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Chapter 8

Clearing House and Performance Bonds

GENERAL

800. CLEARING HOUSE

The Exchange shall utilize the services of the CME Clearing House in order to protect market participants and to maintain the integrity of the contracts traded on or processed through the Exchange. Membership in the Clearing House shall be a right and privilege granted by the Board of Directors which may, from time to time, establish such classes of membership in the Clearing House, together with the duties, rights and privileges thereof, as it deems necessary.

801. MANAGEMENT

The general direction of the Clearing House shall be under the jurisdiction of the Clearing House Risk Committee. The Chief Executive Officer with the approval of the Board shall appoint a President of the Clearing House, who shall be responsible for the daily operation of the Clearing House and the implementation of the rules applicable to the Clearing House. The President of the Clearing House may also delegate authority for certain aspects of the daily operation of the Clearing House to staff of the Clearing House.

Clearing House staff shall adopt, establish, publish and amend from time to time a Clearing House Manual of Operations ("Manual"). This Manual shall contain, among other things, information and directions for preparing trade data, completing prescribed memoranda and meeting other Clearing House requirements. The Manual and amendments thereto shall constitute part of the rules of the Exchange.

802. PROTECTION OF CLEARING HOUSE

802.A. Default by Clearing Member or Other Participating Exchanges

The Clearing House shall establish a guaranty fund (the "Base Guaranty Fund") for products other than CDS Products, IRS Products and any positions commingled with IRS Contracts pursuant to Rule 8G831 (such products, the "Base Guaranty Fund Products" and each product, a "Base Guaranty Fund Product Class"). Each clearing member shall contribute to the Base Guaranty Fund in accordance with the requirements of Rule 816. A clearing member's Base Guaranty Fund contribution may be applied by the Clearing House in accordance with this Rule 802 to mitigate a Loss (as defined below) to the Clearing House attributable to any cleared Base Guaranty Fund Product Class (as defined below) regardless of the Base Guaranty Fund Product Classes a clearing member clears. However, in order to accommodate differences in time frames and processes associated with the liquidation of certain Base Guaranty Fund Product Classes, Losses will be allocated among a set of Base Guaranty Fund tranches established to reflect the relative contributions of different product classes to the total Base Guaranty Fund. Notwithstanding this prioritization of the Clearing House's recourse, ultimately the entire Base Guaranty Fund will be available if necessary to satisfy all losses regardless of Base Guaranty Fund Product Class.

1. Default by Clearing Member

If a clearing member of CME, CBOT, NYMEX, COMEX, or an OTC Clearing Member, fails promptly to discharge any obligation to the Clearing House, it shall be in default. For purposes of this Rule 802, each default by a clearing member will be considered a separate default event, provided that if a clearing member has been declared in default, subsequent failures to pay by such defaulting clearing member shall not be considered separate default events unless and until the original default has been fully resolved and such clearing member has been restored to good standing.

2. Defaulting Clearing Member's Collateral

If a clearing member defaults, its guaranty fund contribution (pursuant to Rule 816), its performance bonds on deposit with the Clearing House, the proceeds of the sale of any membership assigned to it for clearing qualification, and any of its other assets held by, pledged to or otherwise available to the Clearing House, shall be applied by the Clearing House to discharge the clearing member's obligation to the Clearing House. The defaulting clearing member shall take no action, including but not limited to, attempting to obtain a court order that would interfere with the ability of the Clearing House to so apply such assets and proceeds.

If the guaranty fund contribution, performance bond and other assets of a clearing member available to the Clearing House are insufficient to satisfy all of its obligations to the Clearing House, including all

claims against the Clearing House by reason of its substitution for that clearing member pursuant to Rule 804 or Rule 8F05, the Clearing House shall nonetheless pay all such claims, which payments by the Clearing House shall be deemed a loss to it (hereinafter "Loss") and which shall be a liability of the defaulting clearing member to the Clearing House, which the Clearing House may collect from any other assets of such clearing member or by process of law.

For purposes of this Rule, the positions in the cross-margin account of a Participating Clearing Member or its Cross-Margining Affiliate at a Cross-Margining Clearing Organization, and the performance bond thereon, shall be considered assets of the Participating Clearing Member available to the Clearing House to the extent provided in the Cross-Margining Agreement between the Clearing House and such Cross-Margining Clearing Organization. A clearing member in default shall immediately make up any deficiencies in its guaranty fund contribution resulting from such default and in any event no later than the close of business on the banking day following demand by the Clearing House.

3. Default by Other Participating Exchanges or Partner Clearinghouses

If a Participating Exchange or Partner Clearinghouse fails to promptly discharge any obligation to the Clearing House arising out of its obligations to the Exchange, such Participating Exchange's or Partner Clearinghouse's letters of credit, performance bonds and other assets available to the Clearing House shall be applied by the Clearing House to discharge the obligation, pursuant to the procedures set forth below in Rule 802.A.5 with respect to a defaulting clearing member. If such resources are insufficient to satisfy the Participating Exchange's or Partner Clearinghouse's obligations to the Clearing House, the deficiency shall be considered a Loss that is subject to satisfaction pursuant to Rule 802.B.

4. Allocation of Guaranty Fund into Tranches

The guaranty fund shall be composed of the required guaranty fund contributions of clearing members pursuant to Rule 816, or any comparable security deposit contributions from a Participating Exchange or Partner Clearinghouse. The Clearing House shall allocate the guaranty fund into tranches as follows:

- i. The Base Product Class. Product classes that are not associated with the CDS Tranche or an Alternate Tranche as described below shall comprise the Base Product Class. The first 80% of guaranty fund amounts contributed with respect to the Base Product Class shall be the "Base Tranche".
- ii. The CDS Product Class. CDS products described in Chapter 80000 shall comprise the CDS Product Class. The first 80% of guaranty fund amounts contributed with respect to the CDS Product Class shall be the "CDS Tranche".
- iii. Alternate Product Classes. Any other product class approved by the Clearing House Risk Committee to support a product-specific guaranty fund tranche hereunder shall comprise an Alternate Product Class. The first 80% of guaranty fund amounts contributed with respect to each such an Alternate Product Class shall be an "Alternate Tranche".
- iv. Commingled Tranche. The remaining 20% of guaranty fund amounts contributed with respect to all of the foregoing Product Classes shall be the "Commingled Tranche".

As set forth below in 802.B, if the collateral of the defaulting clearing member, as described in Rule 802.A.2, Participating Exchange or Partner Clearinghouse is insufficient to satisfy its obligation to the Clearing House, the Tranche associated with a particular Product Class will be the Tranche first applied to reimburse the Clearing House for Losses attributable to that Product Class, as determined in accordance with Rule 802.A.5, (*i.e.*, the Base Tranche will first be applied to Losses attributed to the Base Product Class, and the CDS Tranche will first be applied to Losses attributed to the CDS Product Class). The guaranty fund requirements of clearing members for purposes of allocation of such amounts into the Tranches shall be the required amounts in effect for each clearing member at the time of the default.

5. Apportionment Among Product Classes; Application of Defaulting Clearing Member's Collateral

Upon a default, the Clearing House shall apply the defaulting clearing member's collateral to the deficiency in accordance with the following procedures:

- i. *Initial Allocation of Assets to Product Classes.* Subject to the provisions of 802.G, as of the cycle in which the default occurs, the Clearing House shall allocate assets of the defaulting clearing member to the different Product Classes in which the clearing member has open positions as follows: (a) the defaulting clearing member's guaranty fund requirement associated with each Product Class shall be attributed to such Class, (b) the defaulting clearing member's required performance bond amounts for each Product Class as of the prior clearing cycle shall be allocated to such Class, (c) any CME shares (whether common shares or class B shares) or any cash posted in lieu of such shares, and (d) any of the defaulting clearing member's other assets held by, pledged to or otherwise available to the Clearing

House shall be divided among the Product Classes in proportion to the defaulting clearing member's guaranty fund requirement.

