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## Chapter 5

### Trading Qualifications and Practices

#### 500. SCOPE OF CHAPTER

This chapter prescribes rules concerning floor access privileges, qualifications for trading privileges, and trading practices.

#### FLOOR PRIVILEGES

#### 501. EMPLOYEES OF MEMBERS

Members shall register with the Exchange all persons whom they wish to employ on the trading floor. Such employees may act as runners, communicators, clerks and broker assistants. Such employees shall not be permitted to solicit customers or benefit from the production of orders, except as provided in Rule 140. Such employees shall not trade or have any interest in an account trading in any CME or CBOT futures or options contracts. Employees must wear a prescribed identification badge. Any member permitting trading by such employee shall be guilty of an offense against the Exchange. Remuneration to such employees shall be limited to salaries and normal bonuses. The member employer shall, upon request, provide a report to Exchange staff with respect to each such employee, setting forth the hours of employment, salary and bonus, and a copy of each employee's Internal Revenue Service W-2 Form or other documentation evidencing employment.

The following shall apply to any IMM, IOM or GEM member who also holds a broker assistant badge. Such person shall not trade for, or carry in his account or an account in which he has any interest, any positions in contracts traded on the Exchange except for those contracts which he is entitled to trade as principal or broker for others by virtue of his membership status as referenced above.

A member holding a broker assistant badge shall be required to notify his qualifying clearing member, as defined in Rule 903, of the name, address and immediate supervisor of the member or member firm by whom he is employed as a broker assistant. Upon a qualifying clearing member's revocation of trading authorization in accordance with Rule 903.E., the qualifying clearing member immediately shall give written notice to the member or member firm which employs a member as a broker assistant that the member's trading authorization has been revoked. A member holding a broker assistant badge shall be denied floor access privileges upon the revocation of trading authorization by his qualifying clearing member. The floor access privileges of a member who holds a broker assistant badge may be reinstated upon the filing of a release with the Shareholder Relations and Membership Services Department by the member's qualifying clearing member in accordance with Rule 903.D.

Members shall be responsible for ensuring that their employees comply with all Exchange rules and may, subject to a determination by an Exchange disciplinary committee, be liable for any fines imposed upon such employees by the Exchange. The Exchange may, in its sole discretion, notify a member of the existence of an Exchange investigation and the conduct which is the subject of the investigation involving one of the member's employees when the Market Regulation Department interviews such employee or, if no such interview occurs, when charges are issued against the employee by the Probable Cause Committee.

No person shall be registered as an employee pursuant to this rule if such person is determined by Exchange staff not to be of good moral character or if it is determined that such registration may be detrimental to the interest or welfare of the Exchange.

#### 502. ADMISSION TO FLOOR

In addition to authorized employees and agents of the Exchange, only members, registered employees of members, permit holders and authorized visitors shall be permitted on the floor of the Exchange. No person may be introduced on the floor of the Exchange by a member on more than three days of any calendar month. Members must at all times accompany visitors for whom they have obtained floor access and are responsible for the conduct and actions of visitors for whom they have obtained floor access while such visitors are on Exchange premises. No privileges other than admittance to the floor may be extended to a guest. A guest is specifically prohibited from performing any of the functions of an employee of a member or member firm, entering a trading pit, placing orders, using any electronic devices or market display equipment and blocking aiseways or access to trading pits.

**503. RETIRED MEMBERS**

Any member who has been a member for at least 25 years who sells or leases his membership may apply for a retired member badge which will entitle the retired member to access the trading floor. A retired member who leases his membership to another person may place orders for his own account from on the trading floor pursuant to the customer order entry requirements set forth in Rule 536.A.1. A retired member who sells his membership is prohibited from placing orders for any account while on the trading floor. Retired members are prohibited from accessing the trading pits during trading hours.

**504. [RESERVED]****505. BOOTH AND FLOOR PRIVILEGES**

Booth space on the trading floor may be assigned only to members and member firms. Available booth space will be assigned by Exchange staff in accordance with the policies established by the Exchange and the decisions of Exchange staff regarding the assignment of booth space shall be final. Orders may be accepted at the booth space assigned to a member or member firm only by the member, employees of the member or member firm and members qualified by the member firm.

Notwithstanding any other rule, any member who is associated as a partner, shareholder, member, officer, manager, employee, or consultant with any entity or natural person that is or should be registered as an Introducing Broker, Futures Commission Merchant, Commodity Trading Advisor or Commodity Pool Operator as those terms are defined in Section 1a of the Commodity Exchange Act and/or 17 C.F.R. 1.3, may not solicit orders of others from the floor of the Exchange unless the entity or natural person for which or for whom the member is soliciting orders is also a member firm or member of the Exchange.

**506. HEADSET PRIVILEGES ON THE TRADING FLOOR****506.A. Access and Supervision**

Members and member firms are eligible to lease headsets from the Exchange for use on the trading floor by filing an application with the Telecommunications Department unless such usage is restricted in a particular pit by Exchange policy. Where headset usage is permitted, members and member firms may authorize their nonmember employees to utilize headsets subject to their supervision. For the purposes of this rule, a telephone in, or on the perimeter of, a trading pit shall be treated in the same manner as a headset.

Members and member firms are responsible for ensuring that their nonmember employees who utilize headsets comply with all requirements set forth in this rule and are responsible for the content of their nonmember employees' headset communications.

**506.B. Use of Headsets**

Nonmember employees wearing a headset may communicate order and fill information, as well as market information that has been publicly exposed to the trading pit; however, such nonmember employees may not communicate their personal opinions concerning the market or trading activity.

Headsets may be used to communicate between locations on the trading floor, and between the trading floor and off-floor locations. Headsets may be used to accept, place or relay orders provided that all applicable Exchange audit trail and recordkeeping requirements are met, unless such usage is restricted in a particular pit by Exchange policy. In trading pits where headset contact with nonmember customers is permitted, nonmember customers may not place orders directly to the pit, and floor brokers and their employees may not accept such orders, unless the customer's clearing firm, in its sole discretion, has specifically authorized the customer to place orders directly.

**507. ELECTRONIC DEVICES****507.A. General Provisions**

The use of any electronic device on the trading floor is prohibited unless such device and/or usage has been permitted by the Exchange. For purposes of this rule, the term "electronic device" shall mean any type of voice or data communications interface, including but not limited to a computer, headset, hand-held device, microphone or telephone. No Member (as defined in Rule 400) shall permit others to use any electronic device unless such use has been permitted by the Exchange. Members using a permitted electronic device on the trading floor for permissible business purposes must retain any required audit trail data in accordance with applicable Exchange rules and CFTC regulations.

**507.B. Terms and Conditions of Use**

The Exchange may, in its sole discretion, impose restrictions on the use of any permitted electronic device by any Member. The Exchange may limit, suspend or terminate any Member's right to use any permitted electronic device at any time, without prior notice and without any liability to the Exchange.

The Exchange shall have the right, at any time, to audit the use of any permitted electronic device by any Member.

The Exchange accepts no responsibility for loss, theft or damage to any equipment permitted for use by a Member on Exchange premises.

Electronic devices that are not issued by the Exchange must not interfere with any Exchange system.

**507.C. Electronic Surveillance**

The Exchange may intercept and record any electronic communication received or sent from the trading floor to ensure compliance with Exchange Rules. Exchange members, their employees, and all others who are granted access to the trading floor consent, as a condition of their membership, employment, or access to the floor, to the interception, recording, and use of any such communication.

**507.D. Personal Electronic Devices**

Unless permitted pursuant to Section A. above, personal electronic devices including, but not limited to, cell phones, personal digital assistants (PDAs) and other devices with email, instant messaging or other similar capabilities may be used on the trading floor only for non-business purposes.

**507.E. Cameras and Video Equipment**

Unless expressly permitted by the Exchange, the use of any type of camera or video equipment on the trading floor is prohibited.

**508. GIVING AND RECEIVING OF GRATUITIES**

A member, member firm, broker association, trading group or an employee of any of the foregoing may not give, directly or indirectly, to any employee of another member, member firm, broker association or trading group any gratuities or gifts with an aggregate market value in excess of \$100 within any twelve-month period.

This rule applies notwithstanding any internal policy of an entity that allows for gifts in excess of \$100. The requirements of this rule apply to both the providers and the recipients of such gifts and gratuities.

**509. [RESERVED]****TRADING QUALIFICATIONS AND REGULATIONS****510. REQUIREMENTS FOR MEMBERS AND THEIR EMPLOYEES ON THE TRADING FLOOR**

All members and their employees on the trading floor shall satisfy all orientation requirements of the Exchange. All members seeking to act as a floor broker, floor trader, or in any other capacity requiring registration pursuant to the Commodity Exchange Act, must be registered in accordance with applicable CFTC regulations.

A member shall be prohibited from engaging in activities requiring registration under the Commodity Exchange Act or from representing himself to be a registrant under the Commodity Exchange Act or the representative or agent of any registrant if such member's floor broker or floor trader registration is suspended by the CFTC or if the Exchange has suspended such member's privilege to act as a floor broker or floor trader on the Exchange.

All members registered with the CFTC must report any changes to such status in accordance with applicable CFTC regulations and must promptly notify the Shareholder Relations and Membership Services Department of any such changes.

**511. QUALIFIED TRADERS AND BROKERS**

No member shall be permitted to execute a pit, spot call or allowable privately negotiated transaction on the Exchange unless he is qualified to do so by a clearing member.

A member shall place all trades for his own account or any account which he controls, on the books of his qualifying clearing member unless written authorization to the contrary from said clearing member has been filed with the Shareholder Relations and Membership Services Department. Regardless of

such authorization, a member in a deficit position with any clearing member shall place trades only through his qualifying clearing member. Any non-qualifying clearing member that carries a member's account in a deficit position shall promptly notify the clearing member that is qualifying such member.

All trades initiated for a member's account, an account which he controls or an account in which he has a proprietary interest shall be disclosed on the books of a clearing member.

A member who believes his qualifying clearing member is unreasonably withholding a release necessary to permit the member to be qualified by a different clearing member may request a hearing before a Panel of the Business Conduct Committee ("Panel") pursuant to the applicable provisions of Rule 408. The Panel may, in its sole discretion, remand a dispute concerning the validity of a signed non-compete agreement between the parties to arbitration pursuant to Rule 600.A. Either party may petition the arbitration chairman for expedited handling of the matter pursuant to Rule 613.

The Panel may assess attorneys' fees and the administrative costs of the proceeding against one or both of the parties if it determines that a claim or defense was frivolous or filed in bad faith.

#### **511.A. Floor Trading**

A clearing member may, without prior notice, revoke a member's authorization to trade by written revocation filed with the Shareholder Relations and Membership Services Department. Such revocation shall be effective and the member's qualification to trade shall terminate when notice of the disqualification is posted on the Exchange floor. A member shall not appear upon the floor of the Exchange until he has been requalified. A member who has been disqualified shall promptly return his membership badge to the Shareholder Relations and Membership Services Department.

#### **511.B. Globex Trading**

Unless otherwise specified by a member's qualifying clearing member, a member suspended from entering orders through Globex shall not be disqualified from pit trading.

In the case of a member who has Globex access guaranteed by a clearing member other than his qualifying clearing member, the qualifying clearing member may terminate the member's ability to place orders through Globex by notifying the clearing member providing the member access to Globex. The clearing member providing the access to Globex will be responsible for ensuring that the member does not place orders through Globex.

## **512. [RESERVED]**

## **513. CONDUCT, APPAREL AND BADGES**

### **513.A. General**

Members and their employees are expected to conduct themselves on Exchange premises with dignity and integrity in order to maintain a safe workplace and the efficiency and good name of the Exchange. Members and their employees shall refrain from excessive speed in moving about the trading floors, and shall be respectful of all others on Exchange premises and shall abide by Exchange policy concerning access, conduct, and appearance. Members and their employees, while on the trading floors, shall be professionally attired in accordance with Exchange policy, and shall wear jackets bearing identification badges issued by the Exchange. Members and their employees not professionally attired in accordance with Exchange policy may be barred or removed from the trading floors. Refreshments and smoking are forbidden on the trading floors at all times.

### **513.B. Sanctions**

1. Designated Exchange officials may impose fines on members or their employees for violations of the Exchange policy concerning access, conduct, and appearance. Fines imposed pursuant to Rule 513.B.1. are final and may not be appealed.
2. A fourth violation of the Exchange policy concerning access, conduct, and appearance within a rolling 18-month period will be subject to a \$1,000 fine.
3. A fifth or subsequent violation of the Exchange policy concerning access, conduct, and appearance within a rolling 18-month period will be referred to a summary proceeding before a Panel of the Floor Conduct Committee. The Panel may impose a fine not to exceed \$5,000 per violation.
4. Notwithstanding any other provision in this Rule, the Chief Regulatory Officer shall have the authority to impose a fine not to exceed \$5,000 per offense on members and their employees for egregious violations of Rule 513.A.
5. The Market Regulation Department, at its discretion, may refer any alleged violation of Rule 513 to

the Probable Cause Committee for consideration of charges.

#### **513.C. Hearings and Appeals**

An individual fined pursuant to Rule 513.B.2., 3. or 4. may, within 10 days of the decision, file a written appeal with the Market Regulation Department. A written appeal that fails to specify the grounds for the appeal and the specific error or impropriety of the original decision shall be dismissed. The appeal shall be heard by a Panel of the Business Conduct Committee ("BCC Panel") whose decision shall be final. The appellant shall be entitled to be represented by counsel, appear personally before the BCC Panel and present evidence that he may have in support of his appeal. The BCC Panel shall not set aside, modify or amend the appealed decision unless it determines, by majority vote, that the decision was:

1. Arbitrary, capricious, or an abuse of the Panel's or Exchange staff's discretion;
2. In excess of the Panel's or Exchange staff's authority or jurisdiction; or
3. Based on a clearly erroneous application of Exchange rules.

### **514. TRADING INFRACTIONS**

A written complaint concerning a trading infraction pursuant to Rule 514.A. may be initiated by members, member firms, trading floor employees of members or member firms or staff of the Exchange. Charges shall be issued and hearings shall be conducted for violations of this rule in accordance with Rule 409.

#### **514.A. Definition**

The following shall constitute trading infractions:

1. a bid or offer out of line with the market;
2. a bid or offer which tends to confuse the other traders;
3. a trade through the existing bid or offer;
4. failure to confirm a transaction;
5. failure of a buyer and seller to properly notify the pit reporter of transaction prices in accordance with Rule 528 and/or failure to ascertain that such prices are properly recorded;
6. use of profane, obscene or unbusinesslike language on the trading floor;
7. use of undue force while on, entering or leaving the trading floor;
8. conduct which tends to confuse, distract, abuse or intimidate any Exchange employee;
9. conduct of an unbusinesslike nature;
10. failure to defer to a member who has clearly turned the market;
11. failure to indicate a quantity on a bid or offer; and
12. disseminating false, misleading or inaccurate quotes.

#### **514.B. Floor Conduct Committee Fining Authority**

A Panel of the Floor Conduct Committee that finds a member or his employee guilty of violating Rule 514 may impose a fine of up to \$10,000 per offense on such member or employee, except that an egregious violation of Rule 514.A.6., 7., 8. or 9. may result in a fine of up to \$20,000. Notwithstanding the above, the total fine levied by a Panel against a respondent may not exceed \$20,000 based on the single issuance of charges.

The following non-binding schedule of fines may be used by Panels of the Floor Conduct Committee with respect to members or their employees found guilty by a Panel of non-egregious trading infractions:

First offense	a letter of warning and/or a fine not to exceed \$2,500
Second offense within a rolling one-year period	a fine of at least \$1,000, but not to exceed \$5,000
Third offense within a rolling one-year period	a fine of at least \$2,500, but not to exceed \$10,000

If an individual is found guilty of three violations of Rule 514.A. within a rolling one-year period, or any three violations of Rule 514.A.6., 7., 8., and/or 9., within a rolling five-year period, any subsequent alleged violation under Part A. of this rule within such period shall be reviewed by the Market Regulation

Department to determine whether to forward the alleged violation to a Panel of the Floor Conduct Committee for adjudication or to investigate and refer the matter to the Probable Cause Committee for review. Notwithstanding the above, the Market Regulation Department may, at any time, refer matters that it deems egregious to the Probable Cause Committee.

## **515. REGISTRATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF BROKER ASSOCIATIONS**

### **515.A. Definitions**

1. Floor Brokerage Activity - The execution or pre-execution handling of orders on the trading floor.
2. Broker Association - A broker association shall include the following associations between two or more members with trading floor access privileges, at least one of whom is engaged in floor brokerage activity:
  - a. Revenue Sharing Association: Associations between members who:
    - i. share profits or losses associated with their brokerage and/or error account activity; and/or
    - ii. have an employer and employee relationship which relates to floor brokerage activity;
  - b. Non-Revenue Sharing Association: Associations between members who:
    - i. regularly share a deck of orders; and/or
    - ii. share employee salary expenses.
  - c. Any other group or combination deemed by the Exchange to be a broker association.
3. Principal of a Revenue Sharing Association – Each individual who has formal or de facto control over the affairs of, or has a ten percent or greater ownership interest in, a Revenue Sharing Association not owned by a clearing member firm.
4. Spokesperson of a Non-Revenue Sharing Association and Revenue Sharing Associations owned by a clearing member firm – An individual authorized to represent a Non-Revenue Sharing Association or Clearing Firm owned Revenue Sharing Association in connection with its registration obligations set forth in Section B.
5. Investor – An individual who has a direct beneficial interest in a Revenue Sharing Association but is not a principal as defined in A.3. above.

