rendered pursuant to another provision of this Rule, no additional relief may be granted under this provision.

(4) *Adjust or Bust.* If it is determined that an Obvious Error has occurred, the Exchange shall take one of the actions listed below. Upon taking final action, the Exchange shall promptly notify both parties to the trade electronically or via telephone.

(A) *Non-Customer Transactions.* Where neither party to the transaction is a Customer, the execution price of the transaction will be adjusted by the Official pursuant to the table below. Any non-Customer Obvious Error exceeding 50 contracts will be subject to the Size Adjustment Modifier defined in sub-paragraph (a)(4) above.

Theoretical Price (TP)	Buy Transaction Adjustment - TP Plus	Sell Transaction Adjustment - TP Minus
Below \$3.00	\$0.15	\$0.15
At or above \$3.00	\$0.30	\$0.30

(B) Customer Transactions. Where at least one party to the Obvious Error is a Customer, the trade will be nullified, subject to sub-paragraph (C) below.

(C) If any Member submits requests to the Exchange for review of transactions pursuant to this rule, and in aggregate that Member has 200 or more Customer transactions under review concurrently and the orders resulting in such transactions were submitted during the course of 2 minutes or less, where at least one party to the Obvious Error is a non-Customer, the Exchange will apply the non-Customer adjustment criteria set forth in sub-paragraph (A) above to such transactions.

(d) Catastrophic Errors.

(1) Definition. For purposes of this Rule, a Catastrophic Error will be deemed to have occurred when the execution price of a transaction is higher or lower than the Theoretical Price for the series by an amount equal to at least the amount shown below:

Theoretical Price	Minimum Amount
Below \$2.00	\$0.50
\$2.00 to \$5.00	\$1.00
Above \$5.00 to \$10.00	\$1.50
Above \$10.00 to \$20.00	\$2.00
Above \$20.00 to \$50.00	\$2.50
Above \$50.00 to \$100.00	\$3.00

Above \$100.00	\$4.00
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(2) Time Deadline. A party that believes that it participated in a transaction that was the result of a Catastrophic Error must notify the Exchange's Market Control in the manner specified from time to time by the Exchange in a circular distributed to Members. Such notification must be received by the Exchange's Market Control by 8:30 a.m. Eastern Time on the first trading day following the execution. For transactions in an expiring options series that take place on an expiration day, a party must notify the Exchange's Market Control within 45 minutes after the close of trading that same day.

(3) Adjust or Bust. If it is determined that a Catastrophic Error has occurred, the Exchange shall take action as set forth below. Upon taking final action, the Exchange shall promptly notify both parties to the trade electronically or via telephone. In the event of a Catastrophic Error, the execution price of the transaction will be adjusted by the Official pursuant to the table below. Any Customer order subject to this sub-paragraph will be nullified if the adjustment would result in an execution price higher (for buy transactions) or lower (for sell transactions) than the Customer's limit price.

Theoretical Price (TP)	Buy Transaction Adjustment - TP Plus	Sell Transaction Adjustment - TP Minus
Below \$2.00	\$0.50	\$0.50
\$2.00 to \$5.00	\$1.00	\$1.00
Above \$5.00 to \$10.00	\$1.50	\$1.50
Above \$10.00 to \$20.00	\$2.00	\$2.00
Above \$20.00 to \$50.00	\$2.50	\$2.50
Above \$50.00 to \$100.00	\$3.00	\$3.00

Above \$100.00	\$4.00	\$4.00
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(e) Significant Market Events.

(1) Definition. For purposes of this Rule, a Significant Market Event will be deemed to have occurred when: criterion (A) below is met or exceeded or the sum of all applicable event statistics, where each is expressed as a percentage of the relevant threshold in criteria (A) through (D) below, is greater than or equal to 150% and 75% or more of at least one category is reached, provided that no single category can contribute more than 100% to the sum and any category contributing more than 100% will be rounded down to 100%. All criteria set forth below will be measured in aggregate across all exchanges.

(A) Transactions that are potentially erroneous would result in a total Worst-Case Adjustment Penalty of \$30,000,000, where the Worst-Case Adjustment Penalty is computed as the sum, across all potentially erroneous trades, of:

(i) \$0.30 (i.e., the largest Transaction Adjustment value listed in sub-paragraph (e)(3)(A) below); times

(ii) the contract multiplier for each traded contract; times

(iii) the number of contracts for each trade; times

(iv) the appropriate Size Adjustment Modifier for each trade, if any, as defined in sub-paragraph (e)(3)(A) below.

(B) Transactions involving 500,000 options contracts are potentially erroneous;

(C) Transactions with a notional value (i.e., number of contracts traded multiplied by the option premium multiplied by the contract multiplier) of \$100,000,000 are potentially erroneous;

(D) 10,000 transactions are potentially erroneous.

(2) Coordination with Other Options Exchanges. To ensure consistent application across options exchanges, in the event of a suspected Significant Market Event, the Exchange shall initiate a coordinated review of potentially erroneous transactions with all other affected options exchanges to determine the full scope of the event. When this paragraph is invoked, the Exchange will promptly coordinate with the other options exchanges to determine the appropriate review period as well as select one or more specific points in time prior to the transactions in question and use one or more specific points in time to determine Theoretical Price. Other than the selected points in time, if applicable, the Exchange will determine Theoretical Price in accordance with paragraph (b) above.

(3) Adjust or Bust. If it is determined that a Significant Market Event has occurred then, using the parameters agreed as set forth in sub-paragraph (e)(2) above, if applicable, an Official will determine whether any or all transactions under review qualify as Obvious Errors. The Exchange shall take one of the actions listed below with respect to all transactions that qualify as Obvious Errors pursuant to sub-paragraph (c)(1) above. Upon taking final action, the Exchange shall promptly notify both parties to the trade electronically or via telephone.

(A) The execution price of each affected transaction will be adjusted by an Official to the price provided below unless both parties agree to adjust the transaction to a different price or agree to bust the trade. In the context of a Significant Market Event, any error exceeding 50 contracts will be subject to the Size Adjustment Modifier defined in sub-paragraph (a)(4) above.

Theoretical Price (TP)	Buy Transaction Adjustment - TP Plus	Sell Transaction Adjustment - TP Minus
Below \$3.00	\$0.15	\$0.15
At or above \$3.00	\$0.30	\$0.30

(B) Where at least one party to the transaction is a Customer, the trade will be nullified if the adjustment would result in an execution price higher (for buy transactions) or lower (for sell transactions) than the Customer's limit price.

(4) Nullification of Transactions. If the Exchange, in consultation with other options exchanges, determines that timely adjustment is not feasible due to the extraordinary nature of the situation, then the Exchange will nullify some or all transactions arising out of the Significant Market Event during the review period selected by the Exchange and other options exchanges consistent with this paragraph. To the extent the Exchange, in consultation with other options exchanges, determines to nullify less than all transactions arising out of the Significant Market Event, those transactions subject to nullification will be selected based upon objective criteria with a view toward maintaining a fair and orderly market and the protection of investors and the public interest.

(5) Final Rulings. With respect to rulings made pursuant to this paragraph, the number of affected transactions is such that immediate finality is necessary to maintain a fair and orderly market and to protect investors and the public interest. Accordingly, rulings by the Exchange pursuant to this paragraph are non-appealable.

(f) Trading Halts. The Exchange shall nullify any transaction that occurs during a trading halt in the affected option on the Exchange pursuant to Rule 702.

(g) *Erroneous Print in Underlying.* A trade resulting from an erroneous print(s) disseminated by the underlying market that is later nullified by that underlying market shall be adjusted or busted as set forth in sub-paragraph (c)(4) of this Rule, provided a party notifies the Exchange's Market Control in a timely manner as set forth below. For purposes of this paragraph, a trade resulting from an erroneous print(s) shall mean any options trade executed during a period of time for which one or more executions in the underlying security are nullified and for one second thereafter. If a party believes that it participated in an erroneous transaction resulting from an erroneous print(s) pursuant to this paragraph it must notify the Exchange's Market Control within the timeframes set forth in sub-paragraph (c)(2) above, with the allowed notification timeframe commencing at the time of notification by the underlying market(s) of nullification of transactions in the underlying security. If multiple underlying markets nullify trades in the underlying security, the allowed notification timeframe will commence at the time of the first market's notification.

(h) *Erroneous Quote in Underlying.* A trade resulting from an erroneous quote(s) in the underlying security shall be adjusted or busted as set forth in sub-paragraph (c)(4) this Rule, provided a party notifies the Exchange's Market Control in a timely manner as set forth below. An erroneous quote occurs when the underlying security has a width of at least \$1.00 and has a width at least five times greater than the average quote width for such underlying security during the time period encompassing two minutes before and after the dissemination of such quote. For purposes of this paragraph, the average quote width shall be determined by adding the quote widths of sample quotations at regular 15-second intervals during the four-minute time period referenced above (excluding the quote(s) in question) and dividing by the number of quotes during such time period (excluding the quote(s) in question). If a party believes that it participated in an erroneous transaction resulting from an erroneous quote(s) pursuant to this paragraph it must notify the Exchange's Market Control in accordance with sub-paragraph (c)(2) above.

(i) *Stop (and Stop-Limit) Order Trades Triggered by Erroneous Trades.* Transactions resulting from the triggering of a stop or stop-limit order by an erroneous trade in an option contract shall be nullified by the Exchange, provided a party notifies the Exchange's Market Control in a timely manner as set forth below. If a party believes that it participated in an erroneous transaction pursuant to this paragraph it must notify the Exchange's Market Control within the timeframes set forth in sub-paragraph (c)(2) above, with the allowed notification timeframe commencing at the time of notification of the nullification of transaction(s) that triggered the stop or stop-limit order.

(j) *Linkage Trades.* If the Exchange routes an order pursuant to the Plan (as defined in Rule 1900(n)) that results in a transaction on another options exchange (a "Linkage Trade") and such options exchange subsequently nullifies or adjusts the Linkage Trade pursuant to its rules, the Exchange will perform all actions necessary to complete the nullification or adjustment of the Linkage Trade.

(k) *Appeals.* If a Member affected by a determination made under this Ruleso requests within the time permitted below, an Exchange Review Council panel will review decisions made by the

Official under this Rule, including whether an obvious error occurred and whether the correct determination was made.

(1) An Exchange Review Council panel will be comprised minimally of representatives of one (1) member engaged in market making and two (2) industry representatives not engaged in market making. At no time should a review panel have more than 50% members engaged in market making.

(2) A request for review on appeal must be made in writing via e-mail or other electronic means specified from time to time by the Exchange in a circular distributed to Members within thirty (30) minutes after the party making the appeal is given notification of the initial determination being appealed. The Exchange Review Council panel shall review the facts and render a decision as soon as practicable, but generally on the same trading day as the execution(s) under review. On requests for appeal received after 3:00 p.m. Eastern Time, a decision will be rendered as soon as practicable, but in no case later than the trading day following the date of the execution under review.

(3) The Exchange Review Council panel may overturn or modify an action taken by the Official under this Rule. All determinations by the Exchange Review Council panel shall constitute final action by the Exchange on the matter at issue.

(4) If the Exchange Review Council panel votes to uphold the decision made pursuant to paragraph (k) above, the Exchange will assess a \$5,000.00 fee against the Member(s) who initiated the request for appeal. In addition, in instances where the Exchange, on behalf of a Member, requests a determination by another market center that a transaction is clearly erroneous, the Exchange will pass any resulting charges through to the relevant Member.

(5) Any determination by an Official or by the Exchange Review Council panel shall be rendered without prejudice as to the rights of the parties to the transaction to submit their dispute to arbitration.

Supplementary Material to Rule 720

.01 Limit Up-Limit Down State. During a pilot period that expires at the close of business on October 18, 2019, an execution will not be subject to review as an Obvious Error or Catastrophic Error pursuant to paragraph (c) or (d) of this Rule if it occurred while the underlying security was in a "Limit State" or "Straddle State," as defined in the Plan to Address Extraordinary Market Volatility Pursuant to Rule 608 of Regulation NMS under the Act (the "Limit Up-Limit Down Plan"). Nothing in this provision shall prevent such execution from being reviewed on an Official's own motion pursuant to sub-paragraph (c)(3) of this Rule, or a bust or adjust pursuant to paragraphs (e) through (j) of this Rule.

.02 For the purposes of this Rule, to the extent the provisions of this Rule would result in the Exchange applying an adjustment of an erroneous sell transaction to a price lower than the execution price or an erroneous buy transaction to a price higher than the execution price, the Exchange will not adjust or nullify the transaction, but rather, the execution price will stand.

.03 When Market Control determines that an Error has occurred and action is warranted under paragraphs (c) or (d) above, the identity of the parties to the trade will be disclosed to each other in order to encourage conflict resolution.

.04 Complex Order Executions. If both parties to a trade that is one component of a Complex Order Execution are parties to all of the trades that together comprise the execution of a Complex Order at a single net debit or credit, then if one of those component trades can be nullified under this Rule 720, all component trades that were part of the same Complex Order shall be nullified as well.

.05 Complex Orders and Stock-Option Orders.

(a) If a Complex Order executes against individual legs and at least one of the legs qualifies as an Obvious Error under paragraph (c)(1) or a Catastrophic Error under paragraph (d)(1), then the leg(s) that is an Obvious or Catastrophic Error will be adjusted in accordance with paragraphs (c)(4)(A) or (d)(3), respectively, regardless of whether one of the parties is a Customer. However, any Customer order subject to this paragraph (a) will be nullified if the adjustment would result in an execution price higher (for buy transactions) or lower (for sell transactions) than the Customer's limit price on the Complex Order or individual leg(s). If any leg of a Complex Order is nullified, the entire transaction is nullified.

(b) If a Complex Order executes against another Complex Order and at least one of the legs qualifies as an Obvious Error under paragraph (c)(1) or a Catastrophic Error under paragraph (d)(1), then the leg(s) that is an Obvious or Catastrophic Error will be adjusted or busted in accordance with paragraph (c)(4) or (d)(3), respectively, so long as either: (i) the width of the National Spread Market for the complex strategy just prior to the erroneous transaction was equal to or greater than the amount set forth in the wide quote table of paragraph (b)(3) or (ii) the net execution price of the Complex Order is higher (lower) than the offer (bid) of the National Spread Market for the complex strategy just prior to the erroneous transaction by an amount equal to at least the amount shown in the table in paragraph (c)(1). If any leg of a Complex Order is nullified, the entire transaction is nullified. For purposes of Rule 720, the National Spread Market for a complex strategy is determined by the National Best Bid/Offer of the individual legs of the strategy.

(c) If the option leg of a stock-option order qualifies as an Obvious Error under paragraph (c)(1) or a Catastrophic Error under paragraph (d)(1), then the option leg that is an Obvious or Catastrophic Error will be adjusted in accordance with paragraph (c)(4)(A) or (d)(3), respectively, regardless of whether one of the parties is a Customer. However, the option leg of any Customer order subject to this paragraph (c) will be nullified if the adjustment would result in an execution price higher (for buy transactions) or lower (for sell transactions) than the Customer's limit price on the stock-option order, and the Exchange will attempt to nullify the stock leg. Whenever a stock trading venue nullifies the stock leg of a stock option order or whenever the stock leg cannot be executed, the Exchange will nullify the option leg upon request of one of the parties to the transaction or in accordance with paragraph (c)(3).

.06 Exchange Determining Theoretical Price. For purposes of this Rule, when the Exchange must determine Theoretical Price pursuant to sub-paragraphs (b)(1)-(3) of this Rule (i.e., at the open, when there are no valid quotes or when there is a wide quote), then the Exchange will determine Theoretical Price as follows.

(a) The Exchange will request Theoretical Price from the third party vendor defined in paragraph (d) below ("TP Provider") to which the Exchange and all other options exchanges have subscribed. The Exchange will apply the Theoretical Price provided by the TP Provider, except as otherwise described below.

(b) To the extent an Official of the Exchange believes that the Theoretical Price provided by the TP Provider is fundamentally incorrect and cannot be used consistent with the maintenance of a fair and orderly market, the Official shall contact the TP Provider to notify the TP Provider of the reason the Official believes such Theoretical Price is inaccurate and to request a review and correction of the calculated Theoretical Price. The Exchange shall also promptly provide electronic notice to other options exchanges that the TP Provider has been contacted consistent with this paragraph and include a brief explanation of the reason for the request.

(c) An Official of the Exchange may determine the Theoretical Price if the TP Provider has experienced a systems issue that has rendered its services unavailable to accurately calculate Theoretical Price and such issue cannot be corrected in a timely manner.

(d) The current TP Provider to which the Exchange and all other options exchanges have subscribed is: CBOE Livevol, LLC. Neither the Exchange, the TP Provider, nor any affiliate of the TP Provider (the TP Provider and its affiliates are referred to collectively as the "TP Provider"), makes any warranty, express or implied, as to the results to be obtained by any person or entity from the use of the TP Provider pursuant to this Commentary .04. The TP Provider does not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of the calculated Theoretical Price. The TP Provider disclaims all warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose or use with respect to such Theoretical Price. Neither the Exchange nor the TP Provider shall have any liability for any damages, claims, losses (including any indirect or consequential losses), expenses, or delays, whether direct or indirect, foreseen or unforeseen, suffered by any person arising out of any circumstance or occurrence relating to the use of such Theoretical Price or arising out of any errors or delays in calculating such Theoretical Price.

Rule 720A. Erroneous Trades due to System Disruptions and Malfunctions

(a) Verifiable Disruptions or Malfunctions of Exchange Systems.

(1) Transactions arising out of a "verifiable disruption or malfunction" in the use or operation of any Exchange automated quotation, dissemination, execution, or communication system may either be nullified or adjusted by Market Control. Transactions that qualify for price adjustment will be adjusted in accordance with the guidelines contained in Rule 720(b)(2)(i)(A) and (B).

(2) Absent extraordinary circumstances, any such action by Market Control pursuant to this Rule shall be initiated within sixty (60) minutes of the occurrence of the erroneous transaction that

resulted from a verifiable disruption or malfunction. Each member involved in the transaction shall be notified as soon as practicable.

(3) Any member aggrieved by the action of Market Control taken pursuant to paragraph (1) above may appeal such action in accordance with the provisions of subsection (b).

(b) Procedures for Review of Decisions Made Pursuant to Rule 720A(a).

(1) If a party to a ruling by Market Control made pursuant to subsection (a) of this Rule requests within the time permitted below, an Exchange Review Council panel will be utilized to review decisions made by Market Control under this Rule.

(i) An Exchange Review Council panel will be comprised minimally of representatives of one (1) member engaged in market making and two (2) industry representatives not engaged in market making. At no time should a review panel have more than 50% members engaged in market making.

(ii) A request for review on appeal must be made via facsimile or e-mail within thirty (30) minutes after the party making the appeal is given notification of the initial determination being appealed. The Exchange Review Council panel shall review the facts and render a decision within the time frame prescribed by the Exchange.

(iii) The Exchange Review Council panel may overturn or modify an action taken by the Exchange under this Rule. All determinations by the Exchange Review Council panel shall constitute final action by the Exchange on the matter at issue.

Rule 721. Crossing Orders

(a) Customer Cross Orders. Customer Cross Orders are automatically executed upon entry provided that the execution is at or between the best bid and offer on the Exchange and (i) is not at the same price as a Priority Customer Order on the Exchange's limit order book and (ii) will not trade through the NBBO.

(1) Customer Cross Orders will be automatically canceled if they cannot be executed.

(2) Customer Cross Orders may only be entered in the regular trading increments applicable to the options class under Rule 710.

(3) Supplementary Material .01 to Rule 717 applies to the entry and execution of Customer Cross Orders.

(b) Complex Customer Cross Orders. Complex Orders may be entered as Customer Cross Orders, as defined in Rule 715(i). Such orders will be automatically executed upon entry so long as: (i) the price of the transaction is at or within the best bid and offer for the same complex strategy on the Complex Order Book; (ii) there are no Priority Customer Complex Orders for the same strategy at the same price on the Complex Order Book; and (iii) the options legs can be executed at prices that comply with the provisions of Rule 722(c)(2). Complex Customer Cross

Orders will be rejected if they cannot be executed. Supplementary Material .01 to Rule 717 applies to Complex Customer Cross Orders.

(c) Qualified Contingent Cross Orders. Qualified Contingent Cross Orders are automatically executed upon entry provided that the execution (i) is not at the same price as a Priority Customer Order on the Exchange's limit order book and (ii) is at or between the NBBO.

(1) Qualified Contingent Cross Orders will be automatically canceled if they cannot be executed.

(2) Qualified Contingent Cross Orders may only be entered in the regular trading increments applicable to the options class under in Rule 710.

(d) Complex Qualified Contingent Cross Orders. Complex Options Orders may be entered as Qualified Contingent Cross Orders, as defined in Rule 715(j). Such orders will be automatically executed upon entry so long as: (i) the price of the transaction is at or within the best bid and offer for the same complex options strategy on the Complex Order Book; (ii) there are no Priority Customer Complex Options Orders for the same strategy at the same price on the Complex Order Book; and (iii) the options legs can be executed at prices that (A) are at or between the NBBO for the individual series, and (B) comply with the provisions of Rule 722(c)(2)(i), provided that no legs of the Complex Options Order can be executed at the same price as a Priority Customer Order on the Exchange in the individual options series. Complex Qualified Contingent Cross Orders will be rejected if they cannot be executed. Complex Qualified Contingent Cross Orders may be entered in one cent increments. Each leg of a Complex Options Order must meet the 1,000 contract minimum size requirement for Qualified Contingent Cross Orders.

(e) Qualified Contingent Cross (“QCC”) with Stock. QCC with Stock Orders are processed as follows:

(1) When a Member enters a QCC with Stock Order, a Qualified Contingent Cross Order is entered on the Exchange pursuant to Rule 721(c).

(2) If the Qualified Contingent Cross Order is executed, the Exchange will automatically communicate the stock component to the Member's designated broker-dealer for execution.

(3) If the Qualified Contingent Cross Order cannot be executed, the entire QCC with Stock Order, including both the stock and options components, is cancelled.

(4) QCC with Stock Orders can be entered with separate prices for the stock and options components, or with a net price for both.

(5) QCC with Stock Orders are available to Members on a voluntary basis. Members that enter QCC with Stock Orders must enter into a brokerage agreement with one or more broker-dealers designated by the Exchange. The Member must designate a specific broker-dealer on each order if the Member has entered into an agreement with more than

one. The Exchange will have no financial arrangements with the designated broker-dealers with respect to communicating stock orders to them.

(6) Members that execute the options component of a qualified contingent trade entered as a QCC with Stock Order remain responsible for the execution of the stock component if they do not receive an execution from their designated broker-dealer.

(f) Complex QCC with Stock Orders. Complex QCC with Stock Orders are processed as follows:

- (1) When a Member enters a Complex QCC with Stock Order, a Qualified Contingent Cross Complex Order is entered on the Exchange pursuant to (d) above.
- (2) If the Qualified Contingent Cross Complex Order is executed, the Exchange will automatically communicate the stock component to the Member's designated broker-dealer for execution.
- (3) If the Qualified Contingent Cross Complex Order cannot be executed, the entire Complex QCC with Stock Order, including both the stock and options components, is cancelled.

Rule 722. Complex Orders

(a) Definitions.

(1) **Complex Options Strategy.** A Complex Options Strategy is the simultaneous purchase and/or sale of two or more different options series in the same underlying security, for the same account, in a ratio that is equal to or greater than one-to-three (.333) and less than or equal to three-to-one (3.00) and for the purpose of executing a particular investment strategy. Only those Complex Options Strategies with no more than the applicable number of legs, as determined by the Exchange on a class-by-class basis, are eligible for processing.

(2) **Stock-Option Strategy.** A Stock-Option Strategy is the purchase or sale of a stated number of units of an underlying stock or a security convertible into the underlying stock ("convertible security") coupled with the purchase or sale of options contract(s) on the opposite side of the market representing either (A) the same number of units of the underlying stock or convertible security, or (B) the number of units of the underlying stock necessary to create a delta neutral position, but in no case in a ratio greater than eight-to-one (8.00), where the ratio represents the total number of units of the underlying stock or convertible security in the option leg to the total number of units of the underlying stock or convertible security in the stock leg.

(3) **Stock-Complex Strategy.** A Stock-Complex Strategy is the purchase or sale of a stated number of units of an underlying stock or a security convertible into the underlying stock ("convertible security") coupled with the purchase or sale of a Complex Options Strategy on the opposite side of the market representing either (A) the same number of units of the underlying stock or convertible security, or (B) the number of units of the underlying stock necessary to create a delta neutral position, but in no case in a ratio greater than eight-to-one (8.00), where the

ratio represents the total number of units of the underlying stock or convertible security in the option legs to the total number of units of the underlying stock or convertible security in the stock leg. Only those Stock-Complex Strategies with no more than the applicable number of legs, as determined by the Exchange on a class-by-class basis, are eligible for processing.

(4) The term “**complex strategy**” includes Complex Options Strategies, Stock-Option Strategies, and Stock-Complex Strategies.

(5) The terms “**Complex Options Order**,” “**Stock-Option Order**,” and “**Stock-Complex Order**” refer to orders for a Complex Options Strategy, Stock-Option Strategy, and Stock-Complex Strategy, respectively. The term “**Complex Order**” includes Complex Options Orders, Stock-Option Orders, and Stock-Complex Orders.

(b) **Types of Complex Orders.** Unless otherwise specified, the definitions used below have the same meaning contained in Rule 715. Complex Orders may be entered using the following orders or designations:

(1) **Market Complex Order.** A Market Complex Order is a Complex Order to buy or sell a complex strategy that is to be executed at the best price obtainable. If not executable upon entry, such orders will rest on the Complex Order Book unless designated as fill-or-kill or immediate-or-cancel.

(2) **Limit Complex Order.** A Limit Complex Order is a Complex Order to buy or sell a complex strategy that is entered with a limit price expressed as a net purchase or sale price for the components of the order.

(3) **All-Or-None Complex Order.** A Complex Order may be designated as an All-or-None Order that is to be executed in its entirety or not at all. All-Or-None Order may only be entered as an Immediate-or-Cancel Order.

(4) **Attributable Complex Order.** A Market or Limit Complex Order may be designated as an Attributable Order as provided in Rule 715(h).

(5) **Customer Cross Complex Order.** A Customer Cross Complex Order is comprised of a Priority Customer Complex Order to buy and a Priority Customer Complex Order to sell at the same price and for the same quantity. Such orders will trade in accordance with Rule 721(b).

(6) **Qualified Contingent Cross Complex Order.** A Complex Options Order may be entered as a Qualified Contingent Cross Order, as defined in Rule 715(j). Qualified Contingent Cross Complex Orders will trade in accordance with Rule 721(d).

(7) **Day Complex Order.** A Complex Order may be designated as a Day Order that if not executed, expires at the end of the day on which it was entered.

(8) **Fill-or-Kill Complex Orders.** A Complex Order may be designated as a Fill-or-Kill Order that is to be executed in its entirety as soon as it is received and, if not so executed, cancelled.

(9) **Immediate-or-Cancel Complex Orders.** A Complex Order may be designated as an Immediate-or-Cancel Order that is to be executed in whole or in part upon receipt. Any portion not so executed is cancelled.

(10) **Opening Only Complex Order.** An Opening Only Complex Order is a Limit Complex Order that may be entered for execution during the Complex Opening Process described in Supplementary Material .04 to Rule 722. Any portion of the order that is not executed during the Complex Opening Process is cancelled.

(11) **Good-Till-Date Complex Order.** A Good-Till-Date Complex Order is an order to buy or sell which, if not executed, will be cancelled at the sooner of the end of the expiration date assigned to the Complex Order, or the expiration of any individual series comprising the order.

(12) **Good-Till-Cancel Complex Order.** A Good-Till-Cancel Complex Order is an order to buy or sell that remains in force until the order is filled, canceled or any series of the order expires; provided, however, that a Good-Till-Cancel Complex Order will be cancelled in the event of a corporate action that results in an adjustment to the terms of any series underlying the Complex Order.

(13) **Exposure Complex Order.** An Exposure Complex Order is an order that will be exposed upon entry as provided in Supplementary Material .01 to this Rule 722 if eligible, or entered on the Complex Order Book if not eligible. Any unexecuted balance of an Exposure Complex Order remaining upon the completion of the exposure process will be entered on the Complex Order Book.

(14) **Exposure Only Complex Order.** An Exposure Only Complex Order is an order that will be exposed upon entry as provided in Supplementary Material .01 to this Rule 722 if eligible, or cancelled if not eligible. Any unexecuted balance of an Exposure Only Complex Order remaining upon the completion of the exposure process will be cancelled.

(15) **Complex QCC with Stock Orders.** A Complex QCC with Stock Order is a Qualified Contingent Cross Complex Order, as defined in Rule 722(b)(6), entered with a stock component to be communicated to a designated broker-dealer for execution pursuant to Rule 721(e).

(c) **Applicability of Exchange Rules.** Except as otherwise provided in this Rule 722, complex strategies shall be subject to all other Exchange Rules that pertain to orders and quotes generally.

(1) **Minimum Increments.** Bids and offers for Complex Options Strategies may be expressed in one cent (\$0.01) increments, and the options leg of Complex Options Strategies may be executed in one cent (\$0.01) increments, regardless of the minimum increments otherwise applicable to the individual options legs of the order. Bids and offers for Stock-Option Strategies or Stock-Complex Strategies may be expressed in any decimal price determined by the Exchange, and the stock leg of a Stock-Option Strategy or Stock-Complex Strategy may be executed in any decimal price permitted in the equity market. The options leg of a Stock-Option Strategy or Stock-Complex Strategy may be executed in one cent (\$0.01) increments, regardless of the minimum increments otherwise applicable to the individual options legs of the order.

(2) **Complex Order.** Complex strategies will not be executed at prices inferior to the best net price achievable from the best MRX bids and offers for the individual legs. Notwithstanding the provisions of Rule 713:

(i) a Complex Options Strategies may be executed at a total credit or debit price with one other Member without giving priority to bids or offers established on the Exchange that are no better than the bids or offers in the individual options series comprising such total credit or debit; provided, however, that if any of the bids or offers established on the Exchange consist of a Priority Customer Order, the price of at least one leg of the complex strategy must trade at a price that is better than the corresponding bid or offer on the Exchange by at least one minimum trading increment for the series as defined in Rule 710.

(ii) The option leg of a Stock-Option Strategy has priority over bids and offers for the individual options series established on the Exchange by Professional Orders and market maker quotes that are no better than the price of the options leg, but not over such bids and offers established by Priority Customer Orders.

(iii) The options legs of a Stock-Complex Strategy are executed in accordance with subparagraph (c)(2)(i) above.

(3) **Internalization.** Complex Orders represented as agent may be executed (i) as principal as provided in Rule 717(d), or (ii) against orders solicited from Members and non-Member broker-dealers as provided in Rule 717(e). The exposure requirements of Rules 717(d) or (e) must be met on the Complex Order Book unless the order is executed in one of the mechanisms described in Rules 716, 721 and 723.

(d) **Execution of Complex Strategies.** Complex strategies will be executed without consideration of any prices that might be available on other exchanges trading the same options contracts. Complex strategies are not executable unless all of the terms of the strategy can be satisfied and the options legs can be executed at prices that comply with the provisions of paragraph (c)(2) above. Complex strategies, other than those that are executed as crossing transactions pursuant to Rules 716, 721 and 723, are automatically executed as follows:

(1) Each Complex Order must specify upon entry whether it should be exposed upon entry if eligible, or whether such Complex Order should be processed without being exposed. Eligible incoming Complex Orders that are designated for exposure will be exposed for price improvement pursuant to Supplementary Material .01 to this Rule 722.

(2) Complex Option Orders will be executed at the best net price available from Complex Order Exposure pursuant to Supplementary Material .01 to Rule 722, executable Complex Orders on the Complex Order Book, and bids and offers for the individual options series; provided that at each price, executable Complex Options Order will be automatically executed first against executable bids and offers on the Complex Order book prior to legging in the single leg order book. Notwithstanding the foregoing, executable Complex Option Orders will execute against Priority Customer interest on the single leg book at the same price before executing against the Complex Order Book. Thus, Priority Customer Orders on the single leg order book shall retain

priority and will execute prior to any other Complex Order or non-Priority Customer single leg interest at the same price. Stock Option Orders and Stock Complex Orders will be executed at the best net price available from Complex Order Exposure pursuant to Supplementary Material .01 to Rule 722 and executable Complex Orders on the Complex Order Book. The Exchange may designate on a class basis whether bids and offers at the same price on the Complex Order Book will be executed:

- (i) in time priority; or
- (ii) pro-rata based on size.

(3) If there is no executable contra-side complex interest on the Complex Order Book at a particular price, executable Complex Options Orders up to a maximum number of legs (determined by the Exchange on a class basis as either two legs, three legs or four legs) may be automatically executed against bids and offers on the Exchange for the individual options series provided the Complex Order can be executed in full or in a permissible ratio by such bids and offers. Legging orders may be automatically generated on behalf of Complex Options Orders so that they are represented at the best bid and/or offer on the Exchange for the individual legs of the Complex Options Order as provided in Rule 715(k). Notwithstanding the foregoing:

(A) Complex Orders with 2 option legs where both legs are buying or both legs are selling and both legs are calls or both legs are puts may only trade against other Complex Orders in the Complex Order Book. The System will not generate legging orders for these Complex Orders.

(B) Complex Orders with 3 or 4 option legs where all legs are buying or all legs are selling may only trade against other Complex Orders in the Complex Order Book.

(4) Complex strategies that are not executable may rest on the Complex Order Book until they become executable.

Supplementary Material to Rule 722

.01 Complex Order Exposure. If designated by a Member for exposure, eligible Complex Orders are exposed upon entry for a period of up to one (1) second pursuant to Rule 722(d)(1) as follows:

(a) A Complex Order that improves upon the best price for the same complex strategy on the Complex Order Book (i.e., a limit order to buy priced higher than the best bid, a limit order to sell priced lower than the best offer, and a market order to buy or sell) is eligible to be exposed upon entry for a period of up to one (1) second as provided in Supplementary Material .01 to this Rule 722. Incoming orders will not be eligible to be exposed if there are market orders on the Complex Order Book on the same side of the market for the same complex strategy.

(b) Upon entry of an eligible Complex Order, a broadcast message that includes net price or at market, size, and side will be sent and Members will be given an opportunity to enter Responses

with the prices and sizes at which they are willing to participate in the execution of the Complex Order.

(i) Responses are only executable against the Complex Order with respect to which they are entered, can be modified or withdrawn at any time prior to the end of the exposure period, and will be considered up to the size of the Complex Order being exposed. During the exposure period, the Exchange will broadcast the best Response price, and the aggregate size of Responses available at that price. At the conclusion of the exposure period, any unexecuted balance of a Response is automatically cancelled.

(ii) The exposure period for a Complex Order will end immediately: (A) upon the receipt of a Complex Order for the same complex strategy on either side of the market that is marketable against the Complex Order Book or bids and offers for the individual legs; (B) upon the receipt of a non-marketable Complex Order for the same complex strategy on the same side of the market that would cause the price of the exposed Complex Order to be outside of the best bid or offer for the same complex strategy on the Complex Order Book; or (C) when a resting Complex Order for the same complex strategy on either side of the market becomes marketable against interest on the Complex Order book or bids and offers for same individual legs of the complex strategy.

(iii) A Complex Order Exposure in a complex strategy may be ongoing in a complex strategy at the same time as a Price Improvement Auction pursuant to Rule 723 or during an exposure period pursuant to Supplementary Material .02 to Rule 1901 in a component leg(s) of such complex strategy. If a Complex Order Exposure is early terminated pursuant to paragraph (ii) above, and the incoming Complex Order that causes the early termination in the complex strategy is also marketable against a component leg(s) of the complex strategy that is the subject of a concurrent ongoing Price Improvement Auction pursuant to Rule 723 or an exposure period pursuant to Supplementary Material .02 to Rule 1901, then the concurrent Complex Order and component leg auction(s) are processed in the following sequence: (1) the Complex Order exposure is early terminated; (2) the component leg auction(s), which are early terminated and processed; and (3) legging of residual incoming Complex Order interest occurs.

(c) At the end of the exposure period, if the Complex Order still improves upon the best price for the complex strategy on the same side of the market, it is automatically executed to the greatest extent possible pursuant to Rule 722(d)(2)-(3), taking into consideration: (i) bids and offers on the Complex Order Book (including interest received during the exposure period), (ii) bids and offers on the Exchange for the individual options series (including interest received during the exposure period), and (iii) Responses received during the exposure period, provided that when allocating pursuant to 722(d)(2)(ii), Responses are allocated pro-rata based on size. Thereafter, any unexecuted balance will be placed on the Complex Order Book (or cancelled in the case of an Exposure Only Complex Order). Notwithstanding the foregoing, Supplementary Material .01(c)(ii) shall not be applicable with respect to Stock Option Orders and Stock Complex Orders.

(d) If a trading halt is initiated during the exposure period in any series underlying the Complex Order, the Complex Order exposure process will be automatically terminated without execution.

.02 Stock Option and Stock-Complex Orders. The Exchange will electronically communicate the stock leg of an executable Stock-Option Order and Stock-Complex Order to a broker-dealer for execution. To execute Stock-Option Orders and Stock-Complex Orders on the Exchange, Members must enter into a brokerage agreement with a broker-dealer designated by the Exchange. The Member may also enter into a brokerage agreement with one or more other broker-dealers to which the Exchange is able to route stock orders. The Exchange will automatically transmit the stock leg of a trade to one-or-more broker-dealer(s) with which a Member has an agreement for execution on behalf of the Member using routing logic that takes into consideration objective factors such as execution cost, speed of execution and fill-rates. The Exchange will have no financial arrangements with the brokers with respect to routing stock orders to them. Members may also indicate preferred execution brokers, and such preferences will determine order routing priority whenever possible. A trade of a Stock-Option Order or a Stock-Complex Order will be automatically cancelled if market conditions prevent the execution of the stock or option leg(s) at the prices necessary to achieve the agreed upon net price. When a Stock-Option Order or Stock-Complex Order has been matched with another Stock-Option Order or Stock-Complex Order that is for less than the full size of the Stock-Option Order or Stock-Complex Order, the full size of the Stock-Option Order or Stock Complex Order being processed by the stock execution venue will be unavailable for trading while the order is being processed.

.03 Trade Value Allowance. To facilitate the execution of the stock leg and options leg(s) of Stock-Option Strategies and Stock-Complex Strategies at valid increments pursuant to Rule 722(c)(1), Stock-Option Strategies and Stock-Complex Strategies may trade outside of their expected notional trade value by a specified amount (“Trade Value Allowance”). The Trade Value Allowance is the percentage difference between the expected notional value of a trade and the actual notional value of the trade. The amount of Trade Value Allowance permitted may be determined by the Member, or a default value determined by the Exchange and announced to Members; provided that any amount of Trade Value Allowance is permitted in mechanisms pursuant to Rule 716 when auction orders do not trade solely with their contra-side order.

.04 Complex Opening Process. After each of the individual component legs have opened, or reopened following a trading halt, Complex Options Strategies will be opened pursuant to the Complex Opening Price Determination described in Supplementary Material .05 to Rule 722, and Stock-Option Strategies and Stock-Complex Strategies will be opened pursuant to the Complex Uncrossing Process described in Supplementary Material .06(b) to Rule 722.

.05 Complex Opening Price Determination.

(a) *Definitions.*

- (1) “Boundary Price” is described herein in paragraph (d)(1).
- (2) “Opening Price” is described herein in paragraph (d)(4).
- (3) “Potential Opening Price” is described herein in paragraph (d)(2).

(b) *Eligible Interest.* Eligible interest during the Complex Opening Price Determination includes Complex Orders on the Complex Order Book. Bids and offers for the individual legs of the complex strategy are not eligible to participate in the Complex Opening Price Determination.

(c) If the best bid for a complex strategy does not lock or cross the best offer, there will be no trade in the Complex Opening Price Determination and the complex strategy will open pursuant to the Complex Uncrossing Process described in Supplementary Material .06(b) to Rule 722.

(d) If the best bid for a complex strategy locks or crosses the best offer, the System will open the complex strategy as follows:

(1) *Boundary Prices.* The System calculates Boundary Prices at or within which Complex Orders may be executed during the Complex Opening Price Determination based on the NBBO for the individual legs; provided that, if the NBBO for any leg includes a Priority Customer Order on the Exchange, the System adjusts the Boundary Prices according to Rule 722(c)(2).

(2) *Potential Opening Price.* The System will calculate the Potential Opening Price by identifying the price(s) at which the maximum number of contracts can trade (“maximum quantity criterion”) taking into consideration all eligible interest pursuant to Supplementary Material .06(b) to Rule 722.

(3) *More Than One Potential Opening Price.* When two or more Potential Opening Prices would satisfy the maximum quantity criterion: (A) without leaving unexecuted contracts on the bid or offer side of the market of Complex Orders to be traded at those prices, the system takes the highest and lowest of those prices and takes the mid-point; provided that (1) if the highest and/or lowest price described above is through the price of a bid or offer that is priced to not allocate in the Complex Opening Price Determination, the highest and/or lowest price will be rounded to the price of such bid or offer that is priced to not allocate before taking the mid-point, and (2) if the mid-point is not expressed as a permitted minimum trading increment, it will be rounded down to the nearest permissible minimum trading increment; or (B) leaving unexecuted contracts on the bid (offer) side of the market of Complex Orders to be traded at those prices, the Potential Opening Price is the highest (lowest) executable bid (offer) price. Notwithstanding the foregoing: (C) if there are Market Complex Orders on the bid (offer) side of the market that would equal the full quantity of Complex Orders on offer (bid) side of the market, the limit price of the highest (lowest) priced Limit Complex Order is the Potential Opening Price; and (D) if there are only Market Complex Orders on both sides of the market, or if there are Market Complex Orders on the bid (offer) side of the market for greater than the total size of Complex Orders on the offer (bid) side of the market, there will be no trade in the Complex Opening Price Determination and the complex strategy will open pursuant to the Complex Uncrossing Process described in Supplementary Material .06(b) to Rule 722.

(4) *Opening Price.* If the Potential Opening Price is at or within the Boundary Prices, the Potential Opening Price becomes the Opening Price. If the Potential Opening Price is not at or within the Boundary Prices, the Opening Price will be the price closest to the Potential Opening Price that satisfies the maximum quantity criteria without leaving unexecuted contracts on the bid or offer side of the market at that price and is at or within the Boundary Prices. If the bid

Boundary Price is higher than the offer Boundary Price, or if no valid Opening Price can be found at or within the Boundary Prices, there will be no trade in the Complex Opening Price Determination and the complex strategy will open pursuant to the Complex Uncrossing Process described in Supplementary Material .06(b) to Rule 722.

(5) *Allocation.* During the Complex Opening Price Determination, where there is an execution possible, the System will give priority to Market Complex Orders first, then to resting Limit Complex Orders on the Complex Order Book. The allocation provisions of Rule 722(d)(2) apply with respect to Complex Orders with the same price with priority given first to better priced interest.

(6) *Uncrossing.* If the Complex Order Book remains locked or crossed following paragraphs (d)(1) - (5), the System will process any remaining Complex Orders, including Opening Only Complex Orders in accordance with the Complex Uncrossing Process described in Supplementary Material .06(b) to Rule 722. Bids and offers for the individual legs of the Complex Option Order will also be eligible to trade in the Complex Uncrossing Process.

.06 Complex Uncrossing Process.

(a) The Complex Order Book will be uncrossed using the Complex Uncrossing Process described in paragraph (b) below if a resting Complex Order that is locked or crossed with other interest becomes executable during regular trading or as part of the Complex Opening Process.

(b) Complex Strategies are uncrossed using the following procedure:

(1) The System identifies the oldest Complex Order among the best priced bids and offers on the Complex Order Book. A Complex Order entered with an instruction that it must be executed at a price that is equal to or better than the national best bid or offer pursuant to paragraph (a) above is considered based on its actual limit or market price and not the price of the national best bid or offer for the component legs.

(2) The selected Complex Order is matched pursuant to Rule 722(d)(2)-(3) with resting contra-side interest on the Complex Order Book and, for Complex Option Orders, bids and offers for the individual legs of the complex strategy.

(3) The process described in (1) through (2) is repeated until the Complex Order Book is no longer executable.

.07 Qualified Contingent Trade Exemption. Members may only submit Complex Orders in Stock-Option Strategies and Stock-Complex Strategies if such Complex Orders comply with the Qualified Contingent Trade Exemption from Rule 611(a) of Regulation NMS under the Exchange Act. Members submitting Complex Orders in Stock-Option Strategies and Stock-Complex Strategies represent that they comply with the Qualified Contingent Trade Exemption. In addition, the stock leg of a stock-option order must be marked “buy,” “sell,” “sell short,” or “sell short exempt” in compliance with Regulation SHO under the Exchange Act.

