

EXHIBIT 5

New language
[deleted language]

BOX Options Exchange LLC

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Rule 7080 Trading Halts

(a) through (b) No change.

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IM-7080-3

The Exchange shall nullify any transaction that occurs:

- (a) during a trading halt in the affected option on the Exchange; or
- (b) with respect to equity options (including options overlying ETFs), during a regulatory halt as declared by the primary listing market for the underlying security.

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Rule 7170 Nullification and Adjustment of Options Transactions including Obvious Errors

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

(a) Definitions.

(1) Customer. For purposes of this Rule, a Customer shall not include any broker-dealer or Professional Customer.

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

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

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

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

(b) Theoretical Price.

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

(1) Transactions at the Open.

For a transaction occurring as part of the Opening Process (as defined in Rule 7070) the Exchange will determine the Theoretical Price if there is no NBB or NBO for the affected series just prior to the erroneous transaction or if the bid/ask differential of the NBB and NBO just prior to the erroneous transaction is equal to or greater than the Minimum Amount set forth in the chart contained in subparagraph (b)(3) below. If the bid/ask differential is less than the Minimum Amount, the Theoretical Price is the NBB or NBO just prior to the erroneous transaction.

(2) No Valid Quotes.

The Exchange will determine the Theoretical Price if there are no quotes or no valid quotes for comparison purposes. Quotes that are not valid are all quotes in the applicable option series published at a time where the last NBB is higher than the last NBO in such series (a “crossed market”), quotes published by the Exchange that were submitted by either party to the transaction in question, and quotes published by another options exchange against which the Exchange has declared self-help.

(3) Wide Quotes.

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

<u>Bid Price at Time of Trade</u>	<u>Minimum Amount</u>
<u>Below \$2.00</u>	<u>\$0.75</u>
<u>\$2.00 to \$5.00</u>	<u>\$1.25</u>
<u>Above \$5.00 to \$10.00</u>	<u>\$1.50</u>
<u>Above \$10.00 to \$20.00</u>	<u>\$2.50</u>
<u>Above \$20.00 to \$50.00</u>	<u>\$3.00</u>
<u>Above \$50.00 to \$100.00</u>	<u>\$4.50</u>
<u>Above \$100.00</u>	<u>\$6.00</u>

(c) Obvious Errors.**(1) Definition.**

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

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

(2) Time Deadline.

A party that believes that it participated in a transaction that was the result of an Obvious Error must notify the MOC in the manner specified from time to time by

the Exchange in a circular distributed to Participants. Such notification must be received by the MOC within the timeframes specified below:

(A) Customer Orders.

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

(B) “Non-Customer” Orders.

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

(C) Linkage Trades.

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

(3) Official Acting on Own Motion.

An Official may review a transaction believed to be erroneous on his/her own motion in the interest of maintaining a fair and orderly market and for the protection of investors. A transaction reviewed pursuant to this paragraph may be nullified or adjusted only if it is determined by the Official that the transaction is erroneous in accordance with the provisions of this Rule, provided that the time deadlines of sub-paragraph (c)(2) above shall not apply. The Official shall act as soon as possible after becoming aware of the transaction, and ordinarily would be expected to act on the same day that the transaction occurred. In no event shall the Official act later than 8:30 a.m. Eastern Time on the next trading day following the date of the transaction in question. A party affected by a determination to nullify or adjust a transaction pursuant to this provision may appeal such determination in accordance with paragraph (1) below; however, a determination by the Official not to review a transaction or determination not to nullify or adjust a transaction for which a review was conducted on the Official’s own motion is not appealable. If a transaction is reviewed and a determination is

rendered pursuant to another provision of this Rule, no additional relief may be granted under this provision.

(4) Adjust or Bust.

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

(A) Non-Customer Transactions.

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

<u>Theoretical Price (TP)</u>	<u>Buy Transaction Adjustment – TP Plus</u>	<u>Sell Transaction Adjustment – TP Minus</u>
<u>Below \$3.00</u>	<u>\$0.15</u>	<u>\$0.15</u>
<u>At or above \$3.00</u>	<u>\$0.30</u>	<u>\$0.30</u>

(B) Customer Transactions.

