FMX Futures Exchange, L.P.
Rule 40.2 Contract Certification 10-Year Ultra Treasury Futures Contract (Rule V-5)
Submission #2026-22
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Via Electronic Portal

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Commodity Futures Trading Commission
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FMX Futures Exchange, L.P. ("FMX" or the "Exchange") hereby certifies its listing of the 10-Year Ultra U.S. Treasury Note ("UST 10YRU") Futures Contract (the "Contract"). This submission is being made in accordance with Section 5c(c)(1) of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended, 7 U.S.C. §1 et seq. ("Act") and Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "CFTC" or the "Commission") Rule 40.2:

1. The specifications for the Contract, which will be an FMX Division Contract (as defined in the Rules Governing the FMX Division and CX Division of FMX Futures Exchange, L.P. (the "Rulebook") and will be traded on the "FMX Division" (which is the division of the Exchange that provides for trade intermediation), are attached as Attachment A and the new sections of the Rulebook setting forth the relevant terms and conditions for the Contract are attached as Attachment B.

2. The intended listing date will be on or after August 3, 2026.

3. Attached please find a certification that: (a) the Contract complies with the Act and the Commission's regulations thereunder; and (b) concurrent with this submission, FMX posted on its website: (i) a notice of pending certification of the Contract with the Commission; and (ii) a copy of this submission.

4. A concise explanation and analysis of the product and its compliance with the applicable provisions of the Act follow below.

EXPLANATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE CONTRACT'S COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE CORE PRINCIPLES AND COMMISSION REGULATIONS

SECTION 1—DESCRIPTION OF UST 10YR ULTRA FUTURES

The United States Department of Treasury ("U.S. Treasury") securities market is a cornerstone of the global financial system, serving as a benchmark for interest rates, a safe haven for investors seeking stable returns, and a key reference point for various other financial instruments. The size of the market highlights the U.S. Treasury's role in providing a risk-free asset that anchors financial markets, influences monetary policy decisions, and plays a pivotal role in shaping global financial stability.

The Contract provides for physical delivery of U.S. Treasury securities via the Federal Reserve book-entry wire-transfer system. Each Contract has a deliverable grade that consists of U.S. Treasury notes that have an original term to maturity of not more than 10 years and a remaining term to maturity of at least 9 years and 5 months and less than 10 years from the first day of the futures delivery month.

The U.S. Treasury currently holds monthly auctions of ten-year notes that meet the original term to maturity standard above.[1] Furthermore, given the monthly issuance cycle, the remaining term to maturity standard allows as many as three different securities to be delivered for each original issue term.

The delivery invoice amount equals the Futures Settlement Price times a conversion factor, plus accrued interest. The conversion factor is the price of the delivered note ($1 par value) to yield 6 percent as shown in the following formula:

$$Factor = \frac{1}{1.03^{Months\ To\ Coupon}} * \left(\frac{Coupon}{2} + PV(3\%, Coupons\ Remaining, Coupon, 1.0000)\right) - \left(\frac{Coupon}{2}\right) * \left(1 - \frac{Months\ To\ Coupon}{6}\right)$$

Where:

- PV is the present value calculation for a note discounted at a 3% semi-annual rate with future value of 1.0000.
- Coupon is the annual coupon rate on the note.
- Coupons Remaining is the number of remaining coupons to be received from the first day of the delivery month to the earlier of the call or maturity date.
- Months To Coupon is the number of whole months, rounded down, from the first day of the delivery month to the earliest of the next coupon, call, or maturity date.
- Factor is rounded to the 4th decimal place.

A summary of conversion factors for coupons from zero to 12% is listed in Appendix A.

[1] *See* the current tentative auction schedule at: https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/221/Tentative-Auction-Schedule.pdf.

Specifications for FMX's Contract are materially similar to UST 10YRU futures contracts traded on other designated contract markets ("DCMs"). Deliveries against expiring contracts are book-entry transfers between accounts of Clearing Members at qualified banks in accordance with 31 C.F.R. Part 306, General Regulations Governing U.S. Securities, Subpart O, Book-Entry Procedure, and 31 C.F.R. Part 357, Regulations Governing Book-Entry of Treasury Bonds, Notes and Bills Held in Legacy Treasury Direct.