- ii. *Management of Obligations for Cycle of Default.* As of the cycle in which the default occurs, the Clearing House shall aggregate the following assets: any excess guaranty funds, any excess performance bond from the prior clearing cycle, any partial payment by the clearing member for the default cycle, and any other available assets of the clearing member that are not specific to a Product Class. Such unassigned assets shall be allocated first to any net settlement variation payment obligation of the defaulting clearing member to the Clearing House, pro rata across account classes relative to the net settlement variation payment obligation for each account class. If the unassigned funds so allocated are sufficient to satisfy the clearing member's immediate settlement variation payment obligations, any remaining unassigned funds shall be divided among the Product Classes, pro rata in proportion to the size of the performance bond requirements for each Product Class for the clearing cycle immediately prior to the default. If the unassigned funds are not sufficient to satisfy the clearing member's settlement variation payment obligations for the default cycle, then (i) the Clearing House shall apply the unassigned funds to such obligations, pro rata relative to the size of such obligations on a per-Product Class basis, and within each Product Class, pro rata across account classes, and (ii) the remaining settlement variation payment obligations for such clearing cycle shall be satisfied on a per-Product Class basis only from the assets allocated to the relevant Product Class pursuant to 802.A.5.i. If the Clearing House is unable to satisfy a settlement variation payment obligation attributable to any Product Class from such assets, the deficiency shall be a Loss that the Clearing House shall satisfy pursuant to the procedures in Rule 802.B. For the avoidance of doubt, as set forth in 802.G, the Clearing House shall not use performance bond amounts or other collateral in any customer account class of the defaulting clearing member to satisfy a payment obligation to the Clearing House in respect of the defaulting clearing member's proprietary account.
- iii. *Payment Obligations as Losses are Finalized.* During any subsequent clearing cycles in which the Clearing House is managing and/or liquidating open positions in respect of the defaulting clearing member, the Clearing House shall satisfy any settlement variation payment obligations owed by the defaulting Clearing member to the Clearing House, or other realized losses of or expenses to the Clearing House with respect to the default, on a per-Product Class basis, only from the assets allocated to the relevant Product Class pursuant to 802.A.5.i. Any settlement variation gain to the defaulting clearing member in any Product Class during such subsequent clearing cycles shall be added to collateral allocated to such Product Class pursuant to 802.A.5.i. Any additional assets of the defaulting clearing member obtained by the Clearing House during subsequent clearing cycles shall be divided among the Product Classes pro rata in proportion to the size of the performance bond requirements for each Product Class for the clearing cycle immediately prior to the default. The Clearing House shall apply such collateral to such payment obligations for all account classes, giving priority to customer account classes (i.e., customer accounts and proprietary accounts). If the Clearing House is unable to satisfy a settlement variation payment obligation to the Clearing House, or other realized loss or expense to the Clearing House, from the defaulting clearing member's collateral as set forth in this paragraph, the deficiency shall be a Loss that the Clearing House shall satisfy pursuant to the procedures in Rule 802.B. For the avoidance of doubt, as set forth in 802.G, the Clearing House shall not use performance bond amounts or other collateral in any customer account class of the defaulting clearing member to satisfy a payment obligation to the Clearing House in respect of the defaulting clearing member's proprietary account.
- iv. *Final determination of gain or deficiency for each Product Class.* When the Clearing House determines the final net deficiency for a Product Class, it shall apply any remaining collateral of the defaulting clearing member with respect to such Product Class to satisfy the deficiency. If the Clearing House achieves a final gain, or if any excess collateral remains following satisfaction of a deficiency, the Clearing House shall allocate such excess funds to the defaulting clearing member's collateral for Product Classes within the same account class as to which a final gain or deficiency is yet to be determined, pro rata in proportion to the size of the performance bond requirements for such Product Classes for the clearing cycle immediately prior to the default. For the avoidance of doubt, as set forth in 802.G, the Clearing House shall not use performance bond amounts or other collateral in any customer account class of the defaulting clearing member to satisfy a payment obligation to the Clearing House in respect of the defaulting clearing member's proprietary account. Any gains or excess collateral within a segregated customer account class following final determination of the defaulting clearing member's losses shall remain segregated to the relevant customer account

class, where it may be used to satisfy payment obligations arising from such account class in other Product Classes, but shall not be added to the clearing member's collateral generally.

Any remaining unsatisfied obligations of the defaulting clearing member shall become Losses to the Clearing House that shall be satisfied as set forth below.

802.B. Satisfaction of Clearing House Obligations

If the Clearing House is unable, using the defaulting clearing member's collateral as set forth in Rule 802.A, to satisfy all of the clearing member's obligations to the Clearing House then such obligations shall be met and made good promptly by the Clearing House pursuant to this Rule 802.B. Such obligations include, but shall not be limited to, costs associated with the liquidation, transfer and managing of positions, arising out of: 1) its substitution (pursuant to Rule 804 or Rule 8F05) for a defaulting clearing member a defaulting Participating Exchange, or a defaulting Partner Clearinghouse; 2) a shortfall in a cross-margining program; 3) the failure of a depository, exchange or market apart from the Exchange but whose transactions are cleared pursuant to the provisions of Chapters 8B, 8C, 8D, 8E or 8F; or 4) any other cause. All of the foregoing shall be deemed Losses to the Clearing House, which shall be apportioned by the Clearing House to Loss categories associated with the Product Class producing the Loss. Losses that cannot readily be attributed to a specific Product Class shall be apportioned by the Clearing House across all Product Classes in proportion to relative size of the Tranches (excluding the Commingled Tranche). Losses shall be satisfied by the Clearing House in the order of priority hereafter listed. Non-defaulting clearing members shall take no actions, including but not limited to attempting to obtain a court order, that would interfere with the ability of the Clearing House to collect and apply assets and proceeds in accordance with this Rule 802.B. For purposes of this Rule 802.B, a default by a Participating Exchange or a Partner Clearinghouse shall be managed in the same manner as a default by a clearing member.

If Losses Are Limited to the Base Product Class

- i. CME Surplus Funds (as defined below).
- ii. The Base Tranche.
- iii. The Commingled Tranche.
- iv. The CDS Tranche and any Alternate Tranche, pro rata in accordance with the relative size of such Tranches.
- v. The balance of any Losses remaining after the application of the above funds shall be assessed against all clearing members (excluding any insolvent or defaulting clearing members). Each clearing member (excluding any insolvent or defaulting clearing member) shall be subject to an assessment up to an amount that does not exceed a total of 275 per cent of such clearing member's guaranty fund requirements attributable to all Product Classes at the time of the default. Assessed amounts shall be divided among clearing members pro rata in proportion to the size of the Clearing House's assessment authority with respect to each clearing member. If after satisfaction of any assessments up to foregoing maximum, a non-defaulting clearing member withdraws as set forth in 802.B.5, the clearing member shall not be subject to any further assessment in respect of Losses attributable to the default.

If Losses Are Limited to the CDS Product Class:

- i. CME Surplus Funds.
- ii. The CDS Tranche.
- iii. The Commingled Tranche.
- iv. The Base Tranche and any Alternate Tranche, pro rata in accordance with the relative size of such Tranches.
- v. The balance of any Losses remaining after the application of the above funds shall be assessed against all clearing members (excluding any insolvent or defaulting clearing members). Each clearing member (excluding any insolvent or defaulting clearing member) shall be subject to an assessment up to an amount that does not exceed a total of 275 per cent of such clearing member's guaranty fund requirements attributable to all Product Classes at the time of the default. Assessed amounts shall be divided among clearing members pro rata in proportion to the size of the Clearing House's assessment authority with respect to each clearing member. If after satisfaction of any assessments up to foregoing maximum, a non-defaulting clearing member withdraws as set forth in 802.B.5, the clearing member shall not be subject to any further assessment in respect of Losses attributable to the default.

If Losses Are Limited to an Alternate Product Class:

- i. CME Surplus Funds.
- ii. The Alternate Tranche.
- iii. The Commingled Tranche.
- iv. The Base Tranche, the CDS Tranche and any other Alternate Tranche, pro rata in accordance with the relative size of such Tranches.
- v. The balance of any Losses remaining after the application of the above funds shall be assessed against all clearing members (excluding any insolvent or defaulting clearing members). Each clearing

member (excluding any insolvent or defaulting clearing member) shall be subject to an assessment up to an amount that does not exceed a total of 275 per cent of such clearing member's guaranty fund requirements attributable to all Product Classes at the time of the default. Assessed amounts shall be divided among clearing members pro rata in proportion to the size of the Clearing House's assessment authority with respect to each clearing member. If after satisfaction of any assessments up to foregoing maximum, a non-defaulting clearing member withdraws as set forth in 802.B.5, the clearing member shall not be subject to any further assessment in respect of Losses attributable to the default.

If Losses Are Apportioned Among Multiple Product Classes:

Because of differences in the timeframes and processes associated with the liquidation of certain product types, the Clearing House may finalize Loss amounts associated with different Product Classes at different points in time. Notwithstanding this, the Clearing House will act with all possible speed to satisfy the Losses as they are finalized, in the order of priority and per the schedule set forth below.

i. CME Surplus Funds shall be applied. CME Surplus Funds shall be divided by the Clearing House into separate segments in proportion to the size of each Tranche except for the Commingled Tranche. Each segment of CME Surplus Funds shall be applied first to Losses associated with the applicable Product Class for such segment, and only at such time as one or more Losses associated with such Tranche are finalized. Subject to paragraph 802.C if any CME Surplus Funds remain after such initial application, such funds shall be reserved to be later applied to Losses associated with other Product Classes as set forth in paragraph 802.B.4.v.

ii. The Base Tranche shall be applied to Losses associated with the Base Product Class, the CDS Tranche shall be applied to Losses associated with the CDS Product Class, and any Alternate Tranche shall be applied to Losses associated with the applicable Alternate Product Class, in each case when one or more Losses associated with such Tranche are finalized. Subject to paragraph 802.C, if the Tranche is not exhausted, any remaining funds shall be held in such Tranche and may later be applied to other Losses as set forth in paragraph 802.B.4.v.

iii. The Commingled Tranche funds shall be applied to remaining Losses associated with any Product Class immediately as such Losses are finally determined by the Clearing House, in the order that the amounts of such Losses are finalized. Consequently, the application of Commingled Tranche funds to Losses associated with one Product Class may occur prior to the finalization of Losses associated with other Product Classes (i.e., prior to the completion of the processes set forth in paragraphs 802.B.4.i and 802.B.4.ii with respect to Losses associated with another Product Class.) If Losses associated with more than one Product Class are to be finalized pursuant to auction processes being conducted concurrently, then any remaining Commingled Tranche funds shall be divided and allocated to such auctions during the auction process, pro rata in proportion to the relative sizes of the mark-to-market losses for such Product Classes.

iv. Any Losses remaining after the application of the processes set forth above shall be assessed against all clearing members (excluding any insolvent or defaulting clearing members) up to an amount that does not exceed a total of 275 per cent of the aggregate guaranty fund requirements across all clearing members (excluding any insolvent or defaulting clearing members) at the time of the default with respect to the Product Class with which the Loss is associated. Such assessments shall occur on a per-Product Class basis as Losses associated with each Product Class are finalized by the Clearing House. Consequently, the application of an assessment against clearing members with respect to Losses associated with one Product Class may occur prior to the finalization of Losses associated with other Product Classes. Assessed amounts shall be divided among clearing members pro rata in proportion to the size of the Clearing House's assessment authority with respect to each clearing member, without regard to the Product Classes cleared by such clearing member or the proportion to which such Product Classes contribute to such clearing member's maximum assessment exposure. (For example, a clearing member that clears only CDS products and that is subject to a maximum \$1 billion assessment because of that clearing activity will be subject to assessment of up to \$500 million for a Loss associated with the Base Product Class if 50% of the Clearing House's aggregate assessment powers are generated by guaranty fund requirements with respect to the Base Product Class). Any remaining unused assessment authority associated with Product Classes as to which Losses are fully satisfied shall be reserved and later may be applied to Losses associated with other Product Classes as set forth in paragraph 802.B.4.v below. For the avoidance of doubt, each clearing member (excluding any insolvent or defaulting clearing member) shall be subject to assessment up to a maximum amount of 275 per cent of such clearing member's aggregate guaranty fund requirements with respect to all Product Classes at the time of the default. If after satisfaction of any assessments up to foregoing maximum, a non-defaulting clearing member withdraws as set forth in 802.B.5, the clearing member shall not be subject to any further assessment in respect of Losses attributable to the default.

