**EXHIBIT 5**

New language
[deleted language]

## BOX Options Exchange LLC

\*     \*     \*     \*     \*

### 7110    Order Entry

**(a)** through **(b)** No change.

**(c)** The following types of orders may be submitted to the Trading Host:

**(1)** through **(5)** No Change.

**(6)** *Qualified Contingent Cross Order.*

A Qualified Contingent Cross Order is comprised of an originating order to buy or sell at least 1,000 contracts, or 10,000 mini-option contracts, that is identified as being part of a qualified contingent trade, as that term is defined in IM-7110-2 below, coupled with a contra-side order or orders totaling an equal number of contracts.

**(i)** Qualified Contingent Cross Orders are automatically executed upon entry without exposure provided that the execution (i) is not at the same price as a Public Customer Order on the BOX Book; and (ii) is at or between the NBBO. A Qualified Contingent Cross Order will be rejected if there is an ongoing auction (including PIP, COPIP, Facilitation and Solicitation auctions) or an exposed order on the option series when the Qualified Contingent Cross Order is received by the Exchange.

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

**(B)** Qualified Contingent Cross Orders may only be entered in the minimum trading increments applicable to the options class under Rule 7050.

**(d)** through **(j)** No Change.

### IM-7110-1

No Change.

### IM-7110-2

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

**(1)** At least one component is an NMS Stock, as defined in Rule 600 of Regulation NMS under the Exchange Act;

**(2)** all components are effected with a product or price contingency that either has been agreed to by all the respective counterparties or arranged for by a broker-dealer as principal or agent;

**(3)** the execution of one component is contingent upon the execution of all other components at or near the same time;

**(4)** the specific relationship between the component orders (e.g., the spread between the prices of the component orders) is determined by the time the contingent order is placed;

**(5)** the component orders bear a derivative relationship to one another, represent different classes of shares of the same issuer, or involve the securities of participants in mergers or with intentions to merge that have been announced or cancelled; and

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

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