Rule 723. Price Improvement Mechanism for Crossing Transactions

(a) The Price Improvement Mechanism is a process by which an Electronic Access Member can provide price improvement opportunities for a transaction wherein the Electronic Access Member seeks to facilitate an order it represents as agent, and/or a transaction wherein the Electronic Access Member solicited interest to execute against an order it represents as agent (a "Crossing Transaction").

(b) Crossing Transaction Entry. A Crossing Transaction is comprised of the order the Electronic Access Member represents as agent (the "Agency Order") and a counter-side order for the full size of the Agency Order (the "Counter-Side Order"). The Counter-Side Order may represent interest for the Member's own account, or interest the Member has solicited from one or more other parties, or a combination of both.

(1) If the Agency Order is for less than 50 option contracts, and if the difference between the National Best Bid and National Best Offer ("NBBO") is \$0.01, the Crossing Transaction must be entered at one minimum price improvement increment better than the NBBO on the opposite side of the market from the Agency Order and better than the limit order or quote on the Nasdaq MRX order book on the same side of the Agency Order.

(2) If the Agency Order is for 50 option contracts or more, or if the difference between the NBBO is greater than \$0.01, a Crossing Transaction must be entered only at a price that is equal to or better than the national best bid or offer ("NBBO") and better than the limit order or quote on the Nasdaq MRX order book on the same side of the Agency Order.

(3) The Crossing Transaction may be priced in one-cent increments.

(4) The Crossing Transaction may not be canceled, but the price of the Counter-Side Order may be improved during the exposure period.

(c) Exposure Period. Upon entry of a Crossing Transaction into the Price Improvement Mechanism, a broadcast message that includes the series, price and size of the Agency Order, and whether it is to buy or sell, will be sent to all Members. This broadcast message will not be included in the Exchange's disseminated best bid or offer and will not be disseminated through OPRA.

(1) The Exchange will designate via circular a time of no less than 100 milliseconds and no more than 1 second for Members to indicate the size and price at which they want to participate in the execution of the Agency Order ("Improvement Orders").

(2) Improvement Orders may be entered by all Members for their own account or for the account of a Public Customer in one-cent increments at the same price as the Crossing Transaction or at an improved price for the Agency Order, and for any size up to the size of the Agency Order.

(3) During the exposure period, Improvement Orders may not be canceled, but may be modified to (1) increase the size at the same price, or (2) improve the price of the Improvement Order for any size up to the size of the Agency Order.

(4) During the exposure period, responses (including the Counter-Side Order, Improvement Orders, and any changes to either) submitted by Members shall not be visible to other auction participants.

(5) The exposure period will automatically terminate (i) at the end of the time period designated by the Exchange pursuant to Rule 723(c)(1) above, (ii) upon the receipt of a market or marketable limit order on the Exchange in the same series, or (iii) upon the receipt of a non-marketable limit order in the same series on the same side of the market as the Agency Order that would cause the price of the Crossing Transaction to be outside of the best bid or offer on the Exchange.

(d) Execution. At the end of the exposure period the Agency Order will be executed in full at the best prices available, taking into consideration orders and quotes in the Exchange market, Improvement Orders, and the Counter-Side Order. The Agency Order will receive executions at multiple price levels if there is insufficient size to execute the entire order at the best price.

(1) At a given price, "Priority Customer Interest" (Priority Customer Orders and Improvement Orders from Priority Customers) is executed in full before "Professional Interest" (Professional Orders, Improvement Orders from non-Priority Customers and Market Maker quotes).

(2) After Priority Customer Interest at a given price, Professional Interest will participate in the execution of the Agency Order based upon the percentage of the total number of contracts available at the price that is represented by the size of such interest.

(3) In the case where the Counter-Side Order is at the same price as Professional Interest in (d)(2), the Counter-Side order will be allocated the greater of one (1) contract or forty percent (40%) of the initial size of the Agency Order before Professional Interest is executed. Upon entry of Counter-Side orders, Members can elect to automatically match the price and size of orders, quotes and responses received during the exposure period up to a specified limit price or without specifying a limit price. In this case, the Counter-Side order will be allocated its full size at each price point, or at each price point within its limit price if a limit is specified, until a price point is reached where the balance of the order can be fully executed. At such price point, the Counter-Side order shall be allocated the greater of one contract or forty percent (40%) of the original size of the Agency Order, but only after Priority Customer Interest at such price point are executed in full. Thereafter, all Professional Interest at the price point will participate in the execution of the Agency Order based upon the percentage of the total number of contracts available at the price that is represented by the size of the Professional Interest. An election to automatically match better prices cannot be cancelled or altered during the exposure period.

(4) When a market order or marketable limit order on the opposite side of the market from the Agency Order ends the exposure period, it will participate in the execution of the Agency Order at the price that is mid-way between the best counter-side interest and the NBBO, so that both the market or marketable limit order and the Agency Order receive price improvement. Transactions will be rounded, when necessary, to the \$.01 increment that favors the Agency Order.

(5) If a trading halt is initiated after an order is entered into the Price Improvement Mechanism, such auction will be automatically terminated without execution.

(e) Complex Price Improvement Mechanism. Electronic Access Members may use the Price Improvement Mechanism according to Rule 723 to execute Complex Orders at a net price. The Complex Price Improvement Mechanism is a process by which an Electronic Access Member can provide price improvement opportunities for a transaction wherein the Electronic Access Member seeks to facilitate a Complex Order it represents as agent, and/or a transaction wherein the Electronic Access Member solicited interest to execute against a Complex Order it represents as agent (a “Crossing Transaction”).

(1) Crossing Transaction Entry. A Crossing Transaction is comprised of the order the Electronic Access Member represents as agent (the “Agency Order”) and a counter-side order for the full size of the Agency Order (the “Counter-Side Order”). The Counter-Side Order may represent interest for the Member’s own account, or interest the Member has solicited from one or more other parties, or a combination of both.

(2) Complex Orders must be entered into the Complex Price Improvement Mechanism at a price that is better than the best net price (i) available on the Complex Order Book on both sides of the market; and (ii) achievable from the best MRX bids and offers for the individual legs on both sides of the market (an “improved net price”). Complex Orders will be rejected unless they are entered at an improved net price.

(3) A Complex Order entered into the Complex Price Improvement Mechanism will be rejected if any component of the Complex Order has not opened for trading, or if there is a trading halt in any series underlying the Complex Order. If a trading halt is initiated after the order is entered into the Complex Price Improvement Mechanism, such auction will be automatically terminated without an execution.

(4) Exposure Period. Upon entry of a Complex Order into the Complex Price Improvement Mechanism, a broadcast message that includes the net price, side and size of the Agency Complex Order will be sent to Members.

(i) The Exchange will designate via Options Trader Alert a time of no less than 100 milliseconds and no more than 1 second for Members to indicate the size and net price at which they want to participate in the execution of the Agency Complex Order (“Improvement Complex Orders”). Improvement Complex Orders may be entered by all Members for their own account or for the account of a Public Customer. Improvement Complex Orders are only executable against the Complex Order with respect to which they are entered, and will only be considered up to the size of the Agency Complex Order. Improvement Complex Orders must be entered in the increments provided in Rule 722(c)(1) at the same price as the Crossing Transaction or at a price that is at least one cent better for the Agency Complex Order.

(ii) During the exposure period, Improvement Complex Orders may not be canceled, but may be modified to (1) increase the size at the same price, or (2) improve the price of the Improvement Complex Order for any size.

(iii) During the exposure period, responses (including the Counter-Side Order, Improvement Complex Orders, and any changes to either) submitted by Members shall not be visible to other auction participants.

(iv) The exposure period will automatically terminate (A) at the end of the time period designated by the Exchange pursuant to subparagraph (4)(i) above, (B) upon the receipt of a Complex Order in the same complex strategy on either side of the market that is marketable against the Complex Order Book or bids and offers for the individual legs, or (C) upon the receipt of a non-marketable Complex Order in the same complex strategy on the same side of the market as the Agency Complex Order that would cause the execution of the Agency Complex Order to be outside of the best bid or offer on the Complex Order Book.

(v) Pursuant to Supplementary Material .04 to Rule 723, only one Complex Price Improvement Mechanism may be ongoing at any given time in a given complex strategy. However, a price improvement auction may be ongoing concurrently in series of individual legs of a complex strategy.

(vi) A Complex Price Improvement Mechanism in a complex strategy may be ongoing at the same time as a Price Improvement Auction pursuant to Rule 723 or during an exposure period pursuant to Supplementary Material .02 to Rule 1901 in a component leg(s) of such Complex Order. If a Complex Price Improvement Mechanism is early terminated pursuant to paragraph (iv) above, and the incoming Complex Order that causes the early termination in the complex strategy is also marketable against a component leg(s) of the complex strategy that is the subject of a concurrent ongoing Price Improvement Auction pursuant to Rule 723 or an exposure period pursuant to Supplementary Material .02 to Rule 1901, then the concurrent Complex Price Improvement Mechanism and component leg auction(s) are processed in the following sequence: (1) the Complex Price Improvement Mechanism is early terminated; (2) the component leg auction(s) are early terminated and processed; and (3) legging of residual incoming Complex Order interest occurs, except with respect to Stock Option Orders and Stock Complex Orders.

(5) Execution. At the end of the exposure period the Agency Complex Order will be executed in full at the best prices available, taking into consideration Complex Orders in the Complex Order Book, Improvement Complex Orders, the Counter-Side Order, and, for Complex Options Orders, the MRX best bids and offers on the individual legs. The Agency Complex Order will receive executions at multiple price levels if there is insufficient size to execute the entire order at the best price.

(i) At a given net price, Priority Customer interest on the Complex Order Book (i.e., Priority Customer Complex Orders and Improvement Complex Orders) is executed in full before Professional interest (i.e., Professional Complex Orders and Improvement Complex Orders) on the Complex Order Book.

(ii) After Priority Customer interest on the Complex Order Book at a given net price, Professional interest on the Complex Order Book will participate in the execution of the Agency Complex Order based upon the percentage of the total number of contracts available at the price that is represented by the size of such interest.

(iii) In the case where the Counter-Side Complex Order is at the same net price as Professional interest on the Complex Order Book in (ii) above, the Counter-Side Complex Order will be allocated the greater of one (1) contract or forty percent (40%) (or such lower percentage requested by the Member) of the initial size of the Agency Complex Order before other Professional interest on the Complex Order Book are executed. Upon entry of Counter-Side Complex Orders, Members can elect to automatically match the price and size of Complex Orders, Improvement Complex Orders received on the Complex Order Book during the exposure period up to a specified limit net price or without specifying a limit net price. This election will also automatically match the net price available from the MRX best bids and offers on the individual legs for the full size of the order; provided that with notice to Members the Exchange may determine whether to offer this option only for Complex Options Orders, Stock-Option Orders, and/or Stock Complex Orders. If a Member elects to auto-match, the Counter-Side Complex Order will be allocated its full size at each price point, or at each price point within its limit net price if a limit is specified, until a price point is reached where the balance of the order can be fully executed. At such price point, the Counter-Side Complex Order shall be allocated the greater of one contract or forty percent (40%) (or such lower percentage requested by the Member) of the original size of the Agency Complex Order, but only after Priority Customer Complex Orders and Improvement Complex Orders at such price point are executed in full. Thereafter, all Professional Complex Orders and Improvement Complex Orders at the price point will participate in the execution of the Agency Complex Order based upon the percentage of the total number of contracts available at the price that is represented by the size of the Professional Complex Order or Improvement Complex Order on the Complex Order Book.

(iv) When a marketable Complex Order on the opposite side of the Agency Complex Order ends the exposure period, it will participate in the execution of the Agency Complex Order at the price that is mid-way between the best counter-side interest and the same side best bid or offer on the Complex Order Book or net price from MRX best bid or offer on individual legs, whichever is better, so that both the marketable Complex Order and the Agency Complex Order receive price improvement.

(v) With respect to bids and offers for the individual legs of a Complex Order entered into the Complex Price Improvement Mechanism, the priority rules applicable to the execution of Complex Orders contained in Rule 722(c)(2) will continue to be applicable and may prevent the execution of a Complex Order entered into the Complex Price Improvement Mechanism, in which case the transaction will be cancelled. If an improved net price for the Complex Order being executed can be achieved from Complex Orders, Improvement Complex Orders on the Complex Order Book and, for Complex Options Orders, the MRX best bids and offers on the individual legs, the Agency Complex Order will be executed against such interest.

Supplementary Material to Rule 723

.01 It shall be considered conduct inconsistent with just and equitable principles of trade for any Member to enter orders, quotes, Agency Orders, Counter-Side Orders or Improvement Orders for the purpose of disrupting or manipulating the Price Improvement Mechanism. Such conduct includes, but is not limited to, engaging in a pattern of conduct where the Member submitting the Agency Order into the PIM breaks-up the Agency Order into separate orders for two (2) or fewer

contracts for the purpose of gaining a higher allocation percentage than the Member would have otherwise received in accordance with the allocation procedures contained in paragraph (d) above.

.02 The Price Improvement Mechanism may only be used to execute bona fide Crossing Transactions.

.03 There will be no minimum size requirements for orders to be eligible for the Price Improvement Mechanism.

.04 Only one PIM may be ongoing at any given time in a series. PIMs will not queue or overlap in any manner.

.05 Pursuant to Rule 723(c)(2), Electronic Access Members may enter Improvement Orders for the account of Public Customers.

.06 Any solicited Counter-Side Orders submitted by an Electronic Access Member to trade against Agency Orders may not be for the account of an Exchange market maker assigned to the options class.

.07 Counter-Side Orders and Improvement Orders entered into the Price Improvement Mechanism only will execute against the Agency Order, and any unexecuted interest will be automatically cancelled.

.08 PIM ISO Order. A PIM ISO order (PIM ISO) is the transmission of two orders for crossing pursuant to Rule 723 without regard for better priced Protected Bids or Protected Offers (as defined in Rule 1900) because the Member transmitting the PIM ISO to the Exchange has, simultaneously with the routing of the PIM ISO, routed one or more ISOs, as necessary, to execute against the full displayed size of any Protected Bid or Protected Offer that is superior to the starting PIM auction price and has swept all interest in the Exchange's book priced better than the proposed auction starting price. Any execution(s) resulting from such sweeps shall accrue to the PIM order.

Rule 724 Complex Order Risk Protections.

The following are Complex Order risk protections on MRX:

(a) **Price limits for Complex Orders.** As provided in Rule 722(d)(2), the legs of a complex strategy may be executed at prices that are inferior to the prices available on other exchanges trading the same options series. Notwithstanding, the System will not permit any leg of a complex strategy to trade through the NBBO for the series or any stock component by a configurable amount calculated as the lesser of (i) an absolute amount not to exceed \$0.10, and (ii) a percentage of the NBBO not to exceed 500%, as determined by the Exchange on a class, series or underlying basis. A Member can also include an instruction on a Complex Order that each leg of the Complex Order is to be executed only at a price that is equal to or better than the NBBO for the options series or any stock component, as applicable.

(1) The System will reject orders for a complex strategy where all legs are to buy if entered at a price that is less than the minimum net price, which is calculated as the sum of the ratio on each leg of the complex strategy multiplied by the minimum increment applicable to that leg pursuant to Rule 722(c)(1).

(b) **Strategy Protections.** The following protections will apply throughout the trading day, including pre-market, during the Opening Process and during a trading halt. The protections will not apply to Complex Orders being auctioned and auction responses in the Facilitation Mechanism, Solicited Order Mechanism, and Price Improvement Mechanism and will not apply to Customer Cross Orders pursuant to Rule 721(a).

(1) **Vertical Spread Protection.** The Vertical Spread Protection will apply to a vertical spread. A vertical spread is an order to buy a call (put) option and to sell another call (put) option in the same security with the same expiration but at a higher (lower) strike price).

(A) The System will reject a Vertical Spread order when entered with a net price of less than zero (minus a pre-set value), and will prevent the execution of a Vertical Spread order at a price that is less than zero (minus a pre-set value) when entered as a Market Order to sell. The Exchange will set a pre-set value not to exceed \$1.00 to be applied uniformly across all classes. The Exchange may amend the pre-set value uniformly across all classes.

(B) The System will reject a Vertical Spread order when entered with a net price greater than the value of the higher strike price minus the lower strike price (plus a pre-set value), and will prevent the execution of a Vertical Spread order at a price that is greater than the value of the higher strike price minus the lower strike price (plus a pre-set value) when entered as a Market Order to buy. The pre-set value used by the vertical spread check will be the lesser of (1) an absolute amount not to exceed \$1.00 and (2) a percentage of the difference between the strike prices not to exceed 10% to be applied uniformly across all classes. The Exchange may amend the pre-set value uniformly across all classes.

(2) **Calendar Spread Protection.** The Calendar Spread Protection will apply to a Calendar Spread. A calendar spread is an order to buy a call (put) option with a longer expiration and to sell another call (put) option with a shorter expiration in the same security at the same strike price.

(A) The System will reject a Calendar Spread order when entered with a net price of less than zero (minus a preset value), and will prevent the execution of a Calendar Spread order at a price that is less than zero (minus a pre-set value) when entered as a Market Complex Order to sell. The Exchange will set a pre-set value not to exceed \$1.00 to be applied uniformly across all classes. The Exchange may amend the pre-set value uniformly across all classes.

(3) **Butterfly Spread Protection.** The Butterfly Spread Protection will apply to a butterfly spread. A butterfly spread is a three legged Complex Order with the following: (1) two legs to buy (sell) the same number of calls (puts); (2) one leg to sell (buy) twice the number of calls (puts) with a strike price at mid-point of the two legs to buy (sell); (3) all legs have the same expiration; and (4) each leg strike price is equidistant from the next sequential strike price.

(A) Butterfly Spread Limit Order that is priced higher than the Maximum Value or lower than the Minimum Value will be rejected. A Butterfly Spread Market Order (or Butterfly Spread Limit Order entered with a net price inside the Butterfly Spread Protection Range) to buy (sell) will be restricted from executing by legging into the single leg market with a net price higher (lower) than the Maximum (Minimum) Value. The Butterfly Spread Protection Range is the absolute difference between the Minimum Value and the Maximum Value.

(i) The Initial Maximum Value is the distance between the strike price of the leg with the mid-point strike and either of the outer leg strike prices. The Maximum Value Buffer is the lesser of a configurable absolute dollar value or percentage of the Initial Maximum Value set by the Exchange and announced via a notice to members. The Maximum Value is calculated by adding the Initial Maximum Value and Maximum Value Buffer.

(ii) The Initial Minimum Value is zero. The Minimum Value Buffer is a configurable absolute dollar value set by the Exchange and announced via a notice to members. The Minimum Value is calculated by subtracting the Minimum Value Buffer from the Initial Minimum Value of zero.

(4) **Box Spread Protection.** The Box Spread Protection will apply to a box spread. A box spread is a four legged Complex Order with the following: (1) one pair of legs with the same strike price with one leg to buy a call (put) and one leg to sell a put (call); (2) a second pair of legs with a different strike price from the pair described in (1) with one leg to sell a call (put) and one leg to buy a put (call); (3) all legs have the same expiration; and (4) all legs have equal volume.

(A) A Box Spread Limit Order that is priced higher than the Maximum Value or lower than the Minimum Value will be rejected. A Box Spread Market Order (or Box Spread Limit Order entered with a net price inside the Box Spread Protection Range) to buy (sell) will be restricted from executing by legging into the single leg market with a net price higher (lower) than the Maximum (Minimum) Value. The Box Spread Protection Range is the absolute difference between the Minimum Value and the Maximum Value.

(i) The Initial Maximum Value is the distance between the strike prices of each pair of leg strike prices. The Maximum Value Buffer is the lesser of a configurable absolute dollar value or percentage of the Initial Maximum Value set by the Exchange and announced via a notice to members. The Maximum Value is calculated by adding the Initial Maximum Value and Maximum Value Buffer.

(ii) The Initial Minimum Value is zero. The Minimum Value Buffer is a configurable absolute dollar value set by the Exchange and announced via a notice to members. The Minimum Value is calculated by subtracting the Minimum Value Buffer from the Initial Minimum Value of zero.

(c) Other Price Protections which apply to Complex Orders.

(1) **Limit Order Price Protection.** There is a limit on the amount by which the net price of an incoming Limit Complex Order to buy may exceed the net price available from the individual options series on the Exchange and the national best bid or offer for any stock leg, and by which the net price of an incoming Limit Complex Order to sell may be below the net price available

from the individual options series on the Exchange and the national best bid or offer for any stock leg. Limit Complex Orders that exceed the pricing limit are rejected. The limit is established by the Exchange from time-to-time for Limit Complex Orders to buy (sell) as the net price available from the individual options series on the Exchange and the national best bid or offer for any stock leg plus (minus) the greater of: (i) an absolute amount not to exceed \$2.00, or (ii) a percentage of the net price available from the individual options series on the Exchange and the national best bid or offer for any stock leg not to exceed 10%.

(2) **Size Limitation.** There is a limit on the number of contracts (and shares in the case of a Stock-Option Strategy or Stock-Complex Strategy) any single leg of an incoming Complex Order may specify. Orders that exceed the maximum number of contracts (or shares) are rejected. The maximum number of contracts (or shares), which shall not be less than 10,000 (or 100,000 shares), is established by the Exchange from time-to-time.

(3) **Price Level Protection.** There is a limit on the number of price levels at which an incoming Complex Order to sell (buy) will be executed automatically with the bids or offers of each component leg when there are no bids (offers) from other exchanges at any price for the options series. Complex Orders are executed at each successive price level until the maximum number of price levels is reached on any component leg where the protection has been triggered, and any balance is canceled. The number of price levels for the component leg, which may be from one (1) to ten (10), is determined by the Exchange from time-to-time on a class-by-class basis.

8. Market Makers

Rule 800. Registration of Market Makers

(a) A market maker is a Member with Designated Trading Representatives registered pursuant to Rule 801. Market makers are registered with the Exchange for the purpose of making transactions as dealer-specialists in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter. Registered market makers are designated as specialists on the Exchange for all purposes under the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations thereunder.

(b) To register as a Competitive or Primary Market Maker, a Member shall file an application in writing on such forms as the Exchange may prescribe. Applications shall be reviewed by the Exchange, which shall consider an applicant's market making ability and such other factors as the Exchange deems appropriate. After reviewing the application, the Exchange shall either approve or disapprove the applicant's registration as a Competitive or Primary Market Maker.

(c) The registration of any Member as a Competitive or Primary Market Maker may be suspended or terminated by the Exchange upon a determination that such Member has failed to properly perform as a market maker.

Rule 801. Designated Trading Representatives

(a) Market maker quotations and orders may be submitted to the Exchange's System only by Designated Trading Representatives ("DTRs"). A DTR is permitted to enter quotes and orders only for the account of the market maker with which he is associated.

(b) *Registration of Designated Trading Representatives.* The Exchange may, upon receiving an application in writing from a market maker on a form prescribed by the Exchange, approve a person as a DTR.

(1) DTRs may be:

(i) individual Members registered with the Exchange as market makers, or

(ii) officers, partners, employees or associated persons of Members that are registered with the Exchange as market makers.

(2) The Exchange may require a market maker to provide additional information the Exchange considers necessary to establish whether a person should be approved.

(3) A person may be conditionally approved as a DTR subject to any conditions the Chief Regulatory Officer considers appropriate in the interests of maintaining a fair and orderly market.

(c) *Suspension or Withdrawal of Registration.*

(1) The Exchange may suspend or withdraw the registration previously given to a person to be a DTR if the Exchange determines that:

(i) the person has caused the market maker to fail to comply with the Rules of the Exchange;

(ii) the person is not properly performing the responsibilities of a DTR;

(iii) the person has failed to meet the conditions set forth under paragraph (b) above; or

(iv) the Exchange believes it is in the best interest of fair and orderly markets.

(2) If the Exchange suspends the registration of a person as a DTR, the market maker must not allow the person to submit quotes and orders into the Exchange's System.

(3) The registration of a DTR will be withdrawn upon the written request of the Member for which the DTR is registered. Such written request shall be submitted on the form prescribed by the Exchange.

Rule 802. Appointment of Market Makers

(a) In the manner prescribed by the Exchange, a market maker may seek appointment to one or more options classes traded on the Exchange. The Board or a committee designated by the Board shall appoint classes of options contracts traded on the Exchange to market makers taking into consideration: (i) the financial resources available to the market maker, (ii) the market maker's experience and expertise in market making or options trading, and (iii) the maintenance and enhancement of competition among market makers in each class of options contracts to which they are appointed. The Board or designated committee shall make appointments in the best

interest of the Exchange to provide competitive markets. No appointment of a market maker shall be without the market maker's consent to such appointment, provided that refusal to accept an appointment may be deemed sufficient cause for termination or suspension of a market maker's registration.

(b) Appointments to Primary Market Makers. A Primary Market Maker shall be appointed to each options class traded on the Exchange.

(1) A Primary Market Maker seeking appointment to options on equity indexes, foreign currency indexes, foreign currency options and Exchange-Traded Fund Shares (collectively "Index-Based Products") shall provide, at the discretion of the Exchange, and upon its request, specific performance commitments, which shall include, at a minimum, commitments regarding (i) the average quotation size it will disseminate in the Index-Based Product, and (ii) the maximum quotation spread it will disseminate in such product at least ninety percent of the time.

(c) Appointments to Competitive Market Makers. Competitive market makers may request appointments to options classes traded on the Exchange, subject to the trading licensing requirements of Rule 2013 with respect to index options and Rule 2213 with respect to foreign currency options.

(1) On a quarterly basis, the Exchange shall assign points to each options class equal to its percentage of overall industry volume (not including exclusively traded index options), rounded down to the nearest one hundredth of a percentage with a maximum of 15 points. New listings will be assigned a point value of zero for the remainder of the quarter in which it was listed.

(2) A Competitive Market Maker may seek appointments to options classes that total: (A) 20 points for the first CMM Right it holds; and (B) 10 points for the second and each subsequent CMM Right it holds.

(3) A Competitive Market Maker may request changes to its appointments at any time upon advance notification to the Exchange in a form and manner prescribed by the Exchange.

(d) The Exchange may suspend or terminate any appointment of a market maker under this Rule and may make additional appointments whenever, in the Exchange's judgment, the interests of a fair and orderly market are best served by such action. In the case of an Index-Based Product, during the term of that appointment, the Exchange may also base a decision to suspend or terminate a Primary Market Maker's appointment on the failure of the Primary Market Maker to meet the terms of its commitments under paragraph (b)(1) above.

(e) Market Maker Performance. In making appointments to market makers, the Exchange may evaluate the performance of market makers relating to, among other things, quality of markets, competition among market makers, observance of ethical standards, and administrative factors. The Exchange may consider any relevant information, including but not limited to the results of a market maker evaluation questionnaire, trading data, a market maker's regulatory history and such other factors and data as may be pertinent in the circumstances. Moreover, failure by a market maker to meet minimum performance standards may result in, among other things: (1)

suspension, termination or restriction of an appointment to one or more of the options classes appointed to the market maker; (2) restriction of appointments to additional options classes; or (3) suspension, termination, or restriction of the market maker's registration.

Supplementary Material to Rule 802

.01 Index-Based Options. Pursuant to paragraph (b)(1) of Rule 802, a Primary Market Maker shall specify the average size and maximum quotation spread to which it will commit on a quarterly basis for four successive calendar quarters. The Primary Market Maker may specify differing size and quotation commitments for different series of an options class, such as by committing to a larger size and narrower quotations for the at-the-money series or series nearer to expiration. A Primary Market Maker also may, but is not required to, provide commitments regarding marketing or other support with respect to the Index-Based Product. In addition, a Primary Market Maker may, but is not required to, provide information regarding order flow arrangements with order flow providers. When an Index-Based Product is allocated to a Primary Market Maker, that Primary Market Maker's size and spread quotations for the fourth quarter following listing shall remain in effect thereafter on a quarter-to-quarter basis unless the Primary Market Maker has requested, and the Exchange or designated committee has approved, a change in such commitments. Any other commitments that a Primary Market Maker has made also shall remain in effect until modified by the Exchange or designated committee upon the request of the Primary Market Maker.

.02 A Member that is approved to act in the capacity of a Competitive Market Maker with respect to one or more CMM Rights may voluntarily be appointed to act as an "Alternative Primary Market Maker," so long as the Exchange has determined that such Member has the appropriate systems and procedures in place to undertake the responsibilities of a Primary Market Maker.

(a) The Exchange may appoint an Alternative Primary Market Maker to an options class only in the event that no Primary Market Makers seek allocation of the security.

(b) If no Primary Market Makers seek allocation of an options class, all eligible Competitive Market Makers will be given notice and an opportunity to seek allocation of the security as an Alternative Primary Market Maker. Such allocations will be made by the Allocation Committee according to the guidelines contained in Rule 802.

(c) An Alternative Primary Market Maker shall have all of the responsibilities and privileges of a Primary Market Maker under the Rules with respect to all appointed options classes.

(d) If an Alternative Primary Market Maker ceases trading of an options class, the class will be reallocated by the Exchange to a Primary Market Maker or another Alternative Primary Market Maker, as appropriate.

.03 There is no restriction on a Competitive Market Maker seeking appointment to options classes in which it or an affiliated market-maker holds a Competitive Market Maker or Primary

Market Maker appointment, provided that such Member has sufficient Competitive Market Maker points for each such appointment.

Rule 803. Obligations of Market Makers

(a) *General.* Transactions of a market maker should constitute a course of dealings reasonably calculated to contribute to the maintenance of a fair and orderly market, and market makers should not make bids or offers or enter into transactions that are inconsistent with such a course of dealings. Ordinarily, market makers are expected to:

(1) Refrain from purchasing a call option or a put option at a price more than \$0.25 below parity, although a larger amount may be appropriate considering the particular market conditions. In the case of calls, parity is measured by the bid in the underlying security, and in the case of puts, parity is measured by the offer in the underlying security.

(2) The \$0.25 amount above may be increased, or the provisions of this Rule may be waived, by the Exchange on a series-by-series basis.

(b) *Appointment.* With respect to each options class to which a market maker is appointed under Rule 802, the market maker has a continuous obligation to engage, to a reasonable degree under the existing circumstances, in dealings for his own account when there exists, or it is reasonably anticipated that there will exist, a lack of price continuity, a temporary disparity between the supply of and demand for a particular options contract, or a temporary distortion of the price relationships between options contracts of the same class. Without limiting the foregoing, a market maker is expected to perform the following activities in the course of maintaining a fair and orderly market:

(1) To compete with other market makers to improve the market in all series of options classes to which the market maker is appointed.

(2) To make markets that, absent changed market conditions, will be honored for the number of contracts entered into the Exchange's System in all series of options classes to which the market maker is appointed.

(3) To update market quotations in response to changed market conditions in all series of options classes to which the market maker is appointed.

(4) To price options contracts fairly by, among other things, bidding and offering so as to create differences of no more than \$5 between the bid and offer following the opening rotation in an equity or index options contract. The Exchange may establish differences other than the above for one or more series or classes of options.

(i) The bid/offer differentials stated in paragraph (b)(4) of this Rule shall not apply to in-the-money options series where the underlying securities market is wider than the differentials set forth above. For these series, the bid/ask differential may be as wide as the spread between the national best bid and offer in the underlying security.

(ii) The Exchange or its authorized agent may calculate bids and asks for various indices for the sole purpose of determining permissible bid/ask differentials on options on these indices. These values will be calculated by determining the weighted average of the bids and asks for the components of the corresponding index. These bids and asks will be disseminated by the Exchange at least every fifteen (15) seconds during the trading day solely for the purpose of determining the permissible bid/ask differential that market-makers may quote on an in-the-money option on the indices. For in-the-money series in index options where the calculated bid/ask differential is wider than the applicable differential set out in paragraph (b)(4) of this Rule, the bid/ask differential in the index options series may be as wide as the calculated bid/ask differential in the underlying index. The Exchange will not make a market in the basket of stock comprising the indices and is not guaranteeing the accuracy or the availability of the bid/ask values.

(c) Reserved.

(d) *Classes of Options To Which Not Appointed.* With respect to classes of options to which a market maker is not appointed, it should not engage in transactions for an account in which it has an interest that are disproportionate in relation to, or in derogation of, the performance of his obligations as specified in paragraph (b) above with respect to those classes of options to which it is appointed. Market makers should not:

(1) Individually or as a group, intentionally or unintentionally, dominate the market in options contracts of a particular class, or

(2) Effect purchases or sales on the Exchange except in a reasonable and orderly manner.

Supplementary Material to Rule 803

.01 A Primary Market Maker must act with due diligence in handling orders of Public Customers and must accord priority to such orders addressed pursuant to paragraph (c) of this Rule over the Primary Market Maker's principal orders.

.02 With respect to the Exchange's business continuity and disaster recovery plans, including its backup systems, the Exchange shall:

(a) Establish standards for the designation of those Members that the Exchange reasonably determines are, taken as a whole, the minimum necessary for the maintenance of fair and orderly markets in the event of the activation of such plans. Such standards may include volume-based and/or market share-based criteria, and may be adjusted from time to time by the Exchange. The Exchange will provide public notice of the standards.

(b) Designate Members pursuant to the standards established in paragraph (a) of this rule and require participation by such designated Members in scheduled functional and performance testing of the operation of such plans, in the manner and frequency specified by the Exchange, provided that such frequency shall not be less than once every 12 months. The Exchange will

provide at least 6 months prior notice to Members that are designated for mandatory testing, and participation of such Members is a condition of membership.

Rule 804. Market Maker Quotations

(a) Options Classes. A quotation only may be entered by a market maker, and only in the options classes to which the market maker is appointed under Rule 802.

(b) Price and Size Associated with Quotes. A market maker's bid and offer for a series of options contracts shall state a price accompanied by the number of contracts at that price the market maker is willing to buy or sell upon receipt of an order or upon interaction with a quotation entered by another market maker on the Exchange.

(1) Price. The price of market maker quotes shall be in the minimum trading increments applicable to the security under Rule 710.

(2) Size. Unless the Exchange has declared a fast market pursuant to Rule 704, the initial size of a market maker's opening quote must be for the minimum number of contracts determined by the Exchange on a class by class basis, which minimum shall be at least one contract.

(c) Two-Sided Quotes. A market maker that enters a bid (offer) on the Exchange must enter an offer (bid) within the spread allowable under Rule 803(b)(4).

(d) Firm Quotes.

(1) Market maker bids and offers are firm for orders and Exchange market maker quotations both under this Rule and Rule 602 of Regulation NMS under the Exchange Act ("Rule 602 of Reg NMS") for the number of contracts specified according to the requirements of paragraph (b) above. Market maker bids and offers are not firm under this Rule and Rule 602 of Reg NMS if:

(i) a system malfunction or other circumstance impairs the Exchange's ability to disseminate or update market quotes in a timely and accurate manner;

(ii) the level of trading activities or the existence of unusual market conditions is such that the Exchange is incapable of collecting, processing, and making available to quotation vendors the data for the option in a manner that accurately reflects the current state of the market on the Exchange, and as a result, the market in the option is declared to be "fast" pursuant to Rule 704;

(iii) during trading rotations; or

(iv) any of the circumstances provided in paragraph (c)(3) of Rule 602 of Reg NMS exist.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1) above, if a market maker's bid (offer) can trade with the offer (bid) of another market maker, the Exchange shall have the authority to implement a delay so that no execution shall occur between such quotations for a period of no more than one second. During such period, the System will update quotations that may be received; provided however,

that during such period all quotations shall otherwise remain firm and the System shall automatically execute all incoming orders against such quotations.

(e) *Intra-day Quotes.* A market maker must enter bids and offers for the options to which it is appointed, except in an assigned options series listed intra-day on the Exchange. On a daily basis, a market maker must make markets consistent with the applicable quoting requirements specified below. A Member will be required to meet each market making obligation separately. A Competitive Market Maker who is also the Primary Market Maker will be held to the Primary Market Maker obligations in the options series in which the Primary Market Maker is assigned and will be held to Competitive Market Maker obligations in all other options series where assigned. A Competitive Market Maker who receives a Preferred Order, as described in Supplementary Material .03 to Rule 713, ("Preferred CMM") shall be held to the standard of a Preferred CMM in the options series of any options class in which it receives the Preferred Order.

(1) On any given day, a Competitive Market Maker is not required to enter quotations in the options classes to which it is appointed. A Competitive Market Maker may initiate quoting in options classes to which it is appointed intra-day. If a Competitive Market Maker initiates quoting in an options class, the Competitive Market Maker, associated with the same Member, is collectively required to provide two-sided quotations in 60% of the cumulative number of seconds, or such higher percentage as the Exchange may announce in advance, for which that Member's assigned options class is open for trading. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a Competitive Market Maker shall not be required to make two-sided markets pursuant to this Rule 804(e)(1) in any Quarterly Options Series, any adjusted options series, and any option series with an expiration of nine months or greater for options on equities and exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") or with an expiration of twelve months or greater for index options. Competitive Market Makers may choose to quote such series in addition to regular series in the options class, but such quotations will not be considered when determining whether a Competitive Market Maker has met the obligation contained in this paragraph (e)(1).

(i) An adjusted options series is an options series wherein, as a result of a corporate action by the issuer of the underlying security, one option contract in the series represents the delivery of other than 100 shares of underlying stock or Exchange-Traded Fund Shares ("Adjusted Options Series").

(ii) A Competitive Market Maker may be called upon by an Exchange official designated by the Board to submit a single quote or maintain intra-day quotes in one or more of the series of an options class to which the Competitive Market Maker is appointed whenever, in the judgment of such official, it is necessary to do so in the interest of fair and orderly markets.

(2) Primary Market Makers, associated with the same Member, are collectively required to provide two-sided quotations in 90% of the cumulative number of seconds, or such higher percentage as the Exchange may announce in advance, for which that Member's assigned options class is open for trading. Primary Market Makers shall be required to make two-sided markets pursuant to this rule in any Quarterly Options Series, any Adjusted Options Series, and any

option series with an expiration of nine months or greater for options on equities and ETFs or with an expiration of twelve months or greater for index options.

(3) Preferred CMMs, associated with the same Member, are collectively required to provide two-sided quotations in 90% of the cumulative number of seconds, or such higher percentage as the Exchange may announce in advance, for which that Member's assigned options class is open for trading. A Member shall be considered preferenced in an assigned options class once the Member receives a Preferenced Order in any option class in which they are assigned and shall be considered preferenced for that day in all series for that option class in which it received the Preferenced Order. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a Preferred CMM shall not be required to make two-sided markets pursuant to this Rule 804(e)(3) in any Quarterly Options Series, any Adjusted Options Series, and any options series with an expiration of nine months or greater for options on equities and ETFs or with an expiration of twelve months or greater for index options. Preferred CMMs may choose to quote such series in addition to regular series in the options class, but such quotations will not be considered when determining whether a Preferred CMM has met the obligation contained in this paragraph (e)(3). A Preferred CMM may be preferenced in such series and receive enhanced allocations pursuant to Nasdaq MRX Rule 713, Supplementary Material .03, only if it complies with the heightened 90% quoting requirement contained in this paragraph (e)(3).

(4) Specifically, the Exchange will calculate subparagraphs (1) - (3) above by (i) taking the total number of seconds the Member disseminates quotes in each assigned options series, excluding, for Competitive Market Makers and Preferred CMMs, Quarterly Options Series, any Adjusted Options Series, and any option series with an expiration of nine months or greater for options on equities and ETFs or with an expiration of twelve months or greater for index options; and (ii) dividing that time by the eligible total number of seconds each assigned option series in the options class is open for trading that day. Quoting is not required in every assigned options series. Compliance with this requirement is determined by reviewing the aggregate of quoting in assigned options series for the Member.

(5) MRX Regulation may consider exceptions to the above-referenced requirement to quote based on demonstrated legal or regulatory requirements or other mitigating circumstances. For purposes of the Exchange's surveillance of Member compliance with this rule, the Exchange will determine compliance on a monthly basis. The Exchange's monthly compliance evaluation of the quoting requirement does not relieve a Member of the obligation to provide two-sided quotes on a daily basis, nor will it prohibit the Exchange from taking disciplinary action against a Member for failing to meet the quoting obligation each trading day.

(6) If a technical failure or limitation of a System of the Exchange prevents a market maker from maintaining, or prevents a Member from communicating to the Exchange, timely and accurate quotes, the Member shall promptly notify the Exchange and the duration of such failure or limitation shall not be included in any of the calculations under this subparagraph (e) with respect to the affected quotes.

(f) *Temporary Withdrawal of Quotations by Primary Market Makers.* A Primary Market Maker may apply to the Exchange to withdraw temporarily from its Primary Market Maker status in an

options class. The Primary Market Maker must base its request on demonstrated legal or regulatory requirements that necessitate its temporary withdrawal, or provide the Exchange an opinion of counsel certifying that such legal or regulatory basis exists. The Exchange will act promptly on such a request, and, if the request is granted, the Exchange will temporarily reassign the options class to another Primary Market Maker.

(1) The Exchange Review Council shall have jurisdiction over proceedings brought by Primary Market Makers seeking review of the denial of an excused withdrawal pursuant to this Rule or the conditions imposed on their reentry.

(g) Reserved

(h) In order to control the number of quotations the Exchange disseminates, the Exchange shall disseminate an updated bid and offer price, together with the size associated with such bid and offer, when:

(1) the Exchange's disseminated bid or offer price increases or decreases;

(2) the size associated with the Exchange's disseminated bid or offer decreases; or

(3) the size associated with the Exchange's bid (offer) increases by an amount greater than or equal to a percentage (never to exceed 20%) of the size associated with previously disseminated bid (offer). Such percentage, which shall never exceed 20%, shall be determined on an issue-by-issue basis by the Exchange and announced to membership via Exchange circular.

Rule 805. Market Maker Orders

(a) *Options Classes to Which Appointed.* Market makers may enter all order types defined in Rule 715 in the options classes to which they are appointed under Rule 802, except Stopped Orders, Reserve Orders and Customer Cross Orders. Competitive Market Makers shall comply with the provisions of Rule 804(e)(1) upon the entry of such orders if they were not previously quoting in the series.

(b) *Options Classes Other Than Those to Which Appointed.*

(1) A market maker may enter all order types permitted to be entered by non-customer participants under the Rules to buy or sell options in classes of options listed on the Exchange to which the market maker is not appointed under Rule 802, except for Reserve Orders, provided that:

(i) the spread between a limit order to buy and a limit order to sell the same options contract complies with the parameters contained in Rule 803(b)(4); and

(ii) the market maker does not enter orders in options classes to which it is otherwise appointed, either as a Competitive or Primary Market Maker.

(2) *Competitive Market Makers.* The total number of contracts executed during a quarter by a Competitive Market Maker in options classes to which it is not appointed may not exceed twenty-five percent (25%) of the total number of contracts traded by such Competitive Market Maker in classes to which it is appointed and with respect to which it was quoting pursuant to Rule 804(e)(1).

(3) *Primary Market Makers.* The total number of contracts executed during a quarter by a Primary Market Maker in options classes to which it is not appointed may not exceed twenty-five percent (25%) of the total number of contracts traded per each Primary Market Maker Membership.

Rule 806. Trade Reporting and Comparison

The details of each trade executed on the Exchange are automatically reported at the time of execution. Members need not separately report their transactions for trade comparison purposes.

Rule 807. Securities Accounts and Orders of Market Makers

(a) *Identification of Accounts.* A Primary Market Maker in Exchange-Traded Fund Shares, as defined in Rule 502(h), is obligated to conduct all trading in Exchange-Traded Fund Shares in account(s) that have been reported to the Exchange. In addition, in a manner prescribed by the Exchange, each market maker shall file with the Exchange and keep current a list identifying all accounts for stock, options, non-U.S. currency, non-U.S. currency options, futures or options on futures on such currency, or any other derivatives based on such currency, physical commodities, physical commodity options, commodity futures contracts, options on commodity futures contracts, any other derivatives based on such commodity and related securities trading in which the market maker may, directly or indirectly, engage in trading activities or over which it exercises investment direction. No market maker shall engage in stock, options, non-U.S. currency, non-U.S. currency options, futures or options on futures on such currency, physical commodities, physical commodity options, commodity futures contracts, options on commodity futures contracts, any other derivatives based on such commodity or any other derivatives based on such currency or related securities trading in an account which has not been reported pursuant to this Rule.

(b) *Reports of Orders.* Each market maker shall, upon the request of the Exchange and in the prescribed form, report to the Exchange every order entered by the market maker for the purchase or sale of (i) a security underlying options traded on the Exchange, or (ii) a security convertible into or exchangeable for such underlying security, as well as opening and closing positions in all such securities held in each account reported pursuant to paragraph (a) of this Rule. The report pertaining to orders must include the terms of each order, identification of the brokerage firms through which the orders were entered, the times of entry or cancellation, the times report of execution were received and, if all or part of the order was executed, the quantity and execution price.