v. Reserved (a) collateral of the defaulting clearing member, (b) CME Surplus Funds, (c) Base Tranche funds, CDS Tranche funds or Alternate Tranche funds, and (d) assessment powers shall be applied to

remaining Losses as they are finalized with respect to each Product Class and in such order, provided that if at the time of any such application, Losses associated with another Product Class remain to be finalized, the Clearing House shall continue to reserve a portion of such remaining funds or assessment powers, pro rata in proportion to the size of the Tranches originally supporting such Product Classes, until such remaining Losses are finalized. When all Losses have been finalized by the Clearing House, any remaining reserved funds and assessment powers of any kind may be applied to satisfy such Losses, pro rata relative to the size of the remaining losses for the Product Classes.

Fedwire and Satisfaction of Assessment

All amounts assessed by the Clearing House against a clearing member pursuant to this Rule, during the hours in which the Federal Reserve's wire transfer system (Fedwire) is in operation, shall be paid to the Exchange by such clearing member prior to the close of Fedwire on such day; provided, however, that all amounts assessed within one (1) hour prior to the close of Fedwire shall be paid to the Exchange within one (1) hour after Fedwire next opens.

Any clearing member that does not satisfy an assessment, made pursuant to this paragraph 802.B.5 or paragraphs 802.B.1.v, 802.B.2.v, 802.B.3.v, 802.B.4.iv or 802.B.4.v above, shall be in default. Any Loss that occurs as a result of such default shall itself be assessed by the Clearing House to non-defaulting clearing members pursuant to the applicable paragraph.

If a clearing member (i) has made payment of all amounts assessed against it pursuant to this Rule 802.B in connection with any single default and any related default by any other clearing member with respect to its own assessment, (ii) has replenished any deficiency in its guaranty fund contribution in accordance with Rule 802.D, and (iii) within five (5) business days after making such payments, has satisfied the other conditions for withdrawal set forth in Rule 913.A, it may provide written notice of its application to withdraw from clearing membership pursuant to Rule 913. Upon receipt of such notice, provided that the foregoing conditions have been satisfied, the withdrawing clearing member shall not be subject to any residual assessment to cover Losses on an open unresolved default, nor any other assessment pursuant to this Rule in respect of defaults occurring on or after the date upon which notice is received. Further, the guaranty fund contribution that it has restored shall not be used or applied towards meeting any claim or obligation of the Clearing House pursuant to Rule 802.B that arises with respect to defaults occurring on or after the date upon which notice is received, and the withdrawing clearing member's guaranty fund contribution shall be released in accordance with Rule 913.

After payment of an assessment pursuant to Rule 802.B, a clearing member shall charge other clearing members for whom it clears contracts or carries positions on its books to recover their proportional share of the assessment. Such other clearing members shall promptly pay the charge.

Details of Implementation

While adherence to the provisions of this Rule 802.B shall be mandatory, the detailed implementation of the process of finalizing Losses with respect to a default, including the liquidation, auction or sale of positions or assets of the defaulting clearing member, shall be conducted by the Clearing House in consultation with the Clearing House Risk Committee, with the approval of the Board, and/or such other committee as the Board may designate. With respect to a default occurring in the CDS Product Class, the finalization of Losses with respect to the defaulting clearing member's CDS positions shall be conducted in consultation with the CDS Default Management Committee.

Surplus Funds

CME Surplus Funds for purposes of this Rule 802 shall be the amount by which funds held by the Exchange at the time of a default exceed (i) the amount of funds previously determined by the Exchange to be necessary for normal operations on an ongoing basis and (ii) any amount of such funds that is designated by the Exchange for satisfaction of the CME IRS Contribution requirement set forth in Rule 8G802.B.

802.C. Application of Funds to Avoid Clearing House Insolvency

Notwithstanding any requirements to reserve funds set forth in Rule 802.A or Rule 802.B, if at any point following a default, the Clearing House will be unable to timely fulfill its obligations following application of the funds described above in the priority described above, such that the Clearing House is in imminent danger of defaulting on its obligations or being declared insolvent, then the Clearing House shall be entitled to apply to such obligation any available funds reserved from the defaulting clearing member's collateral, surplus funds or any Tranche (other than the Commingled Tranche, which shall have been exhausted pursuant to paragraph 802.B.4.iii), in the foregoing order of priority, if necessary to avoid a default by the Clearing House or a declaration of its insolvency. Such use of reserved funds may only be made (i) if the Clearing House reasonably concludes that there is a reasonable expectation that (A) the use of such funds will satisfy the immediate obligation and avoid a default or insolvency and

(B) that the remaining funds in the overall financial safeguards package (including assessment powers) will be sufficient to satisfy the finalized Losses with respect to all Product Classes, and (ii) the Clearing House reaches such conclusion in consultation with the Clearing House's primary regulator as to the specific facts, circumstances and estimates of Losses supporting such conclusion. In such case, the Clearing House shall restore the funds so employed to the reserved collateral segments, surplus funds segments or Tranches from which they were drawn promptly following receipt by the Clearing House of assessment payments or any other amounts that become available to it in respect of obligations arising out of the defaulted clearing member's default.

802.D. Restoration of Funds Following Final Determination of Losses

If after the default of a clearing member is finally resolved, the Clearing House determines that collateral of the defaulting clearing member, surplus funds, Tranche funds other than the Commingled Tranche, or assessment powers were employed in a manner different from what would have occurred had all assets been secured and liquidated immediately and all Losses finalized simultaneously, then the Clearing House shall make appropriate (i) distributions to the non-defaulting firms whose guaranty funds were applied or who were assessed and/or (ii) rebalancing allocations among guaranty fund tranches.

802.E. Rights of Exchange for Recovery of Loss

Losses caused by the default of a clearing member, Participating Exchange or Partner Clearinghouse are amounts due to the Clearing House from such clearing member, exchange or clearing house and shall remain legal obligations thereof notwithstanding the Clearing House's recourse to the loss-mutualization provisions of this Rule 802, which amounts the Clearing House shall take commercially reasonable steps to recover (including claims submitted in bankruptcy court). If a Loss for which clearing members or their guaranty fund contributions have been assessed is subsequently recovered by the Exchange in whole or in part, the net amount of such recovery shall be credited to such clearing members (whether or not they are still clearing members at the time of recovery) in proportion to the amount of the assessment.

802.F. Guaranty Fund Contributions to be Restored

In the event it shall become necessary to apply all or part of the guaranty fund contributions to meet obligations to the Clearing House pursuant to this Rule 802, clearing members shall restore their contribution to the guaranty fund to previously required level prior to the close of business on the next banking day.

802.G. Default Management Across Account Classes

The procedures set forth in 802.A and 802.B shall be conducted separately by the Clearing House with respect to open positions and associated performance bond contributions for different account classes. Upon a default, the Clearing House may act immediately to attempt to transfer to alternate clearing members all customer positions and associated collateral with respect to any customer account class in which there is no default on payment obligations or shortfall in required collateral, and in such cases the Clearing House shall not apply segregated customer collateral to any payment obligations or Losses arising from a default in any proprietary account or a different customer account class. If a default occurs in a customer account, the Clearing House has the right to liquidate and apply toward the default all open positions and customer performance bond deposits in the associated customer account class. Accordingly, positions and performance bonds deposited by customers not causing the default are at risk if there is a default in the applicable customer account class of their clearing member. If the Clearing House liquidates positions and/or collateral in a customer account class, any collateral remaining after application to Losses in respect of such account class shall be reserved to such customer account class in order to satisfy the claims of non-defaulting customers in accordance with applicable law.

Upon liquidating the defaulting clearing member's proprietary account, any remaining collateral may be applied by the Clearing House to Losses remaining in the defaulting clearing member's customer account classes, provided that such collateral shall be divided among the Product Classes as described above. If the defaulting clearing member has more than one customer account class that has been declared to have defaulted, proceeds from the defaulting clearing member's proprietary account for each relevant Product Class shall be divided by the Clearing House pro rata among such customer account classes, based on their applicable performance bond requirements for the clearing cycle immediately prior to the default.

803. LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

The liability of the Clearing House shall be limited to losses resulting from the substitution of the Clearing House upon contracts between clearing members and to losses in connection with substitution of another Participating Exchange for clearing members (i.e., the Mutual Offset System), and to losses

in connection with amounts due and owing from a Partner Clearing House. The Clearing House shall not be liable for any other obligations, including but not limited to, obligations of a non-clearing member, obligations of a clearing member to a non-member, obligations of a clearing member to another member of the Clearing House who is acting for him as broker, or obligations to a customer by a clearing member; nor shall the Clearing House become liable to make deliveries to or accept deliveries from a customer of its clearing members.

804. SUBSTITUTION¹

Except with respect to trades made pursuant to Rules 526, 538 and 853, the Clearing House shall, through the process of novation, be substituted as, and assume the position of, seller to the buyer and buyer to the seller of the relevant number of Exchange or Marketplace contracts upon the successful matching of trade data submitted to the Clearing House by the clearing members on the long and short sides of a trade. With respect to contracts that are traded on and matched by another exchange or market, the Clearing House shall be substituted as, and assume the position of, seller to buyer and buyer to seller of the relevant number of such contracts upon matching of trade data submitted to and accepted by the Clearing House.