### **515.B. Registration Requirements**

1. A member of a broker association shall not handle or execute an order unless that association has registered with the Exchange.
2. Members or Member Firms must have majority ownership interest in any broker association.
3. Principals involved in floor brokerage activity must have trading privileges in the membership division required for access to the products handled by the members of the association. Principals who are not involved in floor brokerage activity must own a membership in the membership division required for access to the products handled by the members of the association. Notwithstanding the above, principals not regularly involved in floor brokerage activity may hold a membership in any division in circumstances where the association is owned by a Member Firm and such Member Firm owns a membership in the membership division required for access to the products handled by the members of the association.
4. No registered broker association or member thereof shall permit a party to have any direct or indirect profit or ownership interest in a broker association unless such party is registered in the association in accordance with this rule.
5. Registration shall be accomplished by filing the appropriate registration forms with the Market Regulation Department.
6. It shall be the responsibility of the broker association and its principals or spokespersons to ensure that the association is properly registered. Any additions, deletions or other changes to the information already reported must be provided to the Market Regulation Department within two business days after the event giving rise to such changes.
7. The Exchange may request any additional information from a broker association as deemed appropriate.

### **515.C. Prohibition on Sharing of Personal Trading Profits**

Registrants in a broker association may not share profits or losses associated with their personal trading activity by direct or indirect means, except for profits and losses related to brokerage errors.

**515.D. Supervision**

Each principal of a Revenue Sharing Association must diligently supervise the association's member registrants and non-member employees and may be held directly liable for violations of any rule of the Exchange by such registrants and employees. Regardless of whether the principal is held responsible for the act or acts constituting the violation, each principal is jointly liable for the payment of any fines assessed against another principal, registrant or employee of the association provided that the violation occurred while that person was functioning in his capacity with the association.

**515.E. Trading Restrictions**

The Exchange may impose limits on the percentage of personal trading and/or brokerage volume that members of a broker association may execute with one another. Violations of such restrictions will result in summary action according to the following schedule on a rolling 24 month period:

First Occurrence	Letter of Warning
Second Occurrence	\$1,000 fine
Third Occurrence	\$5,000 fine
Subsequent Occurrence	\$10,000 fine

The Exchange may restrict a member of a Revenue Sharing Association from trading for any account such member owns, controls or in which such member has a financial interest opposite other members of the association executing orders. Violation of such restrictions will result in summary action according to the following schedule on a rolling 24 month period:

First Occurrence	Letter of Warning
Second Occurrence	\$500 fine
Third Occurrence	\$1,000 fine
Subsequent Occurrence	\$5,000 fine

Actions taken pursuant to this section are final and may not be appealed; however members will have 15 days following receipt of notification of the action to present evidence to the Market Regulation Department that administrative, clerical or other errors caused the apparent rule violation.

Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, the Market Regulation Department may, at any time, refer matters that it deems egregious to the Probable Cause Committee.

**516. ERROR ACCOUNTS**

Each member who acts as a floor broker must maintain a designated error account with his qualifying clearing member into which he places brokerage errors. This requirement shall not apply to a floor broker who initiates trades or enters orders solely on behalf of a member firm's proprietary account.

Each qualifying clearing member which carries an error account agrees, without qualification, to accept and clear the broker's trades involving brokerage errors.

**517.— 519. [RESERVED]**

**TRADING PRACTICES**

**520. TRADING CONFINED TO EXCHANGE FACILITIES**

All trading in Exchange products must occur on or through Exchange facilities and in accordance with Exchange rules.

**521. REQUIREMENTS FOR OPEN OUTCRY TRADES**

In open outcry trading, bidding and offering practices must at all times be conducive to the competitive execution of transactions. All open outcry transactions, including spread and combination transactions, shall be made openly and competitively in the pit designated for the trading of the particular transaction. No bid or offer shall be specified for acceptance by a particular trader. Transactions may take place only at the best price available in the open outcry market at the time the trade occurs.

It shall be the duty of both traders to confirm their trades as to the price, quantity, commodity, contract

month, respective clearing members and, for options, strike price, put or call and expiration month. Confirmation shall take place as soon as possible, but in no event more than 15 minutes after the trade

## **522. ACCEPTANCE OF BIDS AND OFFERS**

In open outcry and electronic trading, while outstanding, all or any part of any bid or offer is subject to immediate acceptance by any trader. Members are required to honor all bids or offers which have not been withdrawn from the market. The price at which a trade is executed shall be binding, unless such trade is cancelled by Exchange officials in accordance with Exchange rules.

## **523. ALL-OR-NONE TRANSACTIONS**

The Exchange shall determine the minimum thresholds for and the commodities in which All-or-None transactions shall be permitted. The following shall govern All-or-None trading:

1. A member may request an All-or-None bid and/or offer for a specified quantity at or in excess of the applicable minimum threshold. Such request shall be made in the pit designated for the trading of the particular transaction.
2. A member may respond by quoting an All-or-None bid or offer price. A bid or offer in response to an All-or-None request shall be made only when it is the best bid or offer in response to such request, but such price need not be in line with the bids and offers currently being quoted in the regular market.
3. A member shall not execute any order by means of an All-or-None transaction unless the order includes specific instructions to execute an All-or-None transaction or the All-or-None bid or offer is the best price available to satisfy the terms of the order.
4. An All-or-None bid or offer may be accepted by one or more members provided that the entire quantity of the All-or-None order is executed at a single price and that each counterparty to the order accepts a quantity at or in excess of the designated minimum counterparty threshold. Each order executed opposite an All-or-None order must be for a quantity that meets or exceeds the minimum counterparty threshold. Separate orders may not be bunched to meet the minimum counterparty threshold.
5. All-or-None transactions shall not set off conditional orders (e.g., Stop Orders and MIT Orders) or otherwise affect orders in the regular market.
6. All-or-None transactions must be reported to a designated Exchange official who shall record and publish the quantity and prices separately from reports of transactions in the regular market. The brokers executing All-or-None transactions must maintain a record of said transaction in accordance with Rule 536.

## **524. [RESERVED]**

## **525. [RESERVED]**

## **526. BLOCK TRADES**

The Exchange shall designate the products in which block trades shall be permitted and determine the minimum quantity thresholds for such transactions. The following shall govern block trades:

- A. A block trade must be for a quantity that is at or in excess of the applicable minimum threshold. Orders may not be aggregated in order to achieve the minimum transaction size, except by those entities described in Sections I. and J.
- B. Each party to a block trade must be an Eligible Contract Participant as that term is defined in Section 1a(12) of the Commodity Exchange Act.
- C. A member shall not execute any order by means of a block trade for a customer unless such customer has specified that the order be executed as a block trade.
- D. The price at which a block trade is executed must be fair and reasonable in light of (i) the size of the block trade, (ii) the prices and sizes of other transactions in the same contract at the relevant time, (iii) the prices and sizes of transactions in other relevant markets, including without limitation the underlying cash market or related futures markets, at the relevant time, and (iv) the circumstances of the markets or the parties to the block trade.
- E. Block trades shall not set off conditional orders (e.g., Stop Orders and MIT Orders) or otherwise affect orders in the regular market.

- F. The seller must ensure that each block trade is reported to the Exchange within five minutes of the time of execution; except that block trades in interest rate futures and options executed outside of Regular Trading Hours (7:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m. Central Time, Monday – Friday on regular business days) and Housing and Weather futures and options must be reported within fifteen minutes of the time of execution. The report must include the contract, contract month, price, quantity of the transaction, the respective clearing members, the time of execution, and, for options, strike price, put or call and expiration month. The Exchange shall promptly publish such information separately from the reports of transactions in the regular market.
- G. Block trades must be reported to the Clearing House in accordance with an approved reporting method.
- H. Clearing members and members involved in the execution of block trades must maintain a record of the transaction in accordance with Rule 536.
- I. A commodity trading advisor ("CTA") registered or exempt from registration under the Act, including, without limitation, any investment advisor registered or exempt from registration under the Investment Advisors Act of 1940, shall be the applicable entity for purposes of Sections A., B., C., and D., provided such advisors have total assets under management exceeding \$25 million and the block trade is suitable for the customers of such advisors.
- J. A foreign Person performing a similar role or function to a CTA or investment advisor as described in Section I, and subject as such to foreign regulation, shall be the applicable entity for purposes of Sections A., B., C., and D., provided such Persons have total assets under management exceeding \$25 million and the block trade is suitable for the customers of such Persons.

## 527. OUTTRADES, ERRORS AND MISHANDLING OF ORDERS

### 527.A. Outtrades Discovered During a Regular Trading Hours Trading Session

It shall be the duty of a member discovering an outtrade during a Regular Trading Hours session to immediately notify the opposite trader. Thereafter, if the matter cannot be resolved between the parties, they shall immediately determine who will cover the trade and the trade shall immediately be covered.

### 527.B. Outtrades Discovered After a Regular Trading Hours Trading Session

A clearing member that is unable with diligent effort to resolve an outtrade with another clearing member shall notify the member who executed the trade. Such notice shall be given prior to the following day's Regular Trading Hours session in sufficient time to allow the member to make provisions for the resolution of the outtrade.

Outtrades discovered after a Regular Trading Hours session shall be resolved between the parties to the outtrade as provided in this rule, no later than the opening of trading of the next Regular Trading Hours session.

### 527.C. Outtrades Resolution

To resolve an outtrade, the parties shall attempt to agree upon: (1) the reconciliation of any discrepancy in the terms of the trade, (2) which party will cover the trade and the method for covering the trade, if applicable, and (3) the apportionment of the financial results of the outtrade. In the event the parties are unable to agree on the apportionment of the financial results, the parties must nevertheless immediately reconcile the outtrade.

The price at the time of the open of the next Regular Trading Hours session shall fix the limit of liability as a result of the outtrade. Regardless of the ultimate determination of financial responsibility for the outtrade, a party who unreasonably refuses to cover the outtrade via an appropriate alternate market may be liable to the other party for the difference between the price at which the outtrade could have been covered in the alternate market and the price at the time of the open of the next Regular Trading Hours session.

Outtrades shall be resolved in accordance with the procedures below:

#### 1. Straight Out Customer Outtrades

If a floor broker discovers that all or some portion of a customer order was executed but cannot be cleared, the broker shall either 1) re-execute the order in the market and adjust the customer by check if the re-execution price is worse than the original execution price, or, if the re-execution price is better than the original execution price, the customer is entitled to the better price or 2) assign the opposite side of the portion that cannot be cleared to his error account and assign a fill to the customer at the execution price. The floor broker shall not liquidate the assigned position

until at least ten minutes have elapsed after the execution of the order giving rise to the outtrade and the bracket period in which the outtrade occurred has ended; however, these liquidation restrictions shall not apply to a liquidation during the post close session. Any profits or losses resulting from the liquidation of the assigned position belong to the floor broker and any such profits may be retained or disbursed at his discretion.

A floor broker who assigns the opposite side of an order pursuant to this rule shall: 1) clearly identify all such transactions by appropriate designation; 2) submit such trade information to his qualifying clearing member in sufficient time to enable the clearing member to submit the trade for the next intra-day reconciliation; 3) document in writing the circumstances surrounding any such transaction and promptly provide such documentation to the Market Regulation Department upon request; and 4) identify the subsequent liquidation of the assigned trade on the floor broker's trading card or other document.

## 2. Price Outtrades

When an outtrade exists due to a price discrepancy, members making the trade may choose to resolve the discrepancy by electing either of the two prices in question, if they agree that the trade was executed at that price.

If an outtrade involves a price discrepancy between a local and a broker, and the members cannot agree on the price of execution, the price recorded by the broker shall be used to clear the trade.

If an outtrade between locals or an outtrade between brokers involves a price discrepancy, and the members cannot agree on the price of execution, the buyer's price shall be used to clear the trade.

## 3. Quantity Outtrades

When an outtrade exists due to a quantity discrepancy, members making the trade may choose to resolve the discrepancy by electing either of the two quantities in question, if they agree that the trade was executed for that quantity.

If an outtrade between locals involves a quantity discrepancy and the members cannot agree on the quantity that was executed, the higher quantity shall be used to clear the trade.

A broker may assign the opposite side of any quantity which he believes that he has executed, but which cannot be cleared, to his error account, pursuant to Section 1 above.

## 4. Bona Fide Contract Month, Strike, Put vs. Call and Side of Market (Buy vs. Buy or Sell vs. Sell) Outtrades

When an outtrade exists due to a contract month, strike price, side of market, or put/call discrepancy, and any party who executed a customer order believes that the order was executed in accordance with its instructions, the outtrade may be resolved in any one of the following ways:

- a. The trade may be busted. If a broker re-executes his order, any losses incurred by the customer as a result of the delay in execution must be adjusted by check. If the order is executed at a more favorable price, the customer is entitled to the better price.
- b. The members making the trade(s) may agree to clear either trade or both trades in accordance with the members' recorded trade data.
- c. A broker may assign the opposite side of his order to his error account, pursuant to Section 1. above, and he may agree to the clearing of the transaction according to the terms of the other member's recorded trade data.
- d. If both members involved in the outtrade are brokers, they may each assign the opposite side of their respective orders to their error accounts pursuant to Section 1. above.

A customer shall not be entitled to any portion of any profits realized by a local who was on the opposite side of an outtrade between the local and the customer's broker, as a result of the local's liquidation of his position. Such profits belong to the local, and may be retained or disbursed at his discretion. If the local chooses to disburse any portion of such profits to the broker, and the broker's customer has received a fill in accordance with the broker's recorded trade data, the broker is not obligated to offer such profits to his customer.

Nothing herein shall in any way limit a member's right to submit an outtrade to Exchange arbitration if the outtrade cannot be resolved by agreement.

### **527.D. Errors and Mishandling of Orders**

If a broker overbuys or oversells for an order, the customer is not entitled to any of the quantity

executed in excess of the order quantity. A position that has been established as a result of an erroneous execution or mishandling of an order must be placed in the error account of the broker or firm responsible for the error or order mishandling. Any profits resulting from the liquidation of trades placed in a broker's or firm's error account belong to the relevant broker or firm, and any such profits may be retained or disbursed at the broker's or firm's discretion.

1. Unfilled or Underfilled Orders

If a broker fails to execute an order or underbuys or undersells for an order, the broker shall do one of the following:

- a. Execute the order or the remainder of the order in the market and adjust the customer by check if the customer is filled at a price less favorable than that to which he was entitled due to the broker's error or mishandling of the order. If the order is filled at a more favorable price, the customer is entitled to the better price.
- b. Execute the order or the remainder of the order in the market. If the order, or the remainder of the order, is filled at a worse price than that to which the customer was entitled but for the error or mishandling, the broker may allocate the fill to his error account, pursuant to Section C.1. above, provide the customer a fill at the price to which the customer was entitled, and place the opposite side of the customer fill into his error account. If the order is filled at a more favorable price, the customer is entitled to the better price.

2. Wrong Contract Month, Wrong Strike, or Wrong Commodity Executions

When an order has been executed in the wrong contract month, wrong strike price, or wrong commodity, and the erroneous transaction has been placed in the relevant broker's or firm's error account, the error may be corrected by one of the following:

- a. Execution of the order in accordance with its terms, with an adjustment to the customer by check if the order is executed at a worse price as a result of the error or mishandling of the order.
- b. Execution of a spread or combination transaction to execute the order and liquidate the position arising from the initial erroneous execution of the order, whereby one leg of the spread or combination transaction represents the correct execution of the order and the other leg offsets the erroneous position in the broker's or firm's error account. The broker or firm must clearly identify such transactions by appropriate designation, clearly document in writing the circumstances surrounding the nature of the error and promptly provide such documentation to the Market Regulation Department upon request.

3. Wrong Side of Market Executions

When an order has been executed on the wrong side of the market and the erroneous execution has been placed in the relevant broker's or firm's error account, the order shall be executed in accordance with its terms, with an adjustment to the customer by check if the order is executed at a worse price as a result of the error or mishandling of the order.

**528. PRICE REPORTING**

Parties to a pit transaction shall properly notify the designated Exchange official of the price at which trades have been consummated. Both parties to a pit trade are required to ensure that such price is properly posted.

Whenever a member makes a trade with another member and such trade constitutes a price infraction, he shall 1) immediately break the trade; or 2) satisfy all bids or offers which were adversely affected; or 3) adjust the price of the trade to the price which existed when the price infraction occurred, provided that both parties agree to adjust the price and the terms of any affected orders are satisfied.

**529. WITHHOLDING ORDERS PROHIBITED**

A Member (as defined in Rule 400), or any person entering orders on the Globex platform, shall not withhold or withdraw from the market any order, or any part of an order, for the benefit of any person other than the person placing the order.

**530. PRIORITY OF CUSTOMERS' ORDERS**

A member shall not buy (sell) a futures contract, buy (sell) a call option or sell (buy) a put option for his own account, an account in which he has a direct or indirect financial interest, or an account over which

he has discretionary trading authority when he is in possession of an executable order for another person to buy (sell) a futures contract, buy (sell) a call option or sell (buy) a put option in the same product, regardless of the venue of execution. All contract months in a given futures product and all options on the futures product, in addition to any corresponding alternative sized (mini or micro) futures or options contracts on a given product, shall be considered the same product for the purposes of this rule.

The foregoing shall not apply to DRT orders provided that the customer has previously consented in writing and evidence of such general consent is indicated on the order with the "WP" (with permission) designation. In the case of a floor broker holding a discretionary order for an account described in Rule 547, a "WP" designation on the order shall constitute sufficient evidence of prior consent.

No person shall enter an order into the Globex platform for his own account, an account in which he has a direct or indirect financial interest or an account over which he has discretionary trading authority, including, without limitation, an order allowing discretion as to time and price, when such person is in possession of any order for another person that the Globex platform is capable of accepting.