(c) *Joint Accounts.* No market maker shall, directly or indirectly, hold any interest or participate in any joint account for buying or selling any options contract unless each participant in such joint account is a Member and unless such account is reported to and not disapproved by the Exchange. Such reports in a form prescribed by the Exchange shall be filed with the Exchange

before any transaction is effected on the Exchange for such joint account. A participant in a joint account must:

- (1) Be either a market maker or a Clearing Member that carries the joint account.
- (2) File and keep current a completed application on such form as is prescribed by the Exchange.
- (3) Be jointly and severally responsible for assuring that the account complies with all the Rules of the Exchange.
- (4) Not be a market maker appointed to the same options classes to which the joint account holder is also appointed as a market maker.

Rule 808. Letters of Guarantee

(a) *Required of Each Market Maker.* No market maker shall make any transactions on the Exchange unless a Letter of Guarantee has been issued for such Member by a Clearing Member and filed with the Exchange, and unless such Letter of Guarantee has not been revoked pursuant to paragraph (c) of this Rule.

(b) *Terms of Letter of Guarantee.* A Letter of Guarantee shall provide that the issuing Clearing Member accepts financial responsibilities for all Exchange transactions made by the guaranteed Member.

(c) *Revocation of Letter of Guarantee.* A Letter of Guarantee filed with the Exchange shall remain in effect until a written notice of revocation has been filed with the Exchange. A revocation shall in no way relieve a Clearing Member of responsibility for transactions guaranteed prior to the effective date of such revocation.

Rule 809. Financial Requirements for Market Makers

(a) *Primary Market Makers.* Every Primary Market Maker shall maintain net liquidating equity of not less than \$3,250,000 plus \$25,000 excess equity for each underlying security upon which appointed options are open for trading in excess of the initial ten (10) underlying securities.

(b) *Competitive Market Makers.* Every Competitive Market Maker shall maintain net liquidating equity of not less than \$1,000,000.

(c) Each market maker that makes an arrangement to finance his transactions as a market maker must identify to the Exchange the source of the financing and its terms. The Exchange must be informed immediately of the intention of any party to terminate or change any such arrangement.

Supplementary Material to Rule 809

.01 For purposes of Rule 809, the term "net liquidating equity" means the sum of positive cash balances and long securities positions less negative cash balances and short securities positions.

Rule 810. Reserved

Reserved**Rule 811. Reserved****9. Reserved****Rule 900. Reserved**

Reserved

10. Closing Transactions**Closing Transactions**

The rules contained in Nasdaq ISE Chapter 10, as such rules may be in effect from time to time (the "Chapter 10 Rules"), are hereby incorporated by reference into this Nasdaq MRX Chapter 10, and are thus Nasdaq MRX Rules and thereby applicable to Nasdaq MRX Members. Nasdaq MRX Members shall comply with the Chapter 10 Rules as though such rules were fully-set forth herein. All defined terms, including any variations thereof, contained in the Chapter 10 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX-related meaning of such term. Solely by way of example, and not in limitation or in exhaustion: the defined term "Exchange" in the Chapter 10 Rules shall be read to refer to Nasdaq MRX; the defined term "Rule" in the Chapter 10 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Rule; the defined term "Clearing Member" in the Chapter 10 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Clearing Member; and the defined term "Member" in the Chapter 10 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Member.

11. Exercises and Deliveries**Exercises and Deliveries**

The rules contained in Nasdaq ISE Chapter 11, as such rules may be in effect from time to time (the "Chapter 11 Rules"), are hereby incorporated by reference into this Nasdaq MRX Chapter 11, and are thus Nasdaq MRX Rules and thereby applicable to Nasdaq MRX Members. Nasdaq MRX Members shall comply with the Chapter 11 Rules as though such rules were fully-set forth herein. All defined terms, including any variations thereof, contained in the Chapter 11 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX-related meaning of such term. Solely by way of example, and not in limitation or in exhaustion: the defined term "Exchange" in the Chapter 11 Rules shall be read to refer to Nasdaq MRX; the defined term "Rule" in the Chapter 11 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Rule; the defined term "Clearing Member" in the Chapter 11 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Clearing Member; and the defined term "Member" in the Chapter 11 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Member.

12. Margins**Margins**

The rules contained in Nasdaq ISE Chapter 12, as such rules may be in effect from time to time (the "Chapter 12 Rules"), are hereby incorporated by reference into this Nasdaq MRX Chapter 12, and are thus Nasdaq MRX Rules and thereby applicable to Nasdaq MRX Members. Nasdaq MRX Members shall comply with the Chapter 12 Rules as though such rules were fully-set forth herein. All defined terms, including any variations thereof, contained in the Chapter 12 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX-related meaning of such term. Solely by way of

example, and not in limitation or in exhaustion: the defined term "Exchange" in the Chapter 12 Rules shall be read to refer to Nasdaq MRX; the defined term "Rule" in the Chapter 12 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Rule; and the defined term "Member" in the Chapter 12 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Member.

13. Net Capital Requirements

Net Capital Requirements

The rules contained in Nasdaq ISE Chapter 13, as such rules may be in effect from time to time (the "Chapter 13 Rules"), are hereby incorporated by reference into this Nasdaq MRX Chapter 13, and are thus Nasdaq MRX Rules and thereby applicable to Nasdaq MRX Members. Nasdaq MRX Members shall comply with the Chapter 13 Rules as though such rules were fully-set forth herein. All defined terms, including any variations thereof, contained in the Chapter 13 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX-related meaning of such term. Solely by way of example, and not in limitation or in exhaustion: the defined term "Exchange" in the Chapter 13 Rules shall be read to refer to Nasdaq MRX; the defined term "Rule" in the Chapter 13 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Rule; the defined term "President" in the Chapter 13 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX President; and the defined term "Member" in the Chapter 13 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Member.

14. Records, Reports and Audits

Records, Reports and Audits

The rules contained in Nasdaq ISE Chapter 14, as such rules may be in effect from time to time (the "Chapter 14 Rules"), are hereby incorporated by reference into this Nasdaq MRX Chapter 14, and are thus Nasdaq MRX Rules and thereby applicable to Nasdaq MRX Members. Nasdaq MRX Members shall comply with the Chapter 14 Rules as though such rules were fully-set forth herein. All defined terms, including any variations thereof, contained in the Chapter 14 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX-related meaning of such term. Solely by way of example, and not in limitation or in exhaustion: the defined term "Exchange" in the Chapter 14 Rules shall be read to refer to Nasdaq MRX; the defined term "Rule" in the Chapter 14 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Rule; the defined term "Market Maker" in the Chapter 14 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Market Maker; and the defined term "Member" in the Chapter 14 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Member.

15. Reserved

Reserved

Reserved

16. Disciplinary Jurisdiction and Minor Rule Violation Fines

Disciplinary Jurisdiction and Minor Rule Violation Fines

The rules contained in Nasdaq ISE Chapter 16, as such rules may be in effect from time to time (the "Chapter 16 Rules"), are hereby incorporated by reference into this Nasdaq MRX Chapter 16, and are thus Nasdaq MRX Rules and thereby applicable to Nasdaq MRX Members. Nasdaq MRX Members shall comply with the Chapter 16 Rules as though such rules were fully-set forth herein. All defined terms, including any variations thereof, contained in the Chapter 16 Rules

shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX-related meaning of such term. Solely by way of example, and not in limitation or in exhaustion: the defined term "Exchange" in the Chapter 16 Rules shall be read to refer to Nasdaq MRX; the defined term "Rule" in the Chapter 16 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Rule; the defined term "Affiliate" in the Chapter 16 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Affiliate; and the defined term "Member" in the Chapter 16 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Member.

17. Reserved

Reserved

Reserved

18. Reserved

Reserved

19. Intermarket Linkage

Intermarket Linkage

The rules contained in Nasdaq ISE Chapter 19, as such rules may be in effect from time to time (the "Chapter 19 Rules"), are hereby incorporated by reference into this Nasdaq MRX Chapter 19, and are thus Nasdaq MRX Rules and thereby applicable to Nasdaq MRX Members. Nasdaq MRX Members shall comply with the Chapter 19 Rules as though such rules were fully-set forth herein. All defined terms, including any variations thereof, contained in the Chapter 19 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX -related meaning of such term. Solely by way of example, and not in limitation or in exhaustion: the defined term "Exchange" in the Chapter 19 Rules shall be read to refer to Nasdaq MRX; the defined term "Rule" in the Chapter 19 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX; the defined term "Bid" in the Chapter 19 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Bid; and the defined term "Member" in the Chapter 19 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Member.

20. Index Rules

Index Rules

The rules contained in Nasdaq ISE Chapter 20, as such rules may be in effect from time to time (the "Chapter 20 Rules"), are hereby incorporated by reference into this Nasdaq MRX Chapter 20, and are thus Nasdaq MRX Rules and thereby applicable to Nasdaq MRX Members. Nasdaq MRX Members shall comply with the Chapter 20 Rules as though such rules were fully-set forth herein. All defined terms, including any variations thereof, contained in the Chapter 20 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX-related meaning of such term. Solely by way of example, and not in limitation or in exhaustion: the defined term "Exchange" in the Chapter 20 Rules shall be read to refer to Nasdaq MRX; the defined term "Rule" in the Chapter 20 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Rule; the defined term "Exchange Official" in the Chapter 20 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Official; and the defined term "Member" in the Chapter 20 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Member.

21. [Reserved]

[Reserved]

22. Reserved

Reserved.

23.-79. Reserved**23.-79. Reserved**

Reserved

80. Investigations and Sanctions**Investigations and Sanctions**

Series 8000 of the Nasdaq BX, Inc. Rules, as such rules may be in effect from time to time (the "BX Rule 8000 Series"), are hereby incorporated by reference into this Nasdaq MRX Rules Chapter 80, and are thus Nasdaq MRX Rules and thereby applicable to Nasdaq MRX Members, Associated Persons, and other persons subject to the Exchange's jurisdiction. Nasdaq MRX Members, Associated Persons, and other persons subject to the Exchange's jurisdiction shall comply with the BX Rule 8000 Series as though such rules were fully-set forth herein. All defined terms, including any variations thereof, contained in the BX Rule 8000 Series shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX-related meaning of such term. The defined terms "Exchange" or "Nasdaq BX" in the BX Rule 8000 Series shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Exchange; the defined terms "Rule" or "BX Rule" in the BX Rule 8000 Series shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Rules; the defined terms "Board" or "Exchange Board" in the BX Rule 8000 Series shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Board of Directors; the defined term "Member" in the BX Rule 8000 Series shall be read to refer to a Nasdaq MRX Member; the defined term "Associated Person" shall be read to refer to a Nasdaq MRX Associated Person; the defined terms "BX Regulatory Department" or "Regulation Department" shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Regulatory Department; the defined terms "BX Regulation" shall be read to refer to "Nasdaq MRX Regulation"; the defined term "Chief Regulatory Officer" shall be read to refer to the Chief Regulatory Officer of Nasdaq MRX; and "Equity Rule" shall be read to refer to a Nasdaq MRX Rule.

Additionally, references in the BX Rule 8000 Series to "Rule 0120" shall be read to refer to Nasdaq MRX Rule 100. References in the BX Rule 8000 Series to "Rule 1015" shall be read to refer to Nasdaq MRX Rule 303.

90. Code of Procedure**Chapter 90 Code of Procedure**

Series 9000 of the Nasdaq BX, Inc. Rules, as such rules may be in effect from time to time (the "BX Rule 9000 Series"), are hereby incorporated by reference into this Nasdaq MRX Rules Chapter 90, and are thus Nasdaq MRX Rules and thereby applicable to Nasdaq MRX Members, Associated Persons, and other persons subject to the Exchange's jurisdiction. Nasdaq MRX Members, Associated Persons, and other persons subject to the Exchange's jurisdiction shall comply with the BX Rule 9000 Series as though such rules were fully-set forth herein. All defined terms, including any variations thereof, contained in the BX Rule 9000 Series shall be

read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX-related meaning of such term. Solely by way of example, and not in limitation or in exhaustion: the defined terms "Exchange" or "Nasdaq BX" in the BX Rule 9000 Series shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Exchange; the defined terms "Rule" or "BX Rule" in the BX Rule 9000 Series shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Rules; the defined terms "Board" or "Exchange Board" in the BX Rule 9000 Series shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Board of Directors; the defined term "Member" in the BX Rule 9000 Series shall be read to refer to a Nasdaq MRX Member; the defined term "Associated Person" shall be read to refer to a Nasdaq MRX Associated Person; the defined terms "BX Regulatory Department" or "Regulation Department" shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Regulatory Department; the defined terms "BX Regulation" shall be read to refer to "Nasdaq MRX Regulation"; the defined term "Chief Regulatory Officer" shall be read to refer to the Chief Regulatory Officer of Nasdaq MRX; and "Equity Rule" shall be read to refer to a Nasdaq MRX Rule. Additionally, references in the BX Rule 9000 Series to the following rules shall be read to refer to the following Nasdaq MRX Rules: "Rule 0120" shall be read to refer to Nasdaq MRX Rule 100; "Rule 1013" shall be read to refer to Nasdaq MRX Rules 302 and 307; "Rule 1070" shall be read to refer to the Supplementary Material to Nasdaq MRX Rule 306; "Rule 1160" shall be read to refer to Nasdaq MRX Rule 307(b); "Equity Rule 2110" shall be read to refer to Nasdaq MRX Rule 400; "Equity Rule 2120" shall be read to refer to Nasdaq MRX Rule 405; "Rule 2140" shall be read to refer to Nasdaq MRX Rule 309; "Equity Rule 2150" shall be read to refer to Nasdaq MRX Chapter 6; "Rule 2170" shall be read to refer to Nasdaq MRX Rule 403; "Rule 4110A" shall be read to refer to Nasdaq MRX Chapter 13; "Rule 4120A" shall be read to refer to Nasdaq MRX Chapter 13; "Rule 10000 Series" shall be read to refer to Nasdaq MRX Rules Chapter 18; and "Chapter III, Section 16" shall be read to refer to Nasdaq MRX Rule 403.

Notwithstanding the above, IM-9216 ("Violations Appropriate for Disposition Under Plan Pursuant to SEC Rule 19d-1(c)(2)") in the BX Rule 9000 Series shall not apply to the Nasdaq MRX Exchange or to its Members, Associated Persons, or other persons subject to the jurisdiction of the Exchange. Instead, the Nasdaq MRX Rule that governs such violations shall be Nasdaq MRX Rule 1614(b) and references in the BX Rule 9000 Series to IM-9216 shall be read to refer to Nasdaq MRX Rule 1614(b). Moreover, the procedures set forth in BX Rule 9216(b) and 9143(e)(3), which shall govern the handling of violations of Rules listed in Nasdaq MRX Rule 1614(b) that are subject to a plan approved by the Commission pursuant to SEC Rule 19d-1(c)(2) (the "Minor Rule Violation Plan" or "MRVP") and the issuance of MRVP letters, shall also apply to the Exchange's handling of violations of Rules listed in Nasdaq MRX Rule 1614(b) that are not subject to the MRVP ("minor rule violations") and the issuance of minor rule violation letters, except that the Exchange shall promptly report any final disciplinary action to the Commission, in accordance with SEC Rule 19d-1(c)(1).]

Nasdaq MRX, LLC Rules

General Rules

General 1 Provisions

Section 1. Definitions

(a) The following terms, when used in these Rules, shall have the meanings specified in this General 1, unless the context indicates otherwise. Any term defined in the Limited Liability Company Agreement (the "LLC Agreement") or the By-Laws of Nasdaq MRX, LLC (the "By-Laws") and not otherwise defined in this General 1 shall have the meaning assigned in the LLC Agreement or the By-Laws.

(1) The term "**associated person**" or "**person associated with a Member**" means any partner, officer, director, or branch manager of a Member (or any person occupying a similar status or performing similar functions), any person directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by, or under common control with a Member or any employee of a Member.

(2) The term "**board of directors**" or "**Board**" has the meaning set forth in Article I of the By-Laws.

(3) The term "**Clearing Corporation**" means The Options Clearing Corporation.

(4) The term "**Clearing Member**" means a Member that is self-clearing or an Electronic Access Member that clears Exchange Transactions for other Members of the Exchange.

(5) The term "**Code of Procedure**" means the procedural rules contained in General 5, Section 3.

(6) The term "**Electronic Access Member**" means a Member that is approved to exercise trading privileges associated with EAM Rights.

(7) The term "**Exchange Act**" or the "**Act**" means the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the rules and regulations thereunder, as amended from time to time.

(8) The term "**Exchange Review Council**" means the committee authorized and directed to act for the Board of Directors of the Exchange in a manner consistent with the Exchange Rules with respect to (1) an appeal or review of a disciplinary proceeding; (2) a statutory disqualification decision; (3) a review of a membership proceeding; (4) a review of an offer of settlement, a letter of acceptance, waiver, and consent, and a minor rule violation plan letter; (5) the exercise of exemptive authority; (6) an appeal of proceedings involving Exchange General 3, Section 2, Options 3, Section 20 and Options 2, Section 5; and (7) such other proceedings or actions authorized by the Exchange Rules.

(9) The term "**Exchange Transaction**" means a transaction executed on or through the facilities of the Exchange.

(10) The term "**Federal Reserve Board**" means the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

(11) The term "**good standing**" means that a Member is not delinquent with respect to Exchange dues, fees or other charges and is not suspended or barred from effecting

Exchange Transactions or from association with a Member either by the Exchange or by means of a statutory disqualification.

(12) The terms "he," "him" or "his" shall be deemed to refer to persons of female as well as male gender, and to include organizations, as well as individuals, when the context so requires.

(13) The term "ISE" means Nasdaq ISE, LLC, a national securities exchange.

(14) The term "Member" means an organization that has been approved to exercise trading rights associated with Exchange Rights.

(15) The term "Membership" refers to the trading privileges associated with Exchange Rights.

(16) The term "Nasdaq GEMX" means Nasdaq GEMX, LLC, a national securities exchange.

(17) The term "primary market" means the principal market in which an underlying security is traded.

(18) The term "Rules of the Clearing Corporation" means the Certificate of Incorporation, the By-laws and the Rules of the Clearing Corporation, and all written interpretations thereof, as the same may be in effect from time to time.

(19) The term "SEC" and the "Commission" mean the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

(20) The term "SRO" means a self-regulatory organization as defined in Section 3(a)(26) of the Exchange Act.

(21) The term "underlying security" means the security that the Clearing Corporation shall be obligated to sell (in the case of a call option) or purchase (in the case of a put option) upon the valid exercise of an options contract.

General 2 Organization and Administration

Section 1. Divisions of the Exchange

The divisions of the Exchange shall include the Regulatory Division and such other Divisions as the Chief Executive Officer and President, with the approval of the Board, may establish. The Chief Executive Officer and President shall appoint a head of every Division and may designate departments within each Division.

Section 2. Fees, Dues and Other Charges

Participant Fees. The fees payable by Members shall be fixed from time to time by the Exchange. Fees shall be payable in full on the first day of each month on a nonrefundable basis and shall be applied to the month beginning on that day.

Section 3. Exchange's Costs of Defending Legal Proceedings

(a) Any Member or person associated with a Member who fails to prevail in a lawsuit or other legal proceeding instituted by such person against the Exchange or any of its Directors, officers, committee members, employees or agents, and related to the business of the Exchange, shall pay to the Exchange all reasonable expenses, including attorneys' fees, incurred by the Exchange in the defense of such proceeding, but only in the event that such expenses exceed fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000).

(b) Paragraph (a) of this Rule shall not apply to disciplinary actions by the Exchange, to administrative appeals of Exchange actions or in any specific instance where the Board has granted a waiver of this provision.

Section 4. Limitation on Affiliation between the Exchange and Members

(a) Without prior SEC approval, the Exchange, or any facility of the Exchange, or any entity with which the Exchange or any facility of the Exchange is affiliated shall not, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, acquire or maintain an ownership interest in a Member. In addition, a Member shall not be or become an affiliate of the Exchange, or any facility of the Exchange, or any entity with which the Exchange or any facility of the Exchange is affiliated. In addition, no Member or person associated with a Member shall be the beneficial owner, directly or indirectly, of greater than twenty percent (20%) of the (i) then-outstanding voting Limited Liability Company Interest of the Exchange, or (ii) then-outstanding voting securities of Nasdaq, Inc. Nothing in this Rule shall prohibit any Member from being or becoming an affiliate of the Exchange, or any facility of the Exchange, or an affiliate of any affiliate of the Exchange or any facility of the Exchange solely by reason of any officer, director or partner of such Member being or becoming a Member Representative Director (as defined in the By-Laws) pursuant to the By-Laws. For purposes of this Rule, any calculation of the voting Limited Liability Company Interest of the Exchange or the voting securities of Nasdaq, Inc. outstanding at any particular time shall be made in accordance with the last sentence of SEC Rule 13d-3(d)(1)(i)(D). The term "beneficially owned", including all derivative or similar words, shall have the meaning set forth in the Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Nasdaq, Inc.

(b) Nasdaq, Inc., which owns NASDAQ Execution Services, LLC and the Exchange, shall establish and maintain procedures and internal controls reasonably designed to ensure that NASDAQ Execution Services, LLC does not develop or implement changes to its system on the basis of non-public information regarding planned changes to the Exchange's systems, obtained as a result of its affiliation with the Exchange, until such information is available generally to similarly situated Exchange Members in connection with the provision of inbound routing to the Exchange.

Section 5. Reserved

Section 6. Reserved

General 3 Membership and Access

Section 1. Qualification of Members

(a) The Exchange shall issue Memberships that confer the ability to transact on the Exchange. There is no limit on the number of Memberships that may be issued by the Exchange. In addition, in no event shall the Exchange act in a manner under this paragraph that does not comply with the provisions of Section 6(c)(4) of the Exchange Act. A Member of the Exchange may be a corporation, partnership, or LLC. Each Member must:

- (1) be a broker-dealer registered pursuant to Section 15 of the Exchange Act; and
- (2) meet the qualifications for a Member in accordance with Exchange Rules applicable thereto.

(b) A Member that does not maintain an office in the United States responsible for preparing and maintaining financial and other reports required to be filed with the Commission and the Exchange must:

- (1) prepare all such reports, and maintain a general ledger chart of account and any description thereof, in English and U.S. dollars;
- (2) reimburse the Exchange for any expense incurred in connection with examinations of the Member to the extent that such expenses exceed the cost of examining a Member located within the continental United States; and
- (3) ensure the availability of an individual fluent in English and knowledgeable in securities and financial matters to assist representatives of the Exchange during examinations.

(c) Every Member shall have as the principal purpose of being a Member the conduct of a securities business. Such a purpose shall be deemed to exist if and so long as:

- (1) the Member has qualified and acts in respect of its business on the Exchange in one or more of the following capacities: (i) an Electronic Access Member; (ii) a Primary Market Maker; or (iii) a Competitive Market Maker; and
- (2) all transactions effected by the Member are in compliance with Section 11(a) of the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations adopted thereunder.

Section 2. Denial of and Conditions to Becoming a Member

(a) An applicant to become a Member of the Exchange must seek approval in the form and manner prescribed by the Exchange.

(b) The Exchange may deny (or condition) approval of a Member, or may prevent a person from becoming associated (or condition an association) with a Member, for the same reasons that the SEC may deny or revoke a broker-dealer registration and for those reasons required or allowed under the Exchange Act.

(c) The Exchange also may deny (or condition) approval of a Member, or may prevent a person from becoming associated with (or condition an association) with a Member, when the applicant, directly or indirectly:

(1) has a negative net worth, has financial difficulties involving an amount that is more than five percent (5%) of the applicant's net worth, or has a pattern of failure to pay just debts (whether or not such debts have been the subject of a bankruptcy action);

(2) is unable satisfactorily to demonstrate a capacity to adhere to all applicable Exchange, SEC, the Clearing Corporation and Federal Reserve Board policies, rules and regulations, including those concerning record-keeping, reporting, finance and trading procedures; or

(3) is unable satisfactorily to demonstrate reasonably adequate systems capability and capacity.

(d) When an applicant is a subject of an investigation conducted by any SRO or government agency involving its fitness for becoming a Member, the Exchange need not act on the application until the matter has been resolved.

(e) The Exchange may determine not to permit a Member or person associated with a Member to continue as a Member or associated therewith, if the Member or associated person:

(1) fails to meet any of the qualification requirements for becoming a Member or associated with a Member after approval thereof;

(2) fails to meet any condition placed by the Exchange on such Member or association with a Member;

(3) violates any agreement with the Exchange; or

(4) becomes subject to a statutory disqualification under the Exchange Act.

(f) If a Member or person associated with a Member that becomes subject to a statutory disqualification under the Exchange Act wants to continue as a Member of the Exchange or in association with a Member, the Member or associated person must submit an application to the Exchange seeking to continue as a Member or in association with a Member notwithstanding the statutory disqualification, as set forth in General 5, Section 3. Failure to timely file such an application is a factor that may be taken into consideration by the Exchange in making determinations pursuant to paragraph (e) of this Rule.

(g) **Review by the Exchange Review Council.** Subject to General 5, Section 3 of the Rules, any applicant whose application to become a Member is denied or conditioned by the Exchange's Membership Department ("the Department"), or any person whose association with a Member is denied or conditioned by the Department pursuant to paragraph (b) or (c) of this Rule, and any Member or person associated with a Member who is not permitted by the Department pursuant to paragraph (e) of this Rule to continue as a Member or to be associated with a Member or

which continuance as a Member or association is conditioned by the Department, may appeal the Department's decision to the Exchange Review Council, as set forth below.

(1) *Initiation of Review by Applicant.* Within 25 days after service of a decision under this Rule, an applicant ("Applicant") may file a written request for review with the Exchange Review Council. A request for review shall state with specificity why the Applicant believes that the Department's decision is inconsistent with the bases for denial set forth in this Rule, or otherwise should be set aside, and state whether a hearing is requested. The Applicant simultaneously shall file by first-class mail a copy of the request with the Department.

(2) *Transmission of Documents.* Within ten days after the filing of a request for review, the Department shall:

(A) transmit to the Exchange Review Council copies of all documents that were considered in connection with the Department's decision and an index to the documents; and

(B) serve on the Applicant a copy of such documents (other than those documents originally submitted by Applicant) and a copy of the index.

(3) *Membership Application Docket.* The Department shall promptly record in the Exchange's membership application docket each request for review filed with the Exchange Review Council under this Rule and each material subsequent event, filing, and change in the status of a membership proceeding.

(4) *Appointment of Subcommittee.* The Exchange Review Council or the Review Subcommittee defined in General 5, Section 3 shall appoint a Subcommittee to participate in the review. The Subcommittee shall be composed of two or more persons who shall be current or past members of the Exchange Review Council or former Directors.

(5) *Powers of Subcommittee.* If a hearing is requested, the Subcommittee shall conduct the hearing. If a hearing is not requested, the Subcommittee may serve a notice directing that a hearing be held. If a hearing is not requested or directed, the Subcommittee shall conduct its review on the basis of the record developed before the Department and any written submissions made by the Applicant or the Department in connection with the request for review.

(6) *Hearing.*

(A) *Notice.* If a hearing is requested or directed, the hearing shall be held within 45 days after the filing of the request with the Exchange Review Council or service of the notice by the Subcommittee. The Exchange Review Council shall serve written notice of the date and time of the hearing to the Applicant by facsimile or overnight courier not later than 14 days before the hearing.

(B) Counsel. The Applicant and the Department may be represented by counsel at a hearing conducted pursuant to this Rule.

(C) Evidence. Formal rules of evidence shall not apply to a hearing under this Rule. Not later than five days before the hearing, the Applicant and the Department shall exchange copies of their proposed hearing exhibits and witness lists and provide copies of the same to the Exchange Review Council. If the Applicant or the Department fails to provide copies of its proposed hearing exhibits or witness list within such time, the Subcommittee shall exclude the evidence or witnesses from the proceeding, unless the Subcommittee determines that good cause is shown for failure to comply with the production date set forth in this subparagraph.

(D) Transcript. The hearing shall be recorded and a transcript prepared by a court reporter. A transcript of the hearing shall be available for purchase from the court reporter at prescribed rates. The Applicant, the Department, or a witness may seek to correct the transcript. A proposed correction of the transcript shall be submitted to the Subcommittee within a reasonable period of time prescribed by the Subcommittee. Upon notice to the Applicant and the Department, the Subcommittee may direct the correction to the transcript as requested or sua sponte.

(7) Additional Information, Briefs. At any time during its consideration, the Subcommittee or the Exchange Review Council may direct the Applicant or the Department to file additional information or briefs. Any additional information or brief filed shall be provided to all parties before the Exchange Review Council renders its decision.

(8) Abandonment of Request for Review. If an Applicant fails to specify the grounds for its request for review under General 3, Section 2(g)(1), appear at a hearing for which it has notice, or file information or briefs as directed, the Exchange Review Council or the Review Subcommittee may dismiss the request for review as abandoned, and the decision of the Department shall become the final action of the Exchange. Upon a showing of good cause, the Exchange Review Council or the Review Subcommittee may withdraw a dismissal entered pursuant to this paragraph.

(9) Subcommittee Recommendation. The Subcommittee shall present a recommended decision in writing to the Exchange Review Council within 60 days after the date of the hearing held pursuant to subparagraph (g)(6), and not later than seven days before the meeting of the Exchange Review Council at which the membership proceeding shall be considered.

(10) Decision.

(A) Proposed Written Decision. After considering all matters presented in the review and the Subcommittee's recommended written decision, the Exchange

Review Council may affirm, modify, or reverse the Department's decision or remand the membership proceeding with instructions. The Exchange Review Council shall prepare a proposed written decision pursuant to subparagraph (g)(10)(B).

(B) Contents. The decision shall include:

(i) a description of the Department's decision, including its rationale;

(ii) a description of the principal issues raised in the review;

(iii) a summary of the evidence on each issue; and

(iv) a statement whether the Department's decision is affirmed, modified, or reversed, and a rationale therefor that references the bases for denial in General 3, Section 2.

(C) Issuance of Decision After Expiration of Call for Review Periods. The Exchange Review Council shall provide its proposed written decision to the Exchange Board. The Exchange Board may call the membership proceeding for review pursuant to General 3, Section 2(h). If the Exchange Board does not call the membership proceeding for review, the proposed written decision of the Exchange Review Council shall become final. The Exchange Review Council shall serve the Applicant with a written notice specifying the date on which the call for review period expired and stating that the final written decision will be served within 15 days after such date. The Exchange Review Council shall serve its final written decision within 15 days after the date on which the call for review period expired. The decision shall constitute the final action of the Exchange for purposes of SEC Rule 19d-3, unless the Exchange Review Council remands the membership proceeding.

(D) Failure to Issue Decision. If the Exchange Review Council fails to serve its final written decision within the time prescribed in subparagraph (g)(10)(C), the Applicant may file a written request with the Exchange Board requesting that the Exchange Board direct the Exchange Review Council to serve its decision immediately or to show good cause for an extension of time. Within seven days after the filing of such a request, the Board shall direct the Exchange Review Council to serve its written decision immediately or to show good cause for an extension of time. If the Exchange Review Council shows good cause for an extension of time, the Exchange Board may extend the 15-day time limit by not more than 15 days.

(h) Discretionary Review by the Exchange Board

(1) Call for Review by Director. A Director may call a membership proceeding for review by the Exchange Board if the call for review is made within the period prescribed in subparagraph (h)(2).

(2) 15 Day Period; Waiver. A Director shall make his or her call for review at the next meeting of the Exchange Board that is at least 15 days after the date on which the Exchange Board receives the proposed written decision of the Exchange Review Council. By unanimous vote of the Exchange Board, the Exchange Board may shorten the period to less than 15 days. By an affirmative vote of the majority of the Exchange Board then in office, the Exchange Board may, during the 15 day period, vote to extend the period to more than 15 days.

(3) Review At Next Meeting. If a Director calls a membership proceeding for review within the time prescribed in subparagraph (h)(2), the Exchange Board shall review the membership proceeding not later than the next meeting of the Exchange Board. The Exchange Board may order the Applicant and the Department to file briefs in connection with review proceedings pursuant to this paragraph.

(4) Decision of the Exchange Board, Including Remand. After review, the Exchange Board may affirm, modify, or reverse the proposed written decision of the Exchange Review Council. Alternatively, the Exchange Board may remand the membership proceeding with instructions. The Exchange Board shall prepare a written decision that includes all of the elements described in General 3, Section 2(g)(10)(B).

(5) Issuance of Decision. The Exchange Board shall serve its written decision on the Applicant within 15 days after the meeting at which it conducted its review. The decision shall constitute the final action of the Exchange for purposes of SEC Rule 19d-3, unless the Exchange Board remands the membership proceeding.

Section 3. Persons Associated with Members

(a) Persons associated with Members shall be bound by the By-Laws and Rules of the Exchange and the Rules of the Clearing Corporation. The Exchange may bar a person from becoming or continuing to be associated with a Member if such person does not agree in writing, on a form prescribed by the Exchange, to furnish the Exchange with information with respect to such person's relationship and dealings with the Member, and information reasonably related to such person's other securities business, as may be required by the Exchange, and to permit the examination of its books and records by the Exchange to verify the accuracy of any information so supplied.

(b) Each Member shall file with the Exchange and keep current a list and descriptive identification of those persons associated with the Member(s) who are its executive officers, directors, principal shareholders, and general partners. Such persons shall file with the Exchange a Uniform application for Securities Industry Registration or Transfer (Form U-4).

(c) A claim of any person associated with a Member described in the first sentence of paragraph (b) of this Rule against such organization shall be subordinate in right of payment of customers and other Members.

Section 4. Documents Required of Applicants and Members

(a) Although the Exchange may request additional information, at a minimum, the partnership agreement and all amendments thereto, in the case of a partnership, the articles of incorporation, by-laws and all amendments thereto, in the case of a corporation, and in the case of a limited liability company, the articles of organization and operating agreement and all amendments thereto shall be filed with, and shall be subject to review by, the Exchange; however, no action or failure to act by the Exchange shall be construed to mean that the Exchange has in any way passed on the investment merits of or given approval to any such document.

(b) Every Member shall report to the Exchange all contact information required by the Exchange via the FINRA Contact system. Each Member shall update its required contact information promptly, but in any event not later than 30 days following any change in such information. In addition, each Member shall review and, if necessary, update its required contact information, via such means as the Exchange may specify, within 17 business days after the end of each calendar year. Each Member shall comply with any Exchange request for such information promptly, but in any event not later than 15 days following the request, or such longer period that may be agreed to by Exchange staff.

(c) In a manner and form prescribed by the Exchange, every Member shall pledge to abide by the By-Laws and Rules of the Exchange, as amended from time to time, and by all Options Regulatory Alerts, notices, directives or decisions adopted pursuant to or made in accordance with the By-Laws and Rules.

Section 5. Member Application Procedures

(a) Nasdaq ISE or Nasdaq GEMX Members. A Nasdaq ISE Member or Nasdaq GEMX Member in good standing is eligible to become a Nasdaq MRX Member of the same category (i.e., a Nasdaq ISE or Nasdaq GEMX PMM Member is eligible to become a Nasdaq MRX PMM Member, a Nasdaq ISE or Nasdaq GEMX CMM Member is eligible to become a Nasdaq MRX CMM Member and a Nasdaq ISE or Nasdaq GEMX EAM Member is eligible to become a Nasdaq MRX EAM Member). Nasdaq ISE and Nasdaq GEMX Member applicants are not required to complete and submit an Exchange application. Instead, only Exchange forms concerning electing to trade on the Exchange, submitting to the Exchange's jurisdiction, and operational matters need to be completed and tendered.

(b) Non-Nasdaq ISE or Nasdaq GEMX Members. All applicants seeking to become a Member of the Exchange that are not Nasdaq ISE or Nasdaq GEMX Members must submit an application to the Exchange in accordance with such procedures as shall be established by the Exchange via regulatory circular including submission deadlines and payment of any applicable application fees. The Exchange shall provide non-Nasdaq ISE or Nasdaq GEMX Members with at least sixty (60) days advance written notice of the date upon which the Exchange shall allocate options classes and appoint market makers pursuant to Exchange Rule 802 in order to ensure that these Members have a reasonable opportunity to participate in those processes. A market participant

must have completed a membership application to be eligible to participate in the processes set forth in Rule 802. In addition, the following shall apply:

(i) Applications must be accompanied by a non-refundable application fee.

(ii) Within a reasonable time following receipt of an application, the name of the applicant shall be posted by the Exchange.

(iii) An applicant must be approved by the Exchange to perform in at least one of the recognized capacities of a Member as stated in General 3, Section 1(c).

(iv) Upon completion of the application process, the Exchange shall consider whether to approve the application, unless there is just cause for delay. Persons associated with the applicant are subject to investigation by the Exchange and may be required to appear in person before the Exchange. The Exchange may also require any person associated with a Member who may possess information relevant to the applicant's suitability to be a Member to provide information or testimony.

(v) The Exchange will determine whether to approve an application. Written notice of the action of the Exchange, specifying in the case of disapproval of an application the grounds therefor, shall be provided to the applicant.

(vi) If the application process is not completed within six (6) months of the filing of the application form and payment of the appropriate fee, the application shall be deemed to be automatically withdrawn.

(vii) With respect to each Membership that becomes effective in accordance with this Rule, the Exchange shall promptly notify all Members thereof.

(c) *Rights of Members.* No rights shall be conferred upon a Member except those set forth in the Rules as amended from time to time. A Membership shall not convey any ownership interest in the Exchange. Memberships may not be leased and are not transferable except in the event of a change in control or corporate reorganization involving a Member. In such case, Member status may be transferred to a qualified affiliate or successor upon written notice to the Exchange.

(d) *Fees and Charges for Members.* Members shall be subject to such fees and charges as are established by the Exchange from time to time pursuant to General 2, Section 2 and the Exchange's Pricing Schedule. The entire fee for a Member shall be due and payable in full on or before the first day on which the Membership is effective on a nonrefundable basis. An organization holding a Membership in its name shall be responsible for paying all fees and charges for that Membership.

(e) *Exchange Jurisdiction over Members.* Every Member shall be subject to the regulatory jurisdiction of the Exchange under the Exchange Act and the Rules, including without limitation the Exchange's disciplinary jurisdiction under General 5, Section 1 of the Rules.

Section 6. Dissolution and Liquidation of Members

Every Member shall promptly notify the Exchange in writing upon the adoption of a plan of liquidation or dissolution. Upon receipt of such notice, the Member's trading privileges may be suspended in accordance with General 5, Section 3.

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General 5 Discipline**Section 1. Disciplinary Jurisdiction**

The rules contained in Nasdaq ISE General 5, Section 1, as such rules may be in effect from time to time (the "General 5, Section 1 Rules"), are hereby incorporated by reference into this Nasdaq MRX General 5, Section 1, and are thus Nasdaq MRX Rules and thereby applicable to Nasdaq MRX Members. Nasdaq MRX Members shall comply with the General 5, Section 1 Rules as though such rules were fully-set forth herein. All defined terms, including any variations thereof, contained in the General 5, Section 1 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX related meaning of such term. Solely by way of example, and not in limitation or in exhaustion: the defined term "Exchange" in the General 5, Section 1 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Exchange; the defined term "Rule" in the General 5, Section 1 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Rule; the defined term "Affiliate" in the General 5, Section 1 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Affiliate; and the defined term "Member" in the General 5, Section 1 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Member.

Section 2. Investigations and Sanctions

Series 8000 of the Nasdaq BX, Inc. Rules, as such rules may be in effect from time to time (the "BX Rule 8000 Series"), are hereby incorporated by reference into this Nasdaq MRX Rules General 5, Section 2, and are thus Nasdaq MRX Rules and thereby applicable to Nasdaq MRX Members, Associated Persons, and other persons subject to the Exchange's jurisdiction. Nasdaq MRX Members, Associated Persons, and other persons subject to the Exchange's jurisdiction shall comply with the BX Rule 8000 Series as though such rules were fully-set forth herein. All defined terms, including any variations thereof, contained in the BX Rule 8000 Series shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX-related meaning of such term. The defined terms "Exchange" or "Nasdaq BX" in the BX Rule 8000 Series shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Exchange; the defined terms "Rule" or "BX Rule" in the BX Rule 8000 Series shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Rules; the defined terms "Board" or "Exchange Board" in the BX Rule 8000 Series shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Board of Directors; the defined term "Member" in the BX Rule 8000 Series shall be read to refer to a Nasdaq MRX Member; the defined term "Associated Person" shall be read to refer to a Nasdaq MRX Associated Person; the defined terms "BX Regulatory Department" or "Regulation Department" shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Regulatory Department; the defined terms "BX Regulation" shall be read to refer to "Nasdaq MRX Regulation"; the defined term "Chief Regulatory Officer" shall be read to refer to the Chief Regulatory Officer of Nasdaq MRX; and "Equity Rule" shall be read to refer to a Nasdaq MRX Rule.

Additionally, references in the BX Rule 8000 Series to "Rule 0120" shall be read to refer to Nasdaq MRX General 1, Section 1 and Options 1, Section 1. References in the BX Rule 8000 Series to "Rule 1015" shall be read to refer to Nasdaq MRX General 3, Section 2.

Section 3. Code of Procedure

Series 9000 of the Nasdaq BX, Inc. Rules, as such rules may be in effect from time to time (the "BX Rule 9000 Series"), are hereby incorporated by reference into this Nasdaq MRX Rules General 5, Section 3, and are thus Nasdaq MRX Rules and thereby applicable to Nasdaq MRX Members, Associated Persons, and other persons subject to the Exchange's jurisdiction. Nasdaq MRX Members, Associated Persons, and other persons subject to the Exchange's jurisdiction shall comply with the BX Rule 9000 Series as though such rules were fully-set forth herein. All defined terms, including any variations thereof, contained in the BX Rule 9000 Series shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX-related meaning of such term. Solely by way of example, and not in limitation or in exhaustion: the defined terms "Exchange" or "Nasdaq BX" in the BX Rule 9000 Series shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Exchange; the defined terms "Rule" or "BX Rule" in the BX Rule 9000 Series shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Rules; the defined terms "Board" or "Exchange Board" in the BX Rule 9000 Series shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Board of Directors; the defined term "Member" in the BX Rule 9000 Series shall be read to refer to a Nasdaq MRX Member; the defined term "Associated Person" shall be read to refer to a Nasdaq MRX Associated Person; the defined terms "BX Regulatory Department" or "Regulation Department" shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Regulatory Department; the defined terms "BX Regulation" shall be read to refer to "Nasdaq MRX Regulation"; the defined term "Chief Regulatory Officer" shall be read to refer to the Chief Regulatory Officer of Nasdaq MRX; and "Equity Rule" shall be read to refer to a Nasdaq MRX Rule.

Additionally, references in the BX Rule 9000 Series to the following rules shall be read to refer to the following Nasdaq MRX Rules: "Rule 0120" shall be read to refer to Nasdaq MRX Rule General 1, Section 1 and Options 1, Section 1; "Rule 1013" shall be read to refer to Nasdaq MRX General 3, Sections 4 and 5; "Rule 1070" shall be read to refer to the Supplementary Material to Nasdaq ISE General 4, Section 1.1210; "Rule 1160" shall be read to refer to Nasdaq MRX General 3, Section 4(b); "Equity Rule 2110" shall be read to refer to Nasdaq MRX Options 9; "Equity Rule 2120" shall be read to refer to Nasdaq MRX Options 9; "Rule 2140" shall be read to refer to Nasdaq MRX General 2, Section 4; "Equity Rule 2150" shall be read to refer to Nasdaq MRX Options 10; "Rule 2170" shall be read to refer to Nasdaq MRX Options 9; "Rule 4110A" shall be read to refer to Nasdaq MRX Options 6D; "Rule 10000 Series" shall be read to refer to Nasdaq MRX General 4; "Rule 4120A" shall be read to refer to Nasdaq MRX Options 6D; and "Chapter III, Section 16" shall be read to refer to Nasdaq MRX Options 9.

Notwithstanding the above, IM-9216 ("Violations Appropriate for Disposition Under Plan Pursuant to SEC Rule 19d-1(c)(2)") in the BX Rule 9000 Series shall not apply to the Nasdaq MRX Exchange or to its Members, Associated Persons, or other persons subject to the jurisdiction of the Exchange. Instead, the Nasdaq MRX Rule that governs such violations shall be Nasdaq MRX Rule 1614(b) and references in the BX Rule 9000 Series to IM-9216 shall be read to refer to Nasdaq MRX Options 11, Section 1(b). Moreover, the procedures set forth in BX Rule 9216(b) and 9143(e)(3), which shall govern the handling of violations of Rules listed in Nasdaq MRX Options 11, Section 1(b), that are subject to a plan approved by the Commission pursuant to SEC Rule 19d-1(c)(2) (the "Minor Rule Violation Plan" or "MRVP") and the issuance of MRVP letters, shall also apply to the Exchange's handling of violations of Rules listed in Nasdaq MRX Options 11, Section 1(b) that are not subject to the MRVP ("minor rule

violations") and the issuance of minor rule violation letters, except that the Exchange shall promptly report any final disciplinary action to the Commission, in accordance with SEC Rule 19d-1(c)(1).