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

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

(d) Catastrophic Errors.

(1) Definition.

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

<u>Theoretical Price</u>	<u>Minimum Amount</u>
<u>Below \$2.00</u>	<u>\$0.50</u>
<u>\$2.00 to \$5.00</u>	<u>\$1.00</u>
<u>Above \$5.00 to \$10.00</u>	<u>\$1.50</u>
<u>Above \$10.00 to \$20.00</u>	<u>\$2.00</u>

<u>Above \$20.00 to \$50.00</u>	<u>\$2.50</u>
<u>Above \$50.00 to \$100.00</u>	<u>\$3.00</u>
<u>Above \$100.00</u>	<u>\$4.00</u>

(2) Time Deadline.

A party that believes that it participated in a transaction that was the result of a Catastrophic Error must notify the MOC in the manner specified from time to time by the Exchange in a circular distributed to Participants. Such notification must be received by the MOC by 8:30 a.m. Eastern Time on the first trading day following the execution. For transactions in an expiring options series that take place on an expiration day, a party must notify the MOC within 45 minutes after the close of trading that same day.

(3) Adjust or Bust.

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

<u>Theoretical Price (TP)</u>	<u>Buy Transaction Adjustment – TP Plus</u>	<u>Sell Transaction Adjustment – TP Minus</u>
<u>Below \$2.00</u>	<u>\$0.50</u>	<u>\$0.50</u>
<u>\$2.00 to \$5.00</u>	<u>\$1.00</u>	<u>\$1.00</u>
<u>Above \$5.00 to \$10.00</u>	<u>\$1.50</u>	<u>\$1.50</u>
<u>Above \$10.00 to \$20.00</u>	<u>\$2.00</u>	<u>\$2.00</u>
<u>Above \$20.00 to \$50.00</u>	<u>\$2.50</u>	<u>\$2.50</u>
<u>Above \$50.00 to \$100.00</u>	<u>\$3.00</u>	<u>\$3.00</u>
<u>Above \$100.00</u>	<u>\$4.00</u>	<u>\$4.00</u>

(e) Significant Market Events.

(1) Definition.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(D) 10,000 transactions are potentially erroneous.

(2) Coordination with Other Options Exchanges.

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

(3) Adjust or Bust.

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

(A) The execution price of each affected transaction will be adjusted by the Official to the price provided below unless both parties agree to adjust the transaction to a different price or agree to bust the trade. In the context of a Significant Market Event, any error exceeding 50 contracts will be subject to the Size Adjustment Modifier defined in sub-paragraph (a)(3) above.

<u>Theoretical Price (TP)</u>	<u>Buy Transaction Adjustment – TP Plus</u>	<u>Sell Transaction Adjustment – TP Minus</u>
<u>Below \$3.00</u>	<u>\$0.15</u>	<u>\$0.15</u>
<u>At or above \$3.00</u>	<u>\$0.30</u>	<u>\$0.30</u>

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

(4) Nullification of Transactions.

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

(5) Final Rulings.

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

(f) Trading Halts.

The Exchange shall nullify any transaction that occurs during a trading halt in the affected option on the Exchange pursuant to Rule 7080.

(g) Erroneous Print in Underlying.

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

(h) Erroneous Quote in Underlying.

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

(i) Stop (and Stop-Limit) Order Trades Triggered by Erroneous Trades.

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

(j) Linkage Trades.

If the Exchange routes an order pursuant to the Plan (as defined in Rule 1500(n)) that results in a transaction on another options exchange (a "Linkage Trade") and such options exchange subsequently nullifies or adjusts the Linkage Trade pursuant to its rules, the Exchange will perform all actions necessary to complete the nullification or adjustment of the Linkage Trade.

(k) Verifiable Disruptions or Malfunctions of Exchange Systems.

Notwithstanding other provisions of this Rule, transactions arising out of a verifiable disruption or malfunction in the use or operation of any Exchange automated quotation, dissemination, execution or communication system may either be nullified or adjusted by an Official. Transactions that qualify for price adjustment will be adjusted to the Theoretical Price, as defined in paragraph (b) of this Rule.