In accordance with the Contract Rules that appear in Attachment B, LCH Limited, the Exchange's clearinghouse, assigns long delivery positions to short positions that are being delivered against, which are then satisfied directly between Clearing Members. The Short Clearing Member provides invoice details for the securities it will deliver, and the Long Clearing Member provides delivery instructions (e.g., name, address, U.S. Federal Reserve wire-transfer system details and contact details) for the bank to which the Treasury securities will be delivered. LCH Limited facilitates the administration of this process but does not take or receive any U.S. Treasury securities.

SECTION 2—COMPLIANCE WITH CORE PRINCIPLES

In accordance with Commission Rule 40.2(a) and Core Principle 1 (Core Principles defined below), the following analysis demonstrates the compliance of Contract's terms and conditions with the following Core Principles applicable to DCMs (the "Core Principles"):[2]

CORE PRINCIPLE 2—COMPLIANCE WITH RULES

As relevant to the certification of futures contracts, Core Principle 2 requires the DCM to establish, monitor, and enforce compliance with its own rules, including the terms and conditions of any contracts to be traded on the DCM.[3] Core Principle 2 also requires that DCMs have the capacity to detect, investigate, and apply appropriate sanctions to any person that violates any rule of the Exchange.[4] In addition, Core Principle 2 requires a DCM to have rules that give it the authority to obtain any information necessary to perform required functions in its capacity as such.[5] This includes, among other requirements, that the Exchange have the capacity to enforce effectively its rules, including resources to supervise its market, and the capacity to analyze data to determine whether a violation has occurred, maintenance of compliance staff and resources, deployment of an automated trade surveillance system, real time market monitoring and the authority to investigate instances of possible violations.[6]

FMX believes that the certification, listing, and trading of the Contract are consistent with Core Principle 2 because it has adopted and implemented the Rulebook (as defined above),[7] which addresses these requirements. For this purpose, FMX notes that Chapter XIII of the Rulebook contains specific provisions that have been designed and are intended to ensure compliance with Core Principle 2. Those provisions include:

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[2] 17 C.F.R. pt. 38 App. B.
[4] *See* 7 U.S.C. § 7(d)(2), 17 C.F.R. § 38.150(a)(2).
[4] *See* 17 C.F.R. § 38.150.
[5] *See* 17 C.F.R. § 38.150(c).
[6] *See* 17 C.F.R. § § 38.153, 38.155, 38.156, 38.157 and 38.156.
[7] *See* https://www.fmxfutures.com/rules-notices/regulatory-notices/.

- Prohibitions against fraudulent acts, fictitious transactions, market demoralization, price manipulation, misstatements, and disruptive trading practices such as front running, wash trading, and cross trades; and

- Requirements for monitoring and surveillance by FMX's Compliance Department, which has the authority to exercise its investigatory and enforcement powers where potential rule violations are identified.

FMX employs a system of trading and market supervision that ensures the requirements in Chapter XIII of its Rulebook are monitored and enforced effectively, in accordance with Core Principle 2. FMX's trading and market supervision include both its automated systems to review trading in the Contract on the Exchange, as well as the services provided by National Futures Association ("NFA"), FMX's regulatory services provider. In addition, FMX conducts real-time market monitoring that is supported by a licensed automated market surveillance system as well as by relevant personnel assigned to provide surveillance support.

Trading in the Contract will also be subject to monitoring and surveillance by the FMX Compliance Department, which has the authority to conduct investigations and initiate disciplinary proceedings where possible violations of rules or manipulation of a contract on the Exchange have been identified.

FMX trade practice rules and surveillance are not commodity or contract specific; accordingly, the contracts listed on the FMX Division, including the Contract, are subject to all relevant Exchange rules.

CORE PRINCIPLE 3—CONTRACTS NOT READILY SUSCEPTIBLE TO MANIPULATION

Core Principle 3 and Commission Rule 38.200 provide that a DCM shall not list for trading contracts that are readily susceptible to manipulation.[8] FMX's compliance with Core Principle 3 is evidenced by a demonstration of the factors included in Appendix C to Part 38 of the CFTC Regulations ("Appendix C").

The Contract specifications in Section 1 (above) and Contract rules in Attachment B of this document provide information required by Appendix C, Section (b)(2). The deliverable supply analysis required by Appendix C, Section (b)(1) follows.