Options Rules

Options 1 [Definitions]General Provisions

Section 1. Definitions

(a) The following terms, when used in these Rules, shall have the meanings specified in this Rule, unless the context indicates otherwise. Any term defined in the Limited Liability Company Agreement (the "LLC Agreement") or the By-Laws of Nasdaq MRX, LLC (the "By-Laws") and not otherwise defined in this Rule shall have the meaning assigned in the LLC Agreement or the By-Laws.

- (1) An "account number" shall mean a number assigned to a Member. Members may have more than one account number.
- (2) The term "aggregate exercise price" means the exercise price of an options contract multiplied by the number of units of the underlying security covered by the options contract.
- (3) The term "American-style option" means an options contract that, subject to the provisions of Options 6B (relating to the cutoff time for exercise instructions) and to the Rules of the Clearing Corporation, can be exercised on any business day prior to its expiration date and on its expiration date.
- (4) A "badge" shall mean an account number, which may contain letters and/or numbers, assigned to Market Makers. A Market Maker account may be associated with multiple badges.
- (5) The term "bid" means a quote or limit order to buy one or more options contracts.
- (6) The term "call" means an options contract under which the holder of the option has the right, in accordance with the terms of the option, to purchase from the Clearing Corporation the number of shares of the underlying security covered by the options contract.
- (7) The term "class of options" means all options contracts covering the same underlying security.
- (8) The term "closing purchase transaction" means an Exchange Transaction that will reduce or eliminate a short position in an options contract.
- (9) The term "closing writing transaction" means an Exchange Transaction that will reduce or eliminate a long position in an options contract.

(10) The term "**CMM Rights**" means the non-transferable rights held by a Competitive Market Maker.

(11) The term "**Competitive Market Maker**" means a Member that is approved to exercise trading privileges associated with CMM Rights.

(12) The term "**covered short position**" means (i) the obligation of a writer of a call option is secured by a "specific deposit" or an "escrow deposit" meeting the conditions of Options 3, Section 3(f) or (h), respectively, of the Rules of the Clearing Corporation, or the writer holds in the same account as the short position, on a share-for-share basis, a long position either in the underlying security or in an options contract of the same type and class of options where the exercise price of the options contract in such long position is equal to or less than the exercise price of the options contract in such short position; and (ii) the writer of a put option holds in the same account as the short position, on a share-for-share basis, a long position in an options contract of the same type and class of options where the exercise price of the options contract in such long position is equal to or greater than the exercise price of the options contract in such short position.

(13) The term "**discretion**" means the authority of a broker or dealer to determine for a customer the type of option, the class or series of options, the number of contracts, or whether options are to be bought or sold.

(14) The term "**EAM Rights**" means the non-transferable rights held by an Electronic Access Member.

(15) The term "**European-style option**" means an options contract that, subject to the provisions of Options 6B (relating to the cutoff time for exercise instructions) and to the Rules of the Clearing Corporation, can be exercised only on its expiration date.

(16) The term "**Exchange Rights**" means the PMM Rights, CMM Rights and EAM Rights collectively.

(17) The term "**exercise price**" means the specified price per unit at which the underlying security may be purchased or sold upon the exercise of an options contract.

(18) The term "**in-the-money**" shall mean the following: for call options, all strike prices at or below the offer in the underlying security on the primary listing market; for put options, all strike prices at or above the bid in the underlying security on the primary listing market. This definition shall only apply for purposes of Market Maker quoting obligations in Options 3, Section 8 and Options 2, Section 4.

(19) The term "**long position**" means a person's interest as the holder of one or more options contracts.

(20) The term "**Market Makers**" refers to "Competitive Market Makers" and "Primary Market Makers" collectively.

- (21) The term "**Market Maker Rights**" refers to PMM Rights and CMM Rights collectively.
- (22) A "**mnemonic**" shall mean an acronym comprised of letters and/or numbers assigned to Electronic Access Members. An Electronic Access Member account may be associated with multiple mnemonics.
- (23) The term "**Non-Customer**" means a person or entity that is a broker or dealer in securities.
- (24) The term "**Non-Customer Order**" means an order for the account of a Non-Customer.
- (25) The term "**offer**" means a quote or limit order to sell one or more options contracts.
- (26) The term "**opening purchase transaction**" means an Exchange Transaction that will create or increase a long position in an options contract.
- (27) The term "**opening writing transaction**" means an Exchange Transaction that will create or increase a short position in an options contract.
- (28) The term "**out-of-the-money**" shall mean the following: for call options, all strike prices above the offer in the underlying security on the primary listing market; for put options, all strike prices below the bid in the underlying security on the primary listing market. This definition shall only apply for purposes of Market Maker quoting obligations in Options 3, Section 8 and Options 2, Section 4.
- (29) The term "**options contract**" means a put or a call issued, or subject to issuance by the Clearing Corporation pursuant to the Rules of the Clearing Corporation.
- (30) The term "**OPRA**" means the Options Price Reporting Authority.
- (31) The term "**order**" means a commitment to buy or sell securities, the permitted types of which are set forth in Options 3, Section 7.
- (32) The term "**outstanding**" means an options contract which has been issued by the Clearing Corporation and has neither been the subject of a closing writing transaction nor has reached its expiration date.
- (33) The term "**PMM Rights**" means the non-transferable rights held by a Primary Market Maker.
- (34) The term "**Primary Market Maker**" means a Member that is approved to exercise trading privileges associated with PMM Rights.

(35) The term "**Priority Customer**" means a person or entity that (i) is not a broker or dealer in securities, and (ii) does not place more than 390 orders in listed options per day on average during a calendar month for its own beneficial account(s).

(36) The term "**Priority Customer Order**" means an order for the account of a Priority Customer.

(37) The term "**Professional Order**" means an order that is for the account of a person or entity that is not a Priority Customer.

(i) Calculation of Professional Orders. With respect to computing the number of orders in listed options per day on average during a calendar month for its own beneficial account(s), the following shall apply:

(a) Each order is counted toward the number of orders, regardless of the options exchange to which the order was routed in determining Professional Orders.

(b) A cancel and replace order which replaces a prior order shall be counted as a second order, or multiple new orders in the case of Complex Order comprising 9 options legs or more, including "single-strike algorithms" which track the Best Bid and Offer ("BBO") or National Best Bid and Offer ("NBBO"). A cancel message is not an order.

(c) Complex Orders consisting of 8 legs or fewer will be counted as a single order, and respecting Complex Orders of 9 options legs or more, each leg will count as a separate order. Stock orders shall not count toward the number of legs.

(d) An order that converts into multiple subordinate orders to achieve an execution strategy shall be counted as one order per side and series, even if the order is routed away. An order that cancels and replaces the resulting subordinate order and results in multiple sides/series shall be counted as a new order per side and series. An order that cancels and replaces the subordinate order on the same side and series will count as one order. For purposes of counting customer orders, if one customer order on the same side and series is subsequently broken-up by a broker into multiple orders for purposes of execution or routed away, this order will count as one order.

(38) The term "**Professional Customer**" means a non-broker/dealer participant who enters at least 390 orders per day on average during a calendar month for its own beneficial account(s).

(39) The term "**proprietary trading**" for purposes of Rule 1210 means trading done by a Member having the characteristics:

(A) The Member is not required by Section 15(b)(8) of the Exchange Act to become a FINRA Member but is a member of another registered securities exchange not registered solely under Section 6(g) of the Exchange Act;

(B) All funds used or proposed to be used by the Member are the trading Member's own capital, traded through the Member's own accounts;

(C) The Member does not, and will not, have customers; and

(D) All persons registered on behalf of the member acting or to be acting in the capacity of a trader must be owners of, employees of, or contractors to the Member.

(40) The term "**Public Customer**" means a person or entity that is not a broker or dealer in securities.

(41) The term "**Public Customer Order**" means an order for the account of a Public Customer.

(42) The term "**put**" means an options contract under which the holder of the option has the right, in accordance with the terms and provisions of the option, to sell to the Clearing Corporation the number of shares of the underlying security covered by the options contract.

(43) The term "**Quarterly Options Series**" means a series in an options class that is approved for listing and trading on the Exchange in which the series is opened for trading on any business day and that expires at the close of business on the last business day of a calendar quarter.

(44) The term "**quote**" or "**quotation**" means a bid or offer entered by a Market Maker that updates the Market Maker's previous bid or offer, if any.

(45) The term "**series of options**" means all options contracts of the same class having the same exercise price and expiration date.

(46) The term "**short position**" means a person's interest as the writer of one or more options contracts.

(47) The term "**Short Term Option Series**" means a series in an option class that is approved for listing and trading on the Exchange in which the series is opened for trading on any Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, or Friday that is a business day and that expires on the Monday, Wednesday or Friday of the following business week that is a business day, or, in the case of a series that is listed on a Friday and expires on a Monday, is listed one business week and one business day prior to that expiration. If a Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday or Friday is not a business day, the series may be opened (or shall expire) on the first business day immediately prior to that Tuesday, Wednesday,

Thursday or Friday. For a series listed pursuant to this section for Monday expiration, if a Monday is not a business day, the series shall expire on the first business day immediately following that Monday.

(48) The term "**System**" means the electronic system operated by the Exchange that receives and disseminates quotes, executes orders and reports transactions.

(49) The term "**type of option**" means the classification of an options contract as either a put or a call.

(50) The term "**uncovered**" means a short position in an options contract that is not covered.

(51) The term "**Voluntary Professional**" means any Public Customer that elects, in writing, to be treated in the same manner as a broker or dealer in securities for purposes of Options 3, Sections 10, 11, 13, as well as the Exchange's Pricing Schedule.

Section 2. Reserved

Options 2 Options [Trading Rules]Market Participants

Section 1. Registration of Market Makers

(a) A Market Maker is a Member with Designated Trading Representatives registered pursuant to Options 2, Section 2. Market Makers are registered with the Exchange for the purpose of making transactions as dealer-specialist in accordance with the provisions of this Rule. Registered Market Makers are designated as specialists on the Exchange for all purposes under the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations thereunder.

(b) To register as a Competitive or Primary Market Maker, a Member shall file an application in writing on such forms as the Exchange may prescribe. Applications shall be reviewed by the Exchange, which shall consider an applicant's market making ability and such other factors as the Exchange deems appropriate. After reviewing the application, the Exchange shall either approve or disapprove the applicant's registration as a Competitive or Primary Market Maker.

(c) The registration of any Member as a Competitive or Primary Market Maker may be suspended or terminated by the Exchange upon a determination that such Member has failed to properly perform as a Market Maker.

Section 2. Designated Trading Representatives

(a) Market Maker quotations and orders may be submitted to the Exchange's System only by Designated Trading Representatives ("DTRs"). A DTR is permitted to enter quotes and orders only for the account of the Market Maker with which he is associated.

(b) *Registration of Designated Trading Representatives.* The Exchange may, upon receiving an application in writing from a Market Maker on a form prescribed by the Exchange, approve a person as a DTR.

(1) DTRs may be:

(A) individual Members registered with the Exchange as Market Makers, or

(B) officers, partners, employees or associated persons of Members that are registered with the Exchange as Market Makers.

(2) The Exchange may require a Market Maker to provide additional information the Exchange considers necessary to establish whether a person should be approved.

(3) A person may be conditionally approved as a DTR subject to any conditions the Chief Regulatory Officer considers appropriate in the interests of maintaining a fair and orderly market.

(c) Suspension or Withdrawal of Registration.

(1) The Exchange may suspend or withdraw the registration previously given to a person to be a DTR if the Exchange determines that:

(A) the person has caused the Market Maker to fail to comply with the Rules of the Exchange;

(B) the person is not properly performing the responsibilities of a DTR;

(C) the person has failed to meet the conditions set forth under paragraph (b) above; or

(D) the Exchange believes it is in the best interest of fair and orderly markets.

(2) If the Exchange suspends the registration of a person as a DTR, the Market Maker must not allow the person to submit quotes and orders into the Exchange's System.

(3) The registration of a DTR will be withdrawn upon the written request of the Member for which the DTR is registered. Such written request shall be submitted on the form prescribed by the Exchange.

Section 3. Appointment of Market Makers

(a) In the manner prescribed by the Exchange, a Market Maker may seek appointment to one or more options classes traded on the Exchange. The Board or a committee designated by the Board shall appoint classes of options contracts traded on the Exchange to Market Makers taking into consideration: (i) the financial resources available to the Market Maker, (ii) the Market Maker's experience and expertise in market making or options trading, and (iii) the maintenance and enhancement of competition among Market Makers in each class of options contracts to which they are appointed. The Board or designated committee shall make appointments in the best interest of the Exchange to provide competitive markets. No appointment of a Market Maker shall be without the Market Maker's consent to such appointment, provided that refusal to

accept an appointment may be deemed sufficient cause for termination or suspension of a Market Maker's registration.

(b) Appointments to Primary Market Makers. A Primary Market Maker shall be appointed to each options class traded on the Exchange.

(1) A Primary Market Maker seeking appointment to options on equity indexes, foreign currency indexes, foreign currency options and Exchange-Traded Fund Shares (collectively "Index-Based Products") shall provide, at the discretion of the Exchange, and upon its request, specific performance commitments, which shall include, at a minimum, commitments regarding (i) the average quotation size it will disseminate in the Index-Based Product, and (ii) the maximum quotation spread it will disseminate in such product at least ninety percent of the time.

(c) Appointments to Competitive Market Makers. Competitive Market Makers may request appointments to options classes traded on the Exchange, subject to the trading licensing requirements of Options 4A, Section 16 with respect to index options.

(1) On a quarterly basis, the Exchange shall assign points to each options class equal to its percentage of overall industry volume (not including exclusively traded index options), rounded down to the nearest one hundredth of a percentage with a maximum of 15 points. New listings will be assigned a point value of zero for the remainder of the quarter in which it was listed.

(2) A Competitive Market Maker may seek appointments to options classes that total: (A) 20 points for the first CMM Right it holds; and (B) 10 points for the second and each subsequent CMM Right it holds.

(3) A Competitive Market Maker may request changes to its appointments at any time upon advance notification to the Exchange in a form and manner prescribed by the Exchange.

(d) The Exchange may suspend or terminate any appointment of a Market Maker under this Rule and may make additional appointments whenever, in the Exchange's judgment, the interests of a fair and orderly market are best served by such action. In the case of an Index-Based Product, during the term of that appointment, the Exchange may also base a decision to suspend or terminate a Primary Market Maker's appointment on the failure of the Primary Market Maker to meet the terms of its commitments under paragraph (b)(1) above.

(e) Market Maker Performance. In making appointments to Market Makers, the Exchange may evaluate the performance of Market Makers relating to, among other things, quality of markets, competition among Market Makers, observance of ethical standards, and administrative factors. The Exchange may consider any relevant information, including but not limited to the results of a Market Maker evaluation questionnaire, trading data, a Market Maker's regulatory history and such other factors and data as may be pertinent in the circumstances. Moreover, failure by a Market Maker to meet minimum performance standards may result in, among other things: (1) suspension, termination or restriction of an appointment to one or more of the options classes appointed to the Market Maker; (2) restriction of appointments to additional options classes; or (3) suspension, termination, or restriction of the Market Maker's registration.

Supplementary Material to Options 2, Section 3

.01 Index-Based Options. Pursuant to paragraph (b)(1) of Options 2, Section 3, a Primary Market Maker shall specify the average size and maximum quotation spread to which it will commit on a quarterly basis for four successive calendar quarters. The Primary Market Maker may specify differing size and quotation commitments for different series of an options class, such as by committing to a larger size and narrower quotations for the at-the-money series or series nearer to expiration. A Primary Market Maker also may, but is not required to, provide commitments regarding marketing or other support with respect to the Index-Based Product. In addition, a Primary Market Maker may, but is not required to, provide information regarding order flow arrangements with order flow providers. When an Index-Based Product is allocated to a Primary Market Maker, that Primary Market Maker's size and spread quotations for the fourth quarter following listing shall remain in effect thereafter on a quarter-to-quarter basis unless the Primary Market Maker has requested, and the Exchange or designated committee has approved, a change in such commitments. Any other commitments that a Primary Market Maker has made also shall remain in effect until modified by the Exchange or designated committee upon the request of the Primary Market Maker.

.02 A Member that is approved to act in the capacity of a Competitive Market Maker with respect to one or more CMM Rights may voluntarily be appointed to act as an "Alternative Primary Market Maker," so long as the Exchange has determined that such Member has the appropriate systems and procedures in place to undertake the responsibilities of a Primary Market Maker.

(a) The Exchange may appoint an Alternative Primary Market Maker to an options class only in the event that no Primary Market Makers seek allocation of the security.

(b) If no Primary Market Makers seek allocation of an options class, all eligible Competitive Market Makers will be given notice and an opportunity to seek allocation of the security as an Alternative Primary Market Maker. Such allocations will be made by the Allocation Committee according to the guidelines contained in Options 2, Section 3.

(c) An Alternative Primary Market Maker shall have all of the responsibilities and privileges of a Primary Market Maker under the Rules with respect to all appointed options classes.

(d) If an Alternative Primary Market Maker ceases trading of an options class, the class will be reallocated by the Exchange to a Primary Market Maker or another Alternative Primary Market Maker, as appropriate.

.03 There is no restriction on a Competitive Market Maker seeking appointment to options classes in which it or an affiliated Market Maker holds a Competitive Market Maker or Primary Market Maker appointment, provided that such Member has sufficient Competitive Market Maker points for each such appointment.

Section 4. Obligations of Market Makers

(a) General. Transactions of a Market Maker should constitute a course of dealings reasonably calculated to contribute to the maintenance of a fair and orderly market, and Market Makers should not make bids or offers or enter into transactions that are inconsistent with such a course of dealings. Ordinarily, Market Makers are expected to:

(1) Refrain from purchasing a call option or a put option at a price more than \$0.25 below parity, although a larger amount may be appropriate considering the particular market conditions. In the case of calls, parity is measured by the bid in the underlying security, and in the case of puts, parity is measured by the offer in the underlying security.

(2) The \$0.25 amount above may be increased, or the provisions of this Rule may be waived, by the Exchange on a series-by-series basis.

(b) Appointment. With respect to each options class to which a Market Maker is appointed under Options 2, Section 3, the Market Maker has a continuous obligation to engage, to a reasonable degree under the existing circumstances, in dealings for his own account when there exists, or it is reasonably anticipated that there will exist, a lack of price continuity, a temporary disparity between the supply of and demand for a particular options contract, or a temporary distortion of the price relationships between options contracts of the same class. Without limiting the foregoing, a Market Maker is expected to perform the following activities in the course of maintaining a fair and orderly market:

(1) To compete with other Market Makers to improve the market in all series of options classes to which the Market Maker is appointed.

(2) To make markets that, absent changed market conditions, will be honored for the number of contracts entered into the Exchange's System in all series of options classes to which the Market Maker is appointed.

(3) To update market quotations in response to changed market conditions in all series of options classes to which the Market Maker is appointed.

(4) To price options contracts fairly by, among other things, bidding and offering so as to create differences of no more than \$5 between the bid and offer following the opening rotation in an equity or index options contract. The Exchange may establish differences other than the above for one or more series or classes of options.

(i) The bid/offer differentials stated in subparagraph (b)(4) of this Rule shall not apply to in-the-money options series where the underlying securities market is wider than the differentials set forth above. For these series, the bid/ask differential may be as wide as the spread between the national best bid and offer in the underlying security.

(ii) The Exchange or its authorized agent may calculate bids and asks for various indices for the sole purpose of determining permissible bid/ask differentials on options on these indices. These values will be calculated by determining the

weighted average of the bids and asks for the components of the corresponding index. These bids and asks will be disseminated by the Exchange at least every fifteen (15) seconds during the trading day solely for the purpose of determining the permissible bid/ask differential that market-makers may quote on an in-the-money option on the indices. For in-the-money series in index options where the calculated bid/ask differential is wider than the applicable differential set out in subparagraph (b)(4) of this Rule, the bid/ask differential in the index options series may be as wide as the calculated bid/ask differential in the underlying index. The Exchange will not make a market in the basket of stock comprising the indices and is not guaranteeing the accuracy or the availability of the bid/ask values.

(c) Classes of Options To Which Not Appointed. With respect to classes of options to which a Market Maker is not appointed, it should not engage in transactions for an account in which it has an interest that are disproportionate in relation to, or in derogation of, the performance of his obligations as specified in paragraph (b) above with respect to those classes of options to which it is appointed. Market Makers should not:

(1) Individually or as a group, intentionally or unintentionally, dominate the market in options contracts of a particular class, or

(2) Effect purchases or sales on the Exchange except in a reasonable and orderly manner.

Supplementary Material to Options 2, Section 4

.01 A Primary Market Maker must act with due diligence in handling orders of Public Customers and must accord priority to such orders addressed pursuant to paragraph (c) of this Rule over the Primary Market Maker's principal orders.

.02 With respect to the Exchange's business continuity and disaster recovery plans, including its backup systems, the Exchange shall:

(a) Establish standards for the designation of those Members that the Exchange reasonably determines are, taken as a whole, the minimum necessary for the maintenance of fair and orderly markets in the event of the activation of such plans. Such standards may include volume-based and/or market share-based criteria, and may be adjusted from time to time by the Exchange. The Exchange will provide public notice of the standards.

(b) Designate Members pursuant to the standards established in paragraph (a) of this Rule and require participation by such designated Members in scheduled functional and performance testing of the operation of such plans, in the manner and frequency specified by the Exchange, provided that such frequency shall not be less than once every 12 months. The Exchange will provide at least six months prior notice to Members that are designated for mandatory testing, and participation of such Members is a condition of membership.

Section 5. Market Maker Quotations

(a) Options Classes. A quotation only may be entered by a Market Maker, and only in the options classes to which the Market Maker is appointed under Options 2, Section 3.

(b) Price and Size Associated with Quotes. A Market Maker's bid and offer for a series of options contracts shall state a price accompanied by the number of contracts at that price the Market Maker is willing to buy or sell upon receipt of an order or upon interaction with a quotation entered by another Market Maker on the Exchange.

(1) Price. The price of Market Maker quotes shall be in the minimum trading increments applicable to the security under Options 3, Section 3.

(2) Size. Unless the Exchange has declared a fast market pursuant to Options 3, Section 6, the initial size of a Market Maker's opening quote must be for the minimum number of contracts determined by the Exchange on a class by class basis, which minimum shall be at least one contract.

(c) Two-Sided Quotes. A Market Maker that enters a bid (offer) on the Exchange must enter an offer (bid) within the spread allowable under Options 2, Section 4(b)(4).

(d) Firm Quotes.

(1) Market Maker bids and offers are firm for orders and Exchange Market Maker quotations both under this Rule and Rule 602 of Regulation NMS under the Exchange Act ("Rule 602 of Reg NMS") for the number of contracts specified according to the requirements of paragraph (b) above. Market Maker bids and offers are not firm under this Rule and Rule 602 of Reg NMS if:

(i) a System malfunction or other circumstance impairs the Exchange's ability to disseminate or update market quotes in a timely and accurate manner;

(ii) the level of trading activities or the existence of unusual market conditions is such that the Exchange is incapable of collecting, processing, and making available to quotation vendors the data for the option in a manner that accurately reflects the current state of the market on the Exchange, and as a result, the market in the option is declared to be "fast" pursuant to Options 3, Section 6;

(iii) during trading rotations; or

(iv) any of the circumstances provided in paragraph (c)(3) of Rule 602 of Reg NMS exist.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1) above, if a Market Maker's bid (offer) can trade with the offer (bid) of another Market Maker, the Exchange shall have the authority to implement a delay so that no execution shall occur between such quotations for a period of no more than one second. During such period, the System will update quotations that

may be received; provided however, that during such period all quotations shall otherwise remain firm and the System shall automatically execute all incoming orders against such quotations.

(e) *Intra-day Quotes.* A Market Maker must enter bids and offers for the options to which it is appointed, except in an assigned options series listed intra-day on the Exchange. On a daily basis, a Market Maker must make markets consistent with the applicable quoting requirements specified below. A Member will be required to meet each market making obligation separately. A Competitive Market Maker who is also the Primary Market Maker will be held to the Primary Market Maker obligations in the options series in which the Primary Market Maker is assigned and will be held to Competitive Market Maker obligations in all other options series where assigned. A Competitive Market Maker who receives a Preferred Order, as described in Supplementary Material .03 to Options 3, Section 10, ("Preferred CMM") shall be held to the standard of a Preferred CMM in the options series of any options class in which it receives the Preferred Order.

(1) On any given day, a Competitive Market Maker is not required to enter quotations in the options classes to which it is appointed. A Competitive Market Maker may initiate quoting in options classes to which it is appointed intra-day. If a Competitive Market Maker initiates quoting in an options class, the Competitive Market Maker, associated with the same Member, is collectively required to provide two-sided quotations in 60% of the cumulative number of seconds, or such higher percentage as the Exchange may announce in advance, for which that Member's assigned options class is open for trading. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a Competitive Market Maker shall not be required to make two-sided markets pursuant to this Rule in any Quarterly Options Series, any adjusted options series, and any option series with an expiration of nine months or greater for options on equities and exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") or with an expiration of twelve months or greater for index options. Competitive Market Makers may choose to quote such series in addition to regular series in the options class, but such quotations will not be considered when determining whether a Competitive Market Maker has met the obligation contained in this paragraph (e)(1).

(i) An adjusted options series is an options series wherein, as a result of a corporate action by the issuer of the underlying security, one option contract in the series represents the delivery of other than 100 shares of underlying stock or Exchange-Traded Fund Shares ("Adjusted Options Series").

(ii) A Competitive Market Maker may be called upon by an Exchange official designated by the Board to submit a single quote or maintain intra-day quotes in one or more of the series of an options class to which the Competitive Market Maker is appointed whenever, in the judgment of such official, it is necessary to do so in the interest of fair and orderly markets.

(2) Primary Market Makers, associated with the same Member, are collectively required to provide two-sided quotations in 90% of the cumulative number of seconds, or such higher percentage as the Exchange may announce in advance, for which that Member's

assigned options class is open for trading. Primary Market Makers shall be required to make two-sided markets pursuant to this Rule in any Quarterly Options Series, any Adjusted Options Series, and any option series with an expiration of nine months or greater for options on equities and ETFs or with an expiration of twelve months or greater for index options.

(3) Preferred CMMs, associated with the same Member, are collectively required to provide two-sided quotations in 90% of the cumulative number of seconds, or such higher percentage as the Exchange may announce in advance, for which that Member's assigned options class is open for trading. A Member shall be considered preferenced in an assigned options class once the Member receives a Preferenced Order in any option class in which they are assigned and shall be considered preferenced for that day in all series for that option class in which it received the Preferenced Order. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a Preferred CMM shall not be required to make two-sided markets pursuant to this Rule in any Quarterly Options Series, any Adjusted Options Series, and any options series with an expiration of nine months or greater for options on equities and ETFs or with an expiration of twelve months or greater for index options. Preferred CMMs may choose to quote such series in addition to regular series in the options class, but such quotations will not be considered when determining whether a Preferred CMM has met the obligation contained in this paragraph (e)(3). A Preferred CMM may be preferenced in such series and receive enhanced allocations pursuant to Nasdaq MRX Options 3, Section 10, Supplementary Material .02, only if it complies with the heightened 90% quoting requirement contained in this paragraph (e)(3).

(4) Specifically, the Exchange will calculate subparagraphs (1) - (3) above by (i) taking the total number of seconds the Member disseminates quotes in each assigned options series, excluding, for Competitive Market Makers and Preferred CMMs, Quarterly Options Series, any Adjusted Options Series, and any option series with an expiration of nine months or greater for options on equities and ETFs or with an expiration of twelve months or greater for index options; and (ii) dividing that time by the eligible total number of seconds each assigned option series in the options class is open for trading that day. Quoting is not required in every assigned options series. Compliance with this requirement is determined by reviewing the aggregate of quoting in assigned options series for the Member.

(5) MRX Regulation may consider exceptions to the above-referenced requirement to quote based on demonstrated legal or regulatory requirements or other mitigating circumstances. For purposes of the Exchange's surveillance of Member compliance with this Rule, the Exchange will determine compliance on a monthly basis. The Exchange's monthly compliance evaluation of the quoting requirement does not relieve a Member of the obligation to provide two-sided quotes on a daily basis, nor will it prohibit the Exchange from taking disciplinary action against a Member for failing to meet the quoting obligation each trading day.

(6) If a technical failure or limitation of a System of the Exchange prevents a Market Maker from maintaining, or prevents a Member from communicating to the Exchange,

timely and accurate quotes, the Member shall promptly notify the Exchange and the duration of such failure or limitation shall not be included in any of the calculations under this subparagraph (e) with respect to the affected quotes.

(f) *Temporary Withdrawal of Quotations by Primary Market Makers.* A Primary Market Maker may apply to the Exchange to withdraw temporarily from its Primary Market Maker status in an options class. The Primary Market Maker must base its request on demonstrated legal or regulatory requirements that necessitate its temporary withdrawal, or provide the Exchange an opinion of counsel certifying that such legal or regulatory basis exists. The Exchange will act promptly on such a request, and, if the request is granted, the Exchange will temporarily reassign the options class to another Primary Market Maker.

(1) The Exchange Review Council shall have jurisdiction over proceedings brought by Primary Market Makers seeking review of the denial of an excused withdrawal pursuant to this Rule or the conditions imposed on their reentry.

(g) In order to control the number of quotations the Exchange shall disseminate an updated bid and offer price, together with the size associated with such bid and offer, when: (1) the Exchange's disseminated bid or offer price increases or decreases; (2) the size associated with the Exchange's disseminated bid or offer decreases; or (3) the size associated with the Exchange's bid (offer) increases by an amount greater than or equal to a percentage (never to exceed 20%) of the size associated with previously disseminated bid (offer). Such percentage, which shall never exceed 20%, shall be determined on an issue-by-issue basis by the Exchange and announced to membership via an Exchange Options Trader Alert.

Section 6. Market Maker Orders

(a) *Options Classes to Which Appointed.* Market Makers may enter all order types defined in Options 3, Section 7 in the options classes to which they are appointed under Options 2, Section 3, except Stopped Orders, Reserve Orders and Customer Cross Orders. Competitive Market Makers shall comply with the provisions of Options 2, Section 5(e)(1) upon the entry of such orders if they were not previously quoting in the series.

(b) *Options Classes Other Than Those to Which Appointed.*

(1) A Market Maker may enter all order types permitted to be entered by non-customer participants under the Rules to buy or sell options in classes of options listed on the Exchange to which the Market Maker is not appointed under Options 2, Section 3, except for Reserve Orders, provided that:

(i) the spread between a limit order to buy and a limit order to sell the same options contract complies with the parameters contained in Options 2, Section 4(b)(4); and

(ii) the Market Maker does not enter orders in options classes to which it is otherwise appointed, either as a Competitive or Primary Market Maker.

(2) Competitive Market Makers. The total number of contracts executed during a quarter by a Competitive Market Maker in options classes to which it is not appointed may not exceed twenty-five percent (25%) of the total number of contracts traded by such Competitive Market Maker in classes to which it is appointed and with respect to which it was quoting pursuant to Options 2, Section 5(e)(1).

(3) Primary Market Makers. The total number of contracts executed during a quarter by a Primary Market Maker in options classes to which it is not appointed may not exceed twenty-five percent (25%) of the total number of contracts traded per each Primary Market Maker Membership.

Section 7. Securities Accounts and Orders of Market Makers

(a) Identification of Accounts. A Primary Market Maker in the Exchange-Traded Fund Shares, as defined in Options 4, Section 3(h), is obligated to conduct all trading in the Exchange-Traded Fund Shares in account(s) that have been reported to the Exchange. In addition, in a manner prescribed by the Exchange, each Market Maker shall file with the Exchange and keep current a list identifying all accounts for stock, options, non-U.S. currency, non-U.S. currency options, futures or options on futures on such currency, or any other derivatives based on such currency, physical commodities, physical commodity options, commodity futures contracts, options on commodity futures contracts, any other derivatives based on such commodity and related securities trading in which the Market Maker may, directly or indirectly, engage in trading activities or over which it exercises investment direction. No Market Maker shall engage in stock, options, non-U.S. currency, non-U.S. currency options, futures or options on futures on such currency, physical commodities, physical commodity options, commodity futures contracts, options on commodity futures contracts, any other derivatives based on such commodity or any other derivatives based on such currency or related securities trading in an account which has not been reported pursuant to this Rule.

(b) Reports of Orders. Each Market Maker shall, upon the request of the Exchange and in the prescribed form, report to the Exchange every order entered by the Market Maker for the purchase or sale of (i) a security underlying options traded on the Exchange, or (ii) a security convertible into or exchangeable for such underlying security, as well as opening and closing positions in all such securities held in each account reported pursuant to paragraph (a) of this Rule. The report pertaining to orders must include the terms of each order, identification of the brokerage firms through which the orders were entered, the times of entry or cancellation, the times report of execution were received and, if all or part of the order was executed, the quantity and execution price.

(c) Joint Accounts. No Market Maker shall, directly or indirectly, hold any interest or participate in any joint account for buying or selling any options contract unless each participant in such joint account is a Member and unless such account is reported to and not disapproved by the Exchange. Such reports in a form prescribed by the Exchange shall be filed with the Exchange before any transaction is effected on the Exchange for such joint account. A participant in a joint account must:

(1) Be either a Market Maker or a Clearing Member that carries the joint account.

(2) File and keep current a completed application on such form as is prescribed by the Exchange.

(3) Be jointly and severally responsible for assuring that the account complies with all the Rules of the Exchange.

(4) Not be a Market Maker appointed to the same options classes to which the joint account holder is also appointed as a Market Maker.

Section 8. Financial Requirements for Market Makers

(a) Primary Market Makers. Every Primary Market Maker shall maintain net liquidating equity of not less than \$3,250,000 plus \$25,000 excess equity for each underlying security upon which appointed options are open for trading in excess of the initial ten (10) underlying securities.

(b) Competitive Market Makers. Every Competitive Market Maker shall maintain net liquidating equity of not less than \$1,000,000.

(c) Each Market Maker that makes an arrangement to finance his transactions as a Market Maker must identify to the Exchange the source of the financing and its terms. The Exchange must be informed immediately of the intention of any party to terminate or change any such arrangement.

Supplementary Material to Options 2, Section 8

.01 For purposes of Options 2, Section 8, the term "net liquidating equity" means the sum of positive cash balances and long securities positions less negative cash balances and short securities positions.

Section 9. Reserved

Section 10. Reserved

Options 2A MRX Market Maker Rights

Section 1. Reserved

Section 2. Approval to Operate Multiple Memberships

(a) An applicant to become a Member or an approved Member may seek approval to exercise trading privileges associated with more than one Membership in the form and manner prescribed by the Exchange.

(b) An applicant or approved Member will be denied approval with respect to a particular Membership if (together with any of its affiliates) approval would result in the applicant or approved Member being approved to exercise the trading privileges associated with more than 30% of the Exchange Rights issued and outstanding at any time. No Member shall exercise voting rights in excess of those permitted under the Exchange's By-Laws.

Options 3 Options [Market Participants]Trading Rules

Section 1. Days and Hours of Business

The Board shall determine the days the Exchange shall be open for business (referred to as "business days") and the hours of such days during which transactions may be made on the Exchange.

(a) Except for unusual conditions as may be determined by the Board, hours during which transactions in options on a narrow-based index, as defined in Options 4A, Section 2, and individual stocks may be made on the Exchange shall correspond to the normal business days and hours for business established by the markets currently trading the stocks underlying Exchange options.

(b) Options on Exchange-Traded Fund Shares, as defined in Options 4, Section 3 may be traded on the Exchange until 4:15 p.m. each business day.

(c) Options on a broad-based index, as defined in Options 4A, Section 2 may be traded on the Exchange until 4:15 p.m. each business day.

(d) Options on Index-Linked Securities, as defined in Options 4, Section 3 may be traded on the Exchange until 4:15 p.m. each business day.

(e) The Exchange shall not be open for business on the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day or Christmas Day. When any holiday observed by the Exchange falls on a Saturday, the Exchange will not be open for business on the preceding Friday. When any holiday observed by the Exchange falls on a Sunday, the Exchange will not be open for business on the following Monday, unless unusual business conditions exist at the time.

Section 2. Units of Trading and Meaning of Premium Quotes and Orders

(a) Units of Trading. The unit of trading in each series of options traded on the Exchange shall be the unit of trading established for that series by the Clearing Corporation pursuant to the Rules of the Clearing Corporation and the agreements of the Exchange with the Clearing Corporation.

(b) General. Except as provided in paragraph (b), orders and quotations shall be expressed in terms of dollars per unit of the underlying security. For example, a bid of "5" shall represent a bid of \$500 for an options contract having a unit of trading consisting of 100 shares of an underlying security, or a bid of \$550 for an options contract having a unit of trading consisting of 110 shares of an underlying security.

(b) Special Cases. Orders and quotations for an options contract for which the Exchange has established an adjusted unit of trading in accordance with this Rule shall be expressed in terms of dollars per 1/100 part of the total securities and/or other property constituting such adjusted unit of trading. For example, an offer of "3" shall represent an offer of \$300 for an options contract having a unit of trading consisting of 100 shares of an underlying security plus ten (10) rights.

(c) Mini Options. Bids and offers for an option contract overlying 10 shares shall be expressed in terms of dollars per 1/10th part of the total value of the contract. An offer of ".50" shall represent an offer of \$5.00 on an option contract having a unit of trading consisting of 10 shares.

Section 3. Minimum Trading Increments

(a) The Board may establish minimum trading increments for options traded on the Exchange. Such changes by the Board will be designated as a stated policy, practice, or interpretation with respect to the administration of this Rule within the meaning of paragraph (3)(A) of Section 19(b) of the Exchange Act and will be filed with the SEC as a rule change for effectiveness upon filing. Until such time as the Board makes a change in the increments, the following principles shall apply:

(1) if the options contract is trading at less than \$3.00 per option, \$.05; and

(2) if the options contract is trading at \$3.00 per option or higher, \$.10.

(b) Minimum trading increments for dealings in options contracts other than those specified in paragraph (a) may be fixed by the Exchange from time to time for options contracts of a particular series.

(c) Notwithstanding the above, the Exchange may trade in the minimum variation of the primary market in the underlying security.

Supplementary Material to Options 3, Section 3

.01 Notwithstanding any other provision of this Rule, the Exchange will operate a pilot program, scheduled to expire on December 31, 2019, to permit options classes to be quoted and traded in increments as low as one cent (\$0.01). The Exchange will specify which options trade in such pilot, and in what increments, in Options Trader Alerts distributed to Members.

The Exchange may replace any penny pilot issues that have been delisted with the next most actively traded multiply listed options classes that are not yet included in the penny pilot, based on trading activity in the previous six months. The replacement issues may be added to the penny pilot on the second trading day in the first month of each quarter.

.02 Notwithstanding any other provision of this Rule, the Exchange will permit foreign currency options and options on a Foreign Currency Index to be quoted and traded in one-cent increments.

.03 Notwithstanding any other provision of this Rule, the minimum trading increment for Mini Options shall be determined in accordance with Supplementary Material .13(d) to Options 4, Section 5.

.04 Notwithstanding any other provision of this Rule, complex strategies may be traded in the increments described in Options 3, Section 14(c)(1).

Section 4. Acceptance of Quotes and Orders

(a) All bids or offers made and accepted on the Exchange in accordance with the Rules shall constitute binding contracts, subject to applicable requirements of the By-Laws and the Rules and the Rules of the Clearing Corporation.

(b) A trade may be nullified if all parties participating in the trade agree to the nullification. In such case, one party must notify the Exchange and the Exchange promptly will disseminate the nullification to OPRA.

Section 5. Reserved

Section 6. Collection and Dissemination of Quotes

(a) Each Market Maker shall communicate to the Exchange its bid and offers in accordance with the requirements of Rule 602 of Regulation NMS under the Exchange Act and the Rules of the Exchange.

(b) The Exchange will disseminate to quotation vendors the highest bid and the lowest offer, and the aggregate quotation size associated therewith that is available to Public Customer Orders, in accordance with the requirements of Rule 602 of Regulation NMS under the Exchange Act.

(c) Unusual Market Conditions.

(1) An Exchange official designated by the Board shall have the power to determine that the level of trading activities or the existence of unusual market conditions is such that the Exchange is incapable of collecting, processing, and making available to quotation vendors the data for the option in a manner that accurately reflects the current state of the market on the Exchange. Upon making such a determination, the Exchange shall designate the market in such option to be "fast." When a market for an option is declared fast, the Exchange will provide notice that its quotations are not firm by appending an appropriate indicator to its quotations.

(2) If a market is declared fast, designated Exchange officials shall have the power to: (i) direct that one or more trading rotations be employed pursuant to Options 3, Section 8; (ii) suspend the minimum size requirement of Options 2, Section 5(b); or (iii) take such other actions as are deemed in the interest of maintaining a fair and orderly market.

(3) The Exchange will monitor the activity or conditions that caused a fast market to be declared, and a designated Exchange official shall review the condition of such market at least every thirty (30) minutes. Regular trading procedures shall be resumed by the Exchange when a designated Exchange official determines that the conditions supporting a fast market declaration no longer exist. The Exchange will provide notice that its quotations are once again firm by removing the indicator from its quotations.

(4) If the conditions supporting a fast market declaration cannot be managed utilizing one or more of the procedures described above, then a designated Exchange official shall halt trading in the class or classes so affected.

Section 7. Types of Orders

(a) Market Orders. A market order is an order to buy or sell a stated number of options contracts that is to be executed at the best price obtainable when the order reaches the Exchange.

(b) Limit Orders. A limit order is an order to buy or sell a stated number of options contracts at a specified price or better.

(1) Marketable Limit Orders. A marketable limit order is a limit order to buy (sell) at or above (below) the best offer (bid) on the Exchange.

(2) Fill-or-Kill Orders. A fill-or-kill order is a limit order that is to be executed in its entirety as soon as it is received and, if not so executed, treated as cancelled.

(3) Immediate-or-Cancel Orders. An immediate-or-cancel order is a limit order that is to be executed in whole or in part upon receipt. Any portion not so executed is to be treated as cancelled. An immediate-or-cancel order entered by a Market Maker through the Specialized Quote Feed protocol will not be subject to the Limit Order Price Protection and Size Limitation Protection as defined in MRX Options 3, Section 15(b)(2) and (3).

(4) Reserved.

(5) Intermarket Sweep Orders. An Intermarket Sweep Order (ISO) is a limit order that meets the requirements of Options 5, Section 1(h).

(6) Stopped Order. A stopped order is a limit order that meets the requirements of Options 5, Section 2(b)(8). To execute stopped orders, Members must enter them into the Facilitation Mechanism or Solicited Order Mechanism pursuant to Options 3, Section 11.

(c) All-Or-None Orders. An All-Or-None order is a limit or market order that is to be executed in its entirety or not at all. An All-Or-None Order may only be entered as an Immediate-or-Cancel Order.

(d) Stop Orders. A stop order is an order that becomes a market order when the stop price is elected. A stop order to buy is elected when the option is bid or trades on the Exchange at, or above, the specified stop price. A stop order to sell is elected when the option is offered or trades on the Exchange at, or below, the specified stop price.

(e) Stop Limit Orders A stop limit order is an order that becomes a limit order when the stop price is elected. A stop limit order to buy is elected when the option is bid or trades on the Exchange at, or above, the specified stop price. A stop limit order to sell becomes a sell limit order when the option is offered or trades on the Exchange at, or below, the specified stop price.

(f) Reserved.

(g) Reserve Orders. A Reserve Order is a limit order that contains both a displayed portion and a non-displayed portion.

1. Both the displayed and non-displayed portions of a Reserve Order are available for potential execution against incoming marketable orders. A non-marketable Reserve Order will rest on the order book.

2. The displayed portion of a Reserve Order shall be ranked at the specified limit price and the time of order entry.

3. The displayed portion of a Reserve Order will trade in accordance with Options 3, Section 10 (c) and (d) for Priority Customer Orders, and Options 3, Section 10(e) and Supplementary Material .01, for Professional Orders.

4. When the displayed portion of a Reserve Order is decremented, either in full or in part, it shall be refreshed from the non-displayed portion of the resting Reserve Order. If the displayed portion is refreshed in part, the new displayed portion shall include the previously displayed portion. Upon any refresh, the entire displayed portion shall be ranked at the specified limit price and obtain a new time stamp, i.e., the time that the new displayed portion of the order was refreshed. The new displayed portion will trade in accordance with Options 3, Section 10(c) and (d) for Priority Customer Orders, and Options 3, Section 10(e) and Supplementary Material .01, for Professional Orders.

5. The initial non-displayed portion of a Reserve Order rests on the order book and is ranked based on the specified limit price and time of order entry. Thereafter, non-displayed portions, if any, always obtain the same time stamp as that of the new displayed portion in paragraph 4 above. The non-displayed portion of any Reserve Order is available for execution only after all displayed interest has been executed. The non-displayed portion of any Reserve Order will trade in accordance with Options 3, Section 10(c) and (d) for Priority Customer Orders, and Options 3, Section 10(e) and Supplementary Material .01, for Professional Orders.