Upon such substitution, each clearing member shall be deemed to have bought the contracts from or sold the contracts to the Clearing House, as the case may be, and the Clearing House shall have all the rights and be subject to all the liabilities of such member with respect to such transaction. Such substitution shall be effective in law for all purposes.

With regard to trades made pursuant to Rules 526, 538 and 853, the Clearing House shall be substituted at the time payment of the first settlement variation and performance bond due for such trades pursuant to Rule 814 is confirmed by the appropriate settlement bank for both members.

805. OPEN POSITIONS

All contracts for the purchase or sale of any product for future delivery shall remain open and in force, and shall continue to be binding upon the original parties until liquidated by offset as provided in Rule 806 or by delivery or failure to perform as provided in Chapter 7.

806. OFFSET PROCESS

When a member buys and sells the same commodity for the same delivery month or a put or call option with the same strike price and expiration month and such contracts are cleared through the Clearing House, the purchases and sales are not automatically offset one against the other. Transactions can only be offset against one another by complying with Rule 811.

807. OPEN LONG POSITIONS DURING DELIVERY MONTH

At such times and in such manner as shall be prescribed by the Manual, clearing members shall submit a complete and accurate record of dates of all open purchases for use in making deliveries. Clearing members shall be fully responsible for inventories submitted to the Clearing House. This rule shall not apply to trading in options contracts.

808. CME CLEARPORT: PROCEDURES FOR TRADE SUBMISSION²

(A) Scope of Rule. This rule governs transactions not competitively executed on the Exchange ("Transactions") that are submitted via CME ClearPort for clearing in connection with a contract that is listed on the Exchange for clearing only or listed for trading and clearing on the Exchange. In submitting such Transactions to CME ClearPort or in allowing such Transactions to be submitted to CME ClearPort, the two parties to the Transaction shall be deemed to have mutually agreed to initiate a process to substitute their transaction for a standardized futures contract listed for trading and clearing on the Exchange. For purposes of this rule, the two principals in such Transactions shall be referenced as the "Parties to the Transaction."

(B) Transactions: Compliance with Regulatory Exemptions and Exclusions. Each of the Parties to the Transaction shall be responsible for ensuring that the Transaction complies with CFTC regulatory requirements as applicable for such transaction, including as appropriate compliance with the terms of a statutory exemption or exclusion under the Commodity Exchange Act from other CFTC regulation relied upon by the Parties to the Transaction.

¹ Revised December 2008.

² Adopted May 2009; Revised June 2009.

(C) Submission of Transactions. The process of submission of a Transaction shall not be deemed to have been completed unless and until the Parties to the Transaction have successfully concluded the submission of the Transaction to the Exchange as an exchange of futures for physicals ("EFP"), an exchange of futures for risk ("EFR") or a Block Trade as applicable, pursuant to the respective provisions of Exchange rules 538 and 526 and the provisions of this rule.

(D) Trade Submission Procedures. All Transactions submitted to the Clearing House pursuant to this rule must be submitted in accordance with the procedures established by the Clearing House for this purpose, as amended from time to time. The Parties to the Transaction and any Party authorized under Section (E) of this Rule with brokering capability ("Broker" or "Brokers") authorized to submit executed transactions on their behalf to the Clearing House and authorized for related activities shall be exclusively responsible, both individually and jointly, for accurately confirming the details of the Transaction to the Clearing House. Once submitted, all such transactions, subject to the rules for trade adjustments set forth in Section (G) of this Rule, shall be deemed final. Neither the Clearing House nor a Clearing Member carrying the account of either party will have any responsibility in the confirmation of trade terms for the Transactions.

(E) Registration of Eligible Participants, Eligible Accounts and Authorized Brokers. Each Clearing Member must register with the Clearing House in the manner required for any customer authorized by the Clearing Member to submit transactions to the Clearing House pursuant to this rule, and must also register with the Clearing House the applicable account numbers for each such customer. For each such account, the Clearing Member carrying that account also must submit to the Clearing House in the manner provided the name of any Broker(s) who has registered with the Clearing House for services provided by the Clearing House, and who is authorized by the customer to act on its behalf in the submission of executed transactions to the Clearing House and related activity.

For any such Brokers authorized by the customer and submitted to the Clearing House by the Clearing Member, such submission by the Clearing Member will not constitute an endorsement or ratification of the customer's authorization of the Broker. Moreover, submission of Brokers authorized by the customer will not mean that the Clearing Member is in privity with, has a relationship with and/or is otherwise standing behind any of the customer's authorized Brokers, and the Clearing Member will have no responsibility for any such Brokers selected by the customer and no duty or obligation to supervise the activities of any such Brokers.

(F) Establishment of Authorized Commodities and Total Risk Value. For each account number that has been registered with the Clearing House pursuant to Section (E) of this rule, a Clearing Member also must input into the Exchange's system authorization indicating the specific commodities for which a Transaction may be submitted to the Clearing House pursuant to this rule and the risk value(s) assigned by the Clearing Member for Transactions for that account.

(G) Trade Deletion Procedures for Transactions Submitted via CME ClearPort. Following submission of the trade details by Broker or Parties to the Transaction (or by Clearing House staff as mutually agreed by the Parties to the Transaction), an e-mail will be transmitted to the Parties to the Transaction notifying them that they have been listed as counterparties in a Transaction that has been submitted to the Clearing House. Following such submission, a buyer or seller may not unilaterally reject the trade terms previously submitted to the Clearing House. However, in order to correct an error resulting from the good faith actions of the Broker or Clearing House staff, as applicable, and upon mutual consent of the Parties to the Transaction, Broker or Clearing House staff, as applicable, may void the transaction provided, however, that this void response is received by the Clearing House within sixty (60) minutes of the time of the initial submission of the Transaction to the Clearing House.

(H) Entry of Transactions. For a Transaction submitted to the Clearing House pursuant to this rule, such transaction first will be routed to the Exchange's credit check system. The time of entry of a Transaction into CME's system will be recorded by the system and will be used by the Clearing House as the time that a credit check was conducted pursuant to Section (I) below.

(I) Use of Credit Check System. The Clearing House will conduct a credit check for each Transaction. The credit check will confirm whether the Clearing Member carrying that account has authorized that account for Transactions submitted pursuant to this rule in the commodity involved in the Transaction, and confirm whether the entry of the Transaction into clearing would fall within the risk value(s) established by the Clearing Member. At all times until both sides (Buy and Sell) of the Transaction have successfully cleared the credit check, a Transaction submitted to the Clearing House pursuant to this rule shall remain as an uncleared Transaction. In the event that either side of the Transaction is rejected as a result of the credit check test, the Parties to the Transaction and their respective Clearing Members would be informed accordingly. Thereafter, any determination as to further action with respect to the Transaction would be resolved by the Parties to the Transaction.

(J) Trade Submission Deadlines. Transactions that are submitted, confirmed and accepted for clearing, as further provided by Section (K) of this rule, prior to 4:15 p.m. Chicago time on a Clearing House business day will be included by the Clearing House for clearing for that business day. The Clearing House reserves the right to modify these business hours without notice at any time. The CME ClearPort Facilitation Desk will generally be available to assist users 24 hours a day on all Clearing House business days.

(K) Clearance by Both Sides of the Transactions of Credit Check. Upon clearance by both sides of the Transaction of the credit check, the transaction shall be deemed to have been accepted for clearing and will be routed automatically to the Clearing House's clearing system. Notwithstanding the above, a Clearing Member also shall be responsible for accepting and clearing a position for a Transaction entered into the Clearing House's clearing system for clearing following any non-operation of the credit check functionality for the applicable account carried by the Clearing Member.

809. TRADE DATA PROCESSING SYSTEM

809.A. Trade Data

Every clearing member must submit accurate trade data for the day's business to the Clearing House no later than the time specified by the Clearing House.

809.B. Matched and Unmatched Trades

The Clearing House shall process all trade data submitted by clearing members but shall accept only those trade records (transactions) which are in agreement with the corresponding trade records submitted by the opposite clearing members.

Trade records will be matched, to the extent the opposite trade information is consistent, through the tiered matching process.

Resubmitted trade data will be processed by the Clearing House. Trades with unmatched trade information remaining after the tiered matching process will be rejected and outrade notices will be issued to clearing members.

Trades unreconciled after the final reconciliation must be submitted on the following business day as "as-of-trades."

809.C. Trade Register and Clearing Reports

From the trade data cleared during each day's reconciliation, the Clearing House will produce a trade register for each clearing member which will itemize by commodity and contract: the opening long and short position, the contracts bought and/or sold during the day, the prices at which executed, and the settlement amounts.

The Clearing House will also produce a recap ledger for each clearing member that will itemize various position and financial information that includes but is not limited to, commodity positions, settlement amounts and performance bond information.

809.D. Reconciliation of Outtrades

It shall be the primary responsibility of the clearing member to see that all trades are cleared prior to the opening of the following day's open outcry market.

Each member, if applicable, and clearing member firm shall designate a person or persons who will be available and responsible for reconciling the member or clearing member firm's outrades. The person or persons shall be qualified to resolve outrades as the member or clearing member firm's designated outrade representative. Failure to have a qualified representative available, with all materials necessary to reconcile outrades, at the time specified above shall constitute negligence in the determination of responsibility for any outrades. If one firm cannot locate another firm's broker or representative for clearing purposes during these time periods, it shall report such fact to the President of the Clearing House. If the President of the Clearing House or his designee cannot find the broker or representative of the firm, fines will be assessed in the amounts of \$1,000, \$2,000 or \$3,000 sequentially, for violations occurring within a 30-day period.