The U.S. Treasury securities market is one of the largest and most liquid debt markets in the world. The size of the outstanding U.S. Treasury securities reflects the scale of the government's borrowing needs and its role in funding various programs and obligations. The cash market for U.S. Treasury securities exhibits a high degree of liquidity and is characterized by tight bid-ask spreads.

[8] 7 U.S.C. § 7(d)(3), 17 C.F.R. § 38.200.

As noted above, the Contract has a deliverable basket of three securities based on the U.S. Treasury's current auction schedule. By way of example, if the Exchange had listed a June 2026 contract, the following securities would have been deliverable:[9]

Coupon	Maturity	Original Issue	Remaining Term (Years)	Issued Amount ($ billions)	Federal Reserve Holding %	Net Supply ($ billions)
4.375%	15-May-36	10-Year	9 11/12	$120	35%	$78
4.125%	15-Feb-36	10-Year	9 8/12	$120	47%	$63
4.000%	15-Nov-35	10-Year	9 5/12	$120	47%	$64
Totals				**$360**		**$205**

As can be seen in the table above, the total supply of securities deliverable into the Contract was $360 billion for the December contract. Currently, the Federal Reserve Bank holds approximately $155 billion of these securities as part of its open market operations. Therefore, the available supply of securities deliverable into the Contract for June 2026 was approximately $205 billion, which is equivalent to 2,050,000 contracts.

Specifications for FMX's Contract are materially similar to UST 10YR Ultra futures contracts traded on other DCMs. The following table reflects recent contract deliveries on another DCM (June 2026):[10]

Delivery Date	Coupon	Maturity	Contracts
24-Jun-26	4.000%	Nov-35	10
29-Jun-26	4.000%	Nov-35	300
30-Jun-26	4.000%	Nov-35	18,528
		Total	**18,838**

A total of 18,838 contracts were delivered during the delivery period. The notes delivered represented approximately 0.9% of the available supply. The largest single-day delivery occurred on June 30, when 18,528 contracts of the 4.00% November 2035 note were delivered, representing approximately 2.9% of that security's available supply. Given the similarities in contract design, FMX anticipates observing comparable delivery patterns for the Contract.

Looking ahead, FMX Market Surveillance staff will continue to monitor U.S. Treasury issuance practices and auction activity for their potential impact on economically deliverable supply. FMX expects the current pattern of monthly issuance of deliverable U.S. Treasury notes to continue. If

[9] Data, results and announcements relating to recent Treasury auctions are available from the Treasury Department at: https://www.treasurydirect.gov/auctions/announcements-data-results. Additional data are from the New York Federal Reserve at: https://www.newyorkfed.org/markets/soma-holdings, and further calculations are based on the Contract specifications.

[10] Data used in this table is available at: https://www.cmegroup.com/market-data/reports/CUSIPS-delivered-for-financial-contracts.xls.

this issuance pattern persists, the Contract will maintain a deliverable basket of cash securities with an aggregate outstanding amount in excess of $200 billion.

Recent auction activity suggests that future issuances of U.S. Treasury notes deliverable into the Contract are likely to remain at or above current levels.

To support effective market surveillance, FMX will implement the position limits and accountability levels described below in fulfillment of Core Principle 5.

The substantial size of the deliverable supply of U.S. Treasury 10-Year securities, together with FMX's position limits and accountability levels, provides a robust framework for detecting and deterring attempted market manipulation or other disruptive trading activity.

Based on these factors, FMX believes that the supply of U.S. Treasury notes meeting the Contract's delivery specifications will remain sufficient to support orderly trading and delivery.

CORE PRINCIPLE 4—PREVENTION OF MARKET DISRUPTION

Core Principle 4 requires a DCM to have the capacity and responsibility to prevent manipulation, price distortion, and disruptions of the cash-settlement process by implementing market surveillance, compliance, and enforcement practices and procedures. Those practices and procedures must include real-time monitoring of trading, as well as comprehensive and accurate trade reconstructions.[11]

FMX meets Core Principle 4 through its systems for market surveillance discussed with respect to Core Principle 2. As discussed above, FMX maintains a program for trade practice surveillance through which it conducts real-time monitoring and maintains an automated system to reconstruct trades. As also discussed above, FMX is assisted in this effort by NFA, its regulatory services provider, and through the use of certain automated surveillance tools. FMX also surveils the market activity of individual market participants for potential non-bona fide or manipulative trading.