In the interest of maintaining a fair and orderly market for the protection of investors, an Official, on its own motion, may review any transaction occurring on the Exchange that is believed to be the result of a verifiable disruption or malfunction. The Official, when exercising its discretion to review transactions pursuant to this paragraph, shall act as soon as possible after receiving notification of the transaction, and ordinarily would be expected to act on the same day as the transaction occurred. In no event shall the Official act later than 9:30 a.m. (ET) on the next trading day following the date of the transaction in question.

(l) Request for Review.

If a party affected by a determination made under this Rule so requests within the time permitted in paragraph (m) below, the CRO will review decisions made by the Official under this Rule, including whether an Obvious Error occurred, whether the correct Theoretical Price was used, and whether an adjustment was made at the correct price. A party may also request that the CRO provide relief under this Rule in cases where the party failed to provide the notification required in paragraph (c)(2) and the Official declined to grant an extension, but unusual circumstances must merit special consideration.

(m) Procedure for Requesting Review.

A request for review must be made in writing within thirty (30) minutes after a party receives verbal notification of a final determination by the Official under this Rule, except that if notification is made after 3:30 p.m. Eastern Standard Time, either party has until 9:30 a.m. Eastern Standard Time the next trading day to request review. The CRO shall review the facts and render a decision on the day of the transaction, or the next trading day in the case where a request is properly made after 3:30 p.m. on the day of the transaction or properly made the next trading day.

(n) Decision.

The CRO may overturn or modify an action taken by the Official under this Rule. All determinations by the CRO shall constitute final Exchange action on the matter at issue.

IM-7170-1

Limit Up-Limit Down State. During a pilot period set to end on October 23, 2015, an execution will not be subject to review as an Obvious Error or Catastrophic Error pursuant to paragraph (c) or (d) of this Rule if it occurred while the underlying security was in a "Limit State" or "Straddle State," as defined in the Plan to Address Extraordinary Market Volatility Pursuant to Rule 608 of Regulation NMS under the Act (the "Limit Up-Limit Down Plan"). Nothing in this provision shall prevent such

execution from being reviewed on the Official's own motion pursuant to sub-paragraph (c)(3) of this Rule, or a bust or adjust pursuant to paragraphs (e) through (k) of this Rule.

IM-7170-2

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

IM-7170-3

All determinations made by the Exchange, the Official or CRO under this Rule shall be rendered without prejudice as to the rights of the parties to the transaction to submit a dispute to arbitration.

[Rule 7170 Obvious and Catastrophic Errors

(a) The Exchange shall either bust a transaction or adjust the execution price that results from an Obvious Error or Catastrophic Error as provided in this Rule. In limited circumstances, the Exchange may bust transactions, pursuant to IM-7170-5 below.

(b) *Definition of Obvious Error.*

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

Theoretical Price	Minimum Amount
Below \$2	.25
\$2 to \$5	.40
Above \$5 to \$10	.50
Above \$10 to \$20	.80
Above \$20	1.00

(c) *Definition of Catastrophic Error.*

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

Theoretical Price	Minimum Amount
Below \$2	\$1
\$2 to \$5	\$2
Above \$5 to \$10	\$5
Above \$10 to \$50	\$10
Above \$50 to \$100	\$20
Above \$100	\$30

(d) Definition of Theoretical Price.

For purposes of this Rule only, the Theoretical Price of an options series is:

- (1) if the series is traded on at least one other options exchange, the National Best Bid price with respect to an erroneous sell transaction, and the National Best Offer price with respect to an erroneous buy transaction, just prior to the trade in question; or
- (2) if there are no quotes for comparison purposes, as determined by designated personnel in the MRC.

(e) Erroneous Print in Underlying.

A trade resulting from an erroneous print disseminated by the underlying market which is later cancelled or corrected by that underlying market may be nullified as set forth in subsection (g) below. In order to be nullified, however, the trade must be the result of an erroneous print that is higher or lower than the average trade in the underlying security during a two-minute period before and after the erroneous print by an amount at least five times greater than the average quote width for such underlying security during the same period. For purposes of this paragraph, the average trade in the underlying security shall be determined by adding the prices of each trade during the four minute time period referenced above (excluding the trade in question) and dividing by the number of trades during such time period (excluding the trade in question). For purposes of this paragraph, the average quote width shall be determined by adding the quote widths of each separate

quote during the four minute time period referenced above (excluding the quote in question) and dividing by the number of quotes during such time period (excluding the quote in question).