### **531. TRADING AGAINST CUSTOMERS' ORDERS PROHIBITED**

#### **531.A. General Prohibition**

No person in possession of a customer order shall knowingly take, directly or indirectly, the opposite side of such order for his own account, an account in which he has a direct or indirect financial interest, or an account over which he has discretionary trading authority.

#### **531.B. Exceptions**

The foregoing restriction shall not apply to the following:

1. Transactions executed in accordance with Rule 527 to resolve bona fide outrades or errors;
2. Transactions executed pursuant to Rule 538;
3. Block trades executed pursuant to Rule 526;
4. On the Globex platform, a person may knowingly trade against his customer order for his own account, an account in which he has a direct or indirect financial interest, an account over which he has discretionary trading authority, or a proprietary account of his employer, only if the customer order has been entered immediately upon receipt and has first been exposed on the Globex platform for a minimum of 5 seconds in the case of futures orders or for a minimum of 15 seconds in the case of options orders; and
5. Transactions where the customer has consented in writing no more than 12 months prior to the transaction to waive the application of Rule 531.A. Such transactions shall further be subject to the following requirements: (i) if the transaction was pit traded, the member complies with the requirements set forth in Rule 533; (ii) the member clearly identifies, by appropriate descriptive words, all such transactions, and (iii) if the transaction was pit traded, the member ensures that it is reported to Exchange price reporting staff for entry into the Exchange Price Reporting System as a cross trade.

### **532. DISCLOSING ORDERS PROHIBITED**

No person shall disclose another person's order to buy or sell except to a designated Exchange official or the CFTC, and no person shall solicit or induce another person to disclose order information. An order for pit execution is not considered public until it has been bid or offered by open outcry. No person shall take action or direct another to take action based on non-public order information, however acquired. The mere statement of opinions or indications of the price at which a market may open or resume trading does not constitute a violation of this rule.

### **533. SIMULTANEOUS BUY AND SELL ORDERS FOR DIFFERENT BENEFICIAL OWNERS**

A member who is in possession of both buy and sell orders for different beneficial owners for the same product and expiration month, and, for a put or call option, the same strike price, may execute such orders for and directly between such beneficial owners provided that in pit trading, a member executing such orders shall first bid and offer by open outcry three times at the same price, stating the number of contracts, and, thereafter, if neither the bid nor the offer is accepted, the orders may be matched in the presence, and with the approval, of a designated Exchange official.

The member making such transactions shall, by appropriate descriptive words or symbols, clearly

identify all such transactions on his trading card or other similar record made at the time of the execution. The member executing such trade must ensure that it is reported to Exchange price reporting staff for entry into the Exchange Price Reporting System. Failure to identify the transaction to Exchange price reporting staff as a cross trade shall constitute a violation of this rule.

On the Globex platform, opposite orders for different beneficial owners that are simultaneously placed by a party with discretion over both accounts may be entered into the Globex platform provided that one order is exposed for a minimum of 5 seconds in the case of futures orders or a minimum of 15 seconds in the case of options orders. An order allowing for price and/or time discretion, if not entered immediately upon receipt, may be knowingly entered opposite another order entered by the same firm only if this other order has been entered immediately upon receipt and has been exposed on the Globex platform for a minimum of 5 seconds for futures orders or a minimum of 15 seconds for options orders.

#### **534. WASH TRADES PROHIBITED**

No person shall place or accept buy and sell orders in the same product and expiration month, and, for a put or call option, the same strike price, where the person knows or reasonably should know that the purpose of the orders is to avoid taking a bona fide market position exposed to market risk (transactions commonly known or referred to as wash sales). Buy and sell orders for different accounts with common beneficial ownership that are entered with the intent to negate market risk or price competition shall also be deemed to violate the prohibition on wash trades. Additionally, no person shall knowingly execute or accommodate the execution of such orders by direct or indirect means.

#### **535. RESPONSIBILITY OF FLOOR TRADERS AND FLOOR BROKERS**

Every floor trader and floor broker shall assist his clearing member in the clearing of his trades. Every floor trader and floor broker must leave contact information with the clearing member through which or for which he has traded in order that he may be contacted during the balance of the day in the event there is a discrepancy in the clearing of his trades.

Each floor trader and floor broker or his designated representative must be available on the trading floor to resolve outrades in contracts in which he executed trades on the previous day no later than 30 minutes prior to the opening of the relevant market (or at such other times as may be designated by Exchange officials). If the trader or broker or his designated representative is not present during such period, the clearing member through which or for which the trader or broker has traded shall be authorized to resolve any outrade in the manner it deems appropriate, but such resolution shall not be determinative of the liability of any party to the outrade.

A floor trader or floor broker who fails to comply with this rule may be assessed a fine of \$1,000 for the first violation, \$2,000 for a second violation within 30 days of the first violation and \$3,000 for a third and each subsequent violation within 30 days of the first violation. Fines imposed pursuant to this schedule are final and may not be appealed.

#### **536. RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS FOR PIT, GLOBEX, AND NEGOTIATED TRADES**

##### **536.A. General Requirements for Open Outcry Pit Trades**

At the time of execution, it shall be the duty of every member to record each trade made for an account the member owns or controls showing the date, price, quantity, product, expiration month, bracket symbol, opposite trader, opposite clearing member and, for options, put or call and strike price. Floor brokers executing an order shall record their trading symbol, price, quantity, bracket, opposite trader and clearing member. Trades or order executions must either be recorded on an approved electronic device or, if recorded on written records, in non-erasable ink.

Members must designate on the trading document used to record a trade whether such trade is a spread trade and record "D" for single line entry differential spreads and "6" for all other spreads.

A member may correct any errors on written trading records by crossing out erroneous trade information without obliterating or otherwise making illegible any of the originally recorded information.

Each member shall provide his clearing member with any trading documents which are relied upon for transactional information necessary for submission to the clearing system containing those trades that have been executed thus far during that day. Trading documents include trading cards of members' personal and proprietary trades, trading cards of one member reflecting trades executed on behalf of another member and floor order tickets. Such trading documents must be submitted and timestamped

no later than 15 minutes after the end of each half-hour interval. If a broker has only partially filled an order at the end of a half-hour period, he does not have to submit the document used to record the execution to the appropriate clearing member until the entire order has been filled, the unexecuted portion of the order is cancelled, or the market has closed for that contract, whichever occurs first.

In addition, each member must maintain, and is accountable for, all other documents on which original trade information is recorded, whether or not such information is subsequently endorsed on an order ticket or entered into an approved electronic device. Trading cards used to record the execution of flashed or electronically transmitted orders are not required to have the member's trading symbol pre-printed on them, but such cards must be visually distinct from the pre-printed trading cards used by the member to record trades for accounts he owns or controls.

The correct bracket symbol in accordance with the list below must be recorded for each pit trade.

Time Intervals	Bracket Code
Unknown to data entry operator	?
Opening range for each contract	\$
Closing range for each contract	%
Post Close Session	#
7:00:00 a.m. – 7:14:59 a.m.	A
7:15:00 a.m. – 7:29:59 a.m.	B
7:30:00 a.m. – 7:44:59 a.m.	C
7:45:00 a.m. – 7:59:59 a.m.	D
8:00:00 a.m. – 8:14:59 a.m.	E
8:15:00 a.m. – 8:29:59 a.m.	F
8:30:00 a.m. – 8:44:59 a.m.	G
8:45:00 a.m. – 8:59:59 a.m.	H
9:00:00 a.m. – 9:14:59 a.m.	I
9:15:00 a.m. – 9:29:59 a.m.	J
9:30:00 a.m. – 9:44:59 a.m.	K
9:45:00 a.m. – 9:59:59 a.m.	L
10:00:00 a.m. – 10:14:59 a.m.	M
10:15:00 a.m. – 10:29:59 a.m.	N
10:30:00 a.m. – 10:44:59 a.m.	O
10:45:00 a.m. – 10:59:59 a.m.	P
11:00:00 a.m. – 11:14:59 a.m.	Q
11:15:00 a.m. – 11:29:59 a.m.	R
11:30:00 a.m. – 11:44:59 a.m.	S
11:45:00 a.m. – 11:59:59 a.m.	T
12:00:00 p.m. – 12:14:59 p.m.	V
12:15:00 p.m. – 12:29:59 p.m.	W
12:30:00 p.m. – 12:44:59 p.m.	X
12:45:00 p.m. – 12:59:59 p.m.	Y

Time Intervals	Bracket Code
1:00:00 p.m. – 1:14:59 p.m.	Z
1:15:00 p.m. – 1:29:59 p.m.	2
1:30:00 p.m. – 1:44:59 p.m.	3
1:45:00 p.m. – 1:59:59 p.m.	4
2:00:00 p.m. – 2:14:59 p.m.	5
2:15:00 p.m. – 2:29:59 p.m.	6
2:30:00 p.m. – 2:44:59 p.m.	7
2:45:00 p.m. – 2:59:59 p.m.	8
3:00:00 p.m. – 3:15:00 p.m.	9

Trades that are not recorded contemporaneously due to an error or an outtrade shall be recorded on the member's next pre-printed, sequentially numbered trading card. If the trade is not recorded in sequence, the member must cross out the pre-printed sequence number and write "9999" on the card. In any situation where someone other than the member is resolving a member's outtrades, the outtrade clerk or broker's clerk may use a blank card and write "9999" on the card to denote that it is out of sequence. The person resolving the outtrade for a member must initial the card.

Firms must enter an "E" into the order type field to identify any errors placed into a firm error account.

#### 1. Customer Orders

At the time of execution, every order received from a customer must be in the form of a written or electronic record and include an electronic timestamp reflecting the date and time such order was received on the floor of the Exchange and, except as provided in Section C., must identify the specific account(s) for which the order was placed. Such record shall also include an electronic timestamp reflecting the date and time such order was modified, returned, confirmed or cancelled.

Upon request, a clearing firm must provide its broker, in an expeditious and reasonable manner, with a copy of every floor order such broker is asked to execute.

#### 2. Individual Member Orders

- a. A member on the trading floor who enters an order with another member shall record the order instructions and the time of placement to the nearest minute in sequence with the other trades recorded on his pre-sequenced trading cards, unless such order is immediately entered into an approved electronic device or recorded pursuant to Section 2.b. below. Orders that involve options-futures combinations and other spread trades where the initiating member personally executes at least one leg of the spread shall not be subject to this requirement.

The member executing the order must record the time of execution to the nearest minute for each execution made for the order on the trading card or other document used to record the trade(s) and must return this card or document to the initiating member.

The trading card used to record the placement of the flashed or verbal order and any trading card or document used to record the execution of the order must be submitted together to the clearing member by the member placing the order or his representative.

- b. Every written order that is initiated by a member for his own account while on the trading floor must include an electronic timestamp reflecting the date and time such order was transmitted for execution and when such order was modified, returned, confirmed or cancelled.
- c. A member or his employee standing in a trading pit receiving an order directly over a headset for pit execution from an off-floor member for his account must simultaneously make a written record of the order on a trading card or other document including the identification of the member calling in the order unless such order is immediately entered into an approved electronic device. The member executing the order must record the time of execution to the nearest minute for each execution made for the order on any trading card or other document used to record the trade(s) and must return this card or document to the initiating member's clearing member.

### 3. Proprietary Orders of Clearing Members and Certain Member Entities

Upon receipt on the floor of the Exchange, an order placed for the proprietary account of a member firm must be in the form of a written or electronic record that includes an electronic timestamp reflecting the date and time such order was received on the floor and must identify the specific account(s) for which the order was placed. Such record shall also include an electronic timestamp reflecting the date and time such order was modified, returned, confirmed or cancelled.

Orders placed by an employee of a member firm for its proprietary account that are entered directly to the pit via headset with another employee of the member firm do not require a written and timestamped order ticket provided that the order is executed by a member employee of the member firm and such member records the time of execution to the nearest minute for each execution made for the order on the trading card or other document used to record the trade(s).

### 4. Trades Made by Members for Accounts Owned or Controlled by Such Member

Each member executing transactions on the trading floor for such member's personal account or an account controlled by such member who uses trading cards as the original record of such transactions must use pre-printed sequentially pre-numbered trading cards. A new trading card must be used at the beginning of each time bracket.

Each member who uses such trading cards must record the transactions in non-erasable ink in exact chronological order of execution on sequential lines of the trading card, and no lines may be skipped. Any lines that remain after the last execution recorded on a trading card must be marked through. All transactions which are recorded on a single trading card must be recorded on the same side of such trading card. No more than six transactions may be recorded on each trading card. Trading card sequence numbers must be unique during a one-week period.

The trading cards must contain pre-printed member identification which will include, but will not be limited to, the trading acronym and the full name of the member. The trading cards must also contain preprinted bracket designations.

Members who use an approved electronic device to record their trades, whether as an original record, or subsequent to recording their trades on trading cards, must record their trades on the device in the exact sequence in which they were executed and must ensure that the correct time bracket is entered for each transaction.

Members trading for an account they own or control shall be accountable for their pre-printed sequentially numbered trading cards, including those cards which are unused or voided.

#### **536.B. Globex Order Entry**

##### 1. General Requirement

Each Globex terminal operator entering orders into Globex shall input for each order: a) the user ID assigned him by the Exchange, a clearing member or other authorized entity and b) the price, quantity, product, expiration month, CTI code and account number (except as provided in Section C.), and, for options, put or call and strike price. The Globex terminal operator's user ID must be present on each order entered. For a Globex terminal operator with access pursuant to Rule 574, clearing members authorizing such access will be responsible for the Globex terminal operator's compliance with this rule.

With respect to orders received by a Globex terminal operator which are capable of being immediately entered into Globex, no record other than that set forth above need be made. However, if a Globex terminal operator receives an order which cannot be immediately entered into Globex, the Globex terminal operator must prepare a written order and include the account designation, date, time of receipt and other information required pursuant to section A.1. above. The order must be entered into Globex when it becomes executable.

##### 2. Electronic Audit Trail Requirements for Electronic Order Routing/Front-End Systems

Clearing members guaranteeing a connection to Globex are responsible for maintaining or causing to be maintained the order routing/front-end audit trail for all electronic orders, including order entry, modification, cancellation and responses to such messages (referred to as the "electronic audit trail"), entered into the Globex platform through the CME iLink<sup>®</sup> gateway. This electronic audit trail must be maintained for a minimum of 5 years, and clearing members must have the ability to produce this data in a standard format upon request of Market Regulation.

This electronic audit trail must contain all order receipt, order entry, order modification, and response receipt times to the highest level of precision achievable by the operating system, but at

least to the hundredth of a second. The times captured must not be able to be modified by the person entering the order. The data must also contain all Fix Tag information and fields which should include, but is not limited to the following:

A record of all fields relating to order entry, including transaction date, product, Exchange code, expiration month, quantity, order type, order qualifier, price, buy/sell indicator, stop/trigger price, order number, unique transaction number, account number, session ID, Tag 50 ID, host order number, trader order number, clearing member, type of action, action status code, customer type indicator, origin, and timestamps. For executed orders the audit trail must record the execution time of the trade along with all fill information.

In the case where the Guaranteeing Clearing Firm has a direct connect client that is another Clearing Firm or a Corporate Equity Member, the Clearing Firm may notify the client Clearing Firm or Corporate Equity Member that it is their obligation to maintain the electronic audit trail. Upon execution of this written notice, it shall be the duty of the client Clearing Firm or Corporate Equity Member to maintain an electronic audit trail pursuant to this rule.

#### **536.C. Bunched Orders and Orders Eligible for Post Execution Allocation**

Bunched orders must be allocated and recorded in accordance with CFTC Regulation 1.35(a-1)(5) and the NFA's Interpretative Notice related to Compliance Rule 2-10.

A bunched order for pit execution does not require the specific account number to be recorded at the time of order placement or upon the report of execution provided that 1) the order is being placed by an account manager for multiple accounts eligible for post execution allocation or 2) a written, pre-determined allocation scheme has been provided to the futures commission merchant accepting or clearing the order prior to the time the order has been placed. Additionally, at the time of receipt on the trading floor, bunched orders that do not contain specific account numbers must contain a series, group, or suspense account indicator which relates directly to the group of accounts for which the order has been placed. A bunched order may be initially cleared into a suspense account provided that the final account-specific allocations are submitted to the clearing system no later than the end of each trading day.

With respect to bunched Globex orders, such orders may be entered using a series designation or suspense account number provided that 1) the order is being placed by an account manager for multiple accounts eligible for post execution allocation or 2) a written, pre-determined allocation scheme that defines the series has been provided to the futures commission merchant accepting or clearing the order prior to the time that such order is entered. In the latter case, if such information has not been provided to the futures commission merchant prior to the time of order entry, each specific account number must be entered into Globex. Additionally, for all such bunched orders executed on Globex, the final account specific allocations must be submitted to the clearing system no later than the end of each trading day.

Bunched orders for non-discretionary accounts may be entered either for pit execution or through Globex; however, only the following order types may be bunched: Market on Open, Market on Close, same priced Limit Orders and same priced Stop Orders. Such non-discretionary orders may only be bunched in the following instances:

- a. Each order underlying the bunched order must be reduced to writing and include the information required pursuant to Section A.1. above;
- b. Allocation of the executions for the bunched orders must be fair and equitable in accordance with the NFA's Interpretative Notice related to Compliance Rule 2-10; and
- c. In circumstances where the order is bunched in a member firm's sales office, the party accepting the order must, contemporaneously with the order placement, transmit the individual account numbers and quantities associated with the bunched order to the clearing member firm. Such transmission shall be maintained by the clearing member firm along with the bunched order.