In addition to the current market surveillance activities, FMX will share information with the Commission specific to trading of the Contract as appropriate, including relevant market commentary, large or aggressive orders relative to market conditions more routinely observed, and activity noted during periods around the Final Settlement time of each contract.

CORE PRINCIPLE 5—POSITION LIMITS OR POSITION ACCOUNTABILITY

Core Principle 5 provides that a DCM must adopt, as is necessary and appropriate, position limits or position accountability levels for speculative trading.[12] To facilitate market surveillance regarding Core Principle 3, FMX is proposing the following Position Accountability Level of 7,500 contracts and spot month Position Limit of 150,000 contracts for the Contract. FMX acknowledges that the reporting level for the Contract will be 2,000 contracts in accordance with CFTC Regulation 15.03(b).

[11] 7 U.S.C. § 7(d)(4), 17 C.F.R. § 38.250.
[12] 7 U.S.C. § 7(d)(5)(A), 17 C.F.R. § 38.300.

CORE PRINCIPLE 7—AVAILABILITY OF GENERAL INFORMATION

Core Principle 7 requires a DCM to make available to market authorities, market participants, and the public accurate information concerning: (a) the terms and conditions of the contracts of the contract market; and (b) the rules, regulations, and mechanisms for executing transactions on or through the DCM's facilities. Core Principle 7 also requires a DCM to make available the rules and specifications describing the operation of its electronic matching platform or trade execution facility.[13]

FMX believes that the certification, listing, and trading of the Contract are consistent with Core Principle 7 because the terms and conditions of the Contract will be available on the FMX website at https://www.fmxfutures.com/products/ust-futures-contracts/. FMX will also make the Contract's Final Settlement Price available to Participants and publicly available on its website.

CORE PRINCIPLE 8—DAILY PUBLICATION OF TRADING INFORMATION

Core Principle 8 requires a DCM to make public daily information on settlement prices, volume, open interest, and opening and closing ranges for actively traded contracts on its market.[14]

FMX believes that the certification, listing, and trading of the Contract are consistent with Core Principle 8 because it will publish trading volumes, open interest levels, and price information for the Contract daily on its website at https://www.fmxfutures.com/trading-protocols/daily-trade-report/. FMX will also make such data available to news media.

CORE PRINCIPLE 9—EXECUTION OF TRANSACTIONS

Core Principle 9 requires a DCM to provide a competitive, open, and efficient market and mechanism for executing transactions that protects the price discovery process of trading in its centralized market.[15]

FMX believes that the certification, listing, and trading of the Contract are consistent with Core Principle 9 because the Contract will be traded on the central limit order book of FMX's trading system using price/time priority. FMX's order book provides for competitive and open execution of transactions.

CORE PRINCIPLE 10—TRADE INFORMATION

Core Principle 10 requires a DCM to maintain rules and procedures to provide for the recording and safe storage of all identifying trade information in a manner that enables it to use the information: (a) to assist in the prevention of customer and market abuses; and (b) to provide evidence of any violations of the rules of the contract market.[16]

FMX Rule X-13 "Transaction Records" states, "All regulatory records as defined in CFTC Regulation 1.31 relating to transactions on the Exchange shall be maintained by the Exchange in

[13] 7 U.S.C. § 7(d)(7), 17 C.F.R. § 38.400.
[14] 7 U.S.C. § 7(d)(8), 17 C.F.R. § 38.450.
[15] 7 U.S.C. § 7(d)(9), 17 C.F.R. § 38.500.
[16] 7 U.S.C. § 7(d)(10), 17 C.F.R. § 38.550.

accordance with the CFTC's requirements for data creation and storage. Records shall be maintained for at least five years from the time the record was created or for such longer period required by CFTC Regulations and shall be sufficient to provide a complete audit trail."

All requisite trade information will be included in the audit trail and will suffice for the FMX Compliance Department to monitor for market abuse.