810. FALSE ENTRIES ON CLEARING MEMORANDA

No member shall place any false or inaccurate entries on any clearing memoranda, including, with respect to a Participating Clearing Member, the clearing memoranda of a Cross-Margining Clearing Organization.

811. POSITION CHANGE DATA

Position change data must be submitted to the Clearing House each trading day not later than the time specified by the Clearing House. Position change data will be in such form and contain such

information as prescribed by the Clearing House. When requested, the identification of accounts will be made available to the Audit Department.

812. [RESERVED]

813. SETTLEMENT PRICE

Settlement prices shall be determined each business day for each product pursuant to one or more of the procedures set forth below. The settlement price shall be a price consistent with the minimum tick increment for the product; if the calculated settlement price is not a standard tick increment, the calculated settlement price will be rounded either to the nearest tick or to the tick closer to the previous day's settlement price. The procedure used to determine the settlement price of a product will depend on the product group, level of activity and liquidity during the defined closing time period, and the trading venue(s) used to derive the settlement. To the extent that any members participate in the creation of settlement prices, they agree to assign and transfer to the Exchange any and all right, title and interest in and to the settlement prices, including, but not limited to, all copyright in the settlement prices.

1. Midpoint of the Closing Range: In products that use this procedure, the first trade and all subsequent trades, higher bids and lower offers that are quoted during the established closing time period will be included in the closing range. The midpoint of the high and low quotes in the closing range will be the settlement price. If no trade occurs during the defined closing period, the last quote of the day (trade, higher bid, lower offer) will be the settlement price. In the event there are no valid quotes during the day, the settlement price will be the prior day's settlement price.

2. Volume-Weighted Average Price (VWAP) of the Closing Range: In products that use this procedure, all outright trades that occur during the defined closing time period are utilized to calculate the VWAP for specified contract months and the VWAP will be the settlement price. If the open outcry venue is used to determine the settlement price, the VWAP may be estimated. The calculated or estimated VWAP of relevant spread trades that occur during the closing time period may be used to determine the settlement price of deferred or less actively traded contract months in products that use this procedure.

3. Bid/Ask Midpoint at the Close: In products that use this procedure, the midpoint of the bid/ask at the defined closing time will be the settlement price.

4. Option Settlements: Option settlements are derived from available market information including, but not limited to, outright trades, bids or offers during the close, relevant spread trades, bids or offers during the close, the settlement price of the underlying future and relevant relationships based on option pricing theory using option pricing models employed by the exchange.

5. For all contract months not determined by one of the methods set forth above or pursuant to Section 6 below, relevant spread relationships between contract months will be used to derive the settlement.

6. In the event the Exchange determines that the settlement price derived by one of the methods set forth above is not an accurate representation of the relevant market, the Exchange may determine the settlement price based on other market prices, including settlement prices for similar contracts trading on other exchanges.

7. For all products that are settled with the delivery of, or by reference to, the same underlying instrument but which are offered in alternative contract sizes (mini or micro), a single settlement price will be applicable to all such contracts, with necessary adjustments made to round to the nearest tradable price increment eligible in all such contracts.

8. For contracts cleared through ClearPort Clearing that are not otherwise settled by one of the methods set forth above, staff shall determine settlement prices for such contracts based upon a consideration of relevant market data, including, but not limited to, trading activity in such OTC products, pricing data obtained from OTC market participants, the settlement prices of related products and any other pricing data from sources deemed reliable by Staff. With respect to CDS products, in addition to the foregoing, the Exchange may use a price quality auction in which bids and offers submitted by Members may be "crossed" to effect trades and to establish settlement prices for particular contracts.

9. Notwithstanding the above, if a settlement price in any product, as derived by the normal methodology used for that product, is inconsistent with trades, bids or offers in other months/strikes during the closing range, or other relevant market information, or if there is no relevant market activity, an Exchange official may establish a settlement price that best reflects the true market valuation at the time of the close.

10. For products cleared by the Clearing House on behalf of another entity, the settlement price shall be determined according to the rules of such entity.

11. Notwithstanding the above, in the case of inaccuracy or unavailability of a settlement price, or if a settlement price creates risk management concerns for the Clearing House, the Clearing House

reserves the right to calculate settlement variation using an alternate price determined by the Clearing House.

814. SETTLEMENT VARIATION

When a clearing member is long or short any amount of any futures contract at the end of the trading day, as indicated by its clearing memoranda, settlement shall be made with the Clearing House to the settlement price for that day, and such member shall be liable to pay to, or entitled to collect from, the Clearing House any loss or profit, as the case may be, represented by the difference between the price at which the commodity was bought or sold and the settlement price of the commodity at the end of the trading day. After making such settlement with the Clearing House, such member shall be deemed long or short (or long and short) such commodity, as the case may be, at the settlement price of the trading day. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Clearing House shall not be required to pay any profit to a Participating Clearing Member in the event that such member or its Cross-Margining Affiliate fails to make any required settlement for that trading day with a Cross-Margining Clearing Organization.

If the market conditions or price fluctuations are such that the Clearing House deems it necessary, it may call upon the clearing members which in its opinion are affected to deposit with the Clearing House by such time as specified by the Clearing House the amount of funds that it estimates will be needed to meet such settlements as may be necessary. The Clearing House may pay out funds to those clearing members that in the opinion of the Clearing House will have credit balances as a result of those same market conditions or price fluctuations, except that in no instance may the Clearing House pay out funds to a clearing member, other than at the regular settlement, in excess of the total original performance bond deposits it holds for such clearing member. All deposits and payments made under this Rule shall be subject to the procedures prescribed by the Clearing House and set forth in the Manual.

Settlement variation, as figured to the market at such times as the Clearing House shall determine, must be paid in cash or any other form of collateral approved by the Clearing House Risk Committee.

815. [RESERVED]

816. GUARANTY FUND DEPOSIT

Each clearing member shall make a Guaranty Fund deposit with the Exchange as security for its obligations to the Clearing House. The minimum guaranty fund deposit of a clearing member, shall equal the greater of (a) an amount specified by the Clearing House Risk Committee or (b) the clearing member's proportionate share of the "Aggregate Guaranty Fund Deposit," which shall be an amount determined by the Clearing House Risk Committee.

Each clearing member's proportionate share of the Aggregate Guaranty Fund Deposit shall consist of:

- (i) a specified percentage of the Aggregate Guaranty Fund Deposit multiplied by the clearing member's proportionate share (including the total risk performance bond requirement in respect of positions in its cross-margin accounts and any applicable short option value) of the average aggregate risk performance bond requirement (including the risk performance bond requirement in respect of positions in all cross-margin accounts and any applicable short option value) for the preceding three months; plus
- (ii) (A) a specified percentage of the Aggregate Guaranty Fund Deposit multiplied by the clearing member's proportionate share of the total number of contracts executed on the Exchange and any applicable exchange or market during the preceding three months; or
(B) for CDS products, a specified percentage of the Aggregate Guaranty Fund Deposit multiplied by the clearing member's proportionate share of the gross notional amount of open interest cleared by the Clearing House during the preceding three months; plus
- (iii) a specified percentage of the Aggregate Guaranty Fund Deposit multiplied by the clearing member's proportionate share of foreign currency settlements for the preceding three months.

The percentages in (i), through (iii) above shall be determined and modified by the Clearing House Risk Committee as appropriate. Some contracts may be weighted more heavily than others in order to reflect the greater risk associated with those contracts. The average aggregate risk performance bond requirement, the total number of contracts executed, the gross notional amount of open interest cleared and each clearing member's proportionate share of each will be calculated by the Clearing House, and a report setting forth such information and the clearing member's required Guaranty Fund deposit will be given to the clearing member each quarter, and the Clearing House may provide such reports on an interim basis at any time during the quarter as the Clearing House staff shall determine. On a quarterly basis, if such report indicates that the clearing member's current Guaranty Fund deposit with the Clearing House is smaller than the amount required, the clearing member shall increase its amount within five business days. If such report indicates that the clearing member's current Guaranty Fund

deposit with the Exchange is larger than the amount required, the clearing member may withdraw the excess amount. If, prior to the issuance of the quarterly report, the Clearing House determines that an increase in the Guaranty Fund deposit is necessary to protect the financial integrity of the Clearing House, the clearing member, upon demand of the Clearing House, shall increase its Guaranty Fund deposit amount within five business days.

A clearing member's Guaranty Fund deposit may be in a form as set forth in the Manual. Such Guaranty Fund deposit forms and amounts shall be subject to the terms and conditions as approved by Exchange staff.

817. LIQUIDITY FACILITY

Assets deposited by a clearing member in satisfaction of guaranty fund deposit and performance bond requirements may also be used to directly secure the Exchange's obligations to its lenders under any liquidity facility entered into by the Exchange for the purpose of providing liquidity to the Exchange. By delivering assets to the Exchange in satisfaction of guaranty fund deposit and performance bond requirements, each clearing member is hereby deemed: (i) to agree that its Assets may directly secure the Exchange's obligations to the Exchange's liquidity lenders and that its Assets may become subject to a lien in favor of the Exchange's liquidity lenders or otherwise guarantee the Exchange's obligations and; (ii) to authorize the Exchange, and appoint the Exchange (such appointment being coupled with an interest) as such clearing member's attorney-in-fact, to enter into agreements on its behalf in connection with its Assets serving as security for the Exchange's obligations to the Exchange's liquidity lenders; and (iii) to acknowledge that the obligations of the Exchange to its liquidity lenders may be greater, and extend for periods of time longer, than the obligations, if any, of such clearing member to the Exchange. The Exchange, as each clearing member's attorney-in-fact, will have authority to enter into agreements on behalf of each clearing member and in each clearing member's name for the purpose of causing the clearing member's Assets to directly secure the Exchange's obligations to the Exchange's liquidity lenders. Any agreement entered into by the Exchange on behalf of clearing members pursuant to this Rule 817 shall bind each clearing member and will contain provisions, including representations, warranties and covenants, required by lenders under any liquidity facility. If there is a default under any such liquidity facility, the Assets of the clearing members pledged to secure such liquidity facility may be foreclosed upon by the Exchange's liquidity lenders and applied against the obligations of the Exchange under the related liquidity facility. The clearing members shall take no action, including but not limited to attempting to obtain a court order, that would interfere with the ability of such liquidity lenders to receive the benefit of their contractual remedies in connection with any such foreclosure or that would controvert or assert the invalidity of any provision of these rules. Each clearing member agrees to sign any document or agreement requested by the Exchange to further document the power of attorney set forth and established by these rules.