#### **536.D. Customer Type Indicator (CTI) Codes**

Each clearing member must identify each transaction executed on the trading floor or on the Globex platform on the record of transactions submitted to the Exchange with the correct customer type indicator (CTI) code. The CTI codes are as follows:

CTI 1: Electronic Trading and Open Outcry – Applies to transactions initiated and executed by an individual member for his own account, for an account he controls, or for an account in which he has an ownership or financial interest. However, transactions initiated and executed

by a member for the proprietary account of a member firm must be designated as CTI 2 transactions.

CTI 2: Electronic Trading and Open Outcry – Applies to orders entered or trades executed for the proprietary accounts of a member firm, including Rule 106.H., I., N., R. and S. firms.

CTI 3: Electronic Trading – Applies to orders entered by a member or a nonmember terminal operator for the account of another individual member or an account controlled by such other individual member.

CTI 3: Open Outcry – Applies to orders that a member executes on behalf of another individual member, or for an account such other member controls or in which such other member has an ownership or financial interest.

CTI 4: Electronic Trading and Open Outcry – Applies to all orders and transactions not included in CTI categories 1, 2 or 3. These typically are orders entered by or on behalf of nonmember entities.

#### **536.E. Negotiated Trades**

All orders executed in accordance with Rules 526, 537 and 538, unless otherwise exempted by rule, are subject to the recordation requirements pursuant to Section A.1.

#### **536.F. CTR Enforcement Program and Sanction Schedule**

CTR Monthly Enforcement Program

The CTR threshold levels for members with 100 or more transactions per month are as follows:

Exception Type	Threshold Level
Bracket Exceptions	8% and above
Time of Execution for Verbal Orders	8% and above
Sequence Errors	8% and above

A letter of warning shall be issued for a first occurrence of exceeding any threshold. Subsequent occurrences within 12 months of exceeding a threshold shall result in automatic fines starting at \$250, and then increasing to \$500, \$1,000, \$2,500, and \$5,000 for each subsequent occurrence.

A member will have 15 days after receipt of a letter of warning or a fine to present evidence to the Market Regulation Department in support of having the letter of warning or fine dismissed showing that administrative, clerical, or other errors by the clearing firm caused the member to exceed the threshold level. If the member does not submit such evidence, or if the Market Regulation Department determines that the evidence submitted is insufficient to reduce the percentage below the threshold level, the letter of warning or fine shall be final and may not be appealed.

The monthly CTR enforcement of timestamp exceptions for firms with 1,000 or more transactions per month is 8% and above. A letter of warning shall be issued for a first occurrence of exceeding the threshold. Subsequent occurrences within 12 months of exceeding the threshold shall result in automatic fines starting at \$1,500 for the second occurrence, then increasing to \$5,000 and \$10,000 for each subsequent occurrence.

A firm will have 15 days after receipt of a letter of warning or a fine to present evidence to the Market Regulation Department in support of having the letter of warning or fine dismissed. If the firm does not submit such evidence, or if the Market Regulation Department determines that the evidence submitted is insufficient to reduce the percentage below the threshold level, the letter of warning or fine shall be final and may not be appealed.

CTR Clearing Member Back Office Audit Enforcement Program

The Market Regulation Department will conduct audits of clearing members to verify that required audit trail information has been accurately recorded and submitted. The CTR audit threshold level for firms failing to pick up and timestamp sequenced cards, verbal order cards and floor orders is 20%. The threshold for all other firm audit trail or recordkeeping deficiencies is 10%.

Percentage calculations will be made based on an examination of a combination of sequenced cards, verbal orders and floor orders totaling 150 documents. The number of documents containing a deficiency(ies) will be divided by the total number of documents examined in determining the deficiency percentage.

Violations of each threshold within 24 months shall be subject to automatic fines starting at \$2,500 for a first occurrence, then increasing to \$5,000 and \$10,000 for each subsequent occurrence.

A firm will have 15 days after receipt of a fine to present evidence to the Market Regulation Department in support of having the fine dismissed. If the firm does not submit such evidence, or if the Market Regulation Department determines that the evidence submitted is insufficient to reduce the percentage below the threshold level, the fine shall be final and may not be appealed.

Notwithstanding the provisions of this Section, the Market Regulation Department may, at any time, refer matters that it deems egregious to the Probable Cause Committee.

#### **536.G. Telephone Recordings**

Members and member firms that record conversations conducted on their Exchange Floor telephone lines must maintain the resultant recordings for a period of 10 business days following the day when such recordings are made.

Unless specifically exempted by the Market Regulation Department or designated Exchange staff, all headset communications must be voice recorded by the member or member firm authorized to use the headset and all such recordings must be maintained for a minimum of 10 business days following the day on which the recording is made. Members and member firms are permitted to utilize their own recording devices, provided that the devices meet reasonable standards with respect to quality and reliability. Alternatively, members and member firms may utilize an Exchange administered voice recording system for a fee.

Each member and member firm and employees of the foregoing must keep full, complete and systematic records, including records created or transmitted electronically, together with all pertinent data and memoranda, of all transactions relating to its business of dealing in commodity futures, options and cash transaction in accordance with CFTC Regulation 1.35. Such records must be retained for a minimum of five years in permanent form, and shall at all times be open to inspection by Exchange staff or any representative of the CFTC or the United States Department of Justice.

#### **536.H. Retention of Records**

Each member and member firm and employees of the foregoing must keep full, complete and systematic records, including records created or transmitted electronically, together with all pertinent data and memoranda, of all transactions relating to its business of dealing in commodity futures, options and cash transactions in accordance with CFTC Regulation 1.35. Such records must be retained for a minimum of five years in permanent form, and shall at all times be open to inspection by Exchange staff or any representative of the CFTC or the United States Department of Justice.

### **537. SUBSTITUTION OF FUTURES FOR FORWARDS (SUB)**

A Substitution of futures contracts for over-the-counter (OTC) forward instruments shall be permitted by arrangement between eligible contract participants and comprised of two discrete transactions, where, the buyer and seller of the futures contract must be, respectively, the buyer and seller of the forward instrument. The forward instrument component shall involve the commodity underlying the futures contract (or a derivative, by-product or related product of such commodity). The quantity covered by the forward instrument must be approximately equivalent to the quantity covered by the futures contract. The parties to the transaction shall maintain a record of the transaction together with all pertinent memoranda. The forward instrument component of a Sub transaction must comply with applicable CFTC forward regulatory requirements, if any. The Exchange shall determine eligible futures contracts and over-the-counter instruments.

### **538. EXCHANGE FOR RELATED POSITIONS**

The following transactions shall be permitted by arrangement between parties in accordance with the requirements of this rule:

Exchange for Physical (“EFP”) – A privately negotiated and simultaneous exchange of an Exchange futures position for a corresponding cash position.

Exchange for Risk (“EFR”) – A privately negotiated and simultaneous exchange of an Exchange futures position for a corresponding OTC swap or other OTC instrument.

Exchange of Options for Options (“EOO”) – A privately negotiated and simultaneous exchange of an Exchange option position for a corresponding OTC option position or other OTC instrument with similar characteristics.

For purposes of this rule, an EFP, EFR or EOO shall be referred to as an Exchange for Related Position (“EFRP”).

#### 538.A. Nature of an EFRP

An EFRP consists of two discrete but related simultaneous transactions. One party to the EFRP must be the buyer of (or the holder of the long market exposure associated with) the related position and the seller of the corresponding Exchange contract. The other party to the EFRP must be the seller of (or the holder of the short market exposure associated with) the related position and the buyer of the corresponding Exchange contract.

However, a member firm may facilitate, as principal, the related position on behalf of a customer, provided that the member firm can demonstrate that the related position was passed through to the customer who received the Exchange contract position as part of the EFRP.

#### 538.B. Related Positions

The related position (cash, OTC swap, OTC option, or other OTC derivative) must involve the commodity underlying the Exchange contract, or must be a derivative, by-product, or related product of such commodity that has a reasonable degree of price correlation to the commodity underlying the Exchange contract.

#### 538.C. Quantity

The quantity covered by the related position must be approximately equivalent to the quantity covered by the Exchange contracts.

#### 538.D. Prices and Price Increments

An EFRP transaction may be entered into in accordance with the applicable price increments or option premium increments set forth in the rules governing the pertinent Exchange contracts, at such prices as are mutually agreed upon by the two parties to the transaction.

#### 538.E. Date and Time of Transaction

The date and the time of execution of all EFP transactions must be denoted on the record of the transaction required to be created pursuant to Rule 536.E. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, EFRP transactions entered into CME ClearPort do not need a separate record of the transaction or time of execution provided that such transactions are entered immediately after the relevant terms have been determined, but in no event later than the earlier of the start of the next business day or the end of the permissible posting period for EFRP transactions following the expiration of the underlying futures contract.

#### 538.F. Termination of Trading in Exchange Contracts

EFRP transactions may be permitted after termination of trading in expiring Exchange contracts, as prescribed in the applicable rules governing such Exchange contracts. Such transactions shall not establish new positions.

#### 538.G. Identification and Submission to the Clearing House

Each EFRP transaction shall be designated as such and shall be cleared through the Clearing House. Each such transaction shall be submitted to the Clearing House within the time period and in the manner specified by the Exchange. Clearing member firms are responsible for exercising due diligence as to the bona fide nature of EFRP transactions submitted on behalf of customers.

#### 538.H. Documentation

Parties to any EFRP transaction must maintain all documents relevant to the Exchange contract and the cash, OTC swap, OTC option, or other OTC derivatives, including all documents customarily generated in accordance with relevant market practices and any documents reflecting payment and transfer of title. Any such documents must be provided to the Exchange upon

request, and it shall be the responsibility of the carrying clearing member firm to provide such requested documentation on a timely basis.

#### 538.I. Account Requirements

The accounts involved in the execution of an EFRP transaction must be (a) independently controlled accounts with different beneficial ownership; or (b) independently controlled accounts of separate legal entities with the same beneficial ownership, provided that the account controllers operate in separate business units; or (c) independently controlled accounts within the same legal entity, provided that the account controllers operate in separate business units; or (d) commonly controlled accounts of separate legal entities, provided that the separate legal entities have different beneficial ownership.

However, on or after the first day on which delivery notices can be tendered in a physically delivered Exchange futures contract, an EFRP transaction may not be executed for the purpose of offsetting concurrent long and short positions in the expiring Exchange futures contract when the accounts involved in such transaction are owned by the same legal entity and when the date of the Exchange futures position being offset is not the same as the date of the offsetting transaction.

#### 538.J. Large Trader Requirements for EFRP Transactions

Each clearing member, omnibus account and foreign broker submitting large trader positions in accordance with Rule 561 must submit for each reportable account the EFRP volume bought and sold in the reportable instrument, by contract month, and additionally for EOOs, by put and call strike. The information must be included in the daily Large Trader report to the Exchange.

### 539. **PREARRANGED, PRE-NEGOTIATED AND NONCOMPETITIVE TRADES PROHIBITED**

#### 539.A. General Prohibition

No person shall prearrange or pre-negotiate any purchase or sale or noncompetitively execute any transaction, except in accordance with Sections B. and C. below.

#### 539.B. Exceptions

The foregoing restriction shall not apply to block trades pursuant to Rule 526 or Exchange for Related Positions transactions pursuant to Rule 538.

#### 539.C. Pre-Execution Communications Regarding Globex Trades

Parties may engage in pre-execution communications with regard to transactions executed on the Globex platform where one party (the first party) wishes to be assured that a contra party (the second party) will take the opposite side of the order under the following circumstances:

1. A party may not engage in pre-execution communications with other market participants on behalf of another party unless the party for whose benefit the trade is being made has previously consented to permit such communications.
2. Parties to pre-execution communications shall not (i) disclose to a non-party the details of such communications or (ii) enter an order to take advantage of information conveyed during such communications except in accordance with this rule.
3. In the case of futures orders, the first party's order must be entered into the Globex platform first and the second party's order may not be entered into the Globex platform until a period of 5 seconds has elapsed from the time of entry of the first order.
4. In the case of options orders, a pre-execution communication must be preceded by the submission of a Request for Quote ("RFQ").

Subsequent to such RFQ, a trade intended for execution for which there has been a pre-execution communication requires the entry of an additional RFQ; thereafter, a Request for Cross ("RFC") order which contains both the buy and the sell orders must be entered no less than fifteen (15) seconds and no more than thirty (30) seconds after the entry of the additional RFQ in order to proceed with the trade, except in equity options where the RFC must be entered no less than five (5) seconds and no more than thirty (30) seconds after the entry of the additional RFQ. The RFQs and the RFC order must be entered within the same trading session. Failure to enter the RFC order within 30 seconds after the entry of the additional RFQ will require a new RFQ to be entered prior to the entry of the RFC order, which must be entered in accordance with the time parameters described above in order to proceed with the trade.

### 540. **RESPONSIBILITY FOR CUSTOMER ORDERS**

**540.A. Standard of Responsibility**

A Member (as defined in Rule 400) shall exercise due diligence in the handling and execution of customer orders. Failure to act with due diligence shall constitute negligence. In the case of a dispute as to whether a Member has exercised due diligence, the appropriate arbitration or disciplinary committee is authorized to determine whether the Member was negligent and, if so, whether an adjustment is due to the customer. The committee may take into consideration the nature of the order and existing market conditions, including the existence of a "fast market" (a designation invoked to reflect rapid price changes and volatile market conditions in the pit), at the time the Member acted or failed to act. However, no market condition nullifies a Member's responsibility to exercise due diligence.

A Member is prohibited from directly or indirectly guaranteeing the execution of an order or any of its terms such as the quantity or price. A Member may only report an execution that has occurred as a result of open outcry, has been effected through the Globex platform, or has been executed as a permissible privately negotiated transaction. This rule shall not be construed to prevent a Member from assuming or sharing in the losses resulting from an error or the mishandling of an order.

**540.B. Liability for Negligence**

A Member may not adjust the price at which an order was executed or be held responsible for executing or failing to execute an order unless such Member was negligent or is settling a bona-fide dispute regarding negligence.

A member firm may not compel an adjustment from a Member in the absence of a bona-fide dispute regarding negligence.

Clearing members shall document all adjustments. Clearing members shall make and retain a record which contains the date the adjustment was received, the name of the Member making the adjustment, the account to which the adjustment was credited, the amount of the adjustment, the order number and the reason for the adjustment. Such records must be provided to the Market Regulation Department upon request.

**541. TOP STEP TRADING RESTRICTIONS IN S&P 500 STOCK PRICE INDEX™ FUTURES**

A member must be registered with the Exchange in order to stand on the top step or top step area of the S&P 500 futures pit. While on the top step, such members must have a top step badge visibly displayed on their trading jacket. Once registered, a member shall not trade or place orders in S&P 500 futures during Regular Trading hours ("RTH") for his own account, an account in which he has a direct or indirect financial interest, or an account which he controls, except that a member may trade or place an order to liquidate a position that resulted from an error in the execution of an order.

Notwithstanding the above, a top step registered member may, during an RTH session, deregister with the Exchange and thereafter trade or place orders for his own account, an account in which he has a direct or indirect financial interest, or an account which he controls provided that the member neither trades nor fills orders in S&P 500 futures from the time of deregistration through and including a full bracket period after the bracket period in which deregistration occurred. For the purposes of this rule, the last two regular brackets, the closing range bracket and the post close session bracket shall be considered a single bracket.

**542. SIMULTANEOUS SPREAD AND COMBINATION TRANSACTIONS**

- A. All spread or combination transactions in which all sides are acquired simultaneously must be for the same account or accounts with the same ownership, except as provided by Rule 527. Each of the respective legs of the spread or combination transaction must be priced within the daily price limits for those contracts that have limits.

Spread or combination transactions shall not set off conditional orders in any contract except for an identical spread or combination conditional order. All simultaneous spread or combination transactions must be reported to a designated Exchange official who shall record and publish the differentials or combination prices in addition to the quantities of such trades. The brokers executing any spread or combination transaction must maintain a record of the transaction in accordance with Rule 536.

For the purposes of this rule, a whole integer price is an option price that is divisible by one tick without remainder (e.g., one tick, two ticks, three ticks, etc.). For the purposes of this rule, a non-integer tick price is an option price that is not divisible by one tick without remainder (i.e., one-half tick or cabinet, one and one-half ticks, and two and one-half ticks). In addition, the rule in an

option's contract specifications defining that given option contract's minimum fluctuations also defines that option contract's whole integer and non-integer tick prices for the purposes of this rule.

Spread or combination transactions involving options on interest rate futures contracts trading at non-integer tick prices other than those transactions explicitly defined in this rule are not allowed.

- B. Any spread or combination transaction involving cabinet options may trade, provided that the traded price of the combination is zero, cabinet, or 1 tick, as defined by that product's minimum fluctuations.

For the purposes of this rule, a cabinet option is an option trading at a price of one-half tick (except for options on Three-Month Euroyen futures), and a one-tick option is an option trading at a price of one tick. In addition, the rule in an option's contract specifications defining that given option contract's minimum fluctuations also defines that option contract's one-tick price and one-half tick price for the purposes of this rule. Also, the rule in an option's contract specifications defining that given option contract's underlying futures contract also defines that underlying futures contract for the purposes of this rule.

Spread or combination transactions involving cabinet options other than those transactions explicitly defined in this rule are not allowed.

- C. Trading is allowed in simultaneous spread or combination transactions involving options on interest rate futures contracts subject to the conditions applying to other spread or combination transactions and also subject to the following additional conditions:

1. All recognized non-generic option spread and combination transactions can trade in half-ticks when at least one component option is priced below 5 ticks.
2. All recognized non-generic option versus futures spread and combination transactions can trade in half-ticks when the underlying futures contract is half-tick eligible and the component options are assigned eligible prices.