(h) *Attributable Order.* An Attributable Order is a market or limit order which displays the user firm ID for purposes of electronic trading on the Exchange. Use of Attributable Orders is voluntary. Attributable Orders may not be available for all Exchange Systems. The Exchange will issue a Options Regulatory Alert specifying the Systems and the class of securities for which the Attributable Order type shall be available.

(i) *Customer Cross Orders.* A Customer Cross Order is comprised of a Priority Customer Order to buy and a Priority Customer Order to sell at the same price and for the same quantity.

(j) *Qualified Contingent Cross Order.* A Qualified Contingent Cross Order is comprised of an originating order to buy or sell at least 1000 contracts that is identified as being part of a qualified contingent trade, as that term is defined in Supplementary Material .01 below, coupled with a contra-side order or orders totaling an equal number of contracts.

(k) *Legging Orders.* A legging order is a limit order on the regular limit order book that represents one side of a Complex Options Order that is to buy or sell an equal quantity of two

options series resting on the Exchange's Complex Order Book. Legging orders are firm orders that are included in the Exchange's displayed best bid or offer.

(1) A legging order may be automatically generated for one leg of a Complex Options Order at a price: (i) that matches or improves upon the best displayed bid or offer on the regular limit order book; and (ii) at which the net price can be achieved when the other leg is executed against the best displayed bid or offer on the regular limit order book. A legging order will not be created at a price that locks or crosses the best bid or offer of another exchange.

(2) A legging order is executed only after all other executable orders (including any non-displayed size) and quotes at the same price are executed in full. When a legging order is executed, the other portion of the Complex Options Order will be automatically executed against the displayed best bid or offer on the Exchange.

(3) A legging order is automatically removed from the regular limit order book if: (i) the price of the legging order is no longer at the displayed best bid or offer on the regular limit order book, (ii) execution of the legging order would no longer achieve the net price of the Complex Options Order when the other leg is executed against the best displayed bid or offer on the regular limit order book, (iii) the Complex Options Order is executed in full or in part on the Complex Order Book, or (iv) the Complex Options Order is cancelled or modified.

(l) Day Order. An order to buy or sell which, if not executed, expires at the end of the day on which it was entered. All orders by their terms are Day Orders unless otherwise specified.

(m) Do-Not-Route Orders. A do-not-route order is a market or limit order that is to be executed in whole or in part on the Exchange only. Due to prices available on another options exchange (as provided in Options 5 (Order Protection; Locked and Crossed Markets)), any balance of a do-not-route order that cannot be executed upon entry, or placed on the Exchange's limit order book, will be automatically cancelled.

(n) Add Liquidity Order. An Add Liquidity Order is a limit order that is to be executed in whole or in part on the Exchange (i) only after being displayed on the Exchange's limit order book; and (ii) without routing any portion of the order to another market center. Members may specify whether an Add Liquidity Order shall be cancelled or re-priced to the minimum price variation above the national best bid price (for sell orders) or below the national best offer price (for buy orders) if, at the time of entry, the order (i) is executable on the Exchange; or (ii) the order is not executable on the Exchange, but would lock or cross the national best bid or offer. If at the time of entry, an Add Liquidity Order would lock or cross one or more non-displayed orders on the Exchange, the Add Liquidity Order shall be cancelled or re-priced to the minimum price variation above the best non-displayed bid price (for sell orders) or below the best non-displayed offer price (for buy orders). An Add Liquidity Order will only be re-priced once and will be executed at the re-priced price. An Add Liquidity Order will be ranked in the Exchange's limit order book in accordance with Options 3, Section 10.

(o) Opening Only Order. An Opening Only order is a limit order that can be entered for the opening rotation only. Any portion of the order that is not executed during the opening rotation is cancelled.

(p) Good-Till-Date Order. A Good-Till-Date Order is a limit order to buy or sell which, if not executed, will be cancelled at the sooner of the end of the expiration date assigned to the order, or the expiration of the series.

(q) Reserved.

(r) Good-Till-Canceled Order (GTC Order). An order to buy or sell that remains in force until the order is filled, canceled or the option contract expires; provided, however, that GTC Orders will be canceled in the event of a corporate action that results in an adjustment to the terms of an option contract.

(s) Sweep Order. A Sweep Order is a limit order that is to be executed in whole or in part on the Exchange and the portion not so executed shall be routed pursuant to Supplementary Material .05 to Options 5, Section 2 to Eligible Exchange(s) for immediate execution as soon as the order is received by the Eligible Exchange(s). Any portion not immediately executed by the Eligible Exchange(s) shall be canceled. If a Sweep Order is not marketable when it is submitted to the Exchange, it shall be canceled.

(t) QCC with Stock Orders. A QCC with Stock Order is a Qualified Contingent Cross Order, as defined in subparagraph (j), entered with a stock component to be communicated to a designated broker-dealer for execution pursuant to Options 3, Section 12(c).

(u) Opening Sweep. An Opening Sweep is a Market Maker order submitted for execution against eligible interest in the System during the Opening Process pursuant to Options 3, Section 8(b)(1).

Supplementary Material to Options 3, Section 7

.01 A "qualified contingent trade" is a transaction consisting of two or more component orders, executed as agent or principal, where:

(a) At least one component is an NMS Stock, as defined in Rule 600 of Regulation NMS under the Exchange Act;

(b) all components are effected with a product or price contingency that either has been agreed to by all the respective counterparties or arranged for by a broker-dealer as principal or agent;

(c) the execution of one component is contingent upon the execution of all other components at or near the same time;

(d) the specific relationship between the component orders (e.g., the spread between the prices of the component orders) is determined by the time the contingent order is placed;

(e) the component orders bear a derivative relationship to one another, represent different classes of shares of the same issuer, or involve the securities of participants in mergers or with intentions to merge that have been announced or cancelled; and

(f) the transaction is fully hedged (without regard to any prior existing position) as a result of other components of the contingent trade.

.02 Cancel and Replace Orders shall mean a single message for the immediate cancellation of a previously received order and the replacement of that order with a new order. If the previously placed order is already filled partially or in its entirety, the replacement order is automatically canceled or reduced by the number of contracts that were executed. The replacement order will retain the priority of the cancelled order, if the order posts to the Order Book, provided the price is not amended, size is not increased, or in the case of Reserve Orders, size is not changed. If the replacement portion of a Cancel and Replace Order does not satisfy the System's price or other reasonability checks (e.g. Options 3, Section 15(b)(1)(A) and Options 3, Section 15(b)(1)(B)) the existing order shall be cancelled and not replaced.

.03 The Exchange offers Members the following protocols for entering orders and quotes respectively:

(a) "**Financial Information eXchange**" or "**FIX**" is an interface that allows Members and their Sponsored Customers to connect, send, and receive messages related to orders and auction orders to the Exchange. Features include the following: (1) execution messages; (2) order messages; (3) risk protection triggers and cancel notifications; and (4) post trade allocation messages.

(b) "**Ouch to Trade Options**" or "**OTTO**" is an interface that allows Members and their Sponsored Customers to connect, send, and receive messages related to orders, auction orders, and auction responses to the Exchange. Features include the following: (1) options symbol directory messages (e.g., underlying and complex instruments); (2) system event messages (e.g., start of trading hours messages and start of opening); (3) trading action messages (e.g., halts and resumes); (4) execution messages; (5) order messages; (6) risk protection triggers and cancel notifications; (7) auction notifications; (8) auction responses; and (9) post trade allocation messages.

(c) "**Specialized Quote Feed**" or "**SQF**" is an interface that allows Market Makers to connect, send, and receive messages related to quotes, Immediate-or-Cancel Orders, and auction responses to the Exchange. Features include the following: (1) options symbol directory messages (e.g., underlying and complex instruments); (2) system event messages (e.g., start of trading hours messages and start of opening); (3) trading action messages (e.g., halts and resumes); (4) execution messages; (5) quote messages; (6) Immediate-or-Cancel Order messages; (7) risk protection triggers and purge notifications; (8) opening imbalance messages; (9) auction notifications; and (10) auction responses. The SQF Purge Interface only receives and notifies of purge requests from the Market Maker.

Section 8. Opening

(a) Definitions. The Exchange conducts an electronic opening for all option series traded on the Exchange using its System.

(1) The "ABBO" is the Away Best Bid or Offer.

(2) The "market for the underlying security" is either the primary listing market or the primary volume market (defined as the market with the most liquidity in that underlying security for the previous two calendar months), as determined by the Exchange by underlying and announced to the membership on the Exchange's web site.

(3) The Opening Price is described herein in sections (h) and (j).

(4) The Opening Process is described herein in section (c).

(5) The Potential Opening Price is described herein in section (g).

(6) The Pre-Market BBO is the highest bid and the lowest offer among Valid Width Quotes.

(7) A "Quality Opening Market" is a bid/ask differential applicable to the best bid and offer from all Valid Width Quotes defined in a table to be determined by the Exchange and published on the Exchange's web site. The calculation of Quality Opening Market is based on the best bid and offer of Valid Width Quotes. The differential between the best bid and offer are compared to reach this determination. The allowable differential, as determined by the Exchange, takes into account the type of security (for example, Penny Pilot versus non-Penny Pilot issue), volatility, option premium, and liquidity. The Quality Opening Market differential is intended to ensure the price at which the Exchange opens reflects current market conditions.

(8) A "Valid Width Quote" is a two-sided electronic quotation submitted by a Market Maker that meets the following requirements: differentials shall be no more than \$.25 between the bid and offer for each options contract for which the bid is less than \$2, no more than \$.40 where the bid is at least \$2 but does not exceed \$5, no more than \$.50 where the bid is more than \$5 but does not exceed \$10, no more than \$.80 where the bid is more than \$10 but does not exceed \$20, and no more than \$1 where the bid is \$20 or greater, provided that, in the case of equity options, the bid/ask differentials stated above shall not apply to in-the-money series where the market for the underlying security is wider than the differentials set forth above. The bid/ask differentials for in-the-money options series may be as wide as the quotation for the underlying security on the primary market, or its decimal equivalent rounded down to the nearest minimum increment. The Exchange may establish differences other than the above for one or more series or classes of options.

(9) A "Zero Bid Market" is where the best bid for an options series is zero.

(b) Eligible interest during the Opening Process includes Valid Width Quotes, Opening Sweeps and orders. Quotes, other than Valid Width Quotes, will not be included in the Opening Process. All-or-None Orders that can be satisfied, and the displayed and non-displayed portions of Reserve Orders, are considered for execution and in determining the Opening Price throughout the Opening Process. Only Public Customer interest is routable during the Opening Process.

(1) Opening Sweep.

(i) A Market Maker assigned in a particular option may only submit an Opening Sweep if, at the time of entry of the Opening Sweep, that Market Maker has already submitted and maintains a Valid Width Quote. All Opening Sweeps in the affected series entered by a Market Maker will be cancelled immediately if that Market Maker fails to maintain a continuous quote with a Valid Width Quote in the affected series.

(ii) Opening Sweeps may be entered at any price with a minimum price variation applicable to the affected series, on either side of the market, at single or multiple price level(s), and may be cancelled and re-entered. A single Market Maker may enter multiple Opening Sweeps, with each Opening Sweep at a different price level. If a Market Maker submits multiple Opening Sweeps, the System will consider only the most recent Opening Sweep at each price level submitted by such Market Maker in determining the Opening Price. Unexecuted Opening Sweeps will be cancelled once the affected series is open.

(2) The System will aggregate the size of all eligible interest for a particular participant category at a particular price level for trade allocation purposes pursuant to Options 3, Section 10.

(c) Market Maker Valid Width Quotes and Opening Sweeps received starting at 9:25 AM Eastern Time are included in the Opening Process. Orders entered at any time before an option series opens are included in the Opening Process.

(1) The Opening Process for an option series will be conducted pursuant to paragraphs (f) - (j) below on or after 9:30 AM Eastern Time if: the ABBO, if any, is not crossed; and the System has received, within two minutes (or such shorter time as determined by the Exchange and disseminated to membership on the Exchange's web site) of the opening trade or quote on the market for the underlying security in the case of equity options or, in the case of index options, within two minutes of the receipt of the opening price in the underlying index (or such shorter time as determined by the Exchange and disseminated to membership on the Exchange's web site), or within two minutes of market opening for the underlying security in the case of U.S. dollar-settled foreign currency options (or such shorter time as determined by the Exchange and disseminated to membership on the Exchange's web site) any of the following:

(i) the Primary Market Maker's ("PMM") Valid Width Quote;

(ii) the Valid Width Quotes of at least two Competitive Market Makers ("CMM"); or

(iii) if neither the PMM's Valid Width Quote nor the Valid Width Quotes of two CMMs have been submitted within such timeframe, one CMM has submitted a Valid Width Quote.

(2) For all options, the underlying security, including indexes, must be open on the primary market for a certain time period as determined by the Exchange for the Opening Process to commence. The time period shall be no less than 100 milliseconds and no more than 5 seconds.

(3) The PMM assigned in a particular equity or index option must enter a Valid Width Quote, in 90% of their assigned series, not later than one minute following the dissemination of a quote or trade by the market for the underlying security or, in the case of index options, following the receipt of the opening price in the underlying index. The PMM assigned in a particular U.S. dollar-settled foreign currency option must enter a Valid Width Quote, in 90% of their assigned series, not later than one minute after the announced market opening. Provided an options series has not opened pursuant to Options 3, Section 8(c)(1)(ii) or (iii), PMMs must promptly enter a Valid Width Quote in the remainder of their assigned series, which did not open within one minute following the dissemination of a quote or trade by the market for the underlying security or, in the case of index options, following the receipt of the opening price in the underlying index or, with respect to U.S. dollar-settled foreign currency options, following the announced market opening. Once an options series has opened pursuant to Options 3, Section 8(c)(1)(i) - (iii), a PMM must submit intra-day, two-sided quotes in such options series pursuant to Options 2, Section 5(e)(2).

(4) A CMM that submits a quote pursuant to this Rule in any option series when the PMM's quote has not been submitted shall be required, once an options series has opened, to submit intra-day, two-sided quotes in such option series pursuant to Options 2, Section 5(e)(1).

(5) The Opening Process will stop and an option series will not open if the ABBO becomes crossed or when a Valid Width Quote(s) pursuant to Options 3, Section 8(c)(1) is no longer present. Once each of these conditions no longer exist, the Opening Process in the affected option series will start again pursuant to paragraphs (e) - (j) below.

(d) Reopening After a Trading Halt. The procedure described in Options 3, Section 8 will be used to reopen an option series after a trading halt. If there is a trading halt or pause in the underlying security, the Opening Process will start again irrespective of the specific times listed in paragraph (c)(1).

(e) Opening with a BBO (No Trade). If there are no opening quotes or orders that lock or cross each other and no routable orders locking or crossing the ABBO, the System will open with an opening quote by disseminating the Exchange's best bid and offer among quotes and orders

("BBO") that exist in the System at that time, unless all three of the following conditions exist: (i) a Zero Bid Market; (ii) no ABBO; and (iii) no Quality Opening Market. If all three conditions exist, the Exchange will calculate an Opening Quote Range pursuant to paragraph (i) and conduct the Price Discovery Mechanism pursuant to paragraph (j) below.

(f) Pre-Market BBO Calculation. If there are opening Valid Width Quotes, or orders, that lock or cross each other, the System will calculate the Pre-Market BBO.

(g) Potential Opening Price. To calculate the Potential Opening Price, the System will take into consideration all Valid Width Quotes and orders (including Opening Sweeps and displayed and non-displayed portions of Reserve Orders), except All-or-None Orders that cannot be satisfied, for the option series and identify the price at which the maximum number of contracts can trade ("maximum quantity criterion"). In addition, paragraphs (h)(3)(i) and (i)(5) - (7) below contain additional provisions related to Potential Opening Price.

(1) More Than One Potential Opening Price. When two or more Potential Opening Prices would satisfy the maximum quantity criterion and leave no contracts unexecuted, the System takes the highest and lowest of those prices and takes the mid-point; if such mid-point is not expressed as a permitted minimum price variation, it will be rounded to the minimum price variation that is closest to the closing price for the affected series from the immediately prior trading session. If there is no closing price from the immediately prior trading session, the System will round up to the minimum price variation to determine the Opening Price.

(2) If two or more Potential Opening Prices for the affected series would satisfy the maximum quantity criterion and leave contracts unexecuted, the Opening Price will be either the lowest executable bid or highest executable offer of the largest sized side.

(3) The Potential Opening Price calculation is bounded by the better away market price that may not be satisfied with the Exchange routable interest.

(h) Opening with Trade. The Exchange will open the option series for trading with a trade on Exchange interest only at the Opening Price, if any of these conditions occur:

(1) the Potential Opening Price is at or within the best of the Pre-Market BBO and the ABBO;

(2) the Potential Opening Price is at or within the non-zero bid ABBO if the Pre-Market BBO is crossed; or

(3) where there is no ABBO, the Potential Opening Price is at or within the Pre-Market BBO which is also a Quality Opening Market.

(i) If there is more than one Potential Opening Price which meets the conditions set forth in paragraphs (1) through (3) above where:

(A) no contracts would be left unexecuted and

(B) any value used for the mid-point calculation (which is described in paragraph (g) above) would cross either:

(I) the Pre-Market BBO, or

(II) the ABBO.

then, for the purposes of calculating the midpoint the Exchange will use the better of the Pre-Market BBO or ABBO as a boundary price and will open the option series for trading with an execution at the resulting Potential Opening Price. If these conditions are not met, an Opening Quote Range will be calculated pursuant to paragraph (i) below and thereafter, the Price Discovery Mechanism in paragraph (j) below will commence.

(i) The System will calculate an Opening Quote Range ("OQR") for a particular option series that will be utilized in the Price Discovery Mechanism described below, if the Exchange has not opened subject to any of the provisions above.

(1) Except as provided in paragraphs (3) and (4) below, to determine the minimum value for the OQR, an amount, as defined in a table to be determined by the Exchange, will be subtracted from the highest quote bid among Valid Width Quotes on the Exchange and on the away market(s), if any.

(2) Except as provided in paragraphs (3) and (4) below, to determine the maximum value for the OQR, an amount, as defined in a table to be determined by the Exchange, will be added to the lowest quote offer among Valid Width Quotes on the Exchange and on the away market(s), if any.

(3) If one or more away markets are disseminating a BBO that is not crossed, (the Opening Process will stop and an option series will not open if the ABBO becomes crossed pursuant to (c)(5)) and there are Valid Width Quotes on the Exchange that are executable against each other or the ABBO:

(i) The minimum value for the OQR will be the highest away bid.

(ii) The maximum value for the OQR will be the lowest away offer.

(4) If there are Valid Width Quotes on the Exchange that are executable against each other, and there is no away market disseminating a BBO in the affected option series:

(i) The minimum value for the OQR will be the lowest quote bid among Valid Width Quotes on the Exchange.

(ii) The maximum value for the OQR will be the highest quote offer among Valid Width Quotes on the Exchange.

(5) If there is more than one Potential Opening Price possible where no contracts would be left unexecuted, any price used for the mid-point calculation (which is described in paragraph (g)(1) above) that is wider than the OQR will be restricted to the OQR price on that side of the market for the purposes of the mid-point calculation.

(6) If there is more than one Potential Opening Price possible where no contracts would be left unexecuted, pursuant to paragraph (g)(3) above when contracts will be routed, the System will use the away market price as the Potential Opening Price.

(7) If the Exchange determines that non-routable interest can execute the maximum number of contracts against Exchange interest, after routable interest has been determined by the System to satisfy the away market, then the Potential Opening Price is the price at which the maximum number of contracts can execute, excluding the interest which will be routed to an away market, which may be executed on the Exchange as described in paragraph (g) above. The System will route Public Customer interest in price/time priority to satisfy the away market.

(j) Price Discovery Mechanism. If the Exchange has not opened pursuant to paragraphs (e) or (h) above, after the OQR calculation in paragraph (i), the Exchange will conduct the following Price Discovery Mechanism.

(1) First, the System will broadcast an Imbalance Message for the affected series (which includes the symbol, side of the imbalance (unmatched contracts), size of matched contracts, size of the imbalance, and Potential Opening Price bounded by the Pre-Market BBO) to participants, and begin an "Imbalance Timer," not to exceed three seconds. The Imbalance Timer will be for the same number of seconds for all options traded on the Exchange. Each Imbalance Message is subject to an Imbalance Timer.

(2) Any new interest received by the System will update the Potential Opening Price. If during or at the end of the Imbalance Timer, the Opening Price is at or within the OQR, the Imbalance Timer will end and the System will open with a trade at the Opening Price if the executions consist of Exchange interest only without trading through the ABBO and without trading through the limit price(s) of interest within OQR which is unable to be fully executed at the Opening Price. If no new interest comes in during the Imbalance Timer and the Potential Opening Price is at or within OQR and does not trade through the ABBO, the Exchange will open with a trade at the end of the Imbalance Timer at the Potential Opening Price.

(3) Next, provided the option series has not opened pursuant to paragraph (j)(2) above, the System will:

(i) send a second Imbalance Message with a Potential Opening Price that is bounded by the OQR (and would not trade through the limit price(s) of interest

within OQR which is unable to be fully executed at the Opening Price) and includes away market volume in the size of the imbalance to participants; and concurrently

(ii) initiate a Route Timer, not to exceed one second. The Route Timer operates as a pause before an order is routed to an away market. If during the Route Timer, interest is received by the System which would allow the Opening Price to be within OQR without trading through away markets and without trading through the limit price(s) of interest within OQR which is unable to be fully executed at the Opening Price, the System will open with trades at the Opening Price and the Route Timer will simultaneously end. The System will monitor quotes received during the Route Timer period and make ongoing corresponding changes to the permitted OQR and Potential Opening Price to reflect them.

(iii) If no trade occurred pursuant to (ii) above, when the Route Timer expires, if the Potential Opening Price is within OQR (and would not trade through the limit price(s) of interest within OQR that is unable to be fully executed at the Opening Price), the System will determine if the total number of contracts displayed at better prices than the Exchange's Potential Opening Price on away markets ("better priced away contracts") would satisfy the number of marketable contracts available on the Exchange. The Exchange will open the option series by routing and/or trading on the Exchange, pursuant to paragraphs (A)-(C) below.

(A) If the total number of better priced away contracts would satisfy the number of marketable contracts available on the Exchange on either the buy or sell side, the System will route all marketable contracts on the Exchange to such better priced away markets as an ISO designated as an Immediate-or-Cancel ("IOC") order(s), and determine an opening BBO that reflects the interest remaining on the Exchange. The System will price any contracts routed to away markets at the Exchange's Opening Price; or

(B) If the total number of better priced away contracts would not satisfy the number of marketable contracts the Exchange has, the System will determine how many contracts it has available at the Exchange Opening Price. If the total number of better priced away contracts plus the number of contracts available at the Exchange Opening Price would satisfy the number of marketable contracts on the Exchange on either the buy or sell side, the System will contemporaneously route, based on price/time priority of routable interest, a number of contracts that will satisfy interest at away markets at prices better than the Opening Price and trade available contracts on the Exchange at the Exchange Opening Price. The System will price any contracts routed to away markets at the better of the Exchange Opening Price or the order's limit price pursuant to this subparagraph; or

(C) If the total number of better priced away contracts plus the number of contracts available at the Exchange Opening Price plus the contracts available at away markets at the Exchange Opening Price would satisfy the number of marketable contracts the Exchange has on either the buy or sell side, the System will contemporaneously route, based on price/time priority of routable interest, a number of contracts that will satisfy interest at away markets at prices better than the Exchange Opening Price (pricing any contracts routed to away markets at the better of the Exchange Opening Price or the order's limit price), trade available contracts on the Exchange at the Exchange Opening Price, and route a number of contracts that will satisfy interest at away markets at prices equal to the Exchange Opening Price.

(4) The System may send up to two additional Imbalance Messages (which may occur while the Route Timer is operating) bounded by OQR and reflecting away market interest in the volume. After the Route Timer has expired, the processes in paragraph (3) will repeat (except no new Route Timer will be initiated).

(5) Forced Opening. After all additional Imbalance Messages have occurred pursuant to paragraph (4) above, the System will open the series by executing as many contracts as possible by routing to away markets at prices better than the Exchange Opening Price for their disseminated size, trading available contracts on the Exchange at the Exchange Opening Price bounded by OQR (without trading through the limit price(s) of interest within OQR which is unable to be fully executed at the Opening Price), and routing contracts to away markets at prices equal to the Exchange Opening Price at their disseminated size. In this situation, the System will price any contracts routed to away markets at the better of the Exchange Opening Price or the order's limit price. Any unexecuted contracts from the imbalance not traded or routed will be cancelled back to the entering participant if they remain unexecuted and priced through the Opening Price, otherwise orders will remain in the Order Book.

(6) The System will execute orders at the Opening Price that have contingencies (such as, without limitation, All-or-None and Reserve Orders) and non-routable orders, such as a "Do-Not-Route" or "DNR" Orders, to the extent possible. The System will only route non-contingency Public Customer orders, except that only the full volume of Public Customer Reserve Orders may route.

(i) The System will cancel (1) any portion of a Do-Not-Route order that would otherwise have to be routed to the exchange(s) disseminating the ABBO for an opening to occur, or (2) any order that is priced through the Opening Price will be cancelled. All other interest will be eligible for trading after opening.

(k) During the opening of the option series, where there is an execution possible, the System will give priority to Market Orders first, then to resting Limit Orders and quotes. The allocation provisions of Options 3, Section 10 and the Supplementary Material thereto apply with respect to other orders and quotes with the same price.

(l) Upon opening of the option series, regardless of an execution, the System disseminates the price and size of the Exchange's best bid and offer (BBO).

Section 9. Trading Halts

(a) Halts. An Exchange official designated by the Board may halt trading in any stock option in the interests of a fair and orderly market.

(1) The following are among the factors that may be considered in determining whether the trading in a stock option should be halted:

(i) trading in the underlying security has been halted or suspended in one or more of the markets trading the underlying security.

(ii) the opening of such underlying security has been delayed because of unusual circumstances.

(iii) other unusual conditions or circumstances are present.

(2) A designated Exchange official may halt trading (including a rotation) for a class or classes of options contracts whenever there is a halt of trading in an underlying security in one or more of the markets trading the underlying security. In such event, without the need for action by the Primary Market Maker, all trading in the effected class or classes of options may be halted. The Exchange shall disseminate through its trading facilities and over OPRA a symbol in respect of such class or classes of options indicating that trading has been halted, and a record of the time and duration of the halt shall be made available to vendors. No Member or person associated with a Member shall effect a trade on the Exchange in any options class in which trading has been halted under the provisions of this Rule during the time in which the halt remains in effect. During a halt, the Exchange will maintain existing orders on the book (but not existing quotes prior to the halt), accept orders and quotes, and process cancels and modifications, except existing quotes are cancelled.

(b) Resumptions. Trading in a stock option that has been the subject of a halt under paragraph (a)(1) above may be resumed upon the determination by an Exchange official designated by the Board that the conditions which led to the halt are no longer present or that the interests of a fair and orderly market are best served by a resumption of trading.

(c) Trading Pauses. Trading on the Exchange in any option contract shall be halted whenever trading in the underlying security has been paused by the primary listing market. Trading in such options contracts may be resumed upon a determination by the Exchange that the conditions that led to the pause are no longer present and that the interests of a fair and orderly market are best served by a resumption of trading, which in no circumstances will be before the Exchange has received notification that the underlying security has resumed trading on at least one exchange.

(d) This paragraph shall be in effect during a pilot period that expires at the close of business on October 18, 2019. Capitalized terms used in this paragraph (d) shall have the same meaning as

provided for in the Plan to Address Extraordinary Market Volatility Pursuant to Rule 608 of Regulation NMS, as it may be amended from time to time ("LULD Plan"). During a Limit State and Straddle State in the Underlying NMS stock:

(1) The Exchange will not open an affected option.

(2) Provided the Exchange has opened an affected option for trading, the Exchange shall reject Market Orders, as defined in Options 3, Section 7(a), and Market Complex Orders as defined in Options 3, Section 14(b), and shall notify Members of the reason for such rejection. The Exchange shall cancel Complex Orders that are Market Orders residing in the System, if the Market Complex Order becomes marketable while the affected underlying is in a Limit or Straddle State. Market Orders exposed at the NBBO pursuant to Supplementary Material .02 to Options 5, Section 2 or Market Complex Orders exposed for price improvement pursuant to Supplementary Material .01 to Options 3, Section 14, pending in the System, will continue to be processed. If at the end of the exposure period the affected underlying is in a Limit or Straddle State, the Market Order or the Market Complex Order will be cancelled. If the affected underlying is no longer in a Limit or Straddle State after the exposure period, the Market Order or the Market Complex Order will be processed with normal handling.

(3) Provided the Exchange has opened an affected option for trading, the Exchange shall elect Stop Orders if the condition as provided in Options 3, Section 7(d) is met, and, because they become Market Orders, shall cancel them back and notify Members of the reason for such rejection.

(4) When the security underlying an option class is in a Limit State or Straddle State, the maximum quotation spread requirements for Market Maker quotes contained in Options 2, Section 4(b)(4) and the intra-day quotation requirements contained in Options 2, Section 5(e) shall be suspended. The time periods associated with Limit States and Straddle States will not be considered by the Exchange when evaluating whether a Market Maker complied with the intra-day quotation requirements contained in Options 2, Section 5(e).

(e) Trading Halts Due To Extraordinary Market Volatility

The Exchange shall halt trading in all securities whenever a market-wide trading halt (commonly known as a circuit breaker) is initiated on the New York Stock Exchange in response to extraordinary market conditions.

Supplementary Material to Options 3, Section 9

.01 The Exchange shall nullify any transaction that occurs:

(a) during a trading halt in the affected option on the Exchange; or

(b) with respect to equity options (including options overlying ETFs), during a regulatory halt as declared by the primary listing market for the underlying security.

Section 10. Priority of Quotes and Orders

(a) Definitions. As provided in Options 1, Section 1(a)(5) and (a)(25), a "bid" is a quotation or limit order to buy options contracts and an "offer" is a quotation or limit order to sell options contracts. "Quotations," which are defined in Options 1, Section 1(a)(44), may only be entered on the Exchange by Market Makers in the options classes to which they are appointed under Options 2, Section 3. Limit orders may be entered by Market Makers in certain circumstances as provided in the Rules and by Electronic Access Members (either as agent or as principal). "Priority Customer Orders" and "Professional Orders" are defined in Options 1, Section 1(a)(36) and (37).

(b) Priority on the Exchange. The highest bid and lowest offer shall have priority on the Exchange. In the case where the bid price for any options contract is \$0.00, a market order to sell that series shall be considered a limit order to sell at a price equal to the minimum trading increment as defined in Options 3, Section 3.

(c) Priority. Except as provided under Options 3, Section 7(g), Priority Customer Orders on the Exchange shall have priority over Professional Orders and Market Maker quotes at the same price in the same options series.

(d) Precedence of Priority Customer Orders. Except as provided under Options 3, Section 7(g), if there are two (2) or more Priority Customer Orders for the same options series at the same price on the Exchange, priority shall be afforded to such Priority Customer Orders in the sequences in which they are received by the Exchange (*i.e.*, in time priority).

(e) Precedence of Professional Orders and Market Maker Quotes. Except as provided under Options 3, Section 7(g), if there are two (2) or more Professional Orders or Market Maker quotes at the Exchange's best bid or offer, after all Priority Customer Orders (if any) at that price have been filled, executions at that price will be allocated between the Professional Orders and Market Maker quotes pursuant to an allocation procedure to be determined by the Exchange from time to time; provided, however, that if the Primary Market Maker is quoting at the Exchange's best bid or offer, it shall have precedence over Professional Orders and Competitive Market Maker quotes for execution of orders that are for a specified number of contracts or fewer, which number shall be determined by the Exchange from time to time.

Supplementary Material to Options 3, Section 10

.01 Options 3, Section 10(e) (Priority of Quotes and Orders) states that Priority Customer Orders have priority on the Exchange. That Rule further provides that the Exchange will determine a procedure for allocating executions among Professional Orders and quotes in cases where all Priority Customer Orders have been executed and there are two or more Professional Orders or Market Maker quotes at the best price. This procedure is as follows:

(a) Subject to the two limitations in paragraphs (b) and (c) below and subject to paragraph .03 (Preferred Orders), Professional Orders and Market Maker quotes at the best price receive allocations based upon the percentage of the total number of contracts

available at the best price that is represented by the size of the Professional Order or quote;

(b) If the Primary Market Maker is quoting at the best price, it has participation rights equal to the greater of (i) the proportion of the total size at the best price represented by the size of its quote, or (ii) sixty percent (60%) of the contracts to be allocated if there is only one (1) other Professional Order or Market Maker quotation at the best price, forty percent (40%) if there are two (2) other Professional Orders and/or Market Maker quotes at the best price, and thirty percent (30%) if there are more than two (2) other Professional Orders and/or Market Maker quotes at the best price; and

(c) Orders for five (5) contracts or fewer will be executed first by the Primary Market Maker; provided however, that on a quarterly basis the Exchange will evaluate what percentage of the volume executed on the Exchange (excluding volume resulting from the execution of orders in the Facilitation Mechanism (see Options 3, Section 11(d))) is comprised of orders for five (5) contracts or fewer executed by Primary Market Makers, and will reduce the size of the orders included in this provision if such percentage is over forty percent (40%).

This procedure only applies to the allocation of executions among Professional Orders and Market Maker quotes existing in the Exchange's central order book at the time the order is received by the Exchange. No market participant is allocated any portion of an execution unless it has an existing interest at the execution price. Moreover, no market participant can execute a greater number of contracts than is associated with the price of its existing interest. Accordingly, the Primary Market Maker participation rights and the small order preference contained in this allocation procedure are not guarantees; the Primary Market Maker (i) must be quoting at the execution price to receive an allocation of any size, and (ii) cannot execute a greater number of contracts than the size that is associated with its quote.

.02 Reserved.

.03 Preferred Orders. An Electronic Access Member may designate a "Preferred Market Maker" on orders it enters into the System ("Preferred Orders").

(a) A Preferred Market Maker may be the Primary Market Maker appointed to the options class or any Competitive Market Maker appointed to the options class.

(b) If the Preferred Market Maker is not quoting at a price equal to the NBBO at the time the Preferred Order is received, the allocation procedure contained in paragraph .01 shall be applied to the execution of the Preferred Order.

(c) If the Preferred Market Maker is quoting at the NBBO at the time the Preferred Order is received, the allocation procedure contained in paragraph .01 shall be applied to the execution of the Preferred Order except that the Primary Market Maker will not

receive the participation rights described in paragraphs .01(b) and (c), and instead the Preferred Market Maker shall have participation rights equal to the greater of:

(i) the proportion of the total size at the best price represented by the size of its quote,

(ii) sixty percent (60%) of the contracts to be allocated if there is only one (1) other Professional Order or Market Maker quotation at the best price and forty percent (40%) if there are two (2) or more other Professional Orders and/or Market Maker quotes at the best price, or

(iii) the full size of a Preferred Order for five (5) contracts or fewer if the Primary Market Maker appointed to the options class is designated as the Preferred Market Maker.

(d) Preferred Competitive Market Makers are subject to enhanced quoting requirements as provided in Options 2, Section 5(e)(3).

.04 Notification of Public Customer Interest on the Book. The Exchange shall make available to Members the quantity of Public Customer contracts included in the Exchange's highest bid and lowest offer.

Section 11. Auction Mechanisms

For purposes of this Rule, a "broadcast message" means an electronic message that is sent by the Exchange to all Members, and a "Response" means an electronic message that is sent by Members in response to a broadcast message. Also for purposes of this Rule, the time given to Members to enter Responses for any of the below auction mechanisms shall be designated by the Exchange via an Options Trader Alert, but no less than 100 milliseconds and no more than 1 second.

(a) **Block Order Mechanism.** The Block Order Mechanism is a process by which a Member can obtain liquidity for the execution of block-size orders. The Block Order Mechanism is for single leg transactions only. Block-size orders are orders for fifty (50) contracts or more.

(1) Upon the entry of an order into the Block Order Mechanism, a broadcast message will be sent that includes the series, and may include price, size and/or side, as specified by the Member entering the order, and Members will be given an opportunity to enter Responses with the prices and sizes at which they would be willing to trade with a block-size order.

(2) At the conclusion of the time given Members to enter Responses, either an execution will occur automatically, or the order will be cancelled.

(i) Responses, orders, and quotes will be executed at a single block execution price that is the price for the block-size order at which the maximum number of contracts can be executed consistent with the Member's instruction. Bids (offers) on the Exchange at the time the block order is executed that are priced higher

(lower) than the block execution price, as well as Responses that are priced higher (lower) than the block execution price, will be executed in full at the block execution price.

(ii) At the block execution price, Priority Customer Orders and Priority Customer Responses will be executed first and in time priority, and then quotes, Professional Orders, and Professional Responses will participate in the execution of the block-size order based upon the percentage of the total number of contracts available at the block execution price that is represented by the size of the quote, Professional Order, or Professional Response.

(3) If a trading halt is initiated after an order is entered into the Block Order Mechanism, such auction will be automatically terminated without execution.

(b) Facilitation Mechanism. The Facilitation Mechanism is a process by which an Electronic Access Member can execute a transaction wherein the Electronic Access Member seeks to facilitate a block-size order it represents as agent, and/or a transaction wherein the Electronic Access Member solicited interest to execute against a block-size order it represents as agent. Electronic Access Members must be willing to execute the entire size of orders entered into the Facilitation Mechanism.

(1) Upon the entry of an order into the Facilitation Mechanism, a broadcast message that includes the series, price and size of the Agency Order, and whether it is to buy or sell, will be sent and Members will be given an opportunity to enter Responses with the prices and sizes at which they want to participate in the facilitation of the order.

(2) Responses may be priced at the price of the order to be facilitated or at a better price and must not exceed the size of the order to be facilitated.

(3) At the end of the period given for the entry of Responses, the facilitation order will be automatically executed.

(i) Unless there is sufficient size to execute the entire facilitation order at a better price, Priority Customer bids (offers) at the time the facilitation order is executed that are priced higher (lower) than the facilitation price will be executed at the facilitation price. Professional Orders and Market Maker quotes at the time the facilitation order is executed that are priced higher (lower) than the facilitation price will be executed at their stated price, thereby providing the order being facilitated a better price for the number of contracts associated with such higher bids (lower offers). The facilitation order will be cancelled at the end of the exposure period if an execution would take place at a price that is inferior to the best bid (offer) on Nasdaq MRX.

(ii) The facilitating Electronic Access Member will execute at least forty percent (40%) of the original size of the facilitation order, but only after better-priced Responses, orders and quotes, as well as Priority Customer Orders at the

facilitation price, are executed in full. Thereafter, Responses quotes and Professional Orders at the facilitation price will participate in the execution of the facilitation order based upon the percentage of the total number of contracts available at the facilitation price that is represented by the size of the Response, Professional Order or quote.

(iii) Upon entry of an order into the Facilitation Mechanism, the facilitating Electronic Access Member can elect to automatically match the price and size of orders, quotes and responses received during the exposure period up to a specified limit price or without specifying a limit price. In this case, the facilitating Electronic Access Member will be allocated its full size at each price point, or at each price point within its limit price if a limit is specified, until a price point is reached where the balance of the order can be fully executed. At such price point, the facilitating Member shall be allocated at least forty percent (40%) of the original size of the facilitation order, but only after Priority Customer interest at such price point. Thereafter, all other orders, Responses, and quotes at the price point will participate in the execution of the facilitation order based upon the percentage of the total number of contracts available at the facilitation price that is represented by the size of the order, Response or quote. An election to automatically match better prices cannot be cancelled or altered during the exposure period.

(iv) If a trading halt is initiated after an order is entered into the Facilitation Mechanism, such auction will be automatically terminated without execution.

(c) Complex Facilitation Mechanism. Electronic Access Members may use the Facilitation Mechanism in sub-paragraph (b) above to execute block-size Complex Orders at a net price. Each options leg of a Complex Order entered into the Complex Facilitation Mechanism must meet the minimum contract size requirement. The Complex Facilitation Mechanism is a process by which an Electronic Access Member can execute a transaction wherein the Electronic Access Member seeks to facilitate a block-size Complex Order it represents as agent, and/or a transaction wherein the Electronic Access Member solicited interest to execute against a block-size Complex Order it represents as agent. Electronic Access Members must be willing to execute the entire size of Complex Orders entered into the Complex Facilitation Mechanism.

(1) Complex Orders entered into the Complex Facilitation Mechanism must be priced within the parameters described below. Complex Orders that do not meet these requirements are not eligible for the Complex Facilitation Mechanism and will be rejected.

(2) Complex Options Orders must be entered into the Complex Facilitation Mechanism at a price that is (A) equal to or better than the best bid or offer on the Complex Order Book on the same side of the market as the Agency Order; and (B) equal to or better than the best net price achievable from the best MRX bids and offers for the individual legs on the same side of the market as the Agency Order; provided that, if there is a Priority Customer order on the best bid or offer for any leg, the order must be entered at an improved price consistent with Options 3, Section 14(c)(2).

(3) Stock-Option Orders and Stock-Complex Orders must be entered into the Complex Facilitation Mechanism at a price that is (A) equal to or better than the best bid or offer on the Complex Order Book on the same side of the market as the Agency Order; and (B) equal to or better than the best net price achievable from the best MRX bids and offers for the individual legs on both sides of the market; provided that, if there is a Priority Customer order on the best bid or offer for any leg, the order must be entered at an improved price consistent with Options 3, Section 14(c)(2).

(4) A Complex Order entered into the Complex Facilitation Mechanism will be rejected if any component of the Complex Order has not opened for trading, or if there is a trading halt in any series underlying the Complex Order. If a trading halt is initiated after the order is entered into the Complex Facilitation Mechanism, such auction will be automatically terminated without execution.

(5) Upon the entry of a Complex Order into the Complex Facilitation Mechanism, a broadcast message that includes the net price, side and size of the Agency Complex Order will be sent and Members will be given an opportunity to enter Responses with the net prices and sizes at which they want to participate in the facilitation of the Agency Complex Order. The time given to Members to enter Responses shall be designated by the Exchange via Options Trader Alert, but will be no less than 100 milliseconds and no more than 1 second.

(6) Responses are only executable against the Complex Order with respect to which they are entered, and will only be considered up to the size of the Complex Order to be facilitated. Responses must be entered in the increments provided in Options 3, Section 14(c)(1) at the facilitation price or at a price that is at least one cent better for the Agency Order.

(7) Responses submitted by Members shall not be visible to other auction participants during the exposure period and can be modified or deleted before the exposure period has ended. At the end of the period given for the entry of Responses, the facilitation order will be automatically executed.

(A) Unless there is sufficient size to execute the entire facilitation order at a better net price, Priority Customer Complex Orders and Responses to buy (sell) at the time the facilitation order is executed that are priced higher (lower) than the facilitation price will be executed at the facilitation price. Professional Complex Orders and Responses to buy (sell) at the time the facilitation order is executed that are priced higher (lower) than the facilitation price will be executed at their stated price, thereby providing the Complex Order being facilitated a better price for the number of contracts associated with such higher bids (lower offers).

(B) The facilitating Electronic Access Member will execute at least forty percent (40%) (or such lower percentage requested by the Member) of the original size of the facilitation order, but only after better-priced Responses, Complex Orders, as well as Priority Customer Complex Orders and Responses at the facilitation price.

are executed in full. Thereafter, Professional Complex Orders and Responses at the facilitation price will participate in the execution of the facilitation order based upon the percentage of the total number of contracts available at the facilitation price that is represented by the size of the Professional Complex Order or Response.

(C) Upon entry of a Complex Order into the Complex Facilitation Mechanism, the facilitating Electronic Access Member can elect to automatically match the net price and size of Complex Orders, Responses received during the exposure period up to a specified limit price or without specifying a limit price. This election will also automatically match the net price available from the MRX best bids and offers on the individual legs for the full size of the order; provided that with notice to Members the Exchange may determine whether to offer this option only for Complex Options Orders, Stock-Option Orders, and/or Stock Complex Orders. If a Member elects to auto-match, the facilitating Electronic Access Member will be allocated its full size at each price point, or at each price point within its limit price if a limit is specified, until a price point is reached where the balance of the order can be fully executed. At such price point, the facilitating Member will be allocated at least forty percent (40%) (or such lower percentage requested by the Member) of the original size of the facilitation order, but only after Priority Customer Orders and Responses at such price point. Thereafter, Professional Complex Orders and Responses at the price point will participate in the execution of the facilitation order based upon the percentage of the total number of contracts available at the facilitation price that is represented by the size of the Professional Complex Order or Response. An election to automatically match better prices cannot be cancelled or altered during the exposure period.

(D) With respect to bids and offers for the individual legs of a Complex Order entered into the Complex Facilitation Mechanism, the priority rules applicable to the execution of Complex Orders contained in Options 3, Section 14(c)(2) will continue to be applicable and may prevent the execution of a Complex Order entered into the Facilitation Mechanism, in which case the transaction will be cancelled. If an improved net price for the Complex Order being executed can be achieved from Complex Orders, Responses on the Complex Order Book and, for Complex Options Orders, the MRX best bids and offers on the individual legs, the facilitation order will be executed against such interest.