CORE PRINCIPLE 11—FINANCIAL INTEGRITY OF TRANSACTIONS

Core Principle 11 requires a DCM to adopt rules and procedures for ensuring the financial integrity of transactions entered into on or through the DCM's contract market, including the clearance and settlement of the transactions with a derivatives clearing organization. Core Principle 11 also requires a DCM to have rules to rules to ensure the financial integrity of any intermediary (e.g., each futures commission merchant or introducing broker) and the protection of customer funds.[17]

FMX believes that the certification, listing, and trading of the Contract are consistent with Core Principle 11 because FMX has arranged for the clearing of transactions by LCH Limited, which is registered with the Commission as a DCO and is subject to the relevant CFTC Regulations for clearing futures contracts.

Finally, FMX participates in the Joint Audit Committee which monitors FCMs, has procedures in place to monitor the financial integrity of intermediaries, and surveils the financial capacity of all Participants, subject to the oversight of the Regulatory Oversight Committee.

CORE PRINCIPLE 12—PROTECTION OF MARKETS AND MARKET PARTICIPANTS

Core Principle 12 requires a DCM to establish and enforce rules: (a) to protect markets and market participants from abusive practices committed by any party, including abusive practices committed by a party acting as an agent for a participant; and (b) to promote fair and equitable trading on the contract market.[18]

FMX believes that the certification, listing, and trading of the Contract are consistent with Core Principle 12 because it has adopted and enforces Chapter XIII of its Rules, which set forth multiple strictures that preclude intermediaries from disadvantaging their customers. These rules will apply to transactions in the Contract.

CORE PRINCIPLE 13—DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES

Core Principle 13 requires a DCM to establish and enforce disciplinary procedures that authorize it to discipline, suspend, or expel members or market participants that violate its rules, or similar methods for performing the same functions, including delegation of the functions to third parties.[19]

FMX believes that the certification, listing, and trading of the Contract are consistent with Core Principle 13 because it has adopted and enforces Chapter XIV of the Rules. FMX Rulebook

[17] 7 U.S.C. § 7(d)(11), 17 C.F.R. § 38.600.
[18] 7 U.S.C. § 7(d)(12), 17 C.F.R. § 38.650.
[19] 7 U.S.C. § 7(d)(13), 17 C.F.R. § 38.700.

Chapter XIV provides for the Exchange to discipline, suspend, or expel members or market participants who violate the rules of the Exchange. Trading in the Contract will be subject to these provisions. The Exchange's Compliance Department has the authority to exercise its powers of enforcement, in the event that rule violations in the Contract are identified.

CORE PRINCIPLE 14—DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Core Principle 14 requires a DCM to establish and enforce rules regarding, and to provide facilities for alternative dispute resolution as appropriate for, market participants and any market intermediaries.[20]

FMX believes that the certification, listing, and trading of the Contract are consistent with Core Principle 14 because disputes in respect of these Futures will be subject to the arbitration provisions set forth in FMX Rulebook Chapter XV, which requires that, except as otherwise provided in the Rules of the Exchange, Participants, Direct Access Customers and Responsible Trading Agents must arbitrate all controversies arising in connection with their Exchange business between or among themselves.

CORE PRINCIPLE 19—ANTITRUST CONSIDERATIONS

Core Principle 19 provides that a designated contract market shall not adopt any rule or take any action that results in an unreasonable restraint of trade or imposes any material anticompetitive burden on trading on the contract market, "unless necessary or appropriate to achieve the purpose of the Act."[21]

FMX believes that the certification, listing, and trading of the Contract are consistent with Core Principle 19 because the Contract's terms and conditions do not act as a restraint of trade or impose a competitive burden. The Contract will be available on equal terms to all market participants, and FMX must provide fair, nondiscriminatory access to market participants consistent with Core Principle 2.[22]

Nothing in the terms and conditions or trading rules would act as a restraint of trade or impose a competitive burden. The listing of UST 10YR ULTRA contracts by an additional DCM has the opposite effect on the market. It provides market participants with a choice of trading venues, increasing competition and potentially reducing costs for market participants. The existence of a second market listing these contracts can also increase the resilience of the market as a whole, thereby reducing systemic risk. FMX will enhance resiliency by offering an additional execution and clearing venue for these Futures Contracts. Having an alternative venue is important in the event of a business disruption to the sole incumbent, as well as potentially benefiting market participants through improved execution opportunities and tighter bid/ask spreads offered by trading on FMX.