Recognized non-generic spread and combination transactions involving options whose minimum increments are less than one full tick are not subject to the above conditions.

- D. Trading is allowed in simultaneous spread or combination transactions involving options on currency futures contracts trading at whole integer and non-integer tick prices, subject to the conditions applying to other spread or combination transactions and also subject to the following respective additional conditions:

1. Spread and combination transactions involving the simultaneous purchase and sale of options in which one or more of the options is trading at a non-integer tick price are allowed provided that the total number of options in the combination is four or less and that the net absolute price differential is five ticks or less.
2. Spread and combination transactions involving the purchase of every leg or the sale of every leg of a two-legged or three-legged combination in which one or more of the options is trading at a non-integer tick price are allowed provided that each component option is assigned a price of five ticks or less and that the aggregate combination price is ten ticks or less.
3. Conversion and reversal transactions involving the purchase and sale of options and futures are also allowed to trade at one-half tick provided that each component futures is assigned an integer price.

- E. [Reserved]

- F. On Globex, spread or combination transactions shall be made by inputting the spread differential or combination price into the Globex system.

For combinations traded on Globex in price terms, the Exchange will allocate the combination trade price among the individual options in the combination for clearing purposes.

#### 543. [RESERVED]

#### 544. CLOSING DAY ORDERS

During the last day of trading in an expiring futures contract, all allowable types of orders that reach the trading floor less than 15 minutes prior to the close of trading, except for market, closing, spread, limit and stop orders, will be accepted solely at the risk of the customer on a not-held basis. A broker shall not be responsible for cancellations unless the cancellation reaches the broker at least 15 minutes prior to the close on the last day of trading in an expiring futures contract.

**545. [RESERVED]****546. OPENING AND CLOSING RANGES DURING REGULAR TRADING HOURS**

Opening and closing ranges shall be established by Exchange staff in consultation with the Pit Committee.

In the event of a disputed opening or closing range or a trade during the opening or closing range that is conspicuously out of line with the market, the final determination of the opening or closing range shall be made by Exchange staff in consultation with the Pit Committee. A change in the opening range will be allowed only if the request for a change is made within 15 minutes of the posting of the range. A change in the closing range will be allowed only if the request for a change is made within 10 minutes of the posting of the range.

**547. DISCRETIONARY ORDERS**

Other than DRT orders, no Member (as defined in Rule 400) shall accept an order that gives more latitude than price and time in execution of the order, except in accordance with the provisions of Rule 956.

The above restriction shall not apply to those orders:

1. placed by another member for an account owned by such member;
2. placed by the member's immediate family which includes a spouse, parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, brother, sister, aunt, uncle, nephew, niece or in-law; and
3. placed for proprietary accounts of member firms.

**548. PRIORITY OF EXECUTION**

In pit trading, non-discretionary customer orders shall be executed in accordance with their price and time priority. A member shall not execute a discretionary order, including, without limitation, an order allowing the member discretion as to time and price, while in possession of an executable customer order. No person shall allocate executions in any manner other than an equitable manner.

Non-discretionary customer orders received by a Globex terminal operator shall be entered into Globex in the sequence received. Non-discretionary orders that cannot be immediately entered into Globex must be entered when the orders become executable in the sequence in which the orders were received.

**549. [RESERVED]****550. POST CLOSE SESSION**

As soon as practicable, trading may resume for a period of three minutes after the close of Regular Trading Hours for pit traded futures and designated options contracts. Such trading must begin within 15 minutes after the close of Regular Trading Hours unless a later start time is approved by an Exchange Official. The post close session for related products shall commence simultaneously.

During the post close session, members are obligated to bid or offer any orders that were received prior to or after the close which are executable in the post close session.

Outright futures and options trades during the post close session may occur at any price, provided such price is within the daily limits for contracts with daily price limits.

Spreads or combination transactions during the post close session may occur at any price, provided that both legs are priced within the daily price limits for contracts with price limits.

The prices at which trades occur during the post close session may establish a new high or low in the outright contract month or spread or combination.

Except as otherwise specifically set forth in this rule, the rules applicable to trading during Regular Trading Hours shall be applicable to trading during the post close session.

**551. [RESERVED]****552. DUAL TRADING RESTRICTIONS****552.A. Definitions**

1. **Dual Trading:** The term "dual trading" shall mean trading or placing an order for one's own account, an account in which one has a direct or indirect financial interest or an account which one controls, in any contract month in which such person previously executed, received or processed a customer order on the Exchange floor during the same Regular Trading Hours session.
2. **Customer:** The term "customer" means the ultimate (end) customer or originator of the order, not the clearing member.
3. **Mature Liquid Contract:** The term "mature liquid contract" means a contract month by position in relation to the front month contract at any given point in time that has had during the prior six calendar months an average daily pit-traded volume of 10,000 or more contracts; provided, however, that the Board of Directors may exempt from or include in this definition specific contracts and hours of trading during which such contracts will be deemed not to be mature liquid contracts, taking into account any market conditions which, in the Board's opinion, would justify such action.

**552.B. Prohibition**

Dual trading shall be prohibited in any contract month which is deemed a mature liquid contract by management subject to the exceptions in Section C. below.

**552.C. Exceptions**

1. **Customer Permission.** A member may engage in dual trading in any contract month if each customer for whom such member executes or processes orders in that contract month grants prior written permission to such member.
2. **Member Customers.** A member may engage in dual trading in any contract month if the customer for whom such member executes or processes orders in that contract month is a member of the Exchange.
3. **Errors.**
  - a. A member taking a position into his error account as a result of the erroneous execution of an order shall not be considered to be dual trading provided that such member creates an accurate record evidencing that the position was the result of an error.
  - b. A member may engage in dual trading to offset a position resulting from the erroneous execution of a customer order provided that such member (1) creates an accurate, contemporaneous record evidencing that the transactions for such member's account were the result of the correction of the error and (2) records the time of each trade to the nearest minute on his trading card.
  - c. A member may engage in dual trading to spread a position resulting from an order execution error against a contract in which the member is dual trading restricted. The member must create an accurate contemporaneous record evidencing that the original position was the result of an error and create a record to clearly identify any trades made for the purpose of spreading against the original position. When spreading an error position, any trading in a dual trading restricted component of the spread may only be for offset purposes. The member may not add to the position or reestablish a position in a dual trading restricted component once the position has been offset. The member must create an accurate, contemporaneous record identifying the offsetting transaction and must record the time of execution to the nearest minute for each such transaction.
4. **Spread Brokers.** A member whose primary business is the execution of spread orders may engage in dual trading. Members executing options/futures spread or combination orders (in which the futures side is a dual trading restricted contract) at a differential or combination value, while in the options pit, will not be considered in violation of the dual trading restrictions if such members subsequently trade for their personal accounts in that dual trading restricted futures contract. This exemption only applies to members executing the aforementioned options/futures spreads or combinations. Members are still prohibited from trading for their personal accounts in dual trading restricted futures contracts after executing outright customer orders in such contracts.

**552.D. Side-by-Side Trading in Eurodollar Futures Contracts**

During Regular Trading Hours, the dual trading restrictions applicable to open outcry trading of Eurodollar futures contracts apply to the on-floor trading of the same contract months on Globex pursuant to the following provisions:

1. On-floor Globex brokers and terminal operators who handle, process, or fill a customer order in a restricted Eurodollar futures contract month (either on Globex or in the pit) may not trade or place

an order for their own account, an account in which they have a direct or indirect financial interest, or an account they control for the remainder of that session in that contract month either on Globex or in the pit.

2. Pit brokers who handle, process, or fill a customer order in a restricted Eurodollar futures contract month (either in the pit or on Globex) may not trade or place an order for their own account, an account in which they have a direct or indirect financial interest, or an account they control for the remainder of that session in that contract month either in the pit or on Globex.

## **553. AVERAGE PRICE SYSTEM**

### **553.A. Application of Average Prices**

The Exchange's Average Price System ("APS"), or a proprietary APS developed by a clearing member, allows a clearing member to confirm to customers an average price when multiple execution prices are received on an order or series of orders for futures, options or combination transactions. An order or series of orders executed during the same trading day at more than one price may be averaged pursuant to APS only if each order is for the same account or group of accounts and for the same product and expiration month for futures, or for the same product, expiration month, put/call and strike price for options.

### **553.B. Requirements for APS Trades**

A clearing member may have the Exchange calculate average prices or a clearing member may calculate average prices internally for contracts executed on the Exchange. The requirements enumerated below must be met for APS transactions.

1. The customer must have requested average price reporting.
2. Each individual trade must be submitted and cleared by the Exchange at the executed price.
3. If a clearing member computes and confirms the average price to its customers, it must compute the weighted mathematical average price, as set forth in Section C.
4. If a clearing member calculates the average price, it must possess the records to support the calculations and allocations to customer accounts and must maintain these records pursuant to CFTC regulations.
5. A clearing member must ensure that its proprietary trades are not averaged with customer APS trades.

### **553.C. Computation of Average Price**

Upon receipt of an execution or match at multiple prices for an APS order, the weighted mathematical average must be computed by: (a) multiplying the number of contracts purchased or sold at each execution price by that price, (b) adding the results together and (c) dividing by the total number of contracts. An average price for a series of orders will be computed based on the average prices of each order in that series. The actual average price or the average price rounded to the next price increment may be confirmed to customers. If a clearing member confirms the rounded average price, the clearing member must round the average price up to the next price increment for a buy order or down to the next price increment for a sell order. The residual created by the rounding process must be paid to the customer. APS may produce prices that do not conform to whole cent increments. In such cases, any amounts less than one cent may be retained by the clearing member.

### **553.D. Disclosure**

Each clearing member that confirms an average price to a customer must indicate on the confirmation and monthly statement that the price represents an average price.

## **554. [RESERVED]**

## **555. TOP STEP TRADING RESTRICTIONS**

### **555.A. Definitions**

1. Restricted Contract Month: The term "restricted contract month" means a mature liquid contract month subject to the dual trading provisions of Rule 552.
2. Contract Month Position: The term "contract month position" means the area of the pit designated by the Pit Committee for trading a specific contract month or months.
3. Personal Account: The term "personal account" means a member's own account, an account in

which the member has a direct or indirect financial interest, or an account which the member controls.

#### **555.B. Top Step Restrictions**

The provisions of this Section B. are not applicable to those products and contract months subject to the restrictions in Rule 541.

While standing on the top step, a member shall not execute a trade or place an order for his personal account in any restricted contract months which are traded in the contract month position where such member stands.

After a member has conducted business on the top step, including, executing, receiving or processing an order, neither the member nor anyone else shall thereafter during the same RTH session execute a trade or place an order for such member's personal account in any restricted contract month eligible for trading in the contract month position where such member conducted business. However, a member may trade or place orders in such restricted contract months prior to his standing on the top step, and such orders may be executed by another individual even after the member placing the orders has conducted business on the top step, provided the execution of such orders on behalf of such member is not otherwise prohibited by Rule 552.

A restricted contract month shall be deemed to be restricted, for the purposes of this rule only, through the last day of trading of such restricted contract month.

#### **555.C. Exceptions**

1. Errors: Taking a position resulting from the erroneous execution of a customer order and liquidating such position will not be a violation of the top step restrictions provided the member creates an accurate record evidencing that such transactions were the result of an error or the correction of an error.
2. Intermarket Spreaders: A member may trade from the top step provided such transactions are made exclusively to facilitate intermarket spreads or combinations.
3. Trading with Discretion for the Proprietary Account of a Clearing Member: A member who fills orders from the top step for the proprietary account of a clearing member, where such trading requires sightlines to the pit for arbitrage, may also trade with discretion for such account provided that all such trades constitute part of an arbitrage transaction to another market and the member has received authorization to do so by the Market Regulation Department.
4. The Board of Directors may exempt any contract or contract months from the provision of this rule taking into account any market conditions which, in the Board's opinion, would justify such action.
5. The Floor Conduct Committee shall have the authority to:
  - a. Exempt specific top-step areas deemed unsuitable for order filling; and
  - b. Grant individual exceptions where the application of the rule would work a hardship on the execution of customer orders, provided such exceptions are consistent with Rule 552.

#### **555.D. Violations**

A single violation of this rule may be deemed a trading infraction under Rule 514.A.9. subject to the jurisdiction and fining authority of the Floor Conduct Committee, except for those violations involving Rule 552. Multiple or egregious violations of this rule may be referred to the Probable Cause Committee by the Market Regulation Department.

### **556.- 558. [RESERVED]**

### **559. POSITION LIMITS AND EXEMPTIONS**

The position limit levels applicable to those contracts with position limits are set forth in the Position Limit, Position Accountability and Reportable Level Table ("Table") in the Interpretations Section at the end of Chapter 5.

A person seeking an exemption from position limits must apply to the Market Regulation Department on forms provided by the Exchange. In order to obtain an exemption from position limits, a person must:

1. Provide a description of the exemption sought, including whether the exemption is for bona fide hedging positions as defined in CFTC Regulation §1.3(z)(1), risk management positions or arbitrage/spread positions;

2. Provide a complete and accurate explanation of the underlying exposure related to the exemption request;
3. Agree to promptly provide, upon request by the Market Regulation Department, information or documentation regarding the person's financial condition;
4. RESERVED
5. Agree to comply with all terms, conditions or limitations imposed by the Market Regulation Department with respect to the exemption;
6. Agree that the Market Regulation Department may, for cause, modify or revoke the exemption at any time;
7. Agree to initiate and liquidate positions in an orderly manner;
8. Agree to comply with all Exchange rules; and
9. Agree to promptly submit a supplemental statement to the Market Regulation Department whenever there is a material change to the information provided in the most recent application.

A person intending to exceed position limits, including limits established pursuant to a previously approved exemption, must file the required application and receive approval from the Market Regulation Department prior to exceeding such limits. However, a person who establishes an exemption-eligible position in excess of position limits and files the required application with the Market Regulation Department shall not be in violation of this rule provided the filing occurs within one (1) business day after assuming the position except in circumstances where the Market Regulation Department has expressly approved a later filing which may not exceed five (5) business days. In the event the positions in excess of the limits are not deemed to be exemption-eligible, the applicant and clearing firm will be in violation of speculative limits for the period of time in which the excess positions remained open.

The Market Regulation Department shall, on the basis of the application and any requested supplemental information, determine whether an exemption from position limits shall be granted. The Market Regulation Department may approve, deny, condition or limit any exemption request based on factors deemed by the Department to be relevant, including, but not limited to, the applicant's business needs and financial status, as well as whether the positions can be established and liquidated in an orderly manner given characteristics of the market for which the exemption is sought.

Nothing in this rule shall in any way limit (i) the authority of the Exchange to take emergency action; or (ii) the authority of the Market Regulation Department to review at any time the positions owned or controlled by any person and to direct that such position be reduced to the position limit provided for in the Table.

A person who has received written authorization from the Market Regulation Department to exceed position limits must annually file an updated application not later than one year following the approval date of the most recent application. Failure to file an updated application will result in expiration of the exemption.

#### 559.A. Bona Fide Hedging Positions

The Market Regulation Department may grant exemptions from position limits for bona fide hedge positions as defined by CFTC Regulation §1.3(z)(1).

Approved bona fide hedgers may be exempted from emergency orders that reduce position limits or restrict trading.

#### 559.B. Risk Management Positions

The Market Regulation Department may grant exemptions from the position limits for risk management positions. For the purposes of this rule, risk management positions are defined as futures and options positions which are held by or on behalf of an entity or an affiliate of an entity which typically buys, sells or holds positions in the underlying cash market, a related cash market, or a related over-the-counter market and for which the underlying market has a high degree of demonstrated liquidity relative to the size of the positions and where there exist opportunities for arbitrage which provide a close linkage between the futures or options market and the underlying market in question. Exemptions related to indexed positions in the over-the-counter market may

include corresponding commodity index-based futures and options and/or individual commodity futures and options used as components in replicating an index.

**559.C. Arbitrage and Spread Positions**

The Market Regulation Department may grant exemptions from the position limits for arbitrage, intracommodity spread, intercommodity spread, and eligible option/option or option/futures spread positions.

**559.D. Aggregation of Positions**

1. Positions to be Aggregated - The position limits in the Table shall apply to all positions in accounts for which a person by power of attorney or otherwise directly or indirectly owns the positions or controls the trading of the positions. The position limits in the Table shall also apply to positions held by two or more persons acting pursuant to an expressed or implied agreement or understanding, the same as if the positions were held by, or the trading of the positions was done by, a single person.

2. Ownership of Accounts – Except as set forth in Section E. below, any person holding positions in more than one account, or holding accounts or positions in which the person by power of attorney or otherwise directly or indirectly has a 10% or greater ownership or equity interest, must aggregate all such accounts or positions unless such person is a limited partner, shareholder, member of a limited liability company, beneficiary of a trust or similar type of pool participant in a commodity pool. The foregoing exception for pool participants shall not apply if the person is a commodity pool operator, controls the commodity pool's trading decisions, or has an ownership or equity interest of 25% or more in a commodity pool whose operator is exempt from registration with the CFTC.

**559.E. Limited Exceptions to Aggregation for Independently Controlled Positions**

Positions carried for an eligible entity as defined in CFTC Regulation §150.1(d) in the separate account or accounts of independent account controllers as defined in CFTC Regulation §150.1(e) shall not be aggregated for position limit purposes provided that the positions are not held in the spot month during such time that a spot month position limit is applicable. If an independent account controller is affiliated with the eligible entity or another independent account controller, each of the affiliated entities must comply with the requirements set forth in CFTC Regulation §150.3(4)(i)(A-D).