(f) *Erroneous Quote in Underlying.*

Trades resulting from an erroneous quote in the underlying security may be adjusted or busted as set forth in subsection (g) below. An erroneous quote occurs when the underlying security has a width of at least \$1.00 and has a width at least five times greater than the average quote width for such underlying security on the primary market (as defined in Rule 100(a)(49)) during the time period encompassing two minutes before and after the dissemination of such quote. For purposes of this paragraph, the average quote width shall be determined by adding the quote widths of each separate quote during the four minute time period referenced above (excluding the quote in question) and dividing by the number of quotes during such time period (excluding the quote in question).

(g) *Obvious Error Procedure.*

Designated personnel in the Exchange's MRC shall administer the application of this Rule as follows:

(1) *Notification.*

If a market maker (including a BOX Market Maker and transactions sent by a market maker on another exchange where the order is designated with a market maker account type in the BOX Trading Host) believes that it participated in a transaction that was the result of an Obvious Error, it must notify the MOC within five (5) minutes of the execution. If a non-Market Maker Options Participant believes an order it executed on BOX was the result of an Obvious Error, it must notify the MOC within twenty (20) minutes of the execution. Absent unusual circumstances, relief shall not be granted under this Rule unless notification is made within the prescribed time periods.

(2) *Adjust or Bust.*

MRC will determine whether there was an Obvious Error as defined above. If it is determined that an Obvious Error has occurred, MRC shall take one of the actions listed in paragraphs (g)(2)(i)-(iii) of this Rule. Upon taking final action, the MRC shall promptly notify both parties to the trade.

(i) Where each party to the transaction is a market maker, the execution price of the transaction will be adjusted by the MRC to the prices provided in subparagraphs (A) and (B) below unless both parties agree to adjust the transaction to a different price or agree to bust the trade within ten (10) minutes of being notified by MRC of the Obvious Error.

(A) Erroneous buy transactions will be adjusted to their Theoretical Price, (1) plus \$.15 if the Theoretical Price is under \$3; or (2) plus \$.30 if the Theoretical Price is at or above \$3.

(B) Erroneous sell transactions will be adjusted to their Theoretical Price, (1) minus \$.15 if the Theoretical Price is under \$3; or (2) minus \$.30 if the Theoretical Price is at or above \$3.

(ii) Where one party to the transaction is not a market maker and the other party to the transaction is a market maker, the non-market maker party may either elect to have the transaction adjusted according to the guidelines set forth in (d)(2)(i)(A) and (B) above, or busted by the MRC.

(iii) Where neither party to the Obvious Error is a market maker, the trade will be busted by the MRC unless both parties agree to an adjustment price for the transaction within thirty (30) minutes of being notified by MRC of the Obvious Error.

(h) Catastrophic Error Procedure.

Designated MRC personnel shall administer the application of this Rule as follows.

(1) Notification.

If a Participant believes that it has participated in a transaction that qualifies as a Catastrophic Error pursuant to paragraph (d) above, it must notify MOC by 8:30 a.m. Eastern Time on the first trading day following the date the Catastrophic Error occurred. For transactions in an expiring options series that take place on expiration Friday, a Participant must notify MOC by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time that same day. Relief will not be granted under this paragraph: (1) unless notification is made within the prescribed time period; and (2) if the MRC has previously rendered a decision with respect to the transaction(s) in question.

(2) Catastrophic Error Determination.

The MRC will determine whether the transaction(s) qualifies as a Catastrophic Error. If it is determined that a Catastrophic Error has occurred, the Chief Regulatory Officer of the Exchange (“CRO”) or an Exchange Official, who is not a Participant, designated by the CRO (“CRO or designee”) will instruct the MOC to adjust the execution price of the transaction(s) according to subparagraph (iii) below, as long as the adjusted price would not exceed the limit price of a Public Customer’s limit order, in which case the Public Customer would have 20 minutes from notification of the proposed adjusted price to accept it or else the trade will be nullified. All determinations by the CRO or designee shall constitute final Exchange action on the matter at issue.