[20] 7 U.S.C. § 7(d)(14), 17 C.F.R. § 38.750.
[21] 7 U.S.C. § 7(d)(19), 17 C.F.R. § 38.1000.
[22] *See* 17 C.F.R. § 38.151(b)(1).

CERTIFICATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 5c OF THE COMMODITY EXCHANGE ACT, 7 U.S.C. §7A-2 AND COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION RULE 40.2, 17 C.F.R. §40.2

I hereby certify that: 1) the 10-Year Ultra U.S. Treasury Note Futures Contract complies with the Commodity Exchange Act, 7 U.S.C. §1 *et seq*. and Commodity Futures Trading Commission's regulations thereunder; and 2) concurrent with this submission, FMX Futures Exchange, L.P. posted on its website: a notice of pending certification of the Contract with the Commission and a copy of this submission.

Stephen Goulet

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By: Stephen Goulet

Title: General Counsel and Interim Chief Regulatory Officer

Date: July 17, 2026

ATTACHMENT A

FMX UST 10YR ULTRA Contract

Parameter	Description		
Contract Underlying	$100,000 face value U.S. Treasury note		
Type of Contract	Physically settled futures contracts with daily variation margin payment		
Central Counterparty	LCH		
Product Code	F1U		
Vendor Codes	Bloomberg: TBD LSEG/Refinitiv: TBD		
Listed Contracts	The three nearest quarterly months of the March, June, September, and December cycle.		
Trading Hours	Daily 6:00 PM - 5:00 PM (ET), Sunday to Friday		
Quotation Display & Value	Points and fractions of points with par on the basis of 100 points, 1 point = $1,000		
Minimum Tick Size	Trade Type	Tick Size	Tick Value
	Outright	1/4 of 1/32nd of a point (0.00781250)	$7.8125
	Calendar Spread	1/8 of 1/32nd of a point (0.00390625)	$3.90625
Minimum Block Size	Reserved		
Daily Settlement Price (DSP)	The DSP will be calculated at 3:00 PM ET and disseminated shortly afterwards.		
Accountability Level	7,500 contracts (any one month or all months combined)		
Position Limit	150,000 contracts (spot month only)		
First Intention Day	Second business day prior to the first business day of the delivery month.		
Last Intention Day	Second business day prior to the last business day of the delivery month.		
Delivery Period	First business day of the contract's delivery month, and to extend to, and to include, the last business day of the contract's delivery month.		
Settlement Style	Physical Settlement. Delivery of a note selected from the basket of approved deliverable US Treasury notes.		
Deliverable Note Grade and Quality	U.S. Treasury notes that have an original term to maturity of not more than 10 years and a remaining term to maturity of at least 9 years and 5 months and less than 10 years from the first day of the futures delivery month. The delivery invoice amount equals the futures settlement price times a conversion factor, plus, accrued interest. The conversion factor is the price of the delivered bond ($1 par value) to yield 6 percent.		
Last Trading Day	The last trading day is 7 business days prior to the last business day of the contract month. On the Last Trading Day, trading in the front delivery month will cease at 1:01 PM ET.		
Final Settlement Price (FSP)	The FSP will be calculated at 1:01 PM ET and disseminated shortly afterwards.		

ATTACHMENT B

CHAPTER V -- FMX DIVISION CONTRACTS

Chapter V Contract Rules

[. . .]

V-5 10-Year Ultra U.S. Treasury Note Futures

(a) Scope and underlying

This Rule V-5 governs the trading in 10-Year Ultra U.S. Treasury note Futures Contracts. U.S. Treasury notes delivered in fulfillment of this Contract must have fixed principal amounts (*i.e.*, not adjusted for inflation), pay semi-annual coupons in an amount fixed at the time of original issuance, and have been issued by the U.S. Treasury with an original term to maturity of not more than ten years and a remaining term to maturity of at least nine years and five months and less than ten years from the first day of the futures delivery month.

(i) Contracts in the expiring Contract month open after trading has ceased in that month shall be settled by delivery of U.S. Treasury notes by the Clearing Member with the short position to the Clearing Member with a long position in accordance with the delivery process provisions contained in Rule V-5A.

(ii) When calculating term to maturity for purposes of delivery, the beginning of the term is the first day of the delivery month, and the term extends to the final maturity date rounded down to the nearest month or year.

(b) Trading unit

The trading unit in the Contract is $100,000 face value of 10-year U.S. Treasury notes with identical coupon and maturity date.