Positions held by futures commission merchants or their separately organized affiliates in customer discretionary accounts or in guided account programs shall not be aggregated for position limit purposes provided that the accounts are controlled by independent traders and meet the standards set forth in CFTC Regulation §150.4(d).

Any person claiming an exemption from position limits under this Section must, upon request by the Market Regulation Department, provide any information deemed necessary to support the exemption.

**559.F. Violations**

Violations of position limits and approved exemption limits are subject to the provisions of Rule 443.

**560. POSITION ACCOUNTABILITY**

The Market Regulation Department may, at any time, require a person who owns or controls positions in contracts traded on or cleared by the Exchange and which are subject to position limit or position accountability rules to provide information relating to such person's position. For purposes of this rule, all positions in accounts for which a person, by power of attorney or otherwise, directly or indirectly holds positions or controls trading shall be included with the positions held by such person. Additionally, positions held by two or more persons acting pursuant to an expressed or implied agreement or understanding shall be treated the same as if the positions were held by a single person.

Upon request by the Market Regulation Department, such person shall provide information relating to the positions owned or controlled by that person including, but not limited to, the nature and size of the position, the trading strategy employed with respect to the position, and hedging information, if applicable. If the person from whom such information is requested fails to provide the information as directed, the Market Regulation Department may order the reduction of such position.

A person who exceeds position accountability or position limit levels as a result of maintaining positions at more than one clearing firm shall be deemed to have waived confidentiality regarding his position and

the identity of the clearing members at which the positions are maintained.

A person who holds or controls aggregate positions in excess of specified position accountability levels or in excess of position limits pursuant to an approved exemption shall be deemed to have consented, when so ordered by the Market Regulation Department, not to further increase the positions, to comply with any prospective limit which exceeds the size of the position owned or controlled, or to reduce any open position which exceeds position accountability or position limit levels. Any order to reduce an open position shall be issued by the Chief Regulatory Officer or his designee, if he determines in his sole discretion, that such action is necessary to maintain an orderly market.

A clearing member that carries positions for another person shall be responsible for taking reasonable and diligent actions to effect the timely compliance with any order issued pursuant to this rule upon notification of such order by the Market Regulation Department.

All positions must be initiated and liquidated in an orderly manner.

## **561. REPORTS OF LARGE POSITIONS**

### **561.A. General Provisions**

Clearing members, omnibus accounts and foreign brokers shall submit to the Exchange a daily report of all positions required to be reported as set forth in the Position Limit, Position Accountability and Reportable Level Table in the Interpretations Section at the end of Chapter 5. Positions at or above the reportable level in a particular expiration month of a futures contract or in all puts or in all calls of a particular option contract expiration month trigger reportable status. For a person in reportable status in a particular contract, all positions, regardless of size, in any futures contract month and in any put or call on that futures contract must be reported.

Additionally, the daily Large Trader submission to the Exchange must include for each reportable account 1) the EFRP volume bought and sold in the reportable instrument, by contract month, and for EOOs by put and call strike and 2) the number of delivery notices issued and the number of deliveries stopped in the reportable instrument.

Failure by an omnibus account or foreign broker to submit required information may result in a hearing by the Business Conduct Committee and result in limitations, conditions or denial of access of such omnibus account or foreign broker to any Exchange market. Notwithstanding the above, clearing members carrying such accounts remain responsible for obtaining and providing to the Exchange information regarding the ownership and control of positions in circumstances where an omnibus account or foreign broker has failed to provide the information to the Exchange.

All large trader reports shall be submitted in a form acceptable to the Market Regulation Department. The Exchange may require that more than one large trader report be submitted daily. The Business Conduct Committee or the Market Regulation Department may require reports from any clearing member, omnibus account or foreign broker on a lesser number of positions than reflected in the Position Limit, Position Accountability and Reportable Level Table.

Clearing members, omnibus accounts and foreign brokers must provide the Market Regulation Department with the required CFTC Form 102 ("Identification of Special Accounts") identifying the owner, any controlling parties and any additional required information for each reportable account. The form must be submitted to the Market Regulation Department no later than the business day following the date on which the account becomes reportable. Additionally, any material changes to the information previously provided to the Market Regulation Department will require the submission of a revised form within three business days of such changes becoming effective.

### **561.B. Reportable Levels**

The reportable levels for all contracts are set forth in the Position Limit, Position Accountability and Reportable Level Table in the Interpretations Section at the end of Chapter 5.

## **562.— 572. [RESERVED]**

## **GLOBEX ELECTRONIC TRADING SYSTEM RULES**

### **573. GLOBEX OPENING**

Each business day, Globex will open with a single price for each instrument unless otherwise designated by the Exchange.

Prior to the opening of each Globex Session, Globex will provide an indicative opening price or prices, based on the Globex equilibrium price algorithm described below, and on all pending orders that may be executed on the opening. During the 30-second period prior to the opening, no previously entered orders may be modified or cancelled, although new orders may be entered.

Globex will establish an equilibrium price that will be the opening price. The equilibrium price is the calculated price between sell pressure and buy pressure where the largest volume of trading can occur. The price will be determined in accordance with the following methodology:

1. Any bid at a given price may also be executed at a lower price.
2. Any offer at a given price may also be executed at a higher price.
3. The bid volume at any price is the quantity bid at that price plus the sum of the quantities bid at all higher prices.
4. The offer volume at any price is the quantity offered at that price plus the sum of the quantities offered at all lower prices.
5. Sell pressure occurs when the offer volume exceeds the bid volume at a particular price.
6. Buy pressure occurs when the bid volume exceeds the offer volume at a particular price.
7. The trade volume at any price is the smaller of the bid volume or the offer volume.
8. The price overlap is the range of prices where trades are possible.
9. The equilibrium is the price range within the price overlap where buy pressure changes to sell pressure.
10. The equilibrium price is one of the following:
  - (a) The price within the equilibrium that has the largest trade volume and the lowest unmatched volume at that price remaining after the opening.
  - or
  - (b) If more than one price has the same trade volume and the same unmatched volume at that price, the equilibrium price is the one nearest the previous day's settlement price.
11. If there is no equilibrium (there is only buy pressure or sell pressure), there will be no opening price until a trade occurs unless there is a bid higher than, or an offer lower than, the previous day's settlement price.
12. After the provisional opening price is determined as set forth above for all orders excluding stop and stop limit orders, the calculations are repeated with any such orders that would be triggered at such price included until a new provisional opening price is determined. If such new price would trigger additional stop or stop limit orders, the process is repeated until no more orders are triggered.
13. Bids and offers will be selected for matching at the opening price based on price and time priority.

#### **574. GLOBEX ACCESS RESTRICTIONS**

All connections to the Globex system, including direct connections of non-clearing members or customers, must be guaranteed by a clearing member that assumes financial responsibility for all activity through the connection. With respect to transactions given up to other clearing members, such guarantee is effective only until such time that the other clearing member accepts the trade.

All individuals entering non-member customer orders in other than a clerical capacity must have appropriate industry registration. Non-member customer orders may be entered only from designated areas on the floor of the Exchange or from the premises of an entity registered to conduct customer business.

Clearing members shall assist the Exchange in any investigation into potential violations of the rules or the Act which occur through or with respect to a Globex connection guaranteed by the clearing member. Such assistance must be timely and may include, but not be limited to, requiring any non-member customer to produce documents, to answer questions from the Exchange, and/or to appear in connection with an investigation.

Clearing members shall suspend or terminate a non-member customer's Globex access if the Exchange determines that the actions of the non-member customer threaten the integrity or liquidity of any contract or violate any Exchange rule or the Act, or if the non-member customer fails to cooperate in an investigation.

If a clearing member has actual or constructive notice of a violation of Exchange rules in connection with the use of Globex by a non-member for which it has authorized a direct connection and the clearing member fails to take appropriate action, the clearing member may be found to have committed an act detrimental to the interest or welfare of the Exchange.

**575. [RESERVED]**

**576. IDENTIFICATION OF GLOBEX TERMINAL OPERATORS**

Each Globex terminal operator shall be identified to the Exchange, in the manner prescribed by the Exchange, and shall be subject to Exchange rules. If user IDs are required to be registered with the Exchange, it is the duty of the clearing member to ensure that registration is current and accurate at all times. Each individual must use a unique user ID to access Globex. In no event may a person enter an order or permit the entry of an order by an individual using a user ID other than the individual's own unique user ID.

**577. [RESERVED]**

**578. LIMITATION OF LIABILITY, NO WARRANTIES**

- A. EXCEPT AS PROVIDED BELOW, THE EXCHANGE, THE BOARD OF TRADE OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO, INC. ("CBOT"), THE NEW YORK MERCANTILE EXCHANGE INC. ("NYMEX"), THE KANSAS CITY BOARD OF TRADE ("KCBT"), THE MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN EXCHANGE ("MGEX") AND CME ALTERNATIVE MARKETPLACE INC., (INCLUDING EACH OF THEIR RESPECTIVE SUBSIDIARIES AND AFFILIATES), THEIR OFFICERS, DIRECTORS, EMPLOYEES, AGENTS, CONSULTANTS, LICENSORS, MEMBERS, AND CLEARING MEMBERS, SHALL NOT BE LIABLE TO ANY PERSON FOR ANY LOSSES, DAMAGES, COSTS OR EXPENSES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, LOSS OF PROFITS, LOSS OF USE, AND DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL OR PUNITIVE DAMAGES), ARISING FROM:
- (i) ANY FAILURE, MALFUNCTION, FAULT IN DELIVERY, DELAY, OMISSION, SUSPENSION, INACCURACY, INTERRUPTION, TERMINATION, OR ANY OTHER CAUSE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE FURNISHING, PERFORMANCE, OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, USE OF OR INABILITY TO USE ALL OR ANY PART OF ANY OF THE SYSTEMS AND SERVICES OF THE EXCHANGE, CBOT OR CME ALTERNATIVE MARKETPLACE INC., OR SERVICES, EQUIPMENT OR FACILITIES USED TO SUPPORT SUCH SYSTEMS AND SERVICES, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION ELECTRONIC ORDER ENTRY/DELIVERY, TRADING THROUGH ANY ELECTRONIC MEANS, ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION OF MARKET DATA OR INFORMATION, WORKSTATIONS USED BY MEMBERS AND AUTHORIZED EMPLOYEES OF MEMBERS, PRICE REPORTING SYSTEMS AND ANY AND ALL TERMINALS, COMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS, CENTRAL COMPUTERS, SOFTWARE, HARDWARE, FIRMWARE AND PRINTERS RELATING THERETO; OR
  - (ii) ANY FAILURE OR MALFUNCTION, FAULT IN DELIVERY, DELAY, OMISSION, SUSPENSION, INACCURACY, INTERRUPTION OR TERMINATION, OR ANY OTHER CAUSE, OF ANY SYSTEM OR SERVICE OF THE EXCHANGE, CBOT OR CME ALTERNATIVE MARKETPLACE INC., OR SERVICES, EQUIPMENT OR FACILITIES USED TO SUPPORT SUCH SYSTEMS OR SERVICES, CAUSED BY ANY THIRD PARTIES INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, INDEPENDENT SOFTWARE VENDORS AND NETWORK PROVIDERS; OR
  - (iii) ANY ERRORS OR INACCURACIES IN INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE EXCHANGE, CBOT OR CME ALTERNATIVE MARKETPLACE INC. OR ANY EXCHANGE, CBOT OR CME ALTERNATIVE MARKETPLACE INC. SYSTEM, SERVICE OR FACILITY; EXCEPT FOR INCORRECT ORDER STATUSING INFORMATION AS PROVIDED IN RULE 579 (GLOBEX CONTROL CENTER AND ORDER STATUSING); OR
  - (iv) ANY UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS TO OR UNAUTHORIZED USE OF ANY EXCHANGE, CBOT OR CME ALTERNATIVE MARKETPLACE INC. SYSTEM, SERVICE OR FACILITY BY ANY PERSON.

THE FOREGOING LIMITATION OF LIABILITY SHALL APPLY WHETHER A CLAIM ARISES IN

CONTRACT, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY, CONTRIBUTION OR OTHERWISE AND WHETHER THE CLAIM IS BROUGHT DIRECTLY OR AS A THIRD PARTY CLAIM.

THE FOREGOING LIMITATION OF LIABILITY SHALL BE SUBJECT TO THE COMMODITY EXCHANGE ACT AND REGULATIONS THEREUNDER. A PARTY WHO HAS BEEN FINALLY ADJUDICATED TO HAVE ENGAGED IN WILLFUL OR WANTON MISCONDUCT MAY NOT AVAIL ITSELF OF THE PROTECTIONS IN THIS RULE.

- B. THERE ARE NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES OR REPRESENTATIONS (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE) PROVIDED BY THE EXCHANGE, CBOT, NYMEX, KCBT, MGEX OR CME ALTERNATIVE MARKETPLACE INC. (INCLUDING THEIR RESPECTIVE SUBSIDIARIES AND AFFILIATES), THEIR OFFICERS, DIRECTORS, EMPLOYEES, AGENTS, CONSULTANTS, AND LICENSORS RELATING TO ANY SYSTEMS OR SERVICES OF THE EXCHANGE, CBOT OR CME ALTERNATIVE MARKETPLACE INC. OR SERVICES, EQUIPMENT OR FACILITIES USED TO SUPPORT SUCH SYSTEMS OR SERVICES, INCLUDING THE GLOBEX SYSTEM.
- C. ANY DISPUTE ARISING OUT OF THE USE OF SYSTEMS OR SERVICES OF THE EXCHANGE OR CME ALTERNATIVE MARKETPLACE INC. OR SERVICES, EQUIPMENT OR FACILITIES USED TO SUPPORT SUCH SYSTEMS OR SERVICES IN WHICH THE EXCHANGE, OR CME AUCTION MARKETS (INCLUDING EITHER OF THEIR SUBSIDIARIES AND AFFILIATES), OR ANY OF THEIR OFFICERS, DIRECTORS, EMPLOYEES, AGENTS, CONSULTANTS OR LICENSORS IS A PARTY SHALL BE ARBITRATED PURSUANT TO RULE 621. ANY ARBITRATION SHALL BE BROUGHT WITHIN THE PERIOD PRESCRIBED BY EXCHANGE RULES. ANY OTHER ACTIONS, SUITS OR PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ANY OF THE ABOVE MUST BE BROUGHT WITHIN TWO YEARS FROM THE TIME THAT A CAUSE OF ACTION HAS ACCRUED. THIS PARAGRAPH C SHALL IN NO WAY BE CONSTRUED TO LIMIT A PARTY'S OBLIGATION TO ARBITRATE ITS CLAIM OR TO CREATE A CAUSE OF ACTION AND SHALL NOT AUTHORIZE AN ACTION THAT WOULD OTHERWISE BE PROHIBITED BY CME RULES. IF FOR ANY REASON, A COURT OF COMPETENT JURISDICTION FINDS THAT SUCH DISPUTE IS NOT ARBITRABLE, SUCH DISPUTE MAY ONLY BE LITIGATED IN THE COUNTY OF COOK IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS AND WILL BE GOVERNED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS WITHOUT REGARD TO ANY PROVISIONS OF ILLINOIS LAW THAT WOULD APPLY THE SUBSTANTIVE LAW OF A DIFFERENT JURISDICTION.
- D. THE EXCHANGE, AND WITH RESPECT TO "AUCTIONS," CME ALTERNATIVE MARKETPLACE INC., MAY, IN THEIR RESPECTIVE SOLE DISCRETION, ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR DIRECT, OUT-OF-POCKET LOSSES DIRECTLY CAUSED BY THE NEGLIGENCE OF GLOBEX CONTROL CENTER OR OTHER EXCHANGE STAFF AND/OR ORDER STATUS ERRORS PROVIDED BY THE GLOBEX CONTROL CENTER OR AN EXCHANGE SYSTEM, SERVICE OR FACILITY. NOTWITHSTANDING THE ABOVE, i) THE EXCHANGE'S; ii) CBOT'S (EXCEPT WITH RESPECT TO ANY PRODUCTS TRADED ON e-cbot, WHICH WERE GOVERNED BY FORMER CBOT RULE 5B.19); AND iii) WITH RESPECT TO AUCTIONS, CME ALTERNATIVE MARKETPLACE INC.'S TOTAL COMBINED AGGREGATE OBLIGATIONS SHALL NOT EXCEED \$100,000 FOR ALL LOSSES FROM ALL CAUSES SUFFERED ON A SINGLE DAY; \$200,000 FOR ALL LOSSES SUFFERED FROM ALL CAUSES IN A SINGLE CALENDAR MONTH; AND \$2,400,000 FOR ALL LOSSES FROM ALL CAUSES SUFFERED IN A SINGLE CALENDAR YEAR. ANY DISPUTED CLAIM PURSUANT TO THIS PARAGRAPH D MUST BE ARBITRATED PURSUANT TO EXCHANGE RULES.
- E. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE EXCHANGE'S, CBOT'S, AND WITH RESPECT TO AUCTIONS, CME ALTERNATIVE MARKETPLACE INC.'S, TOTAL COMBINED AGGREGATE LIABILITY FOR ALL CLAIMS ARISING OUT OF ANY NEGLIGENCE, FAILURES, MALFUNCTIONS, FAULTS IN DELIVERY, DELAYS, OMISSIONS, SUSPENSIONS, INACCURACIES, INTERRUPTIONS, TERMINATIONS, ORDER STATUSING ERRORS OR ANY OTHER CAUSES, IN CONNECTION WITH THE FURNISHING, PERFORMANCE, OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, USE OF OR INABILITY TO USE ALL OR ANY PART OF ANY OF THE EXCHANGE'S, CBOT'S, OR CME ALTERNATIVE MARKETPLACE INC.'S SYSTEMS OR SERVICES, OR SERVICES, EQUIPMENT OR FACILITIES USED TO SUPPORT SUCH SYSTEMS AND SERVICES, OR THE NEGLIGENCE OF EXCHANGE OR CBOT STAFF, EXCEED \$2,400,000 IN ANY GIVEN CALENDAR YEAR.