(d) **Solicited Order Mechanism.** The Solicited Order Mechanism is a process by which an Electronic Access Member can attempt to execute orders of 500 or more contracts it represents as agent (the "Agency Order") against contra orders that it solicited. Each order entered into the Solicited Order Mechanism shall be designated as all-or-none.

(1) Upon entry of both orders into the Solicited Order Mechanism at a proposed execution price, a broadcast message that includes the series, price and size of the Agency Order, and whether it is to buy or sell, will be sent and Members will be given an

opportunity to enter Responses with the prices and sizes at which they would be willing to participate in the execution of the Agency Order.

(2) At the end of the period given Members to enter Responses, the Agency Order will be automatically executed in full or cancelled.

(i) If at the time of execution there is insufficient size to execute the entire Agency Order at an improved price (or prices), the Agency Order will be executed against the solicited order at the proposed execution price so long as, at the time of execution: (A) the execution price is equal to or better than the best bid or offer on the Exchange, and (B) there are no Priority Customer Orders on the Exchange that are priced equal to the proposed execution price. If there are Priority Customer Orders on the Exchange on the opposite side of the Agency Order at the proposed execution price and there is sufficient size to execute the entire size of the Agency Order, the Agency Order will be executed against the bid or offer, and the solicited order will be cancelled. The aggregate size of all orders, quotes and Responses at the bid or offer will be used to determine whether the entire Agency Order can be executed. Both the solicited order and Agency Order will be cancelled if an execution would take place at a price that is inferior to the best bid or offer on the Exchange, or if there is a Priority Customer on the book at the proposed execution price but there is insufficient size on the Exchange to execute the entire Agency Order.

(ii) If at the time of execution there is sufficient size to execute the entire Agency Order at an improved price (or prices), the Agency Order will be executed at the improved price(s), subject to the condition in (i)(A), and the solicited order will be cancelled. The aggregate size of all orders, quotes and Responses at each price will be used to determine whether the entire agency order can be executed at an improved price (or prices).

(iii) When executing the Agency Order against the bid or offer in accordance with paragraph (i) above, or at an improved price in accordance with paragraph (ii) above, Priority Customer Orders will be executed first. Professional Orders and Market Maker quotes participate in the execution of the Agency Order based upon the percentage of the total number of contracts available at the best price that is represented by the size of the Professional Order or Market Maker quote.

(iv) If a trading halt is initiated after an order is entered into the Solicited Order Mechanism, such auction will be automatically terminated without execution.

(3) Prior to entering Agency Orders into the Solicited Order Mechanism on behalf of a customer, EAMs must deliver to the customer a written notification informing the customer that its order may be executed using the Exchange's Solicited Order Mechanism. Such written notification must disclose the terms and conditions contained in this Rule and must be in a form approved by the Exchange.

(e) Complex Solicited Order Mechanism. The Complex Solicited Order Mechanism is a process by which an Electronic Access Member can attempt to execute Complex Orders it represents as agent (the “Agency Complex Order”) against contra orders that it solicited according to sub-paragraph (d) above. Each Complex Order entered into the Solicited Order Mechanism shall be designated as all-or-none, and each options leg must meet the minimum contract size requirement contained in sub-paragraph (d) above

(1) Complex Orders must be entered into the Complex Solicited Order Mechanism at a price that is (A) equal to or better than the best bid or offer on the Complex Order Book on both sides of the market; and (B) equal to or better than the best net price achievable from the best MRX bids and offers for the individual legs on both sides of the market; provided that, if there is a Priority Customer order on the best bid or offer for any leg, the order must be entered at an improved price consistent with Options 3, Section 14(c)(2). Complex Orders that do not meet these requirements are not eligible for the Complex Solicited Order Mechanism and will be rejected.

(2) A Complex Order entered into the Complex Solicited Order Mechanism will be rejected if any component of the Complex Order has not opened for trading, or if there is a trading halt in any series underlying the Complex Order. If a trading halt is initiated after the order is entered into the Complex Solicited Order Mechanism, such auction will be automatically terminated without execution.

(3) Upon entry of both orders into the Complex Solicited Order Mechanism at a proposed execution net price, a broadcast message that includes the net price, side and size of the Agency Complex Order will be sent and Members will be given an opportunity to enter Responses with the net prices and sizes at which they would be willing to participate in the execution of the Agency Complex Order. The time given to Members to enter Responses shall be designated by the Exchange via Options Trader Alert, but will be no less than 100 milliseconds and no more than 1 second. Responses are only executable against the Complex Order with respect to which they are entered, and will only be considered up to the size of the Agency Complex Order. Responses must be entered in the increments provided in Options 3, Section 14(c)(1) at the proposed execution net price or at a price that is at least one cent better for the Agency Order.

(4) Responses submitted by Members shall not be visible to other auction participants during the exposure period and can be modified or deleted before the exposure period has ended. At the end of the period given for the entry of Responses, the Agency Complex Order will be automatically executed in full pursuant to paragraphs (A) through (D) below, or cancelled.

(A) If at the time of execution there is insufficient size to execute the entire Agency Complex Order at an improved net price(s) pursuant to paragraph (e)(4)(C) below, the Agency Complex Order will be executed against the solicited Complex Order at the proposed execution net price so long as, at the time of execution: (i) the execution net price is equal to or better than the best net price achievable from the best MRX bids and offers for the individual legs, (ii) the

Complex Order can be executed in accordance with Options 3, Section 14(c)(2) with respect to the individual legs, (iii) the execution net price is equal to or better than the best bid or offer on the Complex Order Book, and (iv) there are no Priority Customer Complex Orders or Responses that are priced equal to the proposed execution price.

(B) If there are Priority Customer Complex Orders or Responses on the opposite side of the Agency Complex Order at the proposed execution net price and there is sufficient size to execute the entire size of the Agency Complex Order, the Agency Complex Order will be executed against such interest, and the solicited Complex Order will be cancelled, provided that: (i) the execution net price is equal to or better than the best net price achievable from the best MRX bids and offers for the individual legs, and (ii) the Complex Order can be executed in accordance with Options 3, Section 14(c)(2) with respect to the individual legs. The aggregate size of all Complex Orders, Responses and, for Complex Options Orders, the aggregate size available from the best bids and offers for the individual legs, will be used to determine whether the entire Agency Complex Order can be executed pursuant to this paragraph.

(C) If at the time of execution there is sufficient size to execute the entire Agency Complex Order at an improved net price(s), the Agency Complex Order will be executed at the improved net price(s), and the solicited Complex Order will be cancelled, provided that: (i) the execution net price is equal to or better than the best net price achievable from the best MRX bids and offers for the individual legs, and (ii) the Complex Order can be executed in accordance with Options 3, Section 14(c)(2) with respect to the individual legs. The aggregate size of all Complex Orders, Responses, and the aggregate size available from the best bids and offers for the individual legs for a Complex Options Order, will be used to determine whether the entire Agency Complex Order can be executed at an improved net price(s).

(D) When executing the Agency Complex Order against other interest in accordance with Options 3, Section 14(d)(2)(ii), Priority Customer Complex Orders and Responses will be executed first. Professional Complex Orders and Responses participate next in the execution of the Agency Complex Order based upon the percentage of the total number of contracts available at the best price that is represented by the size of the Professional Complex Order or Response. Finally, for Complex Options Orders, bids and offers for the individual legs will be executed pursuant to Options 3, Section 10 and the Supplementary Material thereto.

(5) Prior to entering Agency Orders into the Complex Solicited Order Mechanism on behalf of a customer, EAMs must deliver to the customer a written notification informing the customer that its order may be executed using Nasdaq MRX's Solicited Order Mechanism. Such written notification must disclose the terms and conditions contained in this Rule and must be in a form approved by the Exchange.

(f) Limitation on Concurrent Complex Strategy Auctions. Only one Exposure Auction at Supplementary Material .01 to Options 3, Section 14, Complex Price Improvement Mechanism auction at Options 3, Section 13(e), Complex Facilitation Mechanism auction at Options 3, Section 11(c), or Complex Solicited Order Mechanism auction at Options 3, Section 11(e), respectively, will be ongoing at any given time in a Complex Strategy, and such auctions will not queue or overlap in any manner. The Exchange will not initiate an Exposure Auction, Complex Price Improvement Mechanism auction, Complex Facilitation Mechanism auction, or Complex Solicited Order Mechanism auction in a Complex Strategy while another Exposure Auction, Complex Price Improvement Mechanism auction, Complex Facilitation Mechanism auction, or Complex Solicited Order Mechanism auction in that Complex Strategy is ongoing. If a Complex Price Improvement Mechanism auction, Complex Facilitation Mechanism auction, or Complex Solicited Order Mechanism auction for a Complex Strategy has been initiated, an Exposure Auction for that Complex Strategy will not be initiated, and an Exposure Only Complex Order for the Complex Strategy will be cancelled back to the Member. An Exposure Order for the Complex Strategy will be processed as an order that is not marked for price improvement.

(g) Concurrent Complex Order and single leg auctions. An auction in the Block Order Mechanism at Options 3, Section 11(a), Facilitation Mechanism at Options 3, Section 11(b), Solicited Order Mechanism at Options 3, Section 11(d), or Price Improvement Mechanism at Options 3, Section 13(d), respectively, or an exposure period as provided in Supplementary Material .02 to Options 5, Section 2, for an option series may occur concurrently with a Complex Order Exposure Auction at Supplementary Material .01 to Options 3, Section 14, Complex Facilitation Auction at Options 3, Section 11(c), Complex Solicited Order Auction at Options 3, Section 11(e), or Complex Price Improvement Mechanism auction at Options 11, Section 13(e), respectively, for a Complex Order that includes that series. To the extent that there are concurrent Complex Order and single leg auctions involving a specific option series, each auction will be processed sequentially based on the time the auction commenced. At the time an auction concludes, including when it concludes early, the auction will be processed pursuant to Options 3, Section 11(a), (b), (d), or Section 13(a) or Supplementary Material .02 to Options 5, Section 2, as applicable, for the single option, or pursuant to Supplementary Material .01 to Options 3, Section 14, Options 3, Section 11(c), 11(e), Options 3, Section 13(e), as applicable, for the Complex Order, except as provided for at Options 3, Section 13(e)(4)(vi).

Supplementary Material to Options 3, Section 11

.01 It will be a violation of a Member's duty of best execution to its customer if it were to cancel a facilitation order to avoid execution of the order at a better price. The availability of the Facilitation Mechanism does not alter a Member's best execution duty to get the best price for its customer. Accordingly, while facilitation orders can be canceled during the time period given for the entry of Responses, if a Member were to cancel a facilitation order when there was a superior price available on the Exchange and subsequently re-enter the facilitation order at the same facilitation price after the better price was no longer available without attempting to obtain that better price for its customer, there would be a presumption that the Member did so to avoid execution of its customer order in whole or in part by other brokers at the better price.

.02 Responses represent non-firm interest that can be canceled at any time prior to execution. Responses are not displayed to any market participants.

.03 Under paragraph (d) above, Members may enter contra orders that are solicited. The Solicited Order Mechanism provides a facility for Members that locate liquidity for their customer orders. Members may not use the Solicited Order Mechanism to circumvent Exchange Options 3, Section 22(d) limiting principal transactions. This may include, but is not limited to, Members entering contra orders that are solicited from (1) affiliated broker-dealers, or (2) broker-dealers with which the Member has an arrangement that allows the Member to realize similar economic benefits from the solicited transaction as it would achieve by executing the customer order in whole or in part as principal. Additionally, any solicited contra orders entered by Members to trade against Agency Orders may not be for the account of an Exchange Market Maker that is assigned to the options class.

.04 Split Prices. Orders and Responses may be entered into the Facilitation and Solicitation Mechanisms and receive executions at the mid-price between the standard minimum trading increments for the options series ("Split Prices"). This means that orders and Responses for options with a minimum increment of 5 cents may be entered into the Facilitation and Solicitation Mechanisms and receive executions in 2.5 cent increments (e.g., \$1.025, \$1.05, \$1.075, etc.), and that orders and Responses for options with a minimum increment of 10 cents may be entered into the Facilitation and Solicitation Mechanism and receive executions at 5 cent increments (e.g., \$4.05, \$4.10, \$4.15, etc.). Orders and quotes in the market that receive the benefit of the facilitation price under paragraph (b) may also receive executions at Split Prices.

.05 Penny Prices. Orders and Responses may be entered into the Block Mechanism and receive executions at penny increments. Orders and quotes in the market that receive the benefit of the block execution price under paragraph (a)(2)(i) may also receive executions at penny increments.

Section 12. Crossing Orders

(a) Customer Cross Orders. Customer Cross Orders are automatically executed upon entry provided that the execution is at or between the best bid and offer on the Exchange and (i) is not at the same price as a Priority Customer Order on the Exchange's limit order book and (ii) will not trade through the NBBO.

(1) Customer Cross Orders will be automatically canceled if they cannot be executed.

(2) Customer Cross Orders may only be entered in the regular trading increments applicable to the options class under Options 3, Section 3.

(3) Supplementary Material .01 to Options 3, Section 22 applies to the entry and execution of Customer Cross Orders.

(b) Complex Customer Cross Orders. Complex Orders may be entered as Customer Cross Orders, as defined in Options 3, Section 7(i). Such orders will be automatically executed upon entry so long as: (i) the price of the transaction is at or within the best bid and offer for the same complex strategy on the Complex Order Book; (ii) there are no Priority Customer Complex

Orders for the same strategy at the same price on the Complex Order Book; and (iii) the options legs can be executed at prices that comply with the provisions of Options 3, Section 14(c)(2). Complex Customer Cross Orders will be rejected if they cannot be executed. Supplementary Material .01 to Options 3, Section 22 applies to Complex Customer Cross Orders.

(c) Qualified Contingent Cross Orders. Qualified Contingent Cross Orders are automatically executed upon entry provided that the execution (i) is not at the same price as a Priority Customer Order on the Exchange's limit order book and (ii) is at or between the NBBO.

(1) Qualified Contingent Cross Orders will be automatically canceled if they cannot be executed.

(2) Qualified Contingent Cross Orders may only be entered in the regular trading increments applicable to the options class under in Options 3, Section 3.

(d) Complex Qualified Contingent Cross Orders. Complex Options Orders may be entered as Qualified Contingent Cross Orders, as defined in Options 3, Section 7(j). Such orders will be automatically executed upon entry so long as: (i) the price of the transaction is at or within the best bid and offer for the same complex options strategy on the Complex Order Book; (ii) there are no Priority Customer Complex Options Orders for the same strategy at the same price on the Complex Order Book; and (iii) the options legs can be executed at prices that (A) are at or between the NBBO for the individual series, and (B) comply with the provisions of Options 3, Section 14(c)(2)(i), provided that no legs of the Complex Options Order can be executed at the same price as a Priority Customer Order on the Exchange in the individual options series. Complex Qualified Contingent Cross Orders will be rejected if they cannot be executed. Complex Qualified Contingent Cross Orders may be entered in one cent increments. Each leg of a Complex Options Order must meet the 1,000 contract minimum size requirement for Qualified Contingent Cross Orders.

(e) Qualified Contingent Cross (“QCC”) with Stock. QCC with Stock Orders are processed as follows:

(1) When a Member enters a QCC with Stock Order, a Qualified Contingent Cross Order is entered on the Exchange pursuant to Options 3, Section 12(c).

(2) If the Qualified Contingent Cross Order is executed, the Exchange will automatically communicate the stock component to the Member's designated broker-dealer for execution.

(3) If the Qualified Contingent Cross Order cannot be executed, the entire QCC with Stock Order, including both the stock and options components, is cancelled.

(4) QCC with Stock Orders can be entered with separate prices for the stock and options components, or with a net price for both.

(5) QCC with Stock Orders are available to Members on a voluntary basis. Members that enter QCC with Stock Orders must enter into a brokerage agreement with one or more broker-dealers designated by the Exchange. The Member must designate a specific broker-dealer on each order if the Member has entered into an agreement with more than one. The Exchange will have no financial arrangements with the designated broker-dealers with respect to communicating stock orders to them.

(6) Members that execute the options component of a qualified contingent trade entered as a QCC with Stock Order remain responsible for the execution of the stock component if they do not receive an execution from their designated broker-dealer.

(f) Complex QCC with Stock Orders. Complex QCC with Stock Orders are processed as follows:

(1) When a Member enters a Complex QCC with Stock Order, a Qualified Contingent Cross Complex Order is entered on the Exchange pursuant to (d) above.

(2) If the Qualified Contingent Cross Complex Order is executed, the Exchange will automatically communicate the stock component to the Member's designated broker-dealer for execution.

(3) If the Qualified Contingent Cross Complex Order cannot be executed, the entire Complex QCC with Stock Order, including both the stock and options components, is cancelled.

Section 13. Price Improvement Mechanism for Crossing Transactions

(a) The Price Improvement Mechanism is a process by which an Electronic Access Member can provide price improvement opportunities for a transaction wherein the Electronic Access Member seeks to facilitate an order it represents as agent, and/or a transaction wherein the Electronic Access Member solicited interest to execute against an order it represents as agent (a "Crossing Transaction").

(b) Crossing Transaction Entry. A Crossing Transaction is comprised of the order the Electronic Access Member represents as agent (the "Agency Order") and a counter-side order for the full size of the Agency Order (the "Counter-Side Order"). The Counter-Side Order may represent interest for the Member's own account, or interest the Member has solicited from one or more other parties, or a combination of both.

(1) If the Agency Order is for less than 50 option contracts, and if the difference between the National Best Bid and National Best Offer ("NBBO") is \$0.01, the Crossing Transaction must be entered at one minimum price improvement increment better than the NBBO on the opposite side of the market from the Agency Order and better than the limit order or quote on the Nasdaq MRX order book on the same side of the Agency Order.

(2) If the Agency Order is for 50 option contracts or more, or if the difference between the NBBO is greater than \$0.01, a Crossing Transaction must be entered only at a price that is

equal to or better than the national best bid or offer ("NBBO") and better than the limit order or quote on the Nasdaq MRX order book on the same side of the Agency Order.

(3) The Crossing Transaction may be priced in one-cent increments.

(4) The Crossing Transaction may not be canceled, but the price of the Counter-Side Order may be improved during the exposure period.

(c) Exposure Period. Upon entry of a Crossing Transaction into the Price Improvement Mechanism, a broadcast message that includes the series, price and size of the Agency Order, and whether it is to buy or sell, will be sent to all Members. This broadcast message will not be included in the Exchange's disseminated best bid or offer and will not be disseminated through OPRA.

(1) The Exchange will designate via an Options Trader Alert a time of no less than 100 milliseconds and no more than 1 second for Members to indicate the size and price at which they want to participate in the execution of the Agency Order ("Improvement Orders").

(2) Improvement Orders may be entered by all Members in one-cent increments at the same price as the Crossing Transaction or at an improved price for the Agency Order, and for any size up to the size of the Agency Order.

(3) During the exposure period, Improvement Orders may not be canceled, but may be modified to (1) increase the size at the same price, or (2) improve the price of the Improvement Order for any size up to the size of the Agency Order.

(4) During the exposure period, responses (including the Counter-Side Order, Improvement Orders, and any changes to either) submitted by Members shall not be visible to other auction participants.

(5) The exposure period will automatically terminate (i) at the end of the time period designated by the Exchange pursuant to Options 3, Section 13(c)(1) above, (ii) upon the receipt of a market or marketable limit order on the Exchange in the same series, or (iii) upon the receipt of a non-marketable limit order in the same series on the same side of the market as the Agency Order that would cause the price of the Crossing Transaction to be outside of the best bid or offer on the Exchange.

(d) Execution. At the end of the exposure period the Agency Order will be executed in full at the best prices available, taking into consideration orders and quotes in the Exchange market, Improvement Orders, and the Counter-Side Order. The Agency Order will receive executions at multiple price levels if there is insufficient size to execute the entire order at the best price.

(1) At a given price, "Priority Customer Interest" (Priority Customer Orders and Improvement Orders from Priority Customers) is executed in full before "Professional

Interest" (Professional Orders, Improvement Orders from non- Priority Customers and Market Maker quotes).

(2) After Priority Customer Interest at a given price, Professional Interest will participate in the execution of the Agency Order based upon the percentage of the total number of contracts available at the price that is represented by the size of such interest.

(3) In the case where the Counter-Side Order is at the same price as Professional Interest in (d)(2), the Counter-Side order will be allocated the greater of one (1) contract or forty percent (40%) of the initial size of the Agency Order before Professional Interest is executed. Upon entry of Counter-Side orders, Members can elect to automatically match the price and size of orders, quotes and responses received during the exposure period up to a specified limit price or without specifying a limit price. In this case, the Counter-Side order will be allocated its full size at each price point, or at each price point within its limit price if a limit is specified, until a price point is reached where the balance of the order can be fully executed. At such price point, the Counter-Side order shall be allocated the greater of one contract or forty percent (40%) of the original size of the Agency Order, but only after Priority Customer Interest at such price point are executed in full. Thereafter, all Professional Interest at the price point will participate in the execution of the Agency Order based upon the percentage of the total number of contracts available at the price that is represented by the size of the Professional Interest. An election to automatically match better prices cannot be cancelled or altered during the exposure period.

(4) When a market order or marketable limit order on the opposite side of the market from the Agency Order ends the exposure period, it will participate in the execution of the Agency Order at the price that is mid-way between the best counter-side interest and the NBBO, so that both the market or marketable limit order and the Agency Order receive price improvement. Transactions will be rounded, when necessary, to the \$.01 increment that favors the Agency Order.

(5) If a trading halt is initiated after an order is entered into the Price Improvement Mechanism, such auction will be automatically terminated without execution.

(e) Complex Price Improvement Mechanism. Electronic Access Members may use the Price Improvement Mechanism according to this Rule to execute Complex Orders at a net price. The Complex Price Improvement Mechanism is a process by which an Electronic Access Member can provide price improvement opportunities for a transaction wherein the Electronic Access Member seeks to facilitate a Complex Order it represents as agent, and/or a transaction wherein the Electronic Access Member solicited interest to execute against a Complex Order it represents as agent (a "Crossing Transaction").

(1) Crossing Transaction Entry. A Crossing Transaction is comprised of the order the Electronic Access Member represents as agent (the "Agency Order") and a counter-side order for the full size of the Agency Order (the "Counter-Side Order"). The Counter-

Side Order may represent interest for the Member's own account, or interest the Member has solicited from one or more other parties, or a combination of both.

(2) Complex Orders must be entered into the Complex Price Improvement Mechanism at a price that is better than the best net price (i) available on the Complex Order Book on both sides of the market; and (ii) achievable from the best MRX bids and offers for the individual legs on both sides of the market (an "improved net price"). Complex Orders will be rejected unless they are entered at an improved net price.

(3) A Complex Order entered into the Complex Price Improvement Mechanism will be rejected if any component of the Complex Order has not opened for trading, or if there is a trading halt in any series underlying the Complex Order. If a trading halt is initiated after the order is entered into the Complex Price Improvement Mechanism, such auction will be automatically terminated without an execution.

(4) Exposure Period. Upon entry of a Complex Order into the Complex Price Improvement Mechanism, a broadcast message that includes the net price, side and size of the Agency Complex Order will be sent to Members.

(i) The Exchange will designate via Options Trader Alert a time of no less than 100 milliseconds and no more than 1 second for Members to indicate the size and net price at which they want to participate in the execution of the Agency Complex Order ("Improvement Complex Orders"). Improvement Complex Orders may be entered by all Members for their own account or for the account of a Public Customer. Improvement Complex Orders are only executable against the Complex Order with respect to which they are entered, and will only be considered up to the size of the Agency Complex Order. Improvement Complex Orders must be entered in the increments provided in Options 3, Section 14(c)(1) at the same price as the Crossing Transaction or at a price that is at least one cent better for the Agency Complex Order.

(ii) During the exposure period, Improvement Complex Orders may not be canceled, but may be modified to (1) increase the size at the same price, or (2) improve the price of the Improvement Complex Order for any size.

(iii) During the exposure period, responses (including the Counter-Side Order, Improvement Complex Orders, and any changes to either) submitted by Members shall not be visible to other auction participants.

(iv) The exposure period will automatically terminate (A) at the end of the time period designated by the Exchange pursuant to subparagraph (4)(i) above, (B) upon the receipt of a Complex Order in the same complex strategy on either side of the market that is marketable against the Complex Order Book or bids and offers for the individual legs, or (C) upon the receipt of a non-marketable Complex Order in the same complex strategy on the same side of the market as

the Agency Complex Order that would cause the execution of the Agency Complex Order to be outside of the best bid or offer on the Complex Order Book.

(v) Pursuant to Supplementary Material .04 to this Rule, only one Complex Price Improvement Mechanism may be ongoing at any given time in a given complex strategy. However, a price improvement auction may be ongoing concurrently in series of individual legs of a complex strategy.

(vi) A Complex Price Improvement Mechanism in a complex strategy may be ongoing at the same time as a Price Improvement Auction pursuant to this Rule or during an exposure period pursuant to Supplementary Material .02 to Options 5, Section 2 in a component leg(s) of such Complex Order. If a Complex Price Improvement Mechanism is early terminated pursuant to paragraph (iv) above, and the incoming Complex Order that causes the early termination in the complex strategy is also marketable against a component leg(s) of the complex strategy that is the subject of a concurrent ongoing Price Improvement Auction pursuant to this Rule or an exposure period pursuant to Supplementary Material .02 to Options 5, Section 2, then the concurrent Complex Price Improvement Mechanism and component leg auction(s) are processed in the following sequence: (1) the Complex Price Improvement Mechanism is early terminated; (2) the component leg auction(s) are early terminated and processed; and (3) legging of residual incoming Complex Order interest occurs, except with respect to Stock Option Orders and Stock Complex Orders.

(5) Execution. At the end of the exposure period the Agency Complex Order will be executed in full at the best prices available, taking into consideration Complex Orders in the Complex Order Book, Improvement Complex Orders, the Counter-Side Order, and, for Complex Options Orders, the MRX best bids and offers on the individual legs. The Agency Complex Order will receive executions at multiple price levels if there is insufficient size to execute the entire order at the best price.

(i) At a given net price, Priority Customer interest on the Complex Order Book (i.e., Priority Customer Complex Orders and Improvement Complex Orders) is executed in full before Professional interest (i.e., Professional Complex Orders and Improvement Complex Orders) on the Complex Order Book.

(ii) After Priority Customer interest on the Complex Order Book at a given net price, Professional interest on the Complex Order Book will participate in the execution of the Agency Complex Order based upon the percentage of the total number of contracts available at the price that is represented by the size of such interest.

(iii) In the case where the Counter-Side Complex Order is at the same net price as Professional interest on the Complex Order Book in (ii) above, the Counter-Side Complex Order will be allocated the greater of one (1) contract or forty percent (40%) (or such lower percentage requested by the Member) of the initial size of

the Agency Complex Order before other Professional interest on the Complex Order Book are executed. Upon entry of Counter-Side Complex Orders, Members can elect to automatically match the price and size of Complex Orders, Improvement Complex Orders received on the Complex Order Book during the exposure period up to a specified limit net price or without specifying a limit net price. This election will also automatically match the net price available from the MRX best bids and offers on the individual legs for the full size of the order; provided that with notice to Members the Exchange may determine whether to offer this option only for Complex Options Orders, Stock-Option Orders, and/or Stock Complex Orders. If a Member elects to auto-match, the Counter-Side Complex Order will be allocated its full size at each price point, or at each price point within its limit net price if a limit is specified, until a price point is reached where the balance of the order can be fully executed. At such price point, the Counter-Side Complex Order shall be allocated the greater of one contract or forty percent (40%) (or such lower percentage requested by the Member) of the original size of the Agency Complex Order, but only after Priority Customer Complex Orders and Improvement Complex Orders at such price point are executed in full. Thereafter, all Professional Complex Orders and Improvement Complex Orders at the price point will participate in the execution of the Agency Complex Order based upon the percentage of the total number of contracts available at the price that is represented by the size of the Professional Complex Order or Improvement Complex Order on the Complex Order Book.

(iv) When a marketable Complex Order on the opposite side of the Agency Complex Order ends the exposure period, it will participate in the execution of the Agency Complex Order at the price that is mid-way between the best counter-side interest and the same side best bid or offer on the Complex Order Book or net price from MRX best bid or offer on individual legs, whichever is better, so that both the marketable Complex Order and the Agency Complex Order receive price improvement.

(v) With respect to bids and offers for the individual legs of a Complex Order entered into the Complex Price Improvement Mechanism, the priority rules applicable to the execution of Complex Orders contained in Options 3, Section 14(c)(2) will continue to be applicable and may prevent the execution of a Complex Order entered into the Complex Price Improvement Mechanism, in which case the transaction will be cancelled. If an improved net price for the Complex Order being executed can be achieved from Complex Orders, Improvement Complex Orders on the Complex Order Book and, for Complex Options Orders, the MRX best bids and offers on the individual legs, the Agency Complex Order will be executed against such interest.

Supplementary Material to Options 3, Section 13

.01 It shall be considered conduct inconsistent with just and equitable principles of trade for any Member to enter orders, quotes, Agency Orders, Counter-Side Orders or Improvement Orders for the purpose of disrupting or manipulating the Price Improvement Mechanism. Such conduct

includes, but is not limited to, engaging in a pattern of conduct where the Member submitting the Agency Order into the PIM breaks-up the Agency Order into separate orders for two (2) or fewer contracts for the purpose of gaining a higher allocation percentage than the Member would have otherwise received in accordance with the allocation procedures contained in paragraph (d) above.

.02 The Price Improvement Mechanism may only be used to execute bona fide Crossing Transactions.

.03 There will be no minimum size requirements for orders to be eligible for the Price Improvement Mechanism.

.04 Only one PIM may be ongoing at any given time in a series. PIMs will not queue or overlap in any manner.

.05 Pursuant to Options 3, Section 13(c)(2), Electronic Access Members may enter Improvement Orders for the account of Public Customers.

.06 Any solicited Counter-Side Orders submitted by an Electronic Access Member to trade against Agency Orders may not be for the account of an Exchange Market Maker assigned to the options class.

.07 Counter-Side Orders and Improvement Orders entered into the Price Improvement Mechanism only will execute against the Agency Order, and any unexecuted interest will be automatically cancelled.

.08 PIM ISO Order. A PIM ISO order (PIM ISO) is the transmission of two orders for crossing pursuant to this Rule without regard for better priced Protected Bids or Protected Offers (as defined in Options 5, Section 1) because the Member transmitting the PIM ISO to the Exchange has, simultaneously with the routing of the PIM ISO, routed one or more ISOs, as necessary, to execute against the full displayed size of any Protected Bid or Protected Offer that is superior to the starting PIM auction price and has swept all interest in the Exchange's book priced better than the proposed auction starting price. Any execution(s) resulting from such sweeps shall accrue to the PIM order.

Section 14. Complex Orders

(a) Definitions.

(1) Complex Options Strategy. A Complex Options Strategy is the simultaneous purchase and/or sale of two or more different options series in the same underlying security, for the same account, in a ratio that is equal to or greater than one-to-three (.333) and less than or equal to three-to-one (3.00) and for the purpose of executing a particular investment strategy. Only those Complex Options Strategies with no more than the applicable number of legs, as determined by the Exchange on a class-by-class basis, are eligible for processing.

(2) Stock-Option Strategy. A Stock-Option Strategy is the purchase or sale of a stated number of units of an underlying stock or a security convertible into the underlying stock ("convertible security") coupled with the purchase or sale of options contract(s) on the opposite side of the market representing either (A) the same number of units of the underlying stock or convertible security, or (B) the number of units of the underlying stock necessary to create a delta neutral position, but in no case in a ratio greater than eight-to-one (8.00), where the ratio represents the total number of units of the underlying stock or convertible security in the option leg to the total number of units of the underlying stock or convertible security in the stock leg.

(3) Stock-Complex Strategy. A Stock-Complex Strategy is the purchase or sale of a stated number of units of an underlying stock or a security convertible into the underlying stock ("convertible security") coupled with the purchase or sale of a Complex Options Strategy on the opposite side of the market representing either (A) the same number of units of the underlying stock or convertible security, or (B) the number of units of the underlying stock necessary to create a delta neutral position, but in no case in a ratio greater than eight-to-one (8.00), where the ratio represents the total number of units of the underlying stock or convertible security in the option legs to the total number of units of the underlying stock or convertible security in the stock leg. Only those Stock-Complex Strategies with no more than the applicable number of legs, as determined by the Exchange on a class-by-class basis, are eligible for processing.

(4) The term "complex strategy" includes Complex Options Strategies, Stock-Option Strategies, and Stock-Complex Strategies.

(5) The terms "Complex Options Order," "Stock-Option Order," and "Stock-Complex Order" refer to orders for a Complex Options Strategy, Stock-Option Strategy, and Stock-Complex Strategy, respectively. The term "Complex Order" includes Complex Options Orders, Stock-Option Orders, and Stock-Complex Orders.

(b) Types of Complex Orders. Unless otherwise specified, the definitions used below have the same meaning contained in Options 3, Section 7. Complex Orders may be entered using the following orders or designations:

(1) Market Complex Order. A Market Complex Order is a Complex Order to buy or sell a complex strategy that is to be executed at the best price obtainable. If not executable upon entry, such orders will rest on the Complex Order Book unless designated as fill-or-kill or immediate-or-cancel.

(2) Limit Complex Order. A Limit Complex Order is a Complex Order to buy or sell a complex strategy that is entered with a limit price expressed as a net purchase or sale price for the components of the order.

(3) All-Or-None Complex Order. A Complex Order may be designated as an All-or-None Order that is to be executed in its entirety or not at all. An All-Or-None Order may only be entered as an Immediate-or-Cancel Order.

(4) Attributable Complex Order. A Market or Limit Complex Order may be designated as an Attributable Order as provided in Options 3, Section 7(h).

(5) Customer Cross Complex Order. A Customer Cross Complex Order is comprised of a Priority Customer Complex Order to buy and a Priority Customer Complex Order to sell at the same price and for the same quantity. Such orders will trade in accordance with Options 3, Section 12(b).

(6) Qualified Contingent Cross Complex Order. A Complex Options Order may be entered as a Qualified Contingent Cross Order, as defined in Options 3, Section 7(j). Qualified Contingent Cross Complex Orders will trade in accordance with Options 3, Section 12(d).

(7) Day Complex Order. A Complex Order may be designated as a Day Order that if not executed, expires at the end of the day on which it was entered.

(8) Fill-or-Kill Complex Orders. A Complex Order may be designated as a Fill-or-Kill Order that is to be executed in its entirety as soon as it is received and, if not so executed, cancelled.

(9) Immediate-or-Cancel Complex Orders. A Complex Order may be designated as an Immediate-or-Cancel Order that is to be executed in whole or in part upon receipt. Any portion not so executed is cancelled.

(10) Opening Only Complex Order. An Opening Only Complex Order is a Limit Complex Order that may be entered for execution during the Complex Opening Process described in Supplementary Material .04 to Options 3, Section 14. Any portion of the order that is not executed during the Complex Opening Process is cancelled.

(11) Good-Till-Date Complex Order. A Good-Till-Date Complex Order is an order to buy or sell which, if not executed, will be cancelled at the sooner of the end of the expiration date assigned to the Complex Order, or the expiration of any individual series comprising the order.

(12) Good-Till-Cancel Complex Order. A Good-Till-Cancel Complex Order is an order to buy or sell that remains in force until the order is filled, canceled or any series of the order expires; provided, however, that a Good-Till-Cancel Complex Order will be cancelled in the event of a corporate action that results in an adjustment to the terms of any series underlying the Complex Order.

(13) Exposure Complex Order. An Exposure Complex Order is an order that will be exposed upon entry as provided in Supplementary Material .01 to this Rule if eligible, or entered on the Complex Order Book if not eligible. Any unexecuted balance of an Exposure Complex Order remaining upon the completion of the exposure process will be entered on the Complex Order Book.

(14) Exposure Only Complex Order. An Exposure Only Complex Order is an order that will be exposed upon entry as provided in Supplementary Material .01 to this Rule if eligible, or cancelled if not eligible. Any unexecuted balance of an Exposure Only Complex Order remaining upon the completion of the exposure process will be cancelled.

(15) Complex QCC with Stock Orders. A Complex QCC with Stock Order is a Qualified Contingent Cross Complex Order, as defined in subparagraph (b)(6), entered with a stock component to be communicated to a designated broker-dealer for execution pursuant to Options 3, Section 12(e).

(c) Applicability of Exchange Rules. Except as otherwise provided in this Rule, complex strategies shall be subject to all other Exchange Rules that pertain to orders and quotes generally.

(1) Minimum Increments. Bids and offers for Complex Options Strategies may be expressed in one cent (\$0.01) increments, and the options leg of Complex Options Strategies may be executed in one cent (\$0.01) increments, regardless of the minimum increments otherwise applicable to the individual options legs of the order. Bids and offers for Stock-Option Strategies or Stock-Complex Strategies may be expressed in any decimal price determined by the Exchange, and the stock leg of a Stock-Option Strategy or Stock-Complex Strategy may be executed in any decimal price permitted in the equity market. The options leg of a Stock-Option Strategy or Stock-Complex Strategy may be executed in one cent (\$0.01) increments, regardless of the minimum increments otherwise applicable to the individual options legs of the order.

(2) Complex Order. Complex strategies will not be executed at prices inferior to the best net price achievable from the best ISE bids and offers for the individual legs. Notwithstanding the provisions of Options 3, Section 10:

(i) a Complex Options Strategies may be executed at a total credit or debit price with one other Member without giving priority to bids or offers established on the Exchange that are no better than the bids or offers in the individual options series comprising such total credit or debit; provided, however, that if any of the bids or offers established on the Exchange consist of a Priority Customer Order, the price of at least one leg of the complex strategy must trade at a price that is better than the corresponding bid or offer on the Exchange by at least one minimum trading increment for the series as defined in Options 3, Section 3.

(ii) The option leg of a Stock-Option Strategy has priority over bids and offers for the individual options series established on the Exchange by Professional Orders and market maker quotes that are no better than the price of the options leg, but not over such bids and offers established by Priority Customer Orders.

(iii) The options legs of a Stock-Complex Strategy are executed in accordance with subparagraph (c)(2)(i) above.

(3) Internalization. Complex Orders represented as agent may be executed (i) as principal as provided in Options 3, Section 22(d), or (ii) against orders solicited from Members and non-Member broker-dealers as provided in Options 3, Section 22(e). The exposure requirements of Options 3, Section 22(d) or (e) must be met on the Complex Order Book unless the order is executed in one of the mechanisms described in Options 3, Sections 11, 12 and 13.

(d) Execution of Complex Strategies. Complex strategies will be executed without consideration of any prices that might be available on other exchanges trading the same options contracts. Complex strategies are not executable unless all of the terms of the strategy can be satisfied and the options legs can be executed at prices that comply with the provisions of paragraph (c)(2) above. Complex strategies, other than those that are executed as crossing transactions pursuant to Options 3, Sections 11, 12 and 13, are automatically executed as follows:

(1) Each Complex Order must specify upon entry whether it should be exposed upon entry if eligible, or whether such Complex Order should be processed without being exposed. Eligible incoming Complex Orders that are designated for exposure will be exposed for price improvement pursuant to Supplementary Material .01 to this Rule.

(2) Complex Options Orders will be executed at the best net price available from Complex Order Exposure pursuant to Supplementary Material .01 to this Rule, executable Complex Orders on the Complex Order Book, and bids and offers for the individual options series; provided that at each price, executable Complex Options Orders will be automatically executed first against executable bids and offers on the Complex Order book prior to legging in the single leg order book. Notwithstanding the foregoing, executable Complex Options Orders will execute against Priority Customer interest on the single leg book at the same price before executing against the Complex Order Book. Thus, Priority Customer Orders on the single leg order book shall retain priority and will execute prior to any other Complex Order or non-Priority Customer single leg interest at the same price. Stock Option Orders and Stock Complex Orders will be executed at the best net price available from Complex Order Exposure pursuant to Supplementary Material .01 to this Rule and executable Complex Orders on the Complex Order Book. The Exchange may designate on a class basis whether bids and offers at the same price on the Complex Order Book will be executed:

(i) in time priority; or

(ii) pro-rata based on size.

(3) If there is no executable contra-side complex interest on the Complex Order Book at a particular price, executable Complex Options Orders up to a maximum number of legs (determined by the Exchange on a class basis as either two legs, three legs or four legs) may be automatically executed against bids and offers on the Exchange for the individual options series provided the Complex Order can be executed in full or in a permissible ratio by such bids and offers. Legging orders may be automatically generated on behalf of Complex Options Orders so that they are represented at the best bid and/or offer on the

Exchange for the individual legs of the Complex Options Order as provided in Options 3, Section 7(k). Notwithstanding the foregoing:

(A) Complex Orders with 2 option legs where both legs are buying or both legs are selling and both legs are calls or both legs are puts may only trade against other Complex Orders in the Complex Order Book. The System will not generate legging orders for these Complex Orders.

(B) Complex Orders with 3 or 4 option legs where all legs are buying or all legs are selling may only trade against other Complex Orders in the Complex Order Book.

(4) Complex strategies that are not executable may rest on the Complex Order Book until they become executable.

Supplementary Material to Options 3, Section 14

.01 Complex Order Exposure. If designated by a Member for exposure, eligible Complex Orders are exposed upon entry for a period of up to one (1) second pursuant to subparagraph (d)(1) as follows:

(a) A Complex Order that improves upon the best price for the same complex strategy on the Complex Order Book (i.e., a limit order to buy priced higher than the best bid, a limit order to sell priced lower than the best offer, and a market order to buy or sell) is eligible to be exposed upon entry for a period of up to one (1) second as provided in Supplementary Material .01 to this Rule. Incoming orders will not be eligible to be exposed if there are market orders on the Complex Order Book on the same side of the market for the same complex strategy.

(b) Upon entry of an eligible Complex Order, a broadcast message that includes net price or at market, size, and side will be sent and Members will be given an opportunity to enter Responses with the prices and sizes at which they are willing to participate in the execution of the Complex Order.

(i) Responses are only executable against the Complex Order with respect to which they are entered, can be modified or withdrawn at any time prior to the end of the exposure period, and will be considered up to the size of the Complex Order being exposed. During the exposure period, the Exchange will broadcast the best Response price, and the aggregate size of Responses available at that price. At the conclusion of the exposure period, any unexecuted balance of a Response is automatically cancelled.

(ii) The exposure period for a Complex Order will end immediately: (A) upon the receipt of a Complex Order for the same complex strategy on either side of the market that is marketable against the Complex Order Book or bids and offers for the individual legs; (B) upon the receipt of a non-marketable Complex Order for

the same complex strategy on the same side of the market that would cause the price of the exposed Complex Order to be outside of the best bid or offer for the same complex strategy on the Complex Order Book; or (C) when a resting Complex Order for the same complex strategy on either side of the market becomes marketable against interest on the Complex Order book or bids and offers for same individual legs of the complex strategy.

(iii) A Complex Order Exposure in a complex strategy may be ongoing in a complex strategy at the same time as a Price Improvement Auction pursuant to Options 3, Section 13 or during an exposure period pursuant to Supplementary Material .02 to Options 5, Section 2 in a component leg(s) of such complex strategy. If a Complex Order Exposure is early terminated pursuant to paragraph (ii) above, and the incoming Complex Order that causes the early termination in the complex strategy is also marketable against a component leg(s) of the complex strategy that is the subject of a concurrent ongoing Price Improvement Auction pursuant to Options 3, Section 13 or an exposure period pursuant to Supplementary Material .02 to Options 5, Section 2, then the concurrent Complex Order and component leg auction(s) are processed in the following sequence: (1) the Complex Order exposure is early terminated; (2) the component leg auction(s), which are early terminated and processed; and (3) legging of residual incoming Complex Order interest occurs.

(c) At the end of the exposure period, if the Complex Order still improves upon the best price for the complex strategy on the same side of the market, it is automatically executed to the greatest extent possible pursuant to subparagraph (d)(2)-(3), taking into consideration: (i) bids and offers on the Complex Order Book (including interest received during the exposure period), (ii) bids and offers on the Exchange for the individual options series (including interest received during the exposure period), and (iii) Responses received during the exposure period, provided that when allocating pursuant to subparagraph (d)(2)(ii), Responses are allocated pro-rata based on size. Thereafter, any unexecuted balance will be placed on the Complex Order Book (or cancelled in the case of an Exposure Only Complex Order). Notwithstanding the foregoing, Supplementary Material .01(c)(ii) to this Rule shall not be applicable with respect to Stock Option Orders and Stock Complex Orders.

(d) If a trading halt is initiated during the exposure period in any series underlying the Complex Order, the Complex Order exposure process will be automatically terminated without execution.