(c) Prices

Contracts are priced in terms of 100 points and 32nds of a point, where one-point equals $1,000. The minimum price fluctuation for Contracts traded pursuant to this Rule is one-quarter of one 32nd ($7.8125).

(d) Daily price limit

The daily price limit shall be four points. In accordance with Rule XI-4 the Exchange may adjust the price limit under extraordinary market conditions.

(e) Contract months traded

The Exchange shall list at least the next three Contract months in the March quarterly cycle at all times.

(f) Hours for trading

The hours for trading shall be determined by the Exchange and published on the Exchange website. On the Last Trading Day, trading in the expiring Contract shall cease no later than 1:01 p.m.

(g) Block Trades

Reserved.

(h) Last Trading Day

The Last Trading Day in an expiring Contract shall be seven business days prior to the last business day of the contract month.

(i) Position Accountability

In accordance with Rule XI-3 the Position Accountability level for 10-year Ultra U.S. Treasury note Futures is 7,500 contracts in any one month or all months combined.

(j) Position Limit

In accordance with Rule XI-3 the spot month Position Limit for 10-year Ultra U.S. Treasury note Futures is 150,000 contracts. The spot month Position Limit is effective on the close of trading ten (10) Business Days prior to the Last Trading Day in the expiring Contract month.

V-5A Deliveries on 10-year Ultra U.S. Treasury Note Futures

Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in this Chapter V, deliveries against 10-year Ultra U.S. Treasury note Futures Contracts may occur on any Business Day of the expiring Contract month. The Short Clearing Member elects the delivery date by notifying LCH Limited of its intention to deliver. All deliveries are assigned by LCH Limited to Long Clearing Members. All deliveries are concluded through book-entry transfer of securities.

(a) Delivery unit

The 10-year Ultra U.S. Treasury note delivered against a Contract shall be of a single issue. Such 10-year Ultra U.S. Treasury note shall have been issued with an original term to maturity of not more than ten years and a remaining term to maturity of at least nine years and five months and less than ten years from the first day of the futures delivery month. A Short Clearing Member delivering more than one Contract may deliver different issues of 10-year Ultra U.S. Treasury notes provided that each Contract unit must be the same issue.

(b) Notifications

(i) Delivery is a three-day process that begins with Intention Day, followed by Notice Day, then followed by Delivery Day.

(ii) The second Business Day prior to the first Business Day of the Contract month is the "First Intention Day" for deliveries on 10-year Ultra U.S. Treasury note Futures Contracts. The following Business Day is "First Notice Day". The "First Delivery Day" is the first Business Day of the contract delivery month.

(iii) The "Last Intention Day" is the second Business Day prior to the last business day of the delivery month. "Last Notice Day" is one business day prior to the last day of the delivery month and "Last Delivery Day" is last business day of the delivery month.

(iv) Beginning on the First Notice Day and continuing each Business Day for the rest of the expiring Contract month, each Clearing Member holding open long positions in the expiring Contract shall inform LCH Limited of the date each open Contract position was established.

(v) A Short Clearing Member may inform LCH Limited of its intention to deliver 10-year U.S. Treasury notes until 7:00 PM Eastern time on any Intention Day. When notifying LCH Limited of its intention to deliver, the Short Clearing Member shall provide all necessary information in the form required by LCH Limited, which will assign intended deliveries to Clearing Members with long open positions.

(vi) The following Business Day, the Notice Day, all Short Clearing Members that intend to deliver must, by 3:00 PM Eastern time or 4:00 PM if the Last Notice Day, provide invoices for the U.S. Treasury notes being delivered. LCH Limited will provide such invoices to the Long Clearing Members assigned deliveries. By 5:00 PM Eastern time on this day, all assigned Long Clearing Members must provide the matched Short Clearing Member a banking notification that includes banking information and such other information as LCH Limited may require to complete timely deliveries against payments for 10-Year Ultra U.S. Treasury note Futures.

(c) Invoices

(i) The Short Clearing Member shall prepare an invoice for the converted price of the note to be delivered plus accrued interest payable on that note. The converted price is the daily Settlement Price on the Intention Day, except that when the Intention Day occurs on or after the Last Trading Day the converted price is based on the Final Settlement Price for the expiring Contract month. The conversion factor is the price at which a fixed-rate note that has the specific coupon and remaining term to maturity would yield 6%.