818. CLOSE-OUT NETTING¹

If at any time, Chicago Mercantile Exchange Inc. ("CME") is subject to a Bankruptcy Event (as defined in CME's Close-Out Netting Rule (Rule 818)), then all open positions in the CME Clearing House shall be closed in accordance with CME Rule 818. If at any time, CME is in default (as defined in CME's Close-Out Netting Rule (Rule 818)), a Clearing Member's open proprietary and customer positions at the CME Clearing House shall, at the election of the Clearing Member, be promptly closed in accordance with CME Rule 818. The procedures for netting, offsetting and valuing Clearing Member positions in a Bankruptcy Event or a default involving CME are set forth in CME's Close-Out Netting Rule (Rule 818).

819. LIEN ON COLLATERAL

Each Clearing Member hereby grants to the Clearing House a first priority and unencumbered lien, as security for all obligations of such Clearing Member to the Clearing House, against any property and collateral deposited with the Clearing House by the Clearing Member which is the property of the Clearing Member. Clearing Members shall execute any documents required by CME to create and enforce such lien.

820. PERFORMANCE BONDS

Performance bond requirements will be as determined by Exchange staff from time to time.

¹ Adopted November 2008; Revised March 2009.

Subject to the terms and conditions as approved by Exchange staff, the Clearing House will accept as performance bond, cash, equity securities, shares of mutual funds, United States Treasury and agency Securities, Letters of Credit, units in CME's Interest Earning Facility Program, shares in CME's Interest Earning Facility 2 Program, permitted investments allowable under CFTC Regulation 1.25, "readily marketable securities" as defined by Securities and Exchange Commission Rules, as applicable, and "London Good Delivery" gold, as defined by the London Bullion Market Association (as used in this Rule 820, such assets and any proceeds thereof are collectively referred to as "Assets"), all of which must be and remain unencumbered. The Clearing House may include other forms of collateral within the definition of "Assets" upon the approval of the Clearing House Risk Committee and notice to clearing members.

All performance bond collateral, as herein described, shall be placed to the credit of the member paying the same for its customers' trades or its own (so-called "house") trades as designated by the clearing member. The Clearing House shall value performance bond collateral as it deems appropriate. The clearing member shall transfer the performance bond collateral to the Exchange or to an approved depository for safekeeping in an Exchange account and the Exchange shall retain control over such performance bond collateral. Neither the Exchange nor the Clearing House shall have any obligation or responsibility to preserve, protect, collect or realize upon, and under no circumstances shall the Exchange or Clearing House be liable for, any loss or diminution in value or depreciation in the performance bond collateral maintained pursuant to this rule. A clearing member who maintains performance bond collateral for its benefit pursuant to this rule shall hold the Exchange and Clearing House harmless from all liability, losses and damages which may result from or arise with respect to the care and sale of such performance bond collateral. All initial and additional performance bonds shall be retained by the Clearing House in whole or in part, as Exchange staff may deem necessary, until the trades for which such performance bond collateral has been deposited, have been offset, cash settled, delivered or otherwise closed out as determined by Exchange staff.

Each clearing member shall reimburse the Clearing House for all fees, expenses, charges and costs assessed by a depository against the Exchange with respect to all performance bond collateral maintained in its account, and shall make deposits as may be required by the Clearing House by reason of any depreciation in the market value of such performance bond collateral. If a clearing member defaults to the Clearing House with respect to performance bonds, the performance bond collateral maintained in its account pursuant to this rule shall be taken over by the Clearing House and sold without notice and the proceeds of the performance bond collateral deposited for customers' trades shall be applied against the performance bond requirements for the clearing members' customers' accounts, and the proceeds of performance bond collateral deposited for the house trades shall be applied against the requirements for the clearing member's own (so-called "house") account.

821.-823. [RESERVED]

824. ADDITIONAL PERFORMANCE BOND

Whenever, in the opinion of the Clearing House Risk Committee, the President of the Clearing House or, in his absence, his delegate, unstable conditions relating to one or more products exist, they may from time to time, call for additional performance bond collateral from clearing members. Such additional performance bond calls may be as much as or more than the original performance bond collateral. The performance bond collateral thus called for may be for one or more contract(s) from one or more clearing member(s) and on long positions, short positions or both.

In the event market conditions and price fluctuations at any time shall cause the Clearing House Risk Committee or the President of the Clearing House or, in his absence, his delegate, to conclude that additional performance bond collateral is required to maintain an orderly market or to preserve fiscal integrity the Clearing House Risk Committee or the President of the Clearing House or his delegate may call for additional performance bond collateral to be deposited with the Clearing House during the next banking hour after demand therefor, or at such times as may be specified. Such additional performance bond collateral may be called from the longs or the shorts or from both.

When the Clearing House Risk Committee or the President of the Clearing House or, in his absence, his delegate, shall be of the opinion that any clearing member is carrying commitments or incurring risk in its proprietary, customer and/or cross-margin accounts, that are larger than is justified by the financial condition of that clearing member, then the Clearing House Risk Committee, the President of the Clearing House or, in his absence, his delegate, may require additional performance bond collateral of such clearing member which shall be deposited with the Clearing House during the next banking hour after demand therefor, or at such time as may be specified, or a portion of the open positions of said clearing member may be required to be transferred to the books of another clearing member.

825.-826. [RESERVED]

827. SECURITIES LENDING PROGRAM

United States Treasury Bills, Treasury Notes, Treasury Bonds, Treasury Bond Principal Strips, Agency Securities, and other financial instruments approved by Exchange staff, (collectively, "Securities") that are deposited with the Clearing House by clearing members in satisfaction of Guaranty Fund requirements or as performance bond for their own (i.e., "house") trades may be loaned out by the Exchange pursuant to the Securities Lending Program. Clearing members depositing Securities with the Exchange in satisfaction of guaranty fund requirements or as performance bond for house trades that are loaned out pursuant to the Securities Lending Program are deemed to agree that the lending of Securities under arrangements having safeguards consistent with generally accepted market practices will constitute reasonable care of the Securities in the possession of the Exchange or its securities lending custodian.

828.-829. [RESERVED]

830. CROSS-MARGINING

830.A. Definitions

1. Cross-Margining Affiliate: An affiliate of a Participating Clearing Member with which such clearing member is cross-margining its positions at the Clearing House and a Cross-Margining Clearing Organization.
2. Participating Clearing Member: A clearing member that is cross-margining its positions at the Clearing House with its own or a Cross-Margining Affiliate's positions at a Cross-Margining Clearing Organization.
3. Cross-Margining Clearing Organization: A clearing organization that has entered into a Cross-Margining Agreement with the Clearing House.
4. Joint Cross-Margining Program: A cross-margining program in which the Clearing House and one or more Cross-Margining Clearing Organizations each hold a joint security interest in positions, margin and other property of Participating Clearing Members and, if applicable, their Cross-Margining Affiliates.
5. Guaranteed Cross-Margining Program: A cross-margining program in which a guaranty is provided by and between the Clearing House and one or more Cross-Margining Clearing Organizations and each entity holds an individual security interest in positions, margin and other property of Participating Clearing Members and, if applicable, their Cross-Margining Affiliate.

830.B. Cross-Margining Programs

1. The Clearing House may establish cross-margining programs as approved by the Clearing House Risk Committee and the Board. A clearing member may become a Participating Clearing Member to participate in a Joint Cross-Margining Program by establishing with the Clearing House one or more cross-margin accounts for cross-margining positions with either its own positions or those of a cross-margining affiliate at a Cross-Margining Clearing Organization. In order to establish a cross-margin account, a clearing member shall enter into the agreements required by the Clearing House, including a Cross-Margined Account Agreement and Security Agreement with the Clearing House, the Cross-Margining Clearing Organization, and, if applicable, the member's Cross-Margining Affiliate. That Agreement shall provide, among other things, that the Clearing House and the Cross-Margining Clearing Organization shall jointly have a first lien on and security interest in all positions held in the cross-margin account, all related performance bond, and all proceeds of the foregoing, as security for the obligations of the clearing member and, if applicable, its Cross-Margining Affiliate, to the Clearing House and the Cross-Margining Clearing Organization. Failure to comply with the terms of such Agreements may constitute an act detrimental to the interest or welfare of the Exchange.
2. A clearing member may become a Participating Clearing Member in a Guaranteed Cross-Margining Program by entering into a Cross-Margining Participant Agreement with the Clearing House, the Cross-Margining Clearing Organization, and, if applicable, the clearing member's Cross-Margining Affiliate. That Agreement shall provide, among other things, that a Participating Clearing Member shall immediately be obligated to reimburse the Clearing House ("Reimbursement Obligation") in the event the Participating Clearing Member or its Cross-Margining Affiliate defaults in the payment of any obligation to a Cross-Margining Clearing Organization and the Clearing House is required to make a guaranty payment to such Cross-Margining Clearing Organization. In addition, the Agreement shall provide that the Clearing House

shall have a first lien and security interest in all positions held, all related performance bond, and all proceeds of the foregoing, as security for the obligations of the clearing member and, if applicable, its Cross-Margining Affiliate, to the Clearing House. Failure to comply with the terms of such Agreement may constitute an act detrimental to the interest or welfare of the Exchange.