.02 Stock-Option and Stock-Complex Orders. The Exchange will electronically communicate the stock leg of an executable Stock-Option Order and Stock-Complex Order to a broker-dealer for execution. To execute Stock-Option Orders and Stock-Complex Orders on the Exchange, Members must enter into a brokerage agreement with a broker-dealer designated by the Exchange. The Member may also enter into a brokerage agreement with one or more other broker-dealers to which the Exchange is able to route stock orders. The Exchange will automatically transmit the stock leg of a trade to one-or more broker-dealer(s) with which a

Member has an agreement for execution on behalf of the Member using routing logic that takes into consideration objective factors such as execution cost, speed of execution and fill-rates. The Exchange will have no financial arrangements with the brokers with respect to routing stock orders to them. Members may also indicate preferred execution brokers, and such preferences will determine order routing priority whenever possible. A trade of a Stock-Option Order or a Stock-Complex Order will be automatically cancelled if market conditions prevent the execution of the stock or option leg(s) at the prices necessary to achieve the agreed upon net price. When a Stock-Option Order or Stock-Complex Order has been matched with another Stock-Option Order or Stock-Complex Order that is for less than the full size of the Stock-Option Order or Stock-Complex Order, the full size of the Stock-Option Order or Stock Complex Order being processed by the stock execution venue will be unavailable for trading while the order is being processed.

.03 Trade Value Allowance. To facilitate the execution of the stock leg and options leg(s) of Stock-Option Strategies and Stock-Complex Strategies at valid increments pursuant to subparagraph (c)(1), Stock-Option Strategies and Stock-Complex Strategies may trade outside of their expected notional trade value by a specified amount ("Trade Value Allowance"). The Trade Value Allowance is the percentage difference between the expected notional value of a trade and the actual notional value of the trade. The amount of Trade Value Allowance permitted may be determined by the Member, or a default value determined by the Exchange and announced to Members; provided that any amount of Trade Value Allowance is permitted in mechanisms pursuant to Options 3, Section 11 when auction orders do not trade solely with their contra-side order.

.04 Complex Opening Process. After each of the individual component legs have opened, or reopened following a trading halt, Complex Options Strategies will be opened pursuant to the Complex Opening Price Determination described in Supplementary Material .05 to this Rule, and Stock-Option Strategies and Stock-Complex Strategies will be opened pursuant to the Complex Uncrossing Process described in Supplementary Material .06(b) to this Rule.

.05 Complex Opening Price Determination.

(a) Definitions.

(1) "Boundary Price" is described herein in paragraph (d)(1).

(2) "Opening Price" is described herein in paragraph (d)(4).

(3) "Potential Opening Price" is described herein in paragraph (d)(2).

(b) Eligible Interest. Eligible interest during the Complex Opening Price Determination includes Complex Orders on the Complex Order Book. Bids and offers for the individual legs of the complex strategy are not eligible to participate in the Complex Opening Price Determination.

(c) If the best bid for a complex strategy does not lock or cross the best offer, there will be no trade in the Complex Opening Price Determination and the complex strategy will open pursuant to the Complex Uncrossing Process described in Supplementary Material .06(b) to this Rule.

(d) If the best bid for a complex strategy locks or crosses the best offer, the System will open the complex strategy as follows:

(1) *Boundary Prices.* The System calculates Boundary Prices at or within which Complex Orders may be executed during the Complex Opening Price Determination based on the NBBO for the individual legs; provided that, if the NBBO for any leg includes a Priority Customer Order on the Exchange, the System adjusts the Boundary Prices according to subparagraph (c)(2).

(2) *Potential Opening Price.* The System will calculate the Potential Opening Price by identifying the price(s) at which the maximum number of contracts can trade ("maximum quantity criterion") taking into consideration all eligible interest pursuant to Supplementary Material .06(b) to this Rule.

(3) *More Than One Potential Opening Price.* When two or more Potential Opening Prices would satisfy the maximum quantity criterion: (A) without leaving unexecuted contracts on the bid or offer side of the market of Complex Orders to be traded at those prices, the System takes the highest and lowest of those prices and takes the mid-point; provided that (1) if the highest and/or lowest price described above is through the price of a bid or offer that is priced to not allocate in the Complex Opening Price Determination, the highest and/or lowest price will be rounded to the price of such bid or offer that is priced to not allocate before taking the mid-point, and (2) if the midpoint is not expressed as a permitted minimum trading increment, it will be rounded down to the nearest permissible minimum trading increment; or (B) leaving unexecuted contracts on the bid (offer) side of the market of Complex Orders to be traded at those prices, the Potential Opening Price is the highest (lowest) executable bid (offer) price. Notwithstanding the foregoing: (C) if there are Market Complex Orders on the bid (offer) side of the market that would equal the full quantity of Complex Orders on offer (bid) side of the market, the limit price of the highest (lowest) priced Limit Complex Order is the Potential Opening Price; and (D) if there are only Market Complex Orders on both sides of the market, or if there are Market Complex Orders on the bid (offer) side of the market for greater than the total size of Complex Orders on the offer (bid) side of the market, there will be no trade in the Complex Opening Price Determination and the complex strategy will open pursuant to the Complex Uncrossing Process described in Supplementary Material .06(b) to this Rule.

(4) *Opening Price.* If the Potential Opening Price is at or within the Boundary Prices, the Potential Opening Price becomes the Opening Price. If the Potential Opening Price is not at or within the Boundary Prices, the Opening Price will be

the price closest to the Potential Opening Price that satisfies the maximum quantity criteria without leaving unexecuted contracts on the bid or offer side of the market at that price and is at or within the Boundary Prices. If the bid Boundary Price is higher than the offer Boundary Price, or if no valid Opening Price can be found at or within the Boundary Prices, there will be no trade in the Complex Opening Price Determination and the complex strategy will open pursuant to the Complex Uncrossing Process described in Supplementary Material .06(b) to this Rule.

(5) Allocation. During the Complex Opening Price Determination, where there is an execution possible, the System will give priority to Market Complex Orders first, then to resting Limit Complex Orders on the Complex Order Book. The allocation provisions of subparagraph (d)(2) apply with respect to Complex Orders with the same price with priority given first to better priced interest.

(6) Uncrossing. If the Complex Order Book remains locked or crossed following paragraphs (d)(1) - (5), the System will process any remaining Complex Orders, including Opening Only Complex Orders in accordance with the Complex Uncrossing Process described in Supplementary Material .06(b) to this Rule. Bids and offers for the individual legs of the Complex Option Order will also be eligible to trade in the Complex Uncrossing Process.

.06 Complex Uncrossing Process.

(a) The Complex Order Book will be uncrossed using the Complex Uncrossing Process described in paragraph (b) below if a resting Complex Order that is locked or crossed with other interest becomes executable during regular trading or as part of the Complex Opening Process.

(b) Complex Strategies are uncrossed using the following procedure:

(1) The System identifies the oldest Complex Order among the best priced bids and offers on the Complex Order Book. A Complex Order entered with an instruction that it must be executed at a price that is equal to or better than the national best bid or offer pursuant to paragraph (a) above is considered based on its actual limit or market price and not the price of the national best bid or offer for the component legs.

(2) The selected Complex Order is matched pursuant to subparagraph (d)(2)-(3) with resting contra-side interest on the Complex Order Book and, for Complex Option Orders, bids and offers for the individual legs of the complex strategy.

(3) The process described in (1) through (2) is repeated until the Complex Order Book is no longer executable.

.07 **Qualified Contingent Trade Exemption.** Members may only submit Complex Orders in Stock-Option Strategies and Stock-Complex Strategies if such Complex Orders comply with the Qualified Contingent Trade Exemption from Rule 611(a) of Regulation NMS under the Exchange Act. Members submitting Complex Orders in Stock-Option Strategies and Stock-Complex Strategies represent that they comply with the Qualified Contingent Trade Exemption. In addition, the stock leg of a stock-option order must be marked "buy," "sell," "sell short," or "sell short exempt" in compliance with Regulation SHO under the Exchange Act.

Section 15. Simple Order Risk Protections

Incoming single leg orders that are executable against orders and quotes in the System will be executed automatically by the System subject to the following:

(a) **NBBO Price Protection.** Orders, other than Intermarket Sweep Orders (as defined in Rule Options 5, Section 1(h)), will not be automatically executed by the System at prices inferior to the NBBO (as defined in Options 5, Section 1(j)).

(1) Orders that are not automatically executed will be handled as provided in Supplementary Material .02 to Options 5, Section 2; provided that Members may specify that a Non-Customer order should instead be rejected automatically by the System at the time of receipt.

(2) There is no NBBO price protection with respect to any other market whose quotations are Non-Firm (as defined in Options 5, Section 1(k)).

(b) **Other Risk Protections.** Subject to the NBBO price protection in (a) above, the following additional risk protections are automatically enforced by the System. In the event of unusual market conditions and in the interest of a fair and orderly market, the Exchange may temporarily establish the levels at which the order protections contained in this paragraph are triggered as necessary and appropriate.

(1) The following are order risk protections on MRX:

(A) **Limit Order Price Protection.** There is a limit on the amount by which incoming limit orders to buy may be priced above the Exchange's best offer and by which incoming limit orders to sell may be priced below the Exchange's best bid. Limit orders that exceed the pricing limit are rejected. The limit is established by the Exchange from time-to-time for orders to buy (sell) as the greater of the Exchange's best offer (bid) plus (minus): (i) an absolute amount not to exceed \$2.00, or (ii) a percentage of the Exchange's best bid/offer not to exceed 10%. Limit Order Price Protection shall not apply to the Opening Process or during a trading halt.

(B) **Market Order Spread Protection.** Market Orders will be rejected if the NBBO is wider than a preset threshold at the time the order is received by the System. Market Order Spread Protection shall not apply to the Opening Process

or during a trading halt. The Exchange may establish different thresholds for one or more series or classes of options.

(C) Size Limitation. There is a limit on the number of contracts an incoming order may specify. Orders that exceed the maximum number of contracts are rejected. The maximum number of contracts, which shall not be less than 10,000, is established by the Exchange from time-to-time.

(D) Market Wide Risk Protection. All Members must provide parameters for the order entry and execution rate protections described in this Rule. The Exchange will also establish default values for each of these parameters that apply to Members that do not submit the required parameters, and will announce these default values in an Options Trader Alert to be distributed to Members. The System will maintain one or more counting programs for each Member that count orders entered and contracts traded on Nasdaq MRX. Members can use multiple counting programs to separate risk protections for different groups established within the Member. The counting programs will maintain separate counts, over rolling time periods specified by the Member for each count, of: (1) the total number of orders entered; (2) the total number of contracts traded. The minimum and maximum duration of the applicable time period will be established by the Exchange and announced via an Options Trader Alert.

(i) If, during the applicable time period, the Member exceeds thresholds that it has set for any of the order entry or execution counts described above on Nasdaq MRX, the System will automatically reject all subsequent incoming orders entered by the member on Nasdaq MRX.

(ii) Members may also choose to have the System automatically cancel all of their existing orders on Nasdaq MRX when the Market Wide Risk Protection is triggered.

(iii) The Market Wide Risk Protection will remain engaged until the Member manually notifies the Exchange to enable the acceptance of new orders. For Members that still have open orders on the book that have not been cancelled pursuant to subparagraph (b)(1)(D)(ii) above, the System will continue to allow those Members to interact with existing orders entered before the protection was triggered, including sending cancel order messages and receiving trade executions for those orders.

(2) The following are order and quote risk protections on MRX:

(A) Acceptable Trade Range.

(i) The System will calculate an Acceptable Trade Range to limit the range of prices at which an order or quote will be allowed to execute. The Acceptable Trade Range is calculated by taking the reference price, plus

or minus a value to be determined by the Exchange (i.e., the reference price - (x) for sell orders/quotes and the reference price + (x) for buy orders or quotes). The Acceptable Trade Range will not be available for All-or-None Orders.

(ii) The reference price is the NBB for sell orders/quotes and the NBO for buy orders/quotes. The reference price is calculated upon receipt of a new order or quote, provided that if the applicable NBB or NBO price is improved at the time an order is routed to an away market, a new reference price is calculated based on the NBB or NBO at that time.

(iii) If an order or quote reaches the outer limit of the Acceptable Trade Range without being fully executed then any unexecuted balance will be cancelled.

(iv) There will be three categories of options for Acceptable Trade Range: (1) Penny Pilot Options trading in one cent increments for options trading at less than \$3.00 and increments of five cents for options trading at \$3.00 or more, (2) Penny Pilot Options trading in one-cent increments for all prices, and (3) Non-Penny Pilot Options.

(3) The following are Market Maker risk protections on MRX:

(A) **Anti-Internalization.** Quotes and orders entered by Market Makers will not be executed against quotes and orders entered on the opposite side of the market by the same Market Maker using the same Market Maker identifiers, or alternatively, if selected by the Member, the same Exchange account number or Member firm identifier. In such a case, the System will cancel the resting quote or order back to the entering party prior to execution. This functionality shall not apply in any auction or with respect to Complex Order transactions.

(B) **Automated Quotation Adjustments.**

(i) Market Makers are required to utilize the Percentage, Volume, Delta and Vega Thresholds, each a Threshold, described in (a) - (d) below. For each of these features, the System will automatically remove a Market Maker's quotes in all series in an options class when any of the Percentage Threshold, Volume Threshold, Delta Threshold or Vega Threshold, as described below, has been exceeded. A Market Maker is required to specify a period of time not to exceed 30 seconds ("Specified Time Period") during which the System will automatically remove a Market Maker's quotes in all series of an options class. The Specified Time Period will commence for an options class every time an execution occurs in any series in such option class and will continue until the System removes quotes as described in (ii) or (iii) or the Specified Time Period expires. The Specified Time Period operates on a rolling basis among all series in an options class in that there may be Specified Time

Periods occurring simultaneously for each Threshold and such Specified Time Periods may overlap. The Specified Time Periods will be the same value for each protection described in (a) - (d) below.

(a) **Percentage Threshold.** A Market Maker must provide a specified percentage ("Percentage Threshold"), of not less than 1%, by which the System will automatically remove a Market Maker's quotes in all series of an options class. For each series in an options class, the System will determine (i) during a Specified Time Period and for each side in a given series, a percentage calculated by dividing the size of a Market Maker's quote size executed in a particular series (the numerator) by the Market Maker's quote size available at the time of execution plus the total number of the Market Maker's quote size previously executed during the unexpired Specified Time Period (the denominator) ("Series Percentage"); and (ii) the sum of the Series Percentage in the options class ("Issue Percentage") during a Specified Time Period. The System tracks and calculates the net impact of positions in the same options class; long call percentages are offset by short call percentages, and long put percentages are offset by short put percentages in the Issue Percentage. If the Issue Percentage exceeds the Percentage Threshold the System will automatically remove a Market Maker's quotes in all series of the options class during the Specified Time Period.

(b) **Volume Threshold.** A Market Maker must provide a Volume Threshold by which the System will automatically remove a Market Maker's quotes in all series of an options class when the Market Maker executes a number of contracts which exceeds the designated number of contracts in all series in an options class.

(c) **Delta Threshold.** A Market Maker must provide a Delta Threshold by which the System will automatically remove a Market Maker's quotes in all series of an options class. For each class of options, the System will maintain a Delta counter, which tracks the absolute value of the difference between (i) purchased call contracts plus sold put contracts and (ii) sold call contracts plus purchased put contracts. If the Delta counter exceeds the Delta Threshold established by the Member, the System will automatically remove a Market Maker's quotes in all series of the options class.

(d) **Vega Threshold.** A Market Maker must provide a Vega Threshold by which the System will automatically remove a Market Maker's quotes in all series of an options class. For each class of options, the System will maintain a Vega counter, which tracks the absolute value of purchased contracts minus sold contracts. If the Vega counter exceeds the Vega Threshold established by the Member, the System will automatically remove a Market Maker's quotes in all series of the options class.

(ii) The System will automatically remove quotes in all series of an options class when the Percentage Threshold, Volume Threshold, Delta Threshold or Vega Threshold has been exceeded. The System will send a Purge Notification Message to the Market Maker for all affected series when the above thresholds have been exceeded.

(a) The Percentage Threshold, Volume Threshold, Delta Threshold and Vega Threshold are considered independently of each other.

(b) Quotes will be automatically executed up to the Market Maker's size regardless of whether the execution would cause the Market Maker to exceed the Percentage Threshold, Volume Threshold, Delta Threshold or Vega Threshold

(iii) Notwithstanding subparagraph (b)(3)(B)(i) and (ii) above, if a Market Maker requests the System to remove quotes in all series of an options class, the System will automatically reset all Thresholds.

(iv) When the System removes quotes as a result of exceeding the Percentage Threshold, Volume Threshold, Delta Threshold or Vega Threshold, the Market Maker must send a re-entry indicator to re-enter the System.

(v) If a Market Maker does not provide a parameter for each of the automated quotation removal protections described in (B)(i)(a) - (d) above, the Exchange will apply default parameters, which are announced to Members.

(vi) In addition to the automated quotation removal protections described in (B)(i)(a) - (d) above, a Market Maker must provide a market wide parameter by which the Exchange will automatically remove a Market Maker's quotes in all classes when, during a time period established by the Market Maker, the total number of quote removal events specified in (B)(i)(a) - (d) exceeds the market wide parameter provided to the Exchange by the Market Maker. Market Makers must request the Exchange enable re-entry by contacting the Exchange's Operations Department.

Section 16. Complex Order Risk Protections

The following are Complex Order risk protections on MRX:

(a) **Price limits for Complex Orders.** As provided in Options 5, Section 14(d)(2), the legs of a complex strategy may be executed at prices that are inferior to the prices available on other exchanges trading the same options series. Notwithstanding, the System will not permit any leg of a complex strategy to trade through the NBBO for the series or any stock component by a configurable amount calculated as the lesser of (i) an absolute amount not to exceed \$0.10, and (ii) a percentage of the NBBO not to exceed 500%, as determined by the Exchange on a class, series or underlying basis. A Member can also include an instruction on a Complex Order that each leg of the Complex Order is to be executed only at a price that is equal to or better than the NBBO for the options series or any stock component, as applicable.

(1) The System will reject orders for a complex strategy where all legs are to buy if entered at a price that is less than the minimum net price, which is calculated as the sum of the ratio on each leg of the complex strategy multiplied by the minimum increment applicable to that leg pursuant to Options 5, Section 14(c)(1).

(b) **Strategy Protections.** The following protections will apply throughout the trading day, including pre-market, during the Opening Process and during a trading halt. The protections will not apply to Complex Orders being auctioned and auction responses in the Facilitation Mechanism, Solicited Order Mechanism, and Price Improvement Mechanism and will not apply to Customer Cross Orders pursuant to Options 5, Section 12(a).

(1) **Vertical Spread Protection.** The Vertical Spread Protection will apply to a vertical spread. A vertical spread is an order to buy a call (put) option and to sell another call (put) option in the same security with the same expiration but at a higher (lower) strike price).

(A) The System will reject a Vertical Spread order when entered with a net price of less than zero (minus a pre-set value), and will prevent the execution of a Vertical Spread order at a price that is less than zero (minus a pre-set value) when entered as a Market Order to sell. The Exchange will set a pre-set value not to exceed \$1.00 to be applied uniformly across all classes. The Exchange may amend the pre-set value uniformly across all classes.

(B) The System will reject a Vertical Spread order when entered with a net price greater than the value of the higher strike price minus the lower strike price (plus a pre-set value), and will prevent the execution of a Vertical Spread order at a price that is greater than the value of the higher strike price minus the lower strike price (plus a pre-set value) when entered as a Market Order to buy. The pre-set value used by the vertical spread check will be the lesser of (1) an absolute amount not to exceed \$1.00 and (2) a percentage of the difference between the strike prices not to exceed 10% to be applied uniformly across all classes. The Exchange may amend the pre-set value uniformly across all classes.

(2) **Calendar Spread Protection.** The Calendar Spread Protection will apply to a Calendar Spread. A calendar spread is an order to buy a call (put) option with a longer expiration and to sell another call (put) option with a shorter expiration in the same security at the same strike price.

(A) The System will reject a Calendar Spread order when entered with a net price of less than zero (minus a preset value), and will prevent the execution of a Calendar Spread order at a price that is less than zero (minus a pre-set value) when entered as a Market Complex Order to sell. The Exchange will set a pre-set value not to exceed \$1.00 to be applied uniformly across all classes. The Exchange may amend the pre-set value uniformly across all classes.

(3) Butterfly Spread Protection. The Butterfly Spread Protection will apply to a butterfly spread. A butterfly spread is a three legged Complex Order with the following: (1) two legs to buy (sell) the same number of calls (puts); (2) one leg to sell (buy) twice the number of calls (puts) with a strike price at mid-point of the two legs to buy (sell); (3) all legs have the same expiration; and (4) each leg strike price is equidistant from the next sequential strike price.

(A) A Butterfly Spread Limit Order that is priced higher than the Maximum Value or lower than the Minimum Value will be rejected. A Butterfly Spread Market Order (or Butterfly Spread Limit Order entered with a net price inside the Butterfly Spread Protection Range) to buy (sell) will be restricted from executing by legging into the single leg market with a net price higher (lower) than the Maximum (Minimum) Value. The Butterfly Spread Protection Range is the absolute difference between the Minimum Value and the Maximum Value.

(i) The Initial Maximum Value is the distance between the strike price of the leg with the mid-point strike and either of the outer leg strike prices. The Maximum Value Buffer is the lesser of a configurable absolute dollar value or percentage of the Initial Maximum Value set by the Exchange and announced via a notice to Members. The Maximum Value is calculated by adding the Initial Maximum Value and Maximum Value Buffer.

(ii) The Initial Minimum Value is zero. The Minimum Value Buffer is a configurable absolute dollar value set by the Exchange and announced via a notice to Members. The Minimum Value is calculated by subtracting the Minimum Value Buffer from the Initial Minimum Value of zero.

(4) Box Spread Protection. The Box Spread Protection will apply to a box spread. A box spread is a four legged Complex Order with the following: (1) one pair of legs with the same strike price with one leg to buy a call (put) and one leg to sell a put (call); (2) a second pair of legs with a different strike price from the pair described in (1) with one leg to sell a call (put) and one leg to buy a put (call); (3) all legs have the same expiration; and (4) all legs have equal volume.

(A) A Box Spread Limit Order that is priced higher than the Maximum Value or lower than the Minimum Value will be rejected. A Box Spread Market Order (or Box Spread Limit Order entered with a net price inside the Box Spread Protection Range) to buy (sell) will be restricted from executing by legging into the single leg market with a net price higher (lower) than the Maximum (Minimum) Value. The Box Spread Protection Range is the absolute difference between the Minimum Value and the Maximum Value.

(i) The Initial Maximum Value is the distance between the strike prices of each pair of leg strike prices. The Maximum Value Buffer is the lesser of a configurable absolute dollar value or percentage of the Initial Maximum

Value set by the Exchange and announced via a notice to Members. The Maximum Value is calculated by adding the Initial Maximum Value and Maximum Value Buffer.

(ii) The Initial Minimum Value is zero. The Minimum Value Buffer is a configurable absolute dollar value set by the Exchange and announced via a notice to Members. The Minimum Value is calculated by subtracting the Minimum Value Buffer from the Initial Minimum Value of zero.

(c) Other Price Protections which apply to Complex Orders.

(1) **Limit Order Price Protection.** There is a limit on the amount by which the net price of an incoming Limit Complex Order to buy may exceed the net price available from the individual options series on the Exchange and the national best bid or offer for any stock leg, and by which the net price of an incoming Limit Complex Order to sell may be below the net price available from the individual options series on the Exchange and the national best bid or offer for any stock leg. Limit Complex Orders that exceed the pricing limit are rejected. The limit is established by the Exchange from time-to-time for Limit Complex Orders to buy (sell) as the net price available from the individual options series on the Exchange and the national best bid or offer for any stock leg plus (minus) the greater of: (i) an absolute amount not to exceed \$2.00, or (ii) a percentage of the net price available from the individual options series on the Exchange and the national best bid or offer for any stock leg not to exceed 10%.

(2) **Size Limitation.** There is a limit on the number of contracts (and shares in the case of a Stock-Option Strategy or Stock-Complex Strategy) any single leg of an incoming Complex Order may specify. Orders that exceed the maximum number of contracts (or shares) are rejected. The maximum number of contracts (or shares), which shall not be less than 10,000 (or 100,000 shares), is established by the Exchange from time-to-time.

(3) **Price Level Protection.** There is a limit on the number of price levels at which an incoming Complex Order to sell (buy) will be executed automatically with the bids or offers of each component leg when there are no bids (offers) from other exchanges at any price for the options series. Complex Orders are executed at each successive price level until the maximum number of price levels is reached on any component leg where the protection has been triggered, and any balance is canceled. The number of price levels for the component leg, which may be from one (1) to ten (10), is determined by the Exchange from time-to-time on a class-by-class basis.

Section 17. Kill Switch

(a) Kill Switch enables Members to initiate a message to the System to promptly cancel orders and restrict entry of new orders until re-entry has been enabled. Members may submit a request to the System to cancel orders for that Member. The System will send an automated message to the Member when a Kill Switch request has been processed by the Exchange's System.

(1) If orders are cancelled by the Member utilizing the Kill Switch, it will result in the cancellation of all orders for the Member. The Member will be unable to enter additional orders until re-entry has been enabled pursuant to Options 3, Section 4.

(2) After orders are cancelled by the Member utilizing the Kill Switch, the Member will be unable to enter additional orders until the Member has made a verbal request to the Exchange and Exchange staff has set a re-entry indicator to enable re-entry. Once enabled for re-entry, the System will send a Re-entry Notification Message to the Member. The applicable Clearing Member also will be notified of the re-entry into the System after orders are cancelled as a result of the Kill Switch, provided the Clearing Member has requested to receive such notification.

Section 18. Detection of Loss of Communication

(a) Definitions

(1) A "Heartbeat" message is a communication which acts as a virtual pulse between the SQF, OTTO, or FIX Port and the Client Application. The Heartbeat message sent by the Member and subsequently received by the Exchange allows the SQF, OTTO, or FIX Port to continually monitor its connection with the Member.

(2) SQF Port is the Exchange's proprietary System component through which MRX Market Makers communicate their quotes from the Client Application.

(3) OTTO Port is the Exchange's proprietary System component through which Members communicate their orders from the Client Application.

(4) FIX Port is the Exchange's universal System component through which Members communicate their orders from the Client Application.

(5) Client Application is the System component of the Member through which the Exchange Member communicates its quotes and orders to the Exchange.

(6) Session of Connectivity shall mean each time the Member connects to the Exchange's System. Each new connection, intra-day or otherwise, is a new Session of Connectivity.

(b) When the SQF Port detects the loss of communication with a Member's Client Application because the Exchange's server does not receive a Heartbeat message for a certain time period ("nn" seconds), the Exchange will automatically logoff the Member's affected Client Application and automatically cancel all of the Member's open quotes pursuant to Section 18(e). Quotes will be cancelled across all Client Applications that are associated with the same MRX Market Maker ID and underlying issues.

(c) When the OTTO Port detects the loss of communication with a Member's Client Application because the Exchange's server does not receive a Heartbeat message for a certain time period ("nn" seconds), the Exchange will automatically logoff the Member's affected Client Application

and if the Member has elected to have its orders cancelled pursuant to Section 18(f) automatically cancel all orders.

(d) When the FIX Port detects the loss of communication with a Member's Client Application because the Exchange's server does not receive a Heartbeat message for a certain time period ("nn" seconds), the Exchange will automatically logoff the Member's affected Client Application and if the Member has elected to have its orders cancelled pursuant to Section 18(g) automatically cancel all orders.

(e) The default time period ("nn" seconds) for SQF Ports shall be fifteen (15) seconds. A Member may determine another time period of "nn" seconds of no technical connectivity, as required in paragraph (b) above, to trigger the disconnect and must communicate that time to the Exchange. The period of "nn" seconds may be modified to a number between one hundred (100) milliseconds and 99,999 milliseconds for SQF Ports prior to each Session of Connectivity to the Exchange. This feature is enabled for each Member and may not be disabled.

(1) If the Member changes the default number of "nn" seconds, that new setting shall be in effect throughout the current Session of Connectivity and will then default back to fifteen seconds. The Member may change the default setting prior to each Session of Connectivity.

(2) If a time period is communicated to the Exchange by calling Exchange operations, the number of "nn" seconds selected by the Member shall persist for each subsequent Session of Connectivity until the Member either contacts Exchange operations by phone and changes the setting or the Member selects another time period through the Client Application prior to the next Session of Connectivity.

(f) The default period of "nn" seconds for OTTO Ports shall be fifteen (15) seconds for the disconnect and, if elected, the removal of orders. A Member may determine another time period of "nn" seconds of no technical connectivity, as required in paragraph (c) above, to trigger the disconnect and, if so elected, the removal of orders and communicate that time to the Exchange. The period of "nn" seconds may be modified to a number between one hundred (100) milliseconds and 99,999 milliseconds for OTTO Ports prior to each Session of Connectivity to the Exchange. This feature may be disabled for the removal of orders, however the Member will be disconnected.

(1) If the Member changes the default number of "nn" seconds, that new setting shall be in effect throughout the current Session of Connectivity and will then default back to fifteen seconds. The Member may change the default setting prior to each Session of Connectivity.

(2) If the time period is communicated to the Exchange by calling Exchange operations, the number of "nn" seconds selected by the Member shall persist for each subsequent Session of Connectivity until the Member either contacts Exchange operations by phone and changes the setting or the Member selects another time period through the Client Application prior to the next Session of Connectivity.

(g) The default period of "nn" seconds for FIX Ports shall be thirty (30) seconds for the disconnect and, if elected, the removal of orders. A Member may determine another time period of "nn" seconds of no technical connectivity, as required in paragraph (d) above, to trigger the disconnect and, if so elected, the removal of orders and communicate that time to the Exchange. The period of "nn" seconds may be modified to a number between one (1) second and thirty (30) seconds for FIX Ports prior to each Session of Connectivity to the Exchange. This feature may be disabled for the removal of orders, however the Member will be disconnected.

(1) If the Member changes the default number of "nn" seconds, that new setting shall be in effect throughout the current Session of Connectivity and will then default back to thirty seconds. The Member may change the default setting prior to each Session of Connectivity.

(2) If the time period is communicated to the Exchange by calling Exchange operations, the number of "nn" seconds selected by the Member shall persist for each subsequent Session of Connectivity until the Member either contacts Exchange operations by phone and changes the setting or the Member selects another time period through the Client Application prior to the next Session of Connectivity.

(h) The trigger for the SQF, OTTO, and FIX Ports is Client Application specific. The automatic cancellation of the MRX Market Maker's quotes for SQF Ports and open orders, if elected by the Member, for OTTO and FIX Ports entered into the respective SQF, OTTO, or FIX Ports via a particular Client Application will neither impact nor determine the treatment of the quotes of other MRX Market Makers entered into SQF Ports or orders of the same or other Members entered into OTTO or FIX Ports via a separate and distinct Client Application.

Section 19. Reserved.

Section 20. Nullification and Adjustment of Options Transactions including Obvious Errors

The Exchange may nullify a transaction or adjust the execution price of a transaction in accordance with this Rule. However, the determination as to whether a trade was executed at an erroneous price may be made by mutual agreement of the affected parties to a particular transaction. A trade may be nullified or adjusted on the terms that all parties to a particular transaction agree, provided, however, that such agreement to nullify or adjust must be conveyed to the Exchange in a manner prescribed by the Exchange prior to 8:30 a.m. Eastern Time on the first trading day following the execution. It is considered conduct inconsistent with just and equitable principles of trade for any Member to use the mutual adjustment process to circumvent any applicable Exchange Rule, the Act or any of the rules and regulations thereunder.

(a) Definitions.

(1) Customer. For purposes of this Rule, Customer has the same definition as Priority Customer in Options 1, Section 1(a)(35).

(2) Erroneous Sell/Buy Transaction. For purposes of this Rule, an "erroneous sell transaction" is one in which the price received by the person selling the option is

erroneously low, and an "erroneous buy transaction" is one in which the price paid by the person purchasing the option is erroneously high.

(3) Official. For purposes of this Rule, an Official is an Officer of the Exchange or such other employee designee of the Exchange that is trained in the application of this Rule.

(4) Size Adjustment Modifier. For purposes of this Rule, the Size Adjustment Modifier will be applied to individual transactions as follows:

<u>Number of Contracts per Execution</u>	<u>Adjustment - TP Plus/Minus</u>
<u>1-50</u>	<u>N/A</u>
<u>51-250</u>	<u>2 times adjustment amount</u>
<u>251-1000</u>	<u>2.5 times adjustment amount</u>
<u>1001 or more</u>	<u>3 times adjustment amount</u>

(b) Theoretical Price. Upon receipt of a request for review and prior to any review of a transaction execution price, the "Theoretical Price" for the option must be determined. For purposes of this Rule, if the applicable option series is traded on at least one other options exchange, then the Theoretical Price of an option series is the last NBB just prior to the trade in question with respect to an erroneous sell transaction or the last NBO just prior to the trade in question with respect to an erroneous buy transaction unless one of the exceptions in sub-paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) below exists. For purposes of this provision, when a single order received by the Exchange is executed at multiple price levels, the last NBB and last NBO just prior to the trade in question would be the last NBB and last NBO just prior to the Exchange's receipt of the order. The Exchange will rely on this paragraph (b) and Supplementary Material .04 of this Rule when determining Theoretical Price.

(1) Transactions at the Open. For a transaction occurring during the opening rotation (see Options 3, Section 8) the Exchange will determine the Theoretical Price if there is no NBB or NBO for the affected series just prior to the erroneous transaction or if the bid/ask differential of the NBB and NBO just prior to the erroneous transaction is equal to or greater than the Minimum Amount set forth in the chart contained in sub-paragraph (b)(3) below. If the bid/ask differential is less than the Minimum Amount, the Theoretical Price is the NBB or NBO just prior to the erroneous transaction.

(2) No Valid Quotes. The Exchange will determine the Theoretical Price if there are no quotes or no valid quotes for comparison purposes. Quotes that are not valid are:

(A) all quotes in the applicable option series published at a time where the last NBB is higher than the last NBO in such series (a "crossed market");

(B) quotes published by the Exchange that were submitted by either party to the transaction in question;

(C) quotes published by another options exchange if either party to the transaction in question submitted the quotes in the series representing such options exchange's best bid or offer, provided that the Exchange will only consider quotes invalid on other options exchanges in up to twenty-five (25) total options series that the party identifies to the Exchange the quotes which were submitted by such party and published by other options exchanges; and

(D) quotes published by another options exchange against which the Exchange has declared self-help.

(3) Wide Quotes. The Exchange will determine the Theoretical Price if the bid/ask differential of the NBB and NBO for the affected series just prior to the erroneous transaction was equal to or greater than the Minimum Amount set forth below and there was a bid/ask differential less than the Minimum Amount during the 10 seconds prior to the transaction. If there was no bid/ask differential less than the Minimum Amount during the 10 seconds prior to the transaction then the Theoretical Price of an option series is the last NBB or NBO just prior to the transaction in question, as set forth in paragraph (b) above.

<u>Bid Price at Time of Trade</u>	<u>Minimum Amount</u>
<u>Below \$2.00</u>	<u>\$0.75</u>
<u>\$2.00 to \$5.00</u>	<u>\$1.25</u>
<u>Above \$5.00 to \$10.00</u>	<u>\$1.50</u>
<u>Above \$10.00 to \$20.00</u>	<u>\$2.50</u>
<u>Above \$20.00 to \$50.00</u>	<u>\$3.00</u>
<u>Above \$50.00 to \$100.00</u>	<u>\$4.50</u>
<u>Above \$100.00</u>	<u>\$6.00</u>

(c) Obvious Errors.

(1) Definition. For purposes of this Rule, an Obvious Error will be deemed to have occurred when the Exchange receives a properly submitted filing where the execution price of a transaction is higher or lower than the Theoretical Price for the series by an amount equal to at least the amount shown below:

<u>Theoretical Price</u>	<u>Minimum Amount</u>
<u>Below \$2.00</u>	<u>\$0.25</u>
<u>\$2.00 to \$5.00</u>	<u>\$0.40</u>
<u>Above \$5.00 to \$10.00</u>	<u>\$0.50</u>
<u>Above \$10.00 to \$20.00</u>	<u>\$0.80</u>
<u>Above \$20.00 to \$50.00</u>	<u>\$1.00</u>
<u>Above \$50.00 to \$100.00</u>	<u>\$1.50</u>
<u>Above \$100.00</u>	<u>\$2.00</u>

(2) Time Deadline. A party that believes that it participated in a transaction that was the result of an Obvious Error must notify the Exchange's Market Control in the manner specified from time to time by the Exchange in an Options Trader Alert distributed to Members. Such notification must be received by the Exchange's Market Control within the timeframes specified below:

(A) Customer Orders. For an execution of a Customer order, a filing must be received by the Exchange within thirty (30) minutes of the execution, subject to sub-paragraph (C) below; and

(B) "Non-Customer" Orders. For an execution of any order other than a Customer order, a filing must be received by the Exchange within fifteen (15) minutes of the execution, subject to sub-paragraph (C) below.

(C) Linkage Trades. Any other options exchange will have a total of forty-five (45) minutes for Customer orders and thirty (30) minutes for non-Customer orders, measured from the time of execution on the Exchange, to file with the Exchange for review of transactions routed to the Exchange from that options exchange and executed on the Exchange ("linkage trades"). This includes filings on behalf of another options exchange filed by a third-party routing broker if such third-party broker identifies the affected transactions as linkage trades. In order to

facilitate timely reviews of linkage trades the Exchange will accept filings from either the other options exchange or, if applicable, the third-party routing broker that routed the applicable order(s). The additional fifteen (15) minutes provided with respect to linkage trades shall only apply to the extent the options exchange that originally received and routed the order to the Exchange itself received a timely filing from the entering participant (i.e., within 30 minutes if a Customer order or 15 minutes if a non- Customer order).

(3) Official Acting on Own Motion. An Official may review a transaction believed to be erroneous on his/her own motion in the interest of maintaining a fair and orderly market and for the protection of investors. A transaction reviewed pursuant to this paragraph may be nullified or adjusted only if it is determined by the Official that the transaction is erroneous in accordance with the provisions of this Rule, provided that the time deadlines of sub-paragraph (c)(2) above shall not apply. The Official shall act as soon as possible after becoming aware of the transaction, and ordinarily would be expected to act on the same day that the transaction occurred. In no event shall the Official act later than 8:30 a.m. Eastern Time on the next trading day following the date of the transaction in question. A party affected by a determination to nullify or adjust a transaction pursuant to this provision may appeal such determination in accordance with paragraph (k) below; however, a determination by an Official not to review a transaction or determination not to nullify or adjust a transaction for which a review was conducted on an Official's own motion is not appealable. If a transaction is reviewed and a determination is rendered pursuant to another provision of this Rule, no additional relief may be granted under this provision.

(4) Adjust or Bust. If it is determined that an Obvious Error has occurred, the Exchange shall take one of the actions listed below. Upon taking final action, the Exchange shall promptly notify both parties to the trade electronically or via telephone.

(A) Non-Customer Transactions. Where neither party to the transaction is a Customer, the execution price of the transaction will be adjusted by the Official pursuant to the table below. Any non-Customer Obvious Error exceeding 50 contracts will be subject to the Size Adjustment Modifier defined in sub-paragraph (a)(4) above.

<u>Theoretical Price (TP)</u>	<u>Buy Transaction Adjustment - TP Plus</u>	<u>Sell Transaction Adjustment - TP Minus</u>
<u>Below \$3.00</u>	<u>\$0.15</u>	<u>\$0.15</u>
<u>At or above \$3.00</u>	<u>\$0.30</u>	<u>\$0.30</u>

(B) Customer Transactions. Where at least one party to the Obvious Error is a Customer, the trade will be nullified, subject to subparagraph (C) below.

(C) If any Member submits requests to the Exchange for review of transactions pursuant to this Rule, and in aggregate that Member has 200 or more Customer transactions under review concurrently and the orders resulting in such transactions were submitted during the course of 2 minutes or less, where at least one party to the Obvious Error is a non-Customer, the Exchange will apply the non-Customer adjustment criteria set forth in sub-paragraph (A) above to such transactions.

(d) Catastrophic Errors.

(1) Definition. For purposes of this Rule, a Catastrophic Error will be deemed to have occurred when the execution price of a transaction is higher or lower than the Theoretical Price for the series by an amount equal to at least the amount shown below:

<u>Theoretical Price</u>	<u>Minimum Amount</u>
<u>Below \$2.00</u>	<u>\$0.50</u>
<u>\$2.00 to \$5.00</u>	<u>\$1.00</u>
<u>Above \$5.00 to \$10.00</u>	<u>\$1.50</u>
<u>Above \$10.00 to \$20.00</u>	<u>\$2.00</u>
<u>Above \$20.00 to \$50.00</u>	<u>\$2.50</u>
<u>Above \$50.00 to \$100.00</u>	<u>\$3.00</u>
<u>Above \$100.00</u>	<u>\$4.00</u>

(2) Time Deadline. A party that believes that it participated in a transaction that was the result of a Catastrophic Error must notify the Exchange's Market Control in the manner specified from time to time by the Exchange in an Options Trader Alert distributed to Members. Such notification must be received by the Exchange's Market Control by 8:30 a.m. Eastern Time on the first trading day following the execution. For transactions in an expiring options series that take place on an expiration day, a party must notify the Exchange's Market Control within 45 minutes after the close of trading that same day.

(3) Adjust or Bust. If it is determined that a Catastrophic Error has occurred, the Exchange shall take action as set forth below. Upon taking final action, the Exchange shall promptly notify both parties to the trade electronically or via telephone. In the event of a Catastrophic Error, the execution price of the transaction will be adjusted by the Official pursuant to the table below. Any Customer order subject to this sub-paragraph

will be nullified if the adjustment would result in an execution price higher (for buy transactions) or lower (for sell transactions) than the Customer's limit price.

<u>Theoretical Price (TP)</u>	<u>Buy Transaction Adjustment - TP Plus</u>	<u>Sell Transaction Adjustment - TP Minus</u>
<u>Below \$2.00</u>	<u>\$0.50</u>	<u>\$0.50</u>
<u>\$2.00 to \$5.00</u>	<u>\$1.00</u>	<u>\$1.00</u>
<u>Above \$5.00 to \$10.00</u>	<u>\$1.50</u>	<u>\$1.50</u>
<u>Above \$10.00 to \$20.00</u>	<u>\$2.00</u>	<u>\$2.00</u>
<u>Above \$20.00 to \$50.00</u>	<u>\$2.50</u>	<u>\$2.50</u>
<u>Above \$50.00 to \$100.00</u>	<u>\$3.00</u>	<u>\$3.00</u>
<u>Above \$100.00</u>	<u>\$4.00</u>	<u>\$4.00</u>

(e) Significant Market Events.

(1) Definition. For purposes of this Rule, a Significant Market Event will be deemed to have occurred when: criterion (A) below is met or exceeded or the sum of all applicable event statistics, where each is expressed as a percentage of the relevant threshold in criteria (A) through (D) below, is greater than or equal to 150% and 75% or more of at least one category is reached, provided that no single category can contribute more than 100% to the sum and any category contributing more than 100% will be rounded down to 100%. All criteria set forth below will be measured in aggregate across all exchanges.

(A) Transactions that are potentially erroneous would result in a total Worst-Case Adjustment Penalty of \$30,000,000, where the Worst- Case Adjustment Penalty is computed as the sum, across all potentially erroneous trades, of:

- (i) \$0.30 (i.e., the largest Transaction Adjustment value listed in subparagraph (e)(3)(A) below); times
- (ii) the contract multiplier for each traded contract; times

(iii) the number of contracts for each trade; times

(iv) the appropriate Size Adjustment Modifier for each trade, if any, as defined in sub-paragraph (e)(3)(A) below.

(B) Transactions involving 500,000 options contracts are potentially erroneous;

(C) Transactions with a notional value (i.e., number of contracts traded multiplied by the option premium multiplied by the contract multiplier) of \$100,000,000 are potentially erroneous;

(D) 10,000 transactions are potentially erroneous.

(2) Coordination with Other Options Exchanges. To ensure consistent application across options exchanges, in the event of a suspected Significant Market Event, the Exchange shall initiate a coordinated review of potentially erroneous transactions with all other affected options exchanges to determine the full scope of the event. When this paragraph is invoked, the Exchange will promptly coordinate with the other options exchanges to determine the appropriate review period as well as select one or more specific points in time prior to the transactions in question and use one or more specific points in time to determine Theoretical Price. Other than the selected points in time, if applicable, the Exchange will determine Theoretical Price in accordance with paragraph (b) above.

(3) Adjust or Bust. If it is determined that a Significant Market Event has occurred then, using the parameters agreed as set forth in sub-paragraph (e)(2) above, if applicable, an Official will determine whether any or all transactions under review qualify as Obvious Errors. The Exchange shall take one of the actions listed below with respect to all transactions that qualify as Obvious Errors pursuant to sub-paragraph (c)(1) above. Upon taking final action, the Exchange shall promptly notify both parties to the trade electronically or via telephone.