(3) Adjustment. If it is determined that a Catastrophic Error has occurred, unless both parties agree to adjust the transaction(s) to a different price, the execution price of the transaction(s) will be adjusted to the Theoretical Price (1) plus the adjustment value provided below for erroneous buy transactions, and (2) minus the adjustment value provided below for erroneous sell transactions:

Theoretical Price	Adjustment Value
Below \$2	\$1
\$2 to \$5	\$2

Above \$5 to \$10	\$3
Above \$10 to \$50	\$5
Above \$50 to \$100	\$7
Above \$100	\$10

(i) Request for Review.

If a party affected by a determination made under this Rule so requests within the time permitted in paragraph (j) below, the CRO will review decisions made by the MRC under this Rule, including whether an Obvious Error occurred, whether the correct Theoretical Price was used, and whether an adjustment was made at the correct price. A party may also request that the CRO provide relief under this Rule in cases where the party failed to provide the notification required in paragraph (g)(1) and the MRC declined to grant an extension, but unusual circumstances must merit special consideration.

(j) Procedure for Requesting Review.

A request for review must be made in writing within thirty (30) minutes after a party receives verbal notification of a final determination by MRC under this Rule, except that if notification is made after 3:30 p.m. Eastern Standard Time, either party has until 9:30 a.m. Eastern Standard Time the next trading day to request review. The CRO shall review the facts and render a decision on the day of the transaction, or the next trading day in the case where a request is properly made after 3:30 p.m. on the day of the transaction or properly made the next trading day.

(k) Mutual Agreement.

The determination as to whether a trade was executed in error may be made by mutual agreement of the affected parties to a particular transaction. A trade may be nullified or adjusted on the terms that all parties to a particular transaction agree. In the absence of mutual agreement by the parties, a particular trade may only be nullified or adjusted when the transaction results in an Obvious Error as provided for in this Rule 7170.

(l) Decision.

The CRO may overturn or modify an action taken by the MRC under this Rule. All determinations by the CRO shall constitute final Exchange action on the matter at issue.

(m) Verifiable Disruptions or Malfunctions of Exchange Systems.

Notwithstanding other provisions of this Rule, transactions arising out of a verifiable disruption or malfunction in the use or operation of any Exchange automated quotation, dissemination, execution or communication system may either be nullified or adjusted by the Exchange's MRC. Transactions that qualify for price adjustment will be adjusted to the Theoretical Price, as defined in paragraph (d) of this Rule.

In the interest of maintaining a fair and orderly market for the protection of investors, the Exchange's MRC may, on its own motion, review any transaction occurring on the Exchange that is believed to be the result of a verifiable disruption or malfunction. The Exchange's MRC, when exercising its discretion to review transactions pursuant to this paragraph, shall act as soon as possible after receiving notification of the transaction, and ordinarily would be expected to act on the same day as the transaction occurred. In no event shall the Exchange's MRC act later than 9:30 a.m. (ET) on the next trading day following the date of the transaction in question.

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IM-7170-1

When MRC determines that an Obvious or Catastrophic Error has occurred and action is warranted under paragraph (g) or (h) above, the identity of the parties to the trade will be disclosed to each other in order to encourage conflict resolution.

IM-7170-2

All determinations made by the Exchange, MRC or CRO under this Rule shall be rendered without prejudice as to the rights of the parties to the transaction to submit a dispute to arbitration.

IM-7170-3

Buyers of options with a zero bid may request that their execution be busted if at least one strike below (for calls) or above (for puts) in the same options class were quoted with a zero bid at the time of execution. Such buyers must follow the procedures of paragraph (g)(1) or (h) above.

IM-7170-4

For the purposes of this Rule 7170, an "erroneous sell transaction" is one in which the price received by the person selling the option is erroneously low, and an "erroneous buy transaction" is one in which the price paid by the person purchasing the option is erroneously high.

IM-7170-5

Unless all parties to a trade agree otherwise, the MRC may bust a trade if all parties to a trade fail to receive a trade execution report due to a verifiable system outage.]

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