The provisions of this Rule 830 and the corresponding sections of the Clearing House Manual shall apply to all CME-cleared positions held pursuant to a cross-margining program and shall supersede all other provisions of the Rules to the extent inconsistent therewith. In addition, the Clearing House shall determine what positions will be eligible for cross-margining.

830.C. [Reserved]

830.D. Performance Bonds for Cross-Margining Program

Performance bond requirements for a Joint and Guaranteed Cross-Margining Program shall be determined as set forth in the Cross-Margining Agreement, and that Agreement shall also govern what forms of performance bond will be permitted and how such performance bond will be held.

830.E. Close-Out of Cross-Margin Positions

A Participating Clearing Member may be suspended if it or its Cross-Margining Affiliate, if any, is in default in payment of any obligation, including a Reimbursement Obligation, with respect to a Joint or Guaranteed Cross-Margining Program.

The cross-margin account of a clearing member participating in a Joint Cross-Margining Program may be liquidated by the Clearing House at the request of a Cross-Margining Clearing Organization whether or not the Exchange or the Clearing House suspends, or is permitted under the Rules to suspend, such clearing member. Upon the suspension of a Participating Clearing Member, or upon receiving notice from a Cross-Margining Clearing Organization of its suspension of a Participating Clearing Member or its Cross-Margining Affiliate, the Clearing House shall have the right to liquidate the positions in the cross-margin account, convert to cash the performance bond therefor, and dispose of the proceeds thereof, all in accordance with the terms of the Cross-Margining Agreement.

The positions of a clearing member participating in a Guaranteed Cross-Margining Program may be liquidated by the Clearing House in the event that the Participating Clearing Member or its Cross-Margining Affiliate defaults in the payment of any obligation to the Clearing House or a Cross-Margining Clearing Organization. Upon the suspension of a Participating Clearing Member, or upon receiving notice from a Cross-Margining Clearing Organization of its suspension of a Participating Clearing Member or its Cross-Margining Affiliate, the Clearing House may liquidate: the positions of the Participating Clearing Member; all related performance bond; and all proceeds of the foregoing. The Clearing House may then apply all such liquidated proceeds to satisfy the Participating Clearing Member's obligations to the Clearing House, all in accordance with the terms of the Cross-Margining Agreement.

831.-849. [RESERVED]

MISCELLANEOUS

850. EXCHANGE SERVICE FEES

- A. Members and member firms - Each Series B-1 (Full), Series B-2 (Associate), Series B-3 (GIM), Series B-4 (IDEM), or Series B-5 (COM) member (hereinafter referred to as "members"), and member firm shall be obligated to pay, at such times and in such manner as the Exchange may prescribe, fees for transactions executed by open auction and on Globex, as described below and in accordance with the fee schedule adopted by the Exchange, which is incorporated into this Rule by reference. In that fee schedule, the applicable rate specifications shall be per contract/per side, and the applicable volume specifications shall be per calendar month.
1. Open auction fee caps – with respect to open auction trades for a Series B-1 (Full), Series B-2 (Associate), Series B-3 (GIM), Series B-4 (IDEM) or Series B-5 (COM) member's own account, the maximum of fees paid by any such member shall be \$20,000 per year per person who executes the trades. With respect to open auction trades for the proprietary account of a CBOT Clearing Closely Held Corporate Member Firm or a CBOT Equity Closely Held Corporate Member Firm, or an Affiliate of either such firm, as defined by the Exchange, which are initiated and executed by the same member, who is registered with the Exchange as a trader for the account pursuant to procedures established by the Exchange, the maximum of fees paid by any such member firm or Affiliate shall be \$20,000 per year per person who initiates and executes the trades.
 2. Open auction floor broker fee – Open auction trades executed by a member as a floor broker

for others shall incur a floor brokerage charge of 2 cents per contract/per side. Provided, however, that this charge shall not apply to trades which are both initiated and executed by the same member for the account of a member, or the proprietary account of a member firm. The maximum of fees paid by any Series B-1 (Full), Series B-2 (Associate), Series B-3 (GIM), Series B-4 (IDEM) or Series B-5 (COM) member pursuant to this subsection shall be \$20,000 per year. When a member executes trades as a floor broker for others and also executes open auction trades for his or her own account, the maximum of fees paid by such member for all such open auction trades collectively shall be \$20,000 per year.

3. Firm-owned memberships – Notwithstanding sections A.1. and A.2. of this Rule, the fees applicable with respect to memberships which are owned by member firms shall be equivalent, in the following categories, to those which the Exchange prescribes for delegates:

Trades for such member's own account, in cases where the individual is not a principal of the member firm which owns his/her membership. For purposes of this paragraph, an individual shall be deemed a principal of a member firm if he/she holds a majority ownership interest in that firm and/or meets other such criteria as the Exchange may prescribe by regulation; and

Trades executed by such member on behalf of any account other than the proprietary account or a customer account of the member firm owner of the membership, or its Affiliate, as defined by the Exchange.

- B. Non-members - Each member firm handling the funds of non-member customers shall include, in the statements to such customers, fees for the open auction and Globex transactions executed for the accounts of such customers in accordance with the fee schedule adopted by the Exchange. In that fee schedule, the applicable rate specifications shall be per contract/per side, and the applicable volume specifications shall be per calendar month.

All such fees collected from non-member customers shall be remitted by the member or member firm at such times and in such manner as the Exchange may prescribe.

No member firm shall identify on its statements to nonmember customers any charge as an "Exchange Service Fee" unless the amount shown is actually due and payable to the Exchange under this Rule.

- C. Surcharges - Exchange transaction fee surcharges, exchange fees for non-trade transactions, and clearing fees are set forth in the fee schedule adopted by the Exchange, which is incorporated into this Rule by reference.
- D. Revenue - The Exchange shall have the authority in its discretion to suspend any of the fees specified in this Rule at any time during a fiscal year.
- E. Reports - Each member or member firm subject to the provisions of this Rule shall submit to the Exchange such reports as the Exchange may deem necessary for the administration of this Rule.
- F. Special assessments - This Rule shall not abrogate the right of the Exchange to levy such additional dues, assessments, charges or fees upon the membership as it may deem necessary or advisable.
- G. Definitions for the purpose of implementing this Rule
 1. Member's Own Account – The term "member's own account" shall refer only to those commodity futures and/or commodity options trading accounts that are wholly owned by and held in the name of one or more members. For any account held by more than one member, all trades made for such account shall pay transaction fees equal to the highest fee required of any of the individual participants in the account, in accordance with section G.6. of this Rule. An account owned by and held in the name of a non-member spouse or other relative of a member shall not be considered a member's account.
 2. Member's Own Account in Trust - A commodity futures and/or commodity options trading account placed in trust shall be deemed a "member's own account" if the following conditions are satisfied:
 - i. the member is the sole settlor of the trust; and
 - ii. the member is one of the trustees of the trust and as such trustee, has sole control over the investment-making decisions of the trust; and
 - iii. the beneficiaries of the trust include only the member, the member's spouse and/or the member's descendants; and
 - iv. the trust declaration expressly incorporates the Rules of the Exchange, as may be amended; and
 - v. the interest in the trust that inures to the beneficiaries of the trust shall be subject to all Rules of the Exchange, as may be amended; and

- vi. the non-member trustee, if any, expressly agrees in the trust declaration, to be subject to all Rules of the Exchange, as amended; and
- vii. the member provides to the Exchange's Membership Services Department, a copy of the trust declaration creating the trust, as well as any amendments thereto, along with a letter from an attorney stating that in the attorney's opinion, the trust created is designed to achieve the estate planning objectives of the member.

Upon the member's death or if the member is adjudged incompetent, any commodity futures and/or commodity options trading account placed in trust pursuant to this section G.2. by such member will be treated as a non-member trading account for purposes of implementing this Rule.

3. Member Firm's Proprietary Account – The term "proprietary account of a member firm" shall refer only to those commodity futures and/or commodity options trading accounts that are wholly owned by and held in the name of the member firm. For an account to qualify as a member firm proprietary account, any individual who initiates and/or enters trades on behalf of the proprietary account (unless he owns a membership and is entering trades within the scope of his membership privileges) must meet the following requirements:
 - i. may not provide trading capital for the account; and
 - ii. may not have responsibility to provide capital based on trading losses; and
 - iii. for individuals that are not issued a W-2 (or comparable documentation in jurisdictions other than the United States) the firm must have a written agreement detailing the full terms of their compensation agreements; and
 - iv. may not contribute subordinated debt, unless the individual is a partner, member of a limited liability company, or shareholder of the member firm; and
 - v. gross trading profits and losses must be reported in the firm's income statement.

Any account that does not meet the above criteria will be considered a joint account with the individual entering the trades and, therefore, must comply with section G.6. of this Rule.

4. Individual Member's Trading Account - For an account to qualify as an individual member's account or a joint account of individual members, where the trades are executed on Globex, any individual who initiates and/or enters trades on behalf of the account (unless he owns a membership and is entering trades within the scope of his membership privileges) must meet the following requirements:
 - i. may not provide trading capital for the account; and
 - ii. may not have responsibility to provide capital based on trading losses; and
 - iii. the individual member must have a written agreement detailing the full terms of the trader's compensation; and
 - iv. the trader may not make a loan to the individual member for the purposes of providing trading capital.

A member that is trading on the floor may designate up to a maximum of two clerks who may execute trades initiated by the member through Globex. Such trades will be eligible for fees at the individual member rate.

Any account that does not meet the above criteria will be considered a joint account with the individual entering the trades, and, therefore, must comply with section G.6. of this Rule.