(A) The execution price of each affected transaction will be adjusted by an Official to the price provided below unless both parties agree to adjust the transaction to a different price or agree to bust the trade. In the context of a Significant Market Event, any error exceeding 50 contracts will be subject to the Size Adjustment Modifier defined in subparagraph (a)(4) above.

<u>Theoretical Price</u> <u>(TP)</u>	<u>Buy Transaction</u> <u>Adjustment - TP Plus</u>	<u>Sell Transaction Adjustment</u> <u>- TP Minus</u>
<u>Below \$3.00</u>	<u>\$0.15</u>	<u>\$0.15</u>

At or above \$3.00

\$0.30

\$0.30

(B) Where at least one party to the transaction is a Customer, the trade will be nullified if the adjustment would result in an execution price higher (for buy transactions) or lower (for sell transactions) than the Customer's limit price.

(4) Nullification of Transactions. If the Exchange, in consultation with other options exchanges, determines that timely adjustment is not feasible due to the extraordinary nature of the situation, then the Exchange will nullify some or all transactions arising out of the Significant Market Event during the review period selected by the Exchange and other options exchanges consistent with this paragraph. To the extent the Exchange, in consultation with other options exchanges, determines to nullify less than all transactions arising out of the Significant Market Event, those transactions subject to nullification will be selected based upon objective criteria with a view toward maintaining a fair and orderly market and the protection of investors and the public interest.

(5) Final Rulings. With respect to rulings made pursuant to this paragraph, the number of affected transactions is such that immediate finality is necessary to maintain a fair and orderly market and to protect investors and the public interest. Accordingly, rulings by the Exchange pursuant to this paragraph are non-appealable.

(f) Trading Halts. The Exchange shall nullify any transaction that occurs during a trading halt in the affected option on the Exchange pursuant to Options 3, Section 9.

(g) Erroneous Print in Underlying. A trade resulting from an erroneous print(s) disseminated by the underlying market that is later nullified by that underlying market shall be adjusted or busted as set forth in sub-paragraph (c)(4) of this Rule, provided a party notifies the Exchange's Market Control in a timely manner as set forth below. For purposes of this paragraph, a trade resulting from an erroneous print(s) shall mean any options trade executed during a period of time for which one or more executions in the underlying security are nullified and for one second thereafter. If a party believes that it participated in an erroneous transaction resulting from an erroneous print(s) pursuant to this paragraph it must notify the Exchange's Market Control within the timeframes set forth in sub-paragraph (c)(2) above, with the allowed notification timeframe commencing at the time of notification by the underlying market(s) of nullification of transactions in the underlying security. If multiple underlying markets nullify trades in the underlying security, the allowed notification timeframe will commence at the time of the first market's notification.

(h) Erroneous Quote in Underlying. A trade resulting from an erroneous quote(s) in the underlying security shall be adjusted or busted as set forth in subparagraph (c)(4) this Rule, provided a party notifies the Exchange's Market Control in a timely manner as set forth below. An erroneous quote occurs when the underlying security has a width of at least \$1.00 and has a width at least five times greater than the average quote width for such underlying security during the time period encompassing two minutes before and after the dissemination of such quote. For

purposes of this paragraph, the average quote width shall be determined by adding the quote widths of sample quotations at regular 15-second intervals during the four-minute time period referenced above (excluding the quote(s) in question) and dividing by the number of quotes during such time period (excluding the quote(s) in question). If a party believes that it participated in an erroneous transaction resulting from an erroneous quote(s) pursuant to this paragraph it must notify the Exchange's Market Control in accordance with sub-paragraph (c)(2) above.

(i) *Stop (and Stop-Limit) Order Trades Triggered by Erroneous Trades.* Transactions resulting from the triggering of a stop or stop-limit order by an erroneous trade in an option contract shall be nullified by the Exchange, provided a party notifies the Exchange's Market Control in a timely manner as set forth below. If a party believes that it participated in an erroneous transaction pursuant to this paragraph it must notify the Exchange's Market Control within the timeframes set forth in sub-paragraph (c)(2) above, with the allowed notification timeframe commencing at the time of notification of the nullification of transaction(s) that triggered the stop or stop-limit order.

(j) *Linkage Trades.* If the Exchange routes an order pursuant to the Plan (as defined in Options 5, Section 1(n)) that results in a transaction on another options exchange (a "Linkage Trade") and such options exchange subsequently nullifies or adjusts the Linkage Trade pursuant to its Rules, the Exchange will perform all actions necessary to complete the nullification or adjustment of the Linkage Trade.

(k) *Appeals.* If a Member affected by a determination made under this Rule so requests within the time permitted below, an Exchange Review Council panel will review decisions made by the Official under this Rule, including whether an obvious error occurred and whether the correct determination was made.

(1) An Exchange Review Council panel will be comprised minimally of representatives of one (1) Member engaged in market making and two (2) industry representatives not engaged in market making. At no time should a review panel have more than 50% Members engaged in market making.

(2) A request for review on appeal must be made in writing via e-mail or other electronic means specified from time to time by the Exchange in an Options Trader Alert distributed to Members within thirty (30) minutes after the party making the appeal is given notification of the initial determination being appealed. The Exchange Review Council panel shall review the facts and render a decision as soon as practicable, but generally on the same trading day as the execution(s) under review. On requests for appeal received after 3:00 p.m. Eastern Time, a decision will be rendered as soon as practicable, but in no case later than the trading day following the date of the execution under review.

(3) The Exchange Review Council panel may overturn or modify an action taken by the Official under this Rule. All determinations by the Exchange Review Council panel shall constitute final action by the Exchange on the matter at issue.

(4) If the Exchange Review Council panel votes to uphold the decision made pursuant to paragraph (k) above, the Exchange will assess a \$5,000.00 fee against the Member(s) who initiated the request for appeal. In addition, in instances where the Exchange, on behalf of a Member, requests a determination by another market center that a transaction is clearly erroneous, the Exchange will pass any resulting charges through to the relevant Member.

(5) Any determination by an Official or by the Exchange Review Council panel shall be rendered without prejudice as to the rights of the parties to the transaction to submit their dispute to arbitration.

(1) Erroneous Trades due to System Disruptions and Malfunctions

(1) Verifiable Disruptions or Malfunctions of Exchange Systems.

(A) Transactions arising out of a "verifiable disruption or malfunction" in the use or operation of any Exchange automated quotation, dissemination, execution, or communication system may either be nullified or adjusted by Market Control. Transactions that qualify for price adjustment will be adjusted in accordance with the guidelines contained in Options 3, Section 20(b)(2)(i)(A) and (B).

(B) Absent extraordinary circumstances, any such action by Market Control pursuant to this Rule shall be initiated within sixty (60) minutes of the occurrence of the erroneous transaction that resulted from a verifiable disruption or malfunction. Each Member involved in the transaction shall be notified as soon as practicable.

(C) Any Member aggrieved by the action of Market Control taken pursuant to paragraph (A) above may appeal such action in accordance with the provisions of subsection (2).

(2) Procedures for Review of Decisions Made Pursuant to Options 3, Section 20(l)(1).

(A) If a party to a ruling by Market Control made pursuant to subsection (1) of this Rule requests within the time permitted below, an Exchange Review Council panel will be utilized to review decisions made by Market Control under this Rule.

(i) An Exchange Review Council panel will be comprised minimally of representatives of one (1) Member engaged in market making and two (2) industry representatives not engaged in market making. At no time should a review panel have more than 50% Members engaged in market making.

(ii) A request for review on appeal must be made via facsimile or e-mail within thirty (30) minutes after the party making the appeal is given notification of the initial determination being appealed. The Exchange

Review Council panel shall review the facts and render a decision within the time frame prescribed by the Exchange.

(iii) The Exchange Review Council panel may overturn or modify an action taken by the Exchange under this Rule. All determinations by the Exchange Review Council panel shall constitute final action by the Exchange on the matter at issue.

Supplementary Material to Options 3, Section 20

.01 Limit Up-Limit Down State. During a pilot period set that expires at the close of business on October 18, 2019, an execution will not be subject to review as an Obvious Error or Catastrophic Error pursuant to paragraph (c) or (d) of this Rule if it occurred while the underlying security was in a "Limit State" or "Straddle State," as defined in the Plan to Address Extraordinary Market Volatility Pursuant to Rule 608 of Regulation NMS under the Act (the "Limit Up-Limit Down Plan"). Nothing in this provision shall prevent such execution from being reviewed on an Official's own motion pursuant to sub-paragraph (c)(3) of this Rule, or a bust or adjust pursuant to paragraphs (e) through (j) of this Rule.

.02 For the purposes of this Rule, to the extent the provisions of this Rule would result in the Exchange applying an adjustment of an erroneous sell transaction to a price lower than the execution price or an erroneous buy transaction to a price higher than the execution price, the Exchange will not adjust or nullify the transaction, but rather, the execution price will stand.

.03 When Market Control determines that an Error has occurred and action is warranted under paragraphs (c) or (d) above, the identity of the parties to the trade will be disclosed to each other in order to encourage conflict resolution.

.04 Complex Order Executions. If both parties to a trade that is one component of a Complex Order Execution are parties to all of the trades that together comprise the execution of a Complex Order at a single net debit or credit, then if one of those component trades can be nullified under this Rule, all component trades that were part of the same Complex Order shall be nullified as well.

.05 Complex Orders and Stock-Option Orders.

(a) If a Complex Order executes against individual legs and at least one of the legs qualifies as an Obvious Error under paragraph (c)(1) or a Catastrophic Error under paragraph (d)(1), then the leg(s) that is an Obvious or Catastrophic Error will be adjusted in accordance with paragraphs (c)(4)(A) or (d)(3), respectively, regardless of whether one of the parties is a Customer. However, any Customer order subject to this paragraph (a) will be nullified if the adjustment would result in an execution price higher (for buy transactions) or lower (for sell transactions) than the Customer's limit price on the Complex Order or

individual leg(s). If any leg of a Complex Order is nullified, the entire transaction is nullified.

(b) If a Complex Order executes against another Complex Order and at least one of the legs qualifies as an Obvious Error under paragraph (c)(1) or a Catastrophic Error under paragraph (d)(1), then the leg(s) that is an Obvious or Catastrophic Error will be adjusted or busted in accordance with paragraph (c)(4) or (d)(3), respectively, so long as either: (i) the width of the National Spread Market for the complex strategy just prior to the erroneous transaction was equal to or greater than the amount set forth in the wide quote table of paragraph (b)(3) or (ii) the net execution price of the Complex Order is higher (lower) than the offer (bid) of the National Spread Market for the complex strategy just prior to the erroneous transaction by an amount equal to at least the amount shown in the table in paragraph (c)(1). If any leg of a Complex Order is nullified, the entire transaction is nullified. For purposes of Options 3, Section 20, the National Spread Market for a complex strategy is determined by the National Best Bid/Offer of the individual legs of the strategy.

(c) If the option leg of a stock-option order qualifies as an Obvious Error under paragraph (c)(1) or a Catastrophic Error under paragraph (d)(1), then the option leg that is an Obvious or Catastrophic Error will be adjusted in accordance with paragraph (c)(4)(A) or (d)(3), respectively, regardless of whether one of the parties is a Customer. However, the option leg of any Customer order subject to this paragraph (c) will be nullified if the adjustment would result in an execution price higher (for buy transactions) or lower (for sell transactions) than the Customer's limit price on the stock-option order, and the Exchange will attempt to nullify the stock leg. Whenever a stock trading venue nullifies the stock leg of a stock option order or whenever the stock leg cannot be executed, the Exchange will nullify the option leg upon request of one of the parties to the transaction or in accordance with paragraph (c)(3).

.06 Exchange Determining Theoretical Price. For purposes of this Rule, when the Exchange must determine Theoretical Price pursuant to sub-paragraphs (b)(1)-(3) of this Rule (i.e., at the open, when there are no valid quotes or when there is a wide quote), then the Exchange will determine Theoretical Price as follows.

(a) The Exchange will request Theoretical Price from the third party vendor defined in paragraph (d) below ("TP Provider") to which the Exchange and all other options exchanges have subscribed. The Exchange will apply the Theoretical Price provided by the TP Provider, except as otherwise described below.

(b) To the extent an Official of the Exchange believes that the Theoretical Price provided by the TP Provider is fundamentally incorrect and cannot be used consistent with the maintenance of a fair and orderly market, the Official shall contact the TP Provider to

notify the TP Provider of the reason the Official believes such Theoretical Price is inaccurate and to request a review and correction of the calculated Theoretical Price. The Exchange shall also promptly provide electronic notice to other options exchanges that the TP Provider has been contacted consistent with this paragraph and include a brief explanation of the reason for the request.

(c) An Official of the Exchange may determine the Theoretical Price if the TP Provider has experienced a systems issue that has rendered its services unavailable to accurately calculate Theoretical Price and such issue cannot be corrected in a timely manner.

(d) The current TP Provider to which the Exchange and all other options exchanges have subscribed is: CBOE Livevol, LLC. Neither the Exchange, the TP Provider, nor any affiliate of the TP Provider (the TP Provider and its affiliates are referred to collectively as the "TP Provider"), makes any warranty, express or implied, as to the results to be obtained by any person or entity from the use of the TP Provider pursuant to this Supplementary Material .04. The TP Provider does not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of the calculated Theoretical Price. The TP Provider disclaims all warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose or use with respect to such Theoretical Price. Neither the Exchange nor the TP Provider shall have any liability for any damages, claims, losses (including any indirect or consequential losses), expenses, or delays, whether direct or indirect, foreseen or unforeseen, suffered by any person arising out of any circumstance or occurrence relating to the use of such Theoretical Price or arising out of any errors or delays in calculating such Theoretical Price.

Section 21. Access to and Conduct on the Exchange

(a) Access to Exchange. Unless otherwise provided in the Rules, no one but a Member or a person associated with a Member shall effect any Exchange Transactions. The Exchange may share any Member-designated risk settings in the System with the Clearing Member that clears transactions on behalf of the Member.

(b) Exchange Conduct. Members and persons employed by or associated with any Member, while using the facilities of the Exchange, shall not engage in conduct (i) inconsistent with the maintenance of a fair and orderly market; (ii) apt to impair public confidence in the operations of the Exchange; or (iii) inconsistent with the ordinary and efficient conduct of business. Activities that may violate the provisions of this paragraph (b) include, but are not limited to, the following:

(1) failure of a Market Maker to provide quotations in accordance with Options 2, Section 5;

(2) failure of a Market Maker to bid or offer within the ranges specified by Options 2, Section 4;

(3) failure of a Member to supervise a person employed by or associated with such Member adequately to ensure that person's compliance with this paragraph (b);

- (4) failure to abide by a determination of the Exchange;
- (5) refusal to provide information requested by the Exchange; and
- (6) failure to abide by the provisions of Options 3, Section 22.

Supplementary Material to Options 3, Section 21

.01

(a) General. The Exchange shall be available for entry and execution of orders by Sponsored Customers with authorized access. Sponsored Access shall mean an arrangement whereby a Member permits its customers to enter orders into the System that bypass the Member's trading system and are routed directly to the Exchange, including routing through a service bureau or other third party technology provider.

(b) Sponsored Customers. A Sponsored Customer may obtain authorized access to the Exchange only if such access is authorized in advance by one or more Sponsoring Members as follows:

(1) Sponsored Customers must enter into and maintain customer agreements with one or more Sponsoring Members establishing proper relationship(s) and account(s) through which the Sponsored Customers may trade on the Exchange ("Customer Agreement"). Such Customer Agreement(s) must incorporate the sponsorship provisions set forth in paragraph (2) below.

(2) For a Sponsored Customer to obtain and maintain authorized access to the Exchange, a Sponsored Customer and its Sponsoring Member must agree in writing to the following sponsorship provisions:

(i) The authorized access must comply with Rule 15c3-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

(ii) Sponsoring Member acknowledges and agrees that

(A) All orders entered by the Sponsored Customer and any person acting on behalf of or in the name of such Sponsored Customer and any executions occurring as a result of such orders are binding in all respects on the Sponsoring Member, and

(B) Sponsoring Member is responsible for any and all actions taken by such Sponsored Customer and any person acting on behalf of or in the name of such Sponsored Customer.

(iii) Sponsoring Member shall comply with the Exchange's Certificate of Formation, By-Laws, Rules and procedures with regard to the Exchange and

Sponsored Customer shall comply with Exchange's Certificate of Formation, By-Laws, Rules and procedures with regard to the Exchange, as if Sponsored Customer were an Exchange Member.

(iv) Sponsored Customer shall maintain, keep current and provide to the Sponsoring Member a list of persons who have been granted access to the Exchange on behalf of the Sponsored Customer ("Authorized Traders").

(v) Sponsored Customer shall familiarize its Authorized Traders with all of the Sponsored Customer's obligations under this Rule and will assure that they receive appropriate training prior to any use or access to the Exchange.

(vi) Sponsored Customer may not permit anyone other than Authorized Traders to use or obtain access to the Exchange.

(vii) Sponsored Customer shall take reasonable security precautions to prevent unauthorized use or access to the Exchange, including unauthorized entry of information into the Exchange's System, or the information and data made available therein. Sponsored Customer understands and agrees that Sponsored Customer is responsible for any and all orders, trades and other messages and instructions entered, transmitted or received under identifiers, passwords and security codes of Authorized Traders, and for the trading and other consequences thereof.

(viii) Sponsored Customer acknowledges its responsibility to establish adequate procedures and controls that permit it to effectively monitor its employees, agents and customers' use and access to the Exchange for compliance with this Rule.

(ix) Sponsored Customer shall pay when due all amounts, if any, payable to Sponsoring Member, the Exchange or any other third parties that arise from the Sponsored Customer's access to and use of the Exchange. Such amounts include, but are not limited to applicable exchange and regulatory fees.

Section 22. Limitations on Orders

(a) Limit Orders. Electronic Access Members shall not enter Priority Customer limit orders into the System in the same options series, for the account or accounts of the same or related beneficial owners, in such a manner that the beneficial owner(s) effectively is operating as a Market Maker by holding itself out as willing to buy and sell such options contract on a regular or continuous basis. In determining whether a beneficial owner effectively is operating as a Market Maker, the Exchange will consider, among other things: the simultaneous or near-simultaneous entry of limit orders to buy and sell the same options contract and the entry of multiple limit orders at different prices in the same options series.

(b) Principal Transactions. Electronic Access Members may not execute as principal orders they represent as agent unless (i) agency orders are first exposed on the Exchange for at least one (1) second, (ii) the Electronic Access Member has been bidding or offering on the Exchange for at

least one (1) second prior to receiving an agency order that is executable against such bid or offer, or (iii) the Member utilizes the Facilitation Mechanism pursuant to Options 3, Section 11(d), or (iv) the Member utilizes the Price Improvement Mechanism for Crossing Transactions pursuant to Options 3, Section 13.

(c) Solicitation Orders. Electronic Access Members may not execute orders they represent as agent on the Exchange against orders solicited from Members and non-Member broker-dealers to transact with such orders unless (i) the unsolicited order is first exposed on the Exchange for at least one (1) second, (ii) the Member utilizes the Solicited Order Mechanism pursuant to Options 3, Section 11(e), (iii) the Member utilizes the Facilitation Mechanism pursuant to Options 3, Section 11(d) or (iv) the Member utilizes the Price Improvement Mechanism for Crossing Transactions pursuant to Options 3, Section 13.

(d) Orders for the Account of Another Member. Electronic Access Members shall not cause the entry of orders for the account of an Exchange Market Maker that is exempt from the provisions of Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System pursuant to Section 7(c)(2) of the Exchange Act unless such orders are identified as orders for the account of an Exchange Market Maker in the manner prescribed by the Exchange.

Supplementary Material to Options 3, Section 22

.01 Options 3, Section 22(b) prevents an Electronic Access Member from executing agency orders to increase its economic gain from trading against the order without first giving other trading interest on the Exchange an opportunity to either trade with the agency order or to trade at the execution price when the Member was already bidding or offering on the book. However, the Exchange recognizes that it may be possible for an Electronic Access Member to establish a relationship with a customer or other person (including affiliates) to deny agency orders the opportunity to interact on the Exchange and to realize similar economic benefits as it would achieve by executing agency orders as principal. It will be a violation of Options 3, Section 22(d) for an Electronic Access Member to be a party to any arrangement designed to circumvent Options 3, Section 22(d) by providing an opportunity for a customer or other person (including affiliates) to regularly execute against agency orders handled by the Electronic Access Member immediately upon their entry into the System.

.02 It will be a violation of Options 3, Section 22(c) for an Electronic Access Member to cause the execution of an order it represents as agent on the Exchange by orders it solicited from Members and non-Member broker-dealers to transact with such orders, whether such solicited orders are entered into the System directly by the Electronic Access Member or by the solicited party (either directly or through another Member), if the Member fails to expose orders on the Exchange as required by Options 3, Section 22(e).

.03 With respect to the non-displayed reserve portion of a reserve order, the exposure requirement of paragraphs (b) and (c) are satisfied if the displayable portion of the reserve order is displayed at its displayable price for one second.

.04 The exposure requirement of paragraph (b) and (c) of Options 3, Section 22 applies to the entry of orders with knowledge that there is a pre-existing unexecuted agency, proprietary, or solicited order on the Exchange. Members may demonstrate that orders were entered without knowledge by providing evidence that effective information barriers between the persons, business units and/or systems entering the orders onto the Exchange were in existence at the time the orders were entered. Such information barriers must be fully documented and provided to the Exchange upon request.

Section 23. Data Feeds and Trade Information

(a) The following data feeds contain MRX trading information offered by MRX:

(1) Nasdaq MRX Depth of Market Data Feed ("Depth of Market Feed") provides aggregate quotes and orders at the top five price levels on MRX, and provides subscribers with a consolidated view of tradable prices beyond the BBO, showing additional liquidity and enhancing transparency for MRX traded options. The data provided for each option series includes the symbols (series and underlying security), put or call indicator, expiration date, the strike price of the series, and whether the option series is available for trading on ISE and identifies if the series is available for closing transactions only. In addition, subscribers are provided with total aggregate quantity, Public Customer aggregate quantity, Priority Customer aggregate quantity, price, and side (i.e., bid/ask). This information is provided for each of the top five price levels on the Depth Feed. The feed also provides order imbalances on opening/reopening.

(2) Nasdaq MRX Order Feed ("Order Feed") provides information on new orders resting on the book (e.g. price, quantity and market participant capacity). In addition, the feed also announces all auctions. The data provided for each option series includes the symbols (series and underlying security), put or call indicator, expiration date, the strike price of the series, and whether the option series is available for trading on MRX and identifies if the series is available for closing transactions only. The feed also provides order imbalances on opening/reopening.

(3) Nasdaq MRX Top Quote Feed ("Top Quote Feed") calculates and disseminates MRX's best bid and offer position, with aggregated size (including total size in aggregate, for Professional Order size in the aggregate and Priority Customer Order size in the aggregate), based on displayable order and quote interest in the System. The feed also provides last trade information along with opening price, daily trading volume, high and low prices for the day. The data provided for each option series includes the symbols (series and underlying security), put or call indicator, expiration date, the strike price of the series, and whether the option series is available for trading on MRX and identifies if the series is available for closing transactions only. The feed also provides order imbalances on opening/reopening.

(4) Nasdaq MRX Trades Feed ("Trades Feed") displays last trade information along with opening price, daily trading volume, high and low prices for the day. The data provided for each option series includes the symbols (series and underlying security), put or call

indicator, expiration date, the strike price of the series, and whether the option series is available for trading on MRX and identifies if the series is available for closing transactions only.

(5) Nasdaq MRX Spread Feed ("Spread Feed") is a feed that consists of: (1) options orders for all Complex Orders (i.e., spreads, buy-writes, delta neutral strategies, etc.); (2) data aggregated at the top five price levels (BBO) on both the bid and offer side of the market; (3) last trades information. The Spread Feed provides updates, including prices, side, size and capacity, for every Complex Order placed on the MRX Complex Order Book. The Spread Feed shows: (1) aggregate bid/ask quote size; (2) aggregate bid/ask quote size for Professional Customer Orders; and (3) aggregate bid/ask quote size for Priority Customer Orders for MRX traded options. The feed also provides Complex Order auction notifications.

(b) The following order and execution information is available to Members:

(1) Clearing Trade Interface ("CTI") is a real-time cleared trade update message that is sent to a Member after an execution has occurred and contains trade details specific to that Member. The information includes, among other things, the following: (i) The Clearing Member Trade Agreement ("CMTA") or The Options Clearing Corporation ("OCC") number; (ii) badge or mnemonic; (iii) account number; (iv) information which identifies the transaction type (e.g. auction type) for billing purposes; and (v) market participant capacity.

(2) TradeInfo, a user interface, permits a Member to: (i) search all orders submitted in a particular security or all orders of a particular type, regardless of their status (open, canceled, executed, etc.); (ii) view orders and executions; and (iii) download orders and executions for recordkeeping purposes. TradeInfo users may also cancel open orders at the order, port or firm mnemonic level through TradeInfo.

(3) FIX DROP is a real-time order and execution update message that is sent to a Member after an order been received/modified or an execution has occurred and contains trade details specific to that Member. The information includes, among other things, the following: (i) executions; (ii) cancellations; (iii) modifications to an existing order; and (iv) busts or post-trade corrections.

Section 24. Transaction Price Binding

The price at which an order is executed shall be binding notwithstanding that an erroneous report in respect thereto may have been rendered, or no report rendered. A report shall not be binding if an order was not actually executed but was reported to have been executed in error.

Section 25. Reserved

Section 26. Message Traffic Mitigation

In order to control the number of quotations the Exchange disseminates, the Exchange shall disseminate an updated bid and offer price, together with the size associated with such bid and offer, when: (1) the Exchange's disseminated bid or offer price increases or decreases; (2) the

size associated with the Exchange's disseminated bid or offer decreases; or (3) the size associated with the Exchange's bid (offer) increases by an amount greater than or equal to a percentage (never to exceed 20%) of the size associated with previously disseminated bid (offer). Such percentage, which shall never exceed 20%, shall be determined on an issue-by-issue basis by the Exchange and announced to membership via an Options Trader Alert.

Section 27. Limitation of Liability

(a) The Exchange, its Directors, officers, committee members, employees, contractors or agents shall not be liable to Members nor any persons associated with Members for any loss, expense, damages or claims arising out of the use of the facilities, systems or equipment afforded by the Exchange, nor any interruption in or failure or unavailability of any such facilities, systems or equipment, whether or not such loss, expense, damages or claims result or are alleged to result from negligence or other unintentional errors or omissions on the part of the Exchange, its Directors, officers, committee members, employees, contractors, agents or other persons acting on its behalf, or from systems failure, or from any other cause within or outside the control of the Exchange. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Exchange shall have no liability to any person for any loss, expense, damages or claims which result from any error, omission or delay in calculating or disseminating any current or closing index value or any reports of transactions in or quotations for options or other securities, including underlying securities.

(b) The Exchange makes no warranty, express or implied, as to results to be obtained by any person or entity from the use of any data transmitted or disseminated by or on behalf of the Exchange or any reporting authority designated by the Exchange, including but not limited to, reports of transactions in or quotations for securities traded on the Exchange or underlying securities, or reports of interest rate measures or index values or related data, and the Exchange makes no express or implied warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose or use with respect to any such data.

(c) No Member or person associated with a Member shall institute a lawsuit or other legal proceeding against the Exchange or any Director, officer, employee, contractor, agent or other official of the Exchange or any subsidiary of the Exchange, for actions taken or omitted to be taken in connection with the official business of the Exchange or any subsidiary, except to the extent such actions or omissions constitute violations of the federal securities laws for which a private right of action exists. This provision shall not apply to appeals of disciplinary actions or other actions by the Exchange as provided for in the Rules.

(d) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) above, the Exchange, subject to the express limits set forth below, may compensate users of the Exchange for losses directly resulting from the actual failure of the System, or any other Exchange quotation, transaction reporting, execution, order routing or other systems or facility to correctly process an order, quote, message, or other data, provided that the Exchange has acknowledged receipt of the order, quote, message, or data.

(1) For the aggregate of all claims made by all market participants related to the use of the Exchange during a single calendar month, the Exchange's payments shall not exceed the larger of \$500,000, or the amount of the recovery obtained by the Exchange under any applicable insurance policy.

(2) In the event that all of the claims arising out of the use of the Exchange cannot be fully satisfied because in the aggregate they exceed the limitations provided for in this Rule, then the maximum permitted amount will be proportionally allocated among all such claims arising during a single calendar month.

(3) All claims for compensation pursuant to this Rule shall be in writing and must be submitted no later than 12:00 P.M. ET on the next business day following the day on which the use of the Exchange gave rise to such claims. Nothing in this Rule shall obligate the Exchange to seek recovery under any applicable insurance policy.

Options 4 Options Listing Rules

The rules contained in Nasdaq ISE Options 4, as such rules may be in effect from time to time (the "Options 4 Rules"), are hereby incorporated by reference into this Nasdaq MRX Options 4, and are thus Nasdaq MRX Rules and thereby applicable to Nasdaq MRX Members. Nasdaq MRX Members shall comply with the Options 4 Rules as though such rules were fully-set forth herein. All defined terms, including any variations thereof, contained in the Options 4 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX-related meaning of such term. Solely by way of example, and not in limitation or in exhaustion: the defined term "Exchange" in the Options 4 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Exchange; the defined term "Rule" in the Options 4 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Rule; the defined term "Market Maker" in the Options 4 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Market Maker; and the defined term "Member" in the Options 4 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Member.

Options 4A Options Index Rules

The rules contained in Nasdaq ISE Options 4A, as such rules may be in effect from time to time (the "Options 4A Rules"), are hereby incorporated by reference into this Nasdaq MRX Options 4A, and are thus Nasdaq MRX Rules and thereby applicable to Nasdaq MRX Members. Nasdaq MRX Members shall comply with the Options 4A Rules as though such rules were fully-set forth herein. All defined terms, including any variations thereof, contained in the Options 4A Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX related meaning of such term. Solely by way of example, and not in limitation or in exhaustion: the defined term "Exchange" in the Options 4A Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Exchange; the defined term "Rule" in the Options 4A Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Rule; the defined term "Exchange Official" in the Options 4A Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Exchange Official; and the defined term "Member" in the Options 4A Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Member.

Options 5 [Options Trade Administration]Order Protections and Locked and Crossed Markets

The rules contained in Nasdaq ISE Options 5, as such rules may be in effect from time to time (the "Options 5 Rules"), are hereby incorporated by reference into this Nasdaq MRX Options 5, and are thus Nasdaq MRX Rules and thereby applicable to Nasdaq MRX Members. Nasdaq MRX Members shall comply with the Options 5 Rules as though such rules were fully-set forth

herein. All defined terms, including any variations thereof, contained in the Options 5 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX related meaning of such term. Solely by way of example, and not in limitation or in exhaustion: the defined term "Exchange" in the Options 5 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Exchange; the defined term "Rule" in the Options 5 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Rule; the defined term "Bid" in the Options 5 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Bid; and the defined term "Member" in the Options 5 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Member.

Options 6 [Order Protection and Locked and Crossed Markets]Options Trade Administration

Section 1. Authorization to Give Up

(a) General. For each transaction in which a Member participates, the Member may indicate, at the time of the trade or through post-trade allocation, any Options Clearing Corporation ("OCC") number of a Clearing Member through which a transaction will be cleared ("Give Up"), provided the Clearing Member has not elected to Opt In, as defined and described in paragraph (b) below, and restrict one or more of its OCC number(s) ("Restricted OCC Number"). A Member may Give Up a Restricted OCC Number provided the Member has written authorization as described in paragraph (b)(ii) below ("Authorized Member").

(b) Opt In. Clearing Members may request the Exchange restrict one or more of their OCC clearing numbers ("Opt In") as described in subparagraph (i) below. If a Clearing Member Opts In, the Exchange will require written authorization from the Clearing Member permitting a Member to Give Up a Clearing Member's Restricted OCC Number. An Opt In would remain in effect until the Clearing Member terminates the Opt In as described in subparagraph (iii) below. If a Clearing Member does not Opt In, that Clearing Member's OCC number would be subject to Give Up by any Member.

(i) Clearing Member Process to Opt In. A Clearing Member may Opt In by sending a completed "Clearing Member Restriction Form" listing all Restricted OCC Numbers and Authorized Members. A Clearing Member may elect to restrict one or more OCC clearing numbers that are registered in its name at OCC. The Clearing Member would be required to submit the Clearing Member Restriction Form to the Exchange's Membership Department as described on the form. Once submitted, the Exchange requires ninety days before a Restricted OCC Number is effective within the System.

(ii) Member Give Up Process for Restricted OCC Numbers. A Member desiring to Give Up a Restricted OCC Number must become an Authorized Member. The Clearing Member will be required to authorize a Member as described in subparagraph (i) or (iii), unless the Restricted OCC Number is already subject to a Letter of Guarantee that the Member is a party to, as set forth in paragraph (d) below.

(iii) Amendments to Authorized Members or Restricted OCC Numbers. A Clearing Member may amend its Authorized Members or Restricted OCC Numbers by submitting a new Clearing Member Restriction Form to the Exchange's Membership Department indicating the amendment as described on the form. Once a Restricted OCC Number is effective within the System pursuant to paragraph (i) above, the Exchange may permit the

Clearing Member to authorize, or remove authorization for, a Member to Give Up the Restricted OCC Number intra-day only in unusual circumstances, and on the next business day in all regular circumstances. The Exchange will promptly notify Members if they are no longer authorized to Give Up a Clearing Member's Restricted OCC Number. If a Clearing Member removes a Restricted OCC Number, any Member may Give Up that OCC clearing number once the removal has become effective on or before the next business day.

(c) System. The System will not allow an unauthorized Member to Give Up a Restricted OCC Number. If an unauthorized Give Up with a Restricted OCC Number is submitted to the System, the System will process that transaction using the Member's default OCC clearing number.

(d) Letter of Guarantee. A clearing arrangement subject to a Letter of Guarantee would immediately permit the Give Up of a Restricted OCC Number by the Member that is party to the arrangement.

(e) An intentional misuse of this Rule is impermissible, and may be treated as a violation of Options 9, Sections 1 and 2.

Section 2. Submission of Orders and Clearance of Transactions

(a) Order Identification. When entering orders on the Exchange, each Member shall submit trade information in such form as may be prescribed by the Exchange in order to allow the Exchange to properly prioritize and match orders and quotations pursuant to Options 3, Section 10 and report resulting transactions to the Clearing Corporation.

(b) All transactions made on the Exchange shall be submitted for clearance to the Clearing Corporation, and all such transactions shall be subject to the Rules of the Clearing Corporation. Every Clearing Member shall be responsible for the clearance of the Exchange Transactions of such Clearing Member and of each Member who gives up such Clearing Member's name pursuant to a written Letter of Guarantee or written authorization to become an Authorized Member under Options 6, Section 1, which authorization must be submitted to the Exchange.

(c) On each business day at or prior to such time as may be prescribed by the Clearing Corporation, the Exchange shall furnish the Clearing Corporation a report of each Clearing Member's matched trades.

Section 3. Trade Reporting and Comparison

The details of each trade executed on the Exchange are automatically reported at the time of execution. Members need not separately report their transactions for trade comparison purposes.

Section 4. Letters of Guarantee

(a) Required of Each Market Maker. No Market Maker shall make any transactions on the Exchange unless a Letter of Guarantee has been issued for such Member by a Clearing Member and filed with the Exchange, and unless such Letter of Guarantee has not been revoked pursuant to paragraph (c) of this Rule.

(b) Terms of Letter of Guarantee. A Letter of Guarantee shall provide that the issuing Clearing Member accepts financial responsibilities for all Exchange Transactions made by the guaranteed Member.

(c) Revocation of Letter of Guarantee. A Letter of Guarantee filed with the Exchange shall remain in effect until a written notice of revocation has been filed with the Exchange. A revocation shall in no way relieve a Clearing Member of responsibility for transactions guaranteed prior to the effective date of such revocation.

Options 6A Closing Transactions

The rules contained in Nasdaq ISE Options 6A, as such rules may be in effect from time to time (the "Options 6A Rules"), are hereby incorporated by reference into this Nasdaq MRX Options 6A, and are thus Nasdaq MRX Rules and thereby applicable to Nasdaq MRX Members. Nasdaq MRX Members shall comply with the Options 6A Rules as though such rules were fully-set forth herein. All defined terms, including any variations thereof, contained in the Options 6A Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX related meaning of such term. Solely by way of example, and not in limitation or in exhaustion: the defined term "Exchange" in the Options 6A Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Exchange; the defined term "Rule" in the Options 6A Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Rule; the defined term "Clearing Member" in the Options 6A Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Clearing Member; and the defined term "Member" in the Options 6A Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Member.

Options 6B Exercises and Deliveries

The rules contained in Nasdaq ISE Options 6B, as such rules may be in effect from time to time (the "Options 6B Rules"), are hereby incorporated by reference into this Nasdaq MRX Options 6B, and are thus Nasdaq MRX Rules and thereby applicable to Nasdaq MRX Members. Nasdaq MRX Members shall comply with the Options 6B Rules as though such rules were fully-set forth herein. All defined terms, including any variations thereof, contained in the Options 6B Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX related meaning of such term. Solely by way of example, and not in limitation or in exhaustion: the defined term "Exchange" in the Options 6B Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Exchange; the defined term "Rule" in the Options 6B Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Rule; the defined term "Clearing Member" in the Options 6B Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Clearing Member; and the defined term "Member" in the Options 6B Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Member.

Options 6C Margins

The rules contained in Nasdaq ISE Options 6C, as such rules may be in effect from time to time (the "Options 6C Rules"), are hereby incorporated by reference into this Nasdaq MRX Options 6C, and are thus Nasdaq MRX Rules and thereby applicable to Nasdaq MRX Members. Nasdaq MRX Members shall comply with the Options 6C Rules as though such rules were fully-set forth herein. All defined terms, including any variations thereof, contained in the Options 6C Rules

shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX related meaning of such term. Solely by way of example, and not in limitation or in exhaustion: the defined term "Exchange" in the Options 6C Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Exchange; the defined term "Rule" in the Options 6C Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Rule; and the defined term "Member" in the Options 6C Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Member.

Options 6D Net Capital Requirements

The rules contained in Nasdaq ISE Options 6D, as such rules may be in effect from time to time (the "Options 6D Rules"), are hereby incorporated by reference into this Nasdaq MRX Options 6D, and are thus Nasdaq MRX Rules and thereby applicable to Nasdaq MRX Members. Nasdaq MRX Members shall comply with the Options 6D Rules as though such rules were fully-set forth herein. All defined terms, including any variations thereof, contained in the Options 6D Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX-related meaning of such term. Solely by way of example, and not in limitation or in exhaustion: the defined term "Exchange" in the Options 6D Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Exchange; the defined term "Rule" in the Options 6D Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Rule; the defined term "President" in the Options 6D Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX President; and the defined term "Member" in the Options 6D Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Member.

Options 6E Records, Reports and Audits

The rules contained in Nasdaq ISE Options 6E, as such rules may be in effect from time to time (the "Options 6E Rules"), are hereby incorporated by reference into this Nasdaq MRX Options 6E, and are thus Nasdaq MRX Rules and thereby applicable to Nasdaq MRX Members. Nasdaq MRX Members shall comply with the Options 6E Rules as though such rules were fully-set forth herein. All defined terms, including any variations thereof, contained in the Options 6E Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX-related meaning of such term. Solely by way of example, and not in limitation or in exhaustion: the defined term "Exchange" in the Options 6E Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Exchange; the defined term "Rule" in the Options 6E Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Rule; the defined term "Market Maker" in the Options 6E Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Market Maker; and the defined term "Member" in the Options 6E Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Member.

Options 7 Pricing Schedule

Section 1. General Provisions

* * * * *

A "**Priority Customer**" is a person or entity that is not a broker/dealer in securities, and does not place more than 390 orders in listed options per day on average during a calendar month for its own beneficial account(s), as defined in Nasdaq MRX Options 1, Section 1(a)(35)[Rule 100(a)(37A)]. Unless otherwise noted, when used in this Pricing Schedule the term "Priority Customer" includes "Retail" as defined below.

* * * * *

A "**Flash Order**" is an order that is exposed at the National Best Bid or Offer by the Exchange to all Members for execution, as provided under Supplementary Material .02 to Nasdaq MRX Options 5, Section 2[Rule 1901]. For all Flash Orders, the Exchange will charge the applicable taker fee and for responses that trade against a Flash Order, the Exchange will provide the applicable maker rebate.

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A "**Complex Order**" is any order involving the simultaneous purchase and/or sale of two or more different options series in the same underlying security, as provided in Nasdaq MRX [Rule 722] Options 3, Section 14, as well as Stock-Option Orders.

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Section 2. Collection of Exchange Fees and Other Claims

(a) Each Member, and all applicants for registration as such shall be required to provide a clearing account number for an account at the National Securities Clearing Corporation ("NSCC") for purposes of permitting the Exchange to debit any undisputed or final fees, fines, charges and/or other monetary sanctions or other monies due and owing to the Exchange or other charges related to General 2, Section 2[Rules 205 and 206]; provided, however, that the fees set forth in Section 7 (Market Data) of the Exchange's Pricing Schedule shall be excluded from this Rule. If a Member disputes an invoice, the Exchange will not include the disputed amount in the debit if the Member has disputed the amount in writing to the Exchange's designated staff by the 15th of the month, or the following business day if the 15th is not a business day, and the amount in dispute is at least \$10,000 or greater.

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Section 5. Other Options Fees and Rebates

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D. FINRA Web CRD Fees

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\$60-S501. Assessed to each individual who is solely registered as a Proprietary Trader required to complete the Regulatory Element of the Continuing Education Requirements pursuant to Nasdaq MRX Rule [604]1240.

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Section 8. Sales Value Fee

The Sales Value Fee is assessed by the Exchange to each Member for sales on the Exchange with respect to which the Exchange is obligated to pay a fee to the Commission under Section 31 of the Exchange Act. To the extent that there may be any excess monies collected under this

Rule, the Exchange may retain those monies to help fund its general operating expenses. The sales transactions to which the fee applies are sales of options (other than options on a security index) and the sales of securities resulting from the exercise of physical-delivery options. The fee is collected indirectly from Members through their clearing firms by the Clearing Corporation on behalf of Nasdaq MRX with respect to options sales and options exercises. The Sales Value Fee is equal to (a) the Section 31 fee rate multiplied by (b) the Member's aggregate dollar amount of covered sales resulting from options transactions occurring on the Exchange during any computational period.

Options 8 Reserved

Options 9 [Reserved] Business Conduct

The rules contained in Nasdaq ISE Options 9, as such rules may be in effect from time to time (the "Options 9 Rules"), are hereby incorporated by reference into this Nasdaq MRX Options 9, and are thus Nasdaq MRX Rules and thereby applicable to Nasdaq MRX Members. Nasdaq MRX Members shall comply with the Options 9 Rules as though such rules were fully-set forth herein. All defined terms, including any variations thereof, contained in the Options 9 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX-related meaning of such term. Solely by way of example, and not in limitation or in exhaustion: the defined term "Exchange" in the Options 9 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Exchange; the defined term "Rule" in the Options 9 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Rule; the defined term "Chapter" in the Options 9 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Chapter; and the defined term "Member" in the Options 9 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Member. For the avoidance of doubt, the reference to "lessor" in Options 9, Section 9 shall not apply to Nasdaq MRX, as Nasdaq MRX memberships cannot be leased under Nasdaq MRX Rules.

Options 10 Doing Business with the Public

The rules contained in Nasdaq ISE Options 10, as such rules may be in effect from time to time (the "Options 10 Rules"), are hereby incorporated by reference into this Nasdaq MRX Options 10, and are thus Nasdaq MRX Rules and thereby applicable to Nasdaq MRX Members. Nasdaq MRX Members shall comply with the Options 10 Rules as though such rules were fully-set forth herein. All defined terms, including any variations thereof, contained in the Options 10 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX-related meaning of such term. Solely by way of example, and not in limitation or in exhaustion: the defined term "Exchange" in the Options 10 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Exchange; the defined term "Rule" in the Options 10 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Rule; the defined term "Options Principal" in the Options 10 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Options Principal; and the defined term "Member" in the Options 10 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Member.

Options 11 Minor Rule Plan Violations

The rules contained in Nasdaq ISE Options 11, as such rules may be in effect from time to time (the "Options 11 Rules"), are hereby incorporated by reference into this Nasdaq MRX Options

11, and are thus Nasdaq MRX Rules and thereby applicable to Nasdaq MRX Members. Nasdaq MRX Members shall comply with the Options 11 Rules as though such rules were fully-set forth herein. All defined terms, including any variations thereof, contained in the Options 11 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX related meaning of such term. Solely by way of example, and not in limitation or in exhaustion: the defined term "Exchange" in the Options 11 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Exchange; the defined term "Rule" in the Options 11 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Rule; the defined term "Affiliate" in the Options 11 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Affiliate; and the defined term "Member" in the Options 11 Rules shall be read to refer to the Nasdaq MRX Member.