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RULES OF THE NYSE ARCA, INC.

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Rule 1.1. Definitions

Whenever and wherever used herein, unless the context requires otherwise, the following terms shall be deemed to have the meanings indicated:

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Customer and Professional Customer

For options traded on the Exchange, the term “Customer” does not include a broker or dealer and, unless otherwise specified, includes a “Professional Customer”.

For options traded on the Exchange, the term “Professional Customer” means an individual or organization that (i) is not a broker or dealer, as defined Sections 3(a)(4) and 3(a)(5) of the Exchange Act and rules thereunder, and (ii) places more than 390 orders in listed options per day on average during a calendar month for its own beneficial account(s).

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Rule 6-O OPTIONS TRADING

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Rules Principally Applicable to Trading of Option Contracts

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Rule 6.62P-O. Orders and Modifiers

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(g) Cross Orders. [A Cross Order is a Qualified Contingent Cross (“QCC”) Order.]

(1) Qualified Contingent Cross (“QCC”) Orders.

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(2) Customer Cross (“C2C”) Orders and Complex Customer Cross (“Complex C2C”) Orders.

(A) A C2C Order and a Complex C2C Order must be comprised of a Customer (but not a

Professional Customer) order to buy and a Customer (but not a Professional Customer) order to sell at the same price and for the same quantity. A C2C Order or Complex C2C Order that is not rejected per Rule 6.62P-O(g)(2)(B) or (C), respectively, will immediately trade in full at its limit price, does not route, and may be entered with an MPV of \$0.01 regardless of the MPV of the options series. Rule 6.47A-O, Commentary .01 applies to C2C Orders and Complex C2C Orders.

(B) Execution of C2C Orders. A C2C Order has one option leg and will be rejected if received when the NBBO is crossed or if it will trade at a price that (i) is at the same price as a displayed Customer order on the Consolidated Book and (ii) is not at or between the NBBO and the Exchange BBO.

(C) Execution of Complex C2C Orders. No option leg of a Complex C2C Order will trade at a price worse than the Exchange BBO and will be rejected if the DBBO (as defined in Rule 6.91P-O(a)(5)) cannot be calculated for a leg of the Complex C2C Order, per Rule 6.91P-O(a)(5)(B) or (a)(5)(C). A Complex C2C will be rejected if it fails to meet the following requirements:

(i) the transaction price must be at or between the DBBO and may not equal the DBBO if the DBBO is calculated using the Exchange BBO and the Exchange BBO for any component of the complex strategy on either side of the market includes displayed Customer interest. If the DBB (DBO) includes a displayed Customer interest on the Exchange, the transaction price must improve the DBB (DBO) by at least one cent (\$0.01); and

(ii) the transaction price must be at or between the best-priced Complex Orders to buy and sell in the complex strategy and may not equal the price of a resting Customer Complex Order.

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Rule 6.91P-O. Electronic Complex Order Trading

(a) Definitions. The following are definitions for purposes of this Rule.

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(b) Types of ECOs.

(1) ECOs may be entered as Limit Orders, Limit Orders designated as Complex Only Orders, [or as] Complex QCCs, or as Complex Customer Cross Orders.

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