IF THE NUMBER OF ALLOWED CLAIMS ARISING OUT OF ANY FAILURES OR MALFUNCTIONS ON A SINGLE DAY OR SINGLE MONTH CANNOT BE FULLY SATISFIED BECAUSE OF THE ABOVE DOLLAR LIMITATIONS, ALL SUCH CLAIMS SHALL BE LIMITED TO A PRO RATA SHARE OF THE MAXIMUM AMOUNT FOR THE RESPECTIVE PERIOD.

A CLAIM AGAINST THE EXCHANGE, CBOT, OR WITH RESPECT TO AUCTIONS, CME ALTERNATIVE MARKETPLACE INC., ARISING OUT OF ANY FAILURE OR MALFUNCTION SHALL ONLY BE ALLOWED IF SUCH CLAIM IS BROUGHT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS RULE.

## **579. GLOBEX CONTROL CENTER**

### **579.A. Customer Support**

The Globex Control Center ("GCC") provides Globex customer support and problem management only to members, clearing members and customers designated by clearing members. In addition, designated NYMEX, KCBT AND MGEX members and clearing members may also receive customer support and problem management from GCC with respect to contracts traded on Globex. In order to be eligible for GCC support, such persons must register with the GCC ("Registered Contacts"). The GCC provides customer support via a specified telephone number and during specified hours. GCC employees may not always be available to assist Registered Contacts. Persons other than Registered Contacts, including non-members with Globex access pursuant to Rule 574, must contact their clearing members to make support requests.

### **579.B GCC Communications**

As provided in Rule 578, the Exchange shall not be liable for any loss resulting from any inability to communicate with the GCC. The liability of the Exchange for the negligent acts of GCC staff shall be subject to the limitations and conditions of Rule 578. In no event, however, shall the Exchange be liable for the negligence of the GCC if the person claiming to have suffered a loss could have secured the support it sought from GCC through its own administrative terminal, its clearing member's terminal or an Independent Software Vendor's ("ISV") terminal. For purposes of this rule, a person is deemed able to take action through its own administrative terminal, a clearing member's terminal or an ISV's terminal unless such terminal was inoperative or such terminal service was interrupted at the time the GCC took action.

### **579.C Order Status**

A person who believes he has received an incorrect order status or does not receive an appropriate status shall immediately notify the GCC. Additionally, such person shall take any necessary and appropriate market action to mitigate any potential losses arising from the incorrect order status or lack of appropriate order status immediately after the person knew or should have known that the order status information was incorrect or should have been received. Any liability of the Exchange for incorrect order status shall be subject to the limitations and conditions of Rule 578.

Notwithstanding the above, the Exchange shall not be liable for losses related to incorrect order status information if the Exchange provides prior notification that an Exchange system, service or facility may produce such incorrect information and also provides notification of a means to obtain correct order status information from such system, service or facility. In the event that the GCC and an Exchange system, service or facility provide conflicting information relating to an order status, a customer may only reasonably rely on the information received from the GCC. Any liability of the Exchange shall be subject to the liability caps and conditions of Rule 578.

### **579.D. Cancellation of Orders at Prices Outside of the Applicable Globex Price Limits**

In certain circumstances, the price limits applicable to contracts traded on Globex may vary depending on the time of day. In this situation, it is possible for an order to be entered into the Globex system during one time period at a price that is outside of the price limit that applies during a subsequent time period. If this order remains in the system at the beginning of the subsequent time period, the system will freeze in the event a market order on the opposite side of the market is entered and there are no other resting orders against which it can be matched rather than allow the match to occur at a price outside of the applicable price limit. Accordingly, whenever the GCC becomes aware of a bid or offer in the Globex system for any contract that is outside of the applicable price limit, the GCC will cause such bid or offer to be cancelled and will promptly notify the affected Globex user of such cancellation.

## **580. CME GLOBEX TRADE MATCHING ALGORITHMS**

The CME Globex platform employs multiple predefined sets of matching algorithms used to match

trades on the platform. Information concerning the matching algorithm applicable to a particular product is set forth in the CME Globex Price Banding document available at [www.cmegroup.com/globex/files/PriceBanding.pdf](http://www.cmegroup.com/globex/files/PriceBanding.pdf). Information on the operation of the matching algorithms is available at [www.cmegroup.com/globex/introduction](http://www.cmegroup.com/globex/introduction).

**581.-582. [RESERVED]****583. DOMESTIC CROSS-EXCHANGE TRADING****583.A. Cross-Exchange Trading by Members of Other Domestic Exchanges in Contracts Listed on Globex**

Individual members and clearing members of another domestic exchange that is participating in cross-exchange trading through Globex are eligible to obtain cross-exchange access, for proprietary and customer trading activity, to the contracts listed on Globex. The contracts may be listed on Globex either by the CME ("CME contracts") or by a domestic exchange other than CME ("Domestic Exchange contracts"). Such members and clearing members must (1) be authorized by CME to enter orders in CME contracts or Domestic Exchange contracts, as applicable, through Globex, (2) make an arrangement with an appropriate clearing member to clear any trades in CME contracts, (3) make an arrangement with a clearing member of the domestic exchange to clear any trades in such Domestic Exchange's contracts, and (4) abide by the Globex trading rules, policies and procedures of CME when trading CME contracts and Domestic Exchange contracts through Globex.

When an individual member or clearing member of a domestic exchange is found to have violated CME's Globex trading rules, CME may deny or suspend the privilege of cross-exchange trading of such individual member or clearing member.

**583.B. Cross-Exchange Trading by Members of CME in Contracts Listed on Globex or Other Electronic Trading Systems by Participating Domestic Exchanges**

Individual members and clearing members of CME may obtain cross-exchange access, for proprietary and customer trading activity, to Domestic Exchange contracts listed on Globex or the contracts of a domestic exchange listed on such domestic exchange's electronic trading system. Such members and clearing members must (1) be authorized by the domestic exchange to enter orders in that exchange's contracts either through Globex or through such domestic exchange's electronic trading system, (2) make an arrangement with a clearing member of such domestic exchange to clear any trades in Domestic Exchange contracts listed on Globex or contracts listed by that domestic exchange on its electronic trading system, and (3) abide by the Globex trading rules, policies and procedures when trading Domestic Exchange contracts listed by that domestic exchange on Globex or the rules of the domestic exchange when trading contracts on such domestic exchange's electronic trading system.

**584.-585. [RESERVED]****586. GLOBEX FOREIGN EXCHANGE FACILITY**

The Exchange may establish a Globex Foreign Exchange Facility ("GFX") to make markets in currency futures contracts listed on the Exchange and to engage in hedging transactions in the interbank spot and forward foreign exchange markets. Employees of the GFX may use Globex terminals to enter orders in Exchange currency futures. Such employees must be identified to the Exchange as Globex terminal operators in accordance with Rule 576 and shall be subject to the rules of the Exchange that relate to Globex trading. All transactions in Exchange currency futures effected by the GFX shall be cleared through a clearing member, and the GFX shall be a customer of such clearing member.

**587. PHANTOM ORDERS****587.A. Definition**

A phantom order is an order: 1) that was not authorized by any person but was caused by a failure, malfunction or negligent operation of Globex or any other Exchange system, service or facility, or 2) whose terms (e.g., contract, contract month, quantity, price or direction) were changed without authorization of the person placing the order solely as a result of a failure, malfunction, or negligent operation of Globex or any other Exchange system, service or facility.

**587.B. Permissible Responses**

If the Exchange has reason to believe that phantom orders have been or are being entered into and/or executed on any Exchange system, service or facility, the Exchange shall be empowered to take

appropriate action with respect to any affected market, including without limitation, closing the market, deleting bids and offers, and/or suspending new bids and offers.

The Exchange shall promptly give notice that all Globex transactions that were directly or indirectly caused by the execution of phantom orders and were executed at prices outside of the no-bust range, as determined in accordance with Rule 588, shall be voided. The Exchange shall have no liability or responsibility to the parties to any transactions that are voided pursuant to this paragraph.

The Exchange shall also be empowered to void Globex transactions that were directly or indirectly caused by the execution of phantom orders and were executed at prices within the no-bust range or phantom orders that were executed in the pit if the Exchange concludes that such transactions impair the integrity of the market. The Exchange's liability for voiding transactions within the no-bust range or voiding transactions executed in the pit is limited as provided in paragraph C.

**587.C. Limitation of Liability**

Any liability of the Exchange for transactions voided by the Exchange that are within the no-bust range shall be subject to the limitations and conditions of Rule 578.

If phantom order transactions executed on the Globex system, by open outcry in the pit, or by means of any other Exchange system, service or facility, are not voided, the person who traded opposite a phantom order shall have no recourse against the Exchange. The gain or loss on the liquidation of positions resulting from execution of such phantom orders shall be the Exchange's responsibility. The Exchange shall promptly direct the member or clearing member carrying such positions to liquidate them in a commercially reasonable manner. Such member or firm shall liquidate within 30 minutes of such notification or within 30 minutes of the time it knew or should have known that it had been assigned transactions resulting from phantom orders, whichever is sooner. The Exchange's liability to such person shall be limited to the prices at which the positions could have been liquidated during the relevant time period.

**588. TRADE CANCELLATIONS AND PRICE ADJUSTMENTS**

**588.A. Globex Control Center Authority Regarding Trade Cancellations and Price Adjustments**

The following shall be applied to balance the adverse effects on market integrity of executing trades and publishing trade information inconsistent with prevailing market conditions while preserving legitimate expectations of trade certainty by market participants. This rule authorizes the Globex Control Center ("GCC") to adjust trade prices or cancel (bust) trades when such action is necessary to mitigate market disrupting events caused by the improper or erroneous use of the electronic trading system or by system defects. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this rule, the GCC may adjust trade prices or bust any trade if the GCC determines that allowing the trade to stand as executed may have a material, adverse effect on the integrity of the market. All decisions of the GCC shall be final.

**588.B. Review of Trades**

The GCC may determine to review a trade based on its independent analysis of market activity or upon request for review by a user of the electronic trading system. A request for review must be made within eight minutes of the execution of the trade.

The GCC shall determine whether or not a trade will be subject to review. In the absence of a timely request for review, during volatile market conditions, upon the release of significant news, or in any other circumstance in which the GCC deems it to be appropriate, the GCC may determine, in its sole discretion, that a trade shall not be subject to review.

Upon deciding to review a trade, the GCC will promptly issue an alert indicating that the trade is under review.

**588.C. Price Adjustments and Cancellations**

Upon making a determination that a trade will be subject to review, the GCC will first determine whether the trade price is within the No Bust Range for futures or within the Bid/Ask Reasonability Allowance for options, as described in Section G. The Bid/Ask Reasonability Allowance for an option is the maximum width of the bid/ask range which will be considered reasonable for use in applying the parameters necessary to establish the No Bust Range for the option. In applying the No Bust Range, the GCC shall determine the fair value market price for that contract at the time the trade under review occurred. The GCC may consider any relevant information, including, but not limited to, the last trade price in the contract or a better bid or offer price on the electronic trading system, a more recent price in a different

contract month, the price of the same or related contract established in another venue or another market, the market conditions at the time of the trade, the theoretical value of an option based on the most recent implied volatility and responses to a Request for Quote (RFQ).

1. Trade Price Inside the No Bust Range

If the GCC determines that the price of the trade is inside the No Bust Range, the GCC will issue an alert indicating that the trade shall stand.

2. Trade Price Outside the No Bust Range

a. Futures Contracts

If the GCC determines that a trade price is outside the No Bust Range for a futures contract (including futures spreads), the trade price shall be adjusted to a price that equals the fair value market price for that contract at the time the trade under review occurred, plus or minus the No Bust Range. In the event there are multiple parties, prices and/or contracts involved in the transactions at issue, the GCC has the authority, but not the obligation, to bust rather than price adjust such transactions. The GCC will issue an alert regarding its decision.

b. Option Contracts

If the GCC determines that a trade price is outside the applicable No Bust Range for an option contract, the trade price shall be adjusted. In the case of a buy (sell) error, the price will be adjusted to the determined ask (bid) price set forth in the Bid/Ask Reasonability Allowance in Section G. plus (minus) the No Bust Range. In the event there are multiple parties, prices and/or contracts involved in the transactions at issue, the GCC has the authority, but not the obligation, to bust rather than price adjust such transactions. The GCC will issue an alert regarding its decision.

Busted trade prices and any prices that have been adjusted shall be cancelled in the Exchange's official record of time and sales. Trades that are price adjusted shall be inserted in the time and sales record at the adjusted trade price.

**588.D. Alternative Resolution by Agreement of Parties**

With the approval of the GCC, parties to a trade that is price adjusted may instead mutually agree to bust the trade. With the approval of the GCC, parties to a trade that is busted may instead mutually agree to price adjust the trade to a price consistent with the adjustment provisions of Section C.

Parties to a trade that is busted or price adjusted may mutually agree to a cash adjustment provided that such adjustments are reported to the GCC and the parties maintain a record of the adjustment.

An executed trade may not be reversed via transfer except where such trade is determined by GCC to be outside of the No Bust Range but not reported timely, subject to agreement of the parties and approval of the GCC. Any such transfer must occur at the original trade price and quantity; however the parties may mutually agree to a cash adjustment.

A trade that is not busted may not be reversed via a prearranged offsetting transaction unless such transactions are permitted and effected in accordance with Rule 539.C.

**588.E. Liability for Losses Resulting from Price Adjustments or Cancellations**

A party entering an order that results in a price adjustment or trade bust shall be responsible for demonstrated claims of realized losses incurred by persons whose trade prices were adjusted or busted provided, however, that a claimant shall not be entitled to compensation for losses incurred as a result of the claimant's failure to take reasonable actions to mitigate the loss.

A claim for a loss pursuant to this section must be submitted to the Exchange on an Exchange claim form within five business days of the event giving rise to the claim. The Exchange shall reject any claim that is not filed in a timely manner or is not permitted by this section and such decisions shall be final. Eligible claims shall be forwarded by the Exchange to the party responsible for the order(s) that resulted in a trade bust or a price adjustment and to the clearing member through which the trade was placed. Such party, or the clearing member on behalf of the party, shall, within ten business days of receipt of the claim, admit or deny responsibility in whole or in part. Failure to respond to the claim within ten business days shall be considered a denial of liability.

To the extent that liability is admitted, payment shall be made within ten business days. Unless otherwise agreed upon in writing by the parties, failure to make the payment within ten business days shall be considered a denial of liability for purposes of this rule. A copy of any such written agreement must be provided to the Exchange.

To the extent that liability is denied, the party making the claim may submit the claim to arbitration in accordance with Rule 622. Such claims must be submitted to the Market Regulation Department within ten business days of the date the party was issued notification that liability was denied.

#### 588.F. Schedule of Administrative Fees

When GCC busts or price adjusts a trade, the party responsible for entering the order into the electronic trading system that gave rise to the trade bust or price adjustment shall pay an administrative fee to the Exchange in the amount of \$500 for each such occurrence. If the party is not deemed a Member as defined in Rule 400 and fails to pay the fee, the clearing member through which the trade was placed shall be responsible for payment of the fee.