5. Firm Owner Trading a Proprietary Account - In cases where a non-member owner, non-member member of a limited liability company, or non-member partner of a member firm trades a member firm proprietary account, and where the non-member trader's compensation is tied to the profitability of the specific proprietary account(s), in order for the trades in such proprietary account to receive member fee treatment, the non-member trader must maintain at least \$200,000 in the trading account(s) and the \$200,000 must be available to support the trading activity on the Exchange. If the non-member trader does not maintain the requisite \$200,000, the account will be considered a joint account between the member firm and the non-member trader and therefore, the transaction fees will be determined in accordance with section G.6. of this Rule.
6. Joint Accounts – Any account where profits and/or losses are shared by more than one party (member or non-member), shall pay Exchange transaction fees based on the highest rate applicable to any of the account's participants. In addition, a trading account that is funded by a loan shall be deemed a joint account between the borrower and the lender unless it can be demonstrated that the terms of the loan represent a reasonable interest rate, not affected by the profits and/or losses generated in the account. Further, if the terms of the loan suggest that

the loan need not be paid back in the event of losses, the trading account shall be deemed a joint account.

- H. Fees for CBOT Family of Funds Equity Member Firms - CBOT Family of Funds Equity Member Firms, as defined by the Exchange, will be granted the same fee treatment that the proprietary accounts of Equity Member Firms that are CBOT Clearing or Equity FCMs or CBOT Clearing or Equity Corporate Member Firms, as defined by the Exchange, receive where the trade is executed by a non-member for those firms' accounts.
- I. Exchange service fee adjustments - Exchange transaction fee adjustments resulting from the overpayment of such fees must be made through the Exchange Fee Billing System's ("EFB") on-line correction facility. The Exchange will only grant adjustments to member firms for the overpayment of exchange transaction fees for the prior two months from the month the adjustment is made to the EFB on-line correction facility.

The Exchange will only require member firms to make adjustments for the underpayment of exchange transaction fees for a period up to one year back from the end of the audit period selected by the Exchange. Exchange findings of underpayments may not be offset with an adjustment for any overpayments, except as provided above. Interest and/or costs may be assessed in accordance with policies established by the Exchange.

851. TRANSACTION FEE STATUS OF CBOE EXERCISERS

Pursuant to Rules 850 and 106.D.14.(a) through (d), as applicable, and in accordance with the August 7, 2001 Agreement between the Exchange and the Chicago Board Options Exchange ("CBOE"), as modified by the letter agreements, dated October 7, 2004, February 11, 2005 and February 14, 2005, between the Exchange, CBOE and CBOT Holdings, Series B-1 (Full) members and Series B-1 (Full) member delegates who utilize their rights in Series B-1 (Full) membership as a basis to exercise and become a member of the CBOE without purchasing a membership on such exchange (hereinafter referred to as "Exerciser Members") will be subject to the following:

- A. Open Auction Trades – Exerciser Members will be obligated to pay non-member (customer) rates for trades executed on the CBOT Exchange Floor by or on behalf of such Exerciser Member at any time when such Exerciser Member is logged on to the CBOE's electronic trading platform;
- B. Globex Trades –
 - 1. If a Series B-1 (Full) member who is an Exerciser Member is physically present on the CBOE trading floor or is logged onto the CBOE's electronic trading platform at the time an order is entered or altered in Globex by or on behalf of such Exerciser Member, then such Exerciser Member will be obligated to pay non-member (customer) rates for trades resulting from the execution of such orders.
 - 2. A series B-1 (Full) member delegate who is an Exerciser Member will be obligated to pay non-member (customer) rates for all trades executed on Globex by or on behalf of such Exerciser Member.

The foregoing obligations will not apply if such Exerciser Member possesses another membership that has not either been delegated or, in the case of another CBOT Series B-1 (Full) membership, used as a basis to exercise and become a member of the CBOE, and that entitles such member to trade in a particular product.

852. FINES FOR ERRORS, DELAYS AND OMISSIONS

Exchange staff shall establish, and from time to time revise, schedules of fines to be imposed upon clearing members for errors, delays and omissions with respect to trade and position data and other required Clearing House memoranda. These fines are to be collected by the Clearing House and are in addition to any disciplinary sanctions that may be imposed by the BCC or CHRC for the violation of Exchange rules within their jurisdiction.

853. TRANSFERS OF TRADES AND CUSTOMER ACCOUNTS

853.A. Transfers of Trades

- 1. Subject to the limitations of Rule 854, existing trades may be transferred either on the books of a clearing member or from one clearing member to another clearing member provided:
 - i. The transfer merely constitutes a change from one account to another account provided the underlying beneficial ownership in said accounts remains the same; or
 - ii. An error has been made in the clearing of a trade and the error is discovered and the transfer is completed within two business days after the trade date.

2. Subject to the limitations of Rule 854, Exchange staff may, upon request by the clearing member(s), approve a transfer of existing trades either on the books of the same clearing member, or from the books of one clearing member to the books of another clearing member if the transfer is in connection with, or as a result of, a merger, asset purchase, consolidation or similar non-recurring transaction between two or more entities where one or more entities become the successor in interest to one or more other entities.
3. Exchange staff may, with the consent of the clearing member(s) involved, permit the transfer of existing trades if, in staff's opinion, the situation so requires and such transfer is in the best interests of the Exchange.
4. Provided that the transfer is permitted pursuant to Sections 1, 2 or 3 above, transactions in all physically delivered futures contracts must be recorded and carried on the books of the receiving firm at the original trade dates; all other transactions may be recorded and carried at either the original trade date or the transfer date. Futures transactions may be transferred using either the original trade price or the most recent settlement price; options transactions may be transferred using either the original trade price or a trade price of zero.
5. All transfers shall be reported to the Clearing House in a form acceptable to the Exchange for the type of transactions involved. The proper indicator must be included in the transfer such that the transactions, including the transaction(s) to reverse an error, clear as transfers. The clearing members involved shall maintain a full and complete record of all transactions together with all pertinent memoranda.

853.B. Transfers of Customer Accounts

1. Subject to the limitations of Rule 853.A, after receipt of a signed instruction from a Clearing Member (the "Carrying Clearing Member") to transfer all or a portion of a customer account to another Clearing Member (the "Receiving Clearing Member"), and provided that such instruction contains the customer's name and account number (and, if the transfer is not of the entire account, a description of which portion is to be transferred), and provided that the Receiving Clearing Member agrees to accept the account, the Exchange shall promptly transfer the account (or the relevant portion thereof), without requiring any close-out or rebooking of positions in connection with the transfer, provided that:
 - i. The transferred positions will satisfy Exchange performance bond requirements at the Receiving Clearing Member; and
 - ii. Any remaining positions in the customer account at the Carrying Clearing Member will satisfy Exchange performance bond requirements.

854. CONCURRENT LONG AND SHORT POSITIONS

Set forth below are the procedures that must be followed for concurrent long and short positions and hold-open accounts.

- A. Concurrent long and short positions in the same commodity and month may be held by a clearing member at the direction of a customer or on behalf of an omnibus account; however it shall be the duty of the clearing member to ascertain whether such positions are intended for offset or to be held open prior to final transmission of position data to the Clearing House.
- B. Concurrent long and short positions in physically delivered contracts that are held by the same owner during the delivery month and two business days prior to the delivery month must be offset by transactions executed in the market, by allowable privately negotiated transactions, or fulfilled through the normal delivery process, provided however that trades may be transferred for offset if the trade date of the position being transferred is the same as the transfer date. Such positions may not be offset via netting, transfer, or position adjustment except to correct a bona fide clerical or operational error on the day the error is identified and provided that the quantity of the offset does not represent more than one percent of the reported open interest in the affected futures contract month.¹
- C. Clearing members which, pursuant to this rule, carry concurrent long and short positions, must report to the Clearing House both sides as open positions. When either side or both sides are reduced in accordance with Section B. of this rule, the open positions as reported to the Clearing House must be reduced accordingly.
- D. The Exchange takes no position regarding the internal bookkeeping procedures of its clearing members which, for the convenience of a customer, may "hold open" a position only on their books. However, the clearing member must accurately report to the Exchange and the Clearing House, as

¹ Revised October 2008.

appropriate, large trader positions, long positions eligible for delivery and open interest.

855. OFFSETTING MINI-SIZED AND FULL-SIZED FUTURES POSITIONS¹

- A. DJIASM Futures - With the consent of the account controller, a clearing member may offset and liquidate long futures positions against short futures positions, or short futures positions against long futures positions, held in the same account in the following ratios:

Mini-sized Dow (\$5 Multiplier) to DJIA Index	2:1
Mini-sized Dow (\$5 Multiplier) to DJIA Index (\$25 Multiplier)	5:1
DJIA Index to DJIA Index (\$25 Multiplier)	5:2

The clearing member shall notify the Clearing House of offsetting positions by submitting reports to the Clearing House in such form and manner as the Clearing House shall specify. The positions shall be offset at the previous day's settlement price.

The positions being offset shall be transferred to a Clearing House holding account. Long and short positions in the same contract and contract month held in the holding account shall be netted, thus reducing the number of open positions in such contract.

- B. Physically delivered futures contracts - With the consent of the account controller, a clearing member may request to offset and liquidate long mini-sized futures positions against short full-sized futures positions, or short mini-sized futures positions against long full-sized futures positions, held in the same account in the following ratios of mini-sized to full-sized futures contracts:

Mini-sized (1000 bu.) Corn to Full-sized (5000 bu.) Corn	5:1
Mini-sized (1000 bu.) Soybean to Full-sized (5000 bu.) Soybean	5:1
Mini-sized (1000 bu.) Wheat to Full-sized (5000 bu.) Wheat	5:1

The clearing member shall notify the Clearing House of its request to offset positions by submitting reports to the Clearing House in such form and manner as the Clearing House shall specify. If accepted, the positions being offset shall be transferred to a holding account at the Clearing House. The Clearing House shall accept such request or fraction of such request upon receiving an opposite offset request for another account with different beneficial ownership. Allowable requests shall be processed in the order of oldest request date first.

No offset requests pursuant to this Section shall be accepted for any accounts during the last two trading days.

¹ Revised September 2008.