#### 588.G. No Bust Ranges

<u>Futures Contract</u>	<u>No Bust Range</u>
Eurodollar, E-mini Eurodollar and LIBOR	2.5 basis points
Long-Term U.S. Treasury Bond	30/32nds
U.S. T-Bond	30/32nds
10 Yr. T-Note	30/32nds
5 Yr. T-Note	15/32nds
3 Yr. T-Note	15/32nds
2 Yr. T-Note	15/32nds
30-Day Fed Funds	5 basis points
3-Month Overnight Index Swaps	5 basis points
Interest Rate Swaps (30 Yr., 10 Yr., 7 Yr., and 5 Yr.)	30/32nds
E-mini Eurodollar Bundle	2.5 basis points
Euroyen	2.5 basis points
T-Bills	5 basis points
CME Lehman Brothers U.S. Aggregate Index	2.00 index points
Eurozone HICP Futures	25 basis points
Currency Futures	40 ticks
S&P 500 and E-mini S&P 500 (\$ and €)	6.00 index points
DJIA (\$5, \$10, \$25)	60 index points
S&P Citigroup Growth	4.00 index points
S&P Citigroup Value	4.00 index points
S&P Midcap 400 and E-mini S&P Midcap 400	4.00 index points
S&P Smallcap 600 and E-mini S&P Smallcap 600	4.00 index points
E-Mini S&P Asia 50	12.00 index points
E-Mini MSCI EAFE	12.00 index points
E-Mini MSCI Emerging Markets	12.00 index points
S&P 500 Depository Receipts	0.60 index points
iShares Russell 2000	0.40 index points
Nasdaq-100 and E-mini Nasdaq-100	12.00 index points
E-mini Nasdaq Composite	12.00 index points
E-mini Nasdaq Biotechnology	12.00 index points
Nasdaq-100 Index Tracking Stock	0.30 index points
Nikkei 225 (\$ and ¥)	60.00 index points
FTSE / Xinhua China 25	100 index points
S&P 500 Technology SPCTR	3.00 index points
S&P 500 Financial SPCTR	3.00 index points
Kansas City Value Line	40 index points
Housing Futures	2.00 index points
Dow Jones US Real Estate Index	4 points
TRAKRS Futures	25 cents
Goldman Sachs Commodity Index	5.00 index points
CME Weather	25.00 index points
Weekly Average Temperature Index	1 degree
CME Snowfall	50 ticks or 5 inches
Carvill Hurricane Index	0.50 index points
Carvill Hurricane Index Seasonal	0.50 index points
Carvill Hurricane Index Seasonal Maximum	0.50 index points
Credit Index Event Futures	10 basis points
Non-Farm Payroll	None
Corn & Mini-sized Corn	10 cents per bushel
Wheat & Mini-sized Wheat	10 cents per bushel

<u>Futures Contract</u>	<u>No Bust Range</u>
Soybeans & Mini-sized Soybeans	10 cents per bushel
Oats	10 cents per bushel
Rough Rice	20 cents per hundredweight
Soybean Meal	\$8.00 per ton
Soybean Oil	.80 cents per pound
Lean Hogs	\$0.0100 per pound
Live Cattle	\$0.0100 per pound
Feeder Cattle	\$0.0100 per pound
Pork Bellies	\$0.0100 per pound
Dow UBS Commodity Index	4 Points
Milk	\$0.30 per cwt.
Dry Milk	\$0.00750
Butter (Cash-Settled)	\$0.0075 per pound
Dry Whey	\$0.00750
Wood Pulp	\$15.00 per ton
Random Length Lumber	\$4.00 or less
Ethanol	4 cents per gallon
Kansas City Hard Red Winter Wheat	10 cents per bushel
Minneapolis Hard Red Spring Wheat	10 cents per bushel
Minneapolis National Corn Index	10 cents per bushel
Minneapolis National Soybean Index	10 cents per bushel
Minneapolis Hard Red Spring Wheat Index	10 cents per bushel
Minneapolis Hard Red Winter Wheat Index	10 cents per bushel
Minneapolis Soft Red Winter Wheat Index	10 cents per bushel
NYMEX Crude Oil and NYMEX miNY Crude Oil	\$1.00
DME OMAN Crude Oil	\$1.00
NYMEX Brent	\$1.00
NYMEX Crude Oil MACI Index	2.00 Index points
NYMEX Crude Oil Backwardation Contango Index	2.00 index points
NYMEX REBCO	\$1.00
NYMEX Heating Oil and NYMEX miNY Heating Oil	\$0.025
NYMEX Gulf Coast ULSD	\$0.025
NYMEX New York ULSD	\$0.025
NYMEX Gulf Coast Gasoline	\$0.025
NYMEX Singapore 380 Fuel Oil	\$2.00
NYMEX RBOB Gasoline and NYMEX miNY RBOB Gasoline	\$0.025
NYMEX Natural Gas and NYMEX miNY Natural Gas	\$0.10
NYMEX Natural Gas Henry Hub Swap	\$0.10
NYMEX Natural Gas Basis Swaps	\$0.25
NYMEX Electricity	\$2.00
Central Appalachian Coal Futures	\$0.60 per ton or less
NYMEX Ethanol	\$0.008
NYMEX Uranium	\$2.50
Carbon EUA Emission Euro	€40 per metric ton or less
Carbon CER Euro	€40 per metric ton or less
NYMEX SO2 Emissions	\$4.00 per allowance or less
NYMEX Seasonal NOX	\$2.00 per ton or less
NYMEX Annual NOX	\$2.00 per ton or less
NYMEX RGGI CO2 Emissions	\$0.50 per ton or less
COMEX Gold and miNY Gold	\$10.00
COMEX Asian Gold	\$0.40
COMEX Silver and miNY Silver	\$0.20
NYMEX Platinum	\$10.00
NYMEX Asian Platinum	\$0.40
NYMEX Palladium	\$5.00
NYMEX Asian Palladium	\$0.40
COMEX Copper and miNY Copper	\$0.04
NYMEX Hot Rolled Steel	\$1000 or less
NYMEX Cocoa	\$40.00
NYMEX Coffee	\$0.01
NYMEX Cotton	\$0.008
NYMEX Sugar 11	\$0.0035
NYMEX CAT Risk	50.00 index points

<u>Futures Contract</u>	<u>No Bust Range</u>
<b><u>Futures Combinations</u></b>	
Eurodollar Combinations & E-mini Eurodollar Bundles	2.5 basis points
Non-Eurodollar, Non-Implied Eligible, Intra-Commodity Futures Spreads	5 ticks
Implied Eligible Inter- and Intra-Commodity Futures Spreads	Same as the no bust range of the individual legs
Inter-Commodity Futures Spreads	The wider of the no bust ranges of the two individual legs

<u>Option Contract</u>	<u>Bid/Ask Reasonability</u>	<u>No Bust Range</u>
Eurodollars, Euroyen	2 basis points	2 minimum ticks
U.S. Treasuries (2-, 5- and 10 Year Notes and Bond)	4/64ths	20% of premium up to 2/64ths with minimum of 1 tick
30-Day Fed Funds	4 basis points	20% of premium up to 2 basis points with a minimum of 1 tick
Interest Rate Swaps (5-, 7-, 10- and 30-Yr)	10/64ths	20% of premium up to 5/64ths with a minimum of 1 tick
3-Month Overnight Index Swaps	3 basis points	2 minimum ticks
Equities (excluding DJIA)	2.00 index points	20% of premium up to 1.00 index point with a minimum of 1 tick
DJIA	20 points	20% of premium up to 10 points with a minimum of 1 tick
FX	20 ticks	20% of premium up to 10 ticks with a minimum of 1 tick
Agricultural (excluding Grains, Oil & Meal)	\$0.01	20% of premium up to \$0.005 with a minimum of 1 tick
Grains	\$0.02	20% of premium up to \$0.01 with a minimum of 1 tick
Soybean Oil	\$0.001	20% of premium up to \$0.0005 with a minimum of 1 tick
Soybean Meal	\$1.00	20% of premium up to \$0.50 with a minimum of 1 tick
Non-Farm Payroll	None	None
Ethanol	\$0.05	20% of premium up to \$0.025 with a minimum of 1 tick
MGEX Options	\$0.01	20% of premium up to \$0.005 with a minimum of 1 tick
KCBT Options	\$0.01	20% of premium up to \$0.005 with a minimum of 1 tick
NYMEX Crude Oil, Cracks	\$0.25	20% of premium up to \$0.50 with a minimum of 1 tick
NYMEX Heating Oil	\$0.015	20% of premium up to \$0.0075 with a minimum of 1 tick
NYMEX RBOB	\$0.015	20% of premium up to \$0.0075 with a minimum of 1 tick
NYMEX Natural Gas	\$0.10	20% of premium up to \$0.05 with a minimum of 1 tick
COMEX Gold	\$4.00	20% of premium up to \$2.00 with a minimum of 1 tick
COMEX Silver	\$0.10	20% of premium up to \$0.05 with a minimum of 1 tick

<u>Option Contract</u>	<u>Bid/Ask Reasonability</u>	<u>No Bust Range</u>
COMEX Copper	\$0.02	20% of premium up to \$0.01 with a minimum of 1 tick

(End Chapter 5)

## INTERPRETATIONS & SPECIAL NOTICES RELATING TO CHAPTER 5

### ACCESS, CONDUCT AND APPEARANCE CODE

It is imperative that persons who utilize the Exchange Trading Floors (“trading floor”) maintain a proper and businesslike atmosphere on the trading floor. This is not only for the benefit of the thousands of visitors (ranging from U.S. government officials to foreign dignitaries to the general public) who come to the Exchange each year, but also to maintain and enhance the reputation and dignity of the Exchange as an international marketplace.

Accordingly, the Exchange has established rules governing access to and conduct on the trading floor as well as standards of appearance. These rules and standards apply to members and their employees, member firm employees, Exchange employees and visitors.

#### I. Access

- A. To gain access to the trading floor, every member, member’s employee, member firm employee, and Exchange employee must use only his own personal access card to gain access to the trading floor. Exchange trading floor employees, other Exchange employees routinely on the trading floor and members must display their personal access card or their Exchange issued identification badge. Non-member employees of members and member firms must display their personal access cards on the upper front of their jackets with the picture side facing outward. Broker assistants must also wear a badge provided by the Exchange that identifies them as broker assistants.
- B. Members are required to register and accompany their visitors and are responsible for their actions while they are on the trading floor. Visitors must wear appropriate attire that is clean and presentable and are not allowed in any pit during trading hours. Visitors’ overcoats, packages, umbrellas or briefcases are not permitted on the trading floor.
- C. Members may not request trading floor access privileges for the same visitor on more than three days of the same calendar month without the permission of designated Exchange staff of the Security Department.
- D. Visitors are prohibited from soliciting employment or from acting as employees of members, member firms or the Exchange on the trading floor.
- E. No one under the age of 16 will be admitted to the trading floor during trading hours.

#### II. Conduct

Commonly accepted standards of propriety and decorum apply to everyone on the trading floor. The following behavior, speech or actions are expressly prohibited on the trading floor.

- A. Possessing any weapon (including, but not limited to, firearms, knives, stun guns or pepper spray);
- B. Carrying or consuming food or drink. Individually-wrapped (non-chocolate) hard candy and gum, however, are permissible.
- C. Reckless throwing of trading cards or any other material;
- D. Excessive speed in moving around the trading floor;
- E. Use of emergency exits without proper justification;
- F. Smoking or use of tobacco products, including chewing tobacco;
- G. Use of members-only facilities by non-members;

- H. Failure to give member priority to quotation machines, news tickers, monitors and other facilities where such member priority is so designated;
- I. Engaging in any activity that is disruptive to trading;
- J. The sale or solicitation of goods or services without consent of the Exchange;
- K. Having outer coats or umbrellas on the trading floor;
- L. Use of cameras or video equipment, unless authorized by the Exchange. Flash photography, however, is never permitted.

In addition, the following activities are prohibited anywhere on Exchange premises:

- M. Any behavior, speech or actions that are detrimental to the interests and good name of the Exchange (this includes any conduct which is a violation of any local, state or federal law);
- N. Profanity, vulgarity (including wearing buttons with crude or offensive slogans or pictures) or any speech or action that tends to intimidate, degrade or endanger others;
- O. Defacing or otherwise damaging: 1) an Exchange-issued badge or jacket; 2) Exchange facilities or property; or 3) any facility or property regardless of ownership;
- P. Possessing a firearm or other weapon;
- Q. Discarding refuse on escalators or in elevators or in hallways or lobbies; and
- R. Harassment related to race/color, sex/gender, sexual orientation, age, religion, veteran status, national origin and disability/medical condition is expressly prohibited.

### III.

#### **Appearance**

- A. All apparel should be neat, clean, presentable and in keeping with the businesslike atmosphere of the trading floor.
- B. Jackets: Where required, every member, member's employee, member firm employee and Exchange trading floor employee must wear a jacket provided by the Exchange or their employer, or, in the case of members, a jacket of their own choosing. All jackets must conform to Exchange standards. Guests may not wear trading jackets on the trading floor during trading hours.
- C. Shirts: All men must wear shirts with a collar suitable for a necktie or bow tie. Shirts must be buttoned to at least the second button from the collar. Golf-type shirts are permitted. Shirttails must be tucked in. Turtleneck sweaters are not allowed for men. Crewneck sweaters are allowed if a conventional collar suitable for a necktie or bow tie is visible. Sweatshirts, tie-dye shirts and T-shirts are prohibited.
- D. Shoes: Shoes must be clean, safe and not torn or frayed. The following footwear is specifically prohibited: all shoes without backs, canvas slippers, moccasins, rubber boots, rubber overshoes, clogs, bedroom slippers, and shoes with platforms over 2 inches. All shoes must be tied with laces or appropriately fastened.
- E. Pants: The following pants are specifically prohibited: blue jeans, shorts and sweat pants. Tight-fitting stretch pants are allowed only when worn with blouse or shirt at mid-thigh or lower.
- F. Skirts and dresses: Skirts and dresses must reach mid-thigh or lower.
- G. Headwear: All headgear or head coverings are prohibited, except for religious or medical reasons.
- H. Miscellaneous: The following are specifically prohibited: sunglasses, ornaments, pendants or similar items that are distracting or unbusinesslike. Clothing or accessories that draw unusual attention will be deemed unbusinesslike and not permitted on the trading floor.

### IV.

#### **Drug and Alcohol Abuse**

In order to maintain a safe, healthful, and productive working environment, the Exchange has established the following policy prohibiting drug and alcohol use on Exchange premises.

The following activities are prohibited and may result in disciplinary action, including immediate and permanent bar of access to Exchange premises:

- A. Possession of open containers or use of alcohol, except as expressly authorized by the Exchange.
- B. Being under the influence of alcohol on Exchange premises.
- C. Use, sale, purchase, transfer, or possession of any illegal drug on Exchange premises.
- D. Failure on the part of non-members to submit to a reasonable search by authorized Exchange personnel of lunch boxes, bags, parcels, packages, purses, briefcases, pockets or coats, etc.

Members and Member Firms are responsible for their employees' strict adherence to these requirements.

## QUOTATION CHANGES

### I. GENERAL PROCEDURES

- A. Corrections requested up to 15 minutes from the time the bid, offer or trade occurred or reportedly occurred: Changes must be authorized by a member of the Pit Committee or an Exchange Official.
- B. Corrections requested more than 15 minutes from the time the bid, offer or trade occurred or reportedly occurred: Changes must be authorized by:
  - 1. 15-30 Minutes: A member of the Pit Committee and one Exchange Official.
  - 2. Over 30 Minutes: A member of the Pit Committee, a member of the Floor Conduct Committee and a Senior Exchange Official.
- C. Unanimous Approval Required: Unanimous approval among the individuals participating in the quote change consideration is required to effectuate the requested change. In the absence of unanimity, the proposed quote adjustment shall not be made.
- D. A request for a quote change which results in a new high or low for the day must be made within 5 minutes (futures) or 10 minutes (options) of the time the bid, offer or trade occurred or reportedly occurred.

A request for a quote change which affects an established opening range must be made within 15 minutes after the posting of the range, or, in the case of a request for a quote change which affects an established closing range, within 10 minutes of the posting of the closing range. Such requests shall be considered by a member of the Pit Committee, a Floor Conduct Committee member and a Senior Exchange Official. Failure to make such a timely request will bar consideration of the quote change.

The time limitations described in this Section D will not apply in the case of options strikes or futures contracts deemed by a Senior Exchange Official to be inactive or illiquid or in the case of a fast market designation. These requests may be considered by a member of the Pit Committee, a Floor Conduct Committee member and a Senior Exchange Official at any time during the same day's trading session.

- E. A decision to adjust a quote must be made within 15 minutes after a quote change request has been made. However, in the event a fast market has been declared while the quote adjustment is under consideration, the period for consideration may continue for 15 minutes after the end of the fast market.

To the extent practicable, quote change adjustments shall be announced to the pit.

- F. Reconsideration: Once a request for a particular quote change has been resolved, or if no decision is reached within the allotted time pursuant to paragraph 5 above, a subsequent request for reconsideration involving the original quote or adjustment may be considered if a Senior Exchange Official deems that new relevant information pertaining to the original request is now available. Such request for reconsideration must be considered by the same individuals who ruled on, or failed to reach a timely resolution of, the original request. In the event one or more of the individuals who participated in the consideration of the original quote change request is unavailable to consider the request for reconsideration, a Senior Exchange Official shall designate a substitute. However, this reconsideration process may not be utilized for a correction involving a quote change which results in a new high or low for the day, with the exception of option strikes or futures contracts deemed by a Senior Exchange Official to be inactive or illiquid, or in declared fast markets.
- G. Requests for Next Day Corrections

If an outright options or options spread or combination quote has been inadvertently omitted from the price reporting system and such omission is not discovered until after the trading session, trades may be allowed to clear at the omitted price at any time prior to the opening of the affected market the next day, provided that all of the following requirements are satisfied:

1. The parties to the trade can reasonably show that they properly reported the trade price and had a reasonable basis for believing that the trade price would be posted;
2. The parties to the trade produce documentation of: a) the contemporaneous recordation of the trade; b) the confirmation of the trade to the customer of the member firm representing the order; and c) the submission of the trade to the Exchange Clearing House and its failure to clear the trade due to a price edit;
3. The change is authorized by a Senior Exchange Official; and
4. The change is documented pursuant to Section II.B below.

## **II. DOCUMENTATION NEEDED FOR QUOTATION CHANGES**

- A. In the case of quote changes requested pursuant to Section I.A., a record shall be made of all committee members or Exchange employees approving the quote change and the change will be recorded on Time and Sales.
- B. In the case of quote changes requested pursuant to Section I.B.1., a hard copy record of the quote change shall be made by Exchange staff. The individuals approving the change shall promptly sign the record. The record shall be timestamped upon request and again upon approval and shall include the reason for the change, and, in the case of a quote change requested pursuant to Section I.B.2., the reason for the delay. For all approved quotation changes other than next day corrections pursuant to Section I.G above, the quotation change will be recorded on Time and Sales.

## **III. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST**

No individual may authorize any quotation change, insertion or cancellation if such individual has a personal or financial interest in such change, insertion or cancellation.

## **IV. AUTHORITY OF SENIOR EXCHANGE OFFICIALS WITH RESPECT TO QUOTATION CHANGES**

Senior Exchange Officials may review and authorize any request for a quotation change in circumstances where the individuals specified in Sections I and II are otherwise not available or where the change is not encompassed by Section I or II. Notwithstanding the procedures set forth in Sections I and II, Senior Exchange Officials are empowered to authorize or deny any requested change only in circumstances where such action is necessary to ensure the integrity or promote the orderly functioning of the market. Such decisions by Senior Exchange Officials shall be documented and signed by the Senior Exchange Official and except for next day corrections pursuant to Section I.G above, the quotation change will be recorded on Time and Sales.