(ii) The invoice shall include the note's CUSIP number, maturity date, coupon rate and all additional information required by LCH Limited.

(iii) For each lot of one or more Contracts to be delivered by the Short Clearing Member, the invoiced amount shall be rounded to the nearest cent with half cents rounded up to the nearest cent.

(d) Delivery

(i) Delivery shall occur by no later than 2:00 PM Eastern time on the Delivery Day by transfer of book entry securities by the Short Clearing Member to the account of the Long Clearing Member and payment of the invoiced amount by the Long Clearing Member to the Short Clearing Member.

(ii) By 8:30 AM Eastern time on the Delivery Day, the Long Clearing Member shall have made sufficient funds to satisfy the invoice amount available to its bank, directed its bank to accept the deliverable U.S. Treasury notes into its account, and instructed the bank to transfer federal funds to the Short Clearing Member's bank account.

(iii) If the Long Clearing Member disputes any of the terms of the Short Clearing Member's invoice, the Long Clearing Member must inform the Short Clearing Member promptly. Any dispute over invoiced amounts must be settled by 10:30 AM Eastern time on the Delivery Day.

(iv) By 11:00 AM Eastern time on Delivery Day, the Short Clearing Member shall have deposited the deliverable notes in its account at its bank and have instructed its bank to transfer the 10-year Ultra U.S. Treasury notes to the Long Clearing Member's bank account. Once the deliverable notes are received in the Long Clearing Member's account, the Long Clearing Member's bank shall transfer the invoiced amount to the Short Clearing Member's account at its bank.

V-5B Delivery Banks for 10-Year U.S. Treasury Note Futures

Banks used by Clearing Members to make and take deliveries on 10-year Ultra U.S. Treasury note Futures Contracts and to make or receive payments for deliveries in accordance with these Rules shall be commercial banks that have greater than $100 million in capital and are members of the Federal Reserve System. For purposes of this Rule, capital includes capital, surplus and undivided earnings.

Appendix A

Conversion Factors

	Years to Maturity	
	9 3/4	**9 1/2**
Cash Coupons		
0.000%	0.5619	0.5703
0.125%	0.5710	0.5792
0.250%	0.5802	0.5882
0.375%	0.5893	0.5971
0.500%	0.5984	0.6061
0.625%	0.6075	0.6150
0.750%	0.6167	0.6240
0.875%	0.6258	0.6330
1.000%	0.6349	0.6419
1.125%	0.6440	0.6509
1.250%	0.6532	0.6598
1.375%	0.6623	0.6688
1.500%	0.6714	0.6777
1.625%	0.6805	0.6867
1.750%	0.6897	0.6956
1.875%	0.6988	0.7046
2.000%	0.7079	0.7135
2.125%	0.7170	0.7225
2.250%	0.7262	0.7314
2.375%	0.7353	0.7404
2.500%	0.7444	0.7493
2.625%	0.7535	0.7583
2.750%	0.7627	0.7672
2.875%	0.7718	0.7762
3.000%	0.7809	0.7851
3.125%	0.7900	0.7941
3.250%	0.7992	0.8030
3.375%	0.8083	0.8120
3.500%	0.8174	0.8210
3.625%	0.8265	0.8299
3.750%	0.8357	0.8389
3.875%	0.8448	0.8478
4.000%	0.8539	0.8568
4.125%	0.8630	0.8657

4.250%	0.8721	0.8747
4.375%	0.8813	0.8836
4.500%	0.8904	0.8926
4.625%	0.8995	0.9015
4.750%	0.9086	0.9105
4.875%	0.9178	0.9194
5.000%	0.9269	0.9284
5.125%	0.9360	0.9373
5.250%	0.9451	0.9463
5.375%	0.9543	0.9552
5.500%	0.9634	0.9642
5.625%	0.9725	0.9731
5.750%	0.9816	0.9821
5.875%	0.9908	0.9910
6.000%	0.9999	1.0000
6.125%	1.0090	1.0090
6.250%	1.0181	1.0179
6.375%	1.0273	1.0269
6.500%	1.0364	1.0358
6.625%	1.0455	1.0448
6.750%	1.0546	1.0537
6.875%	1.0638	1.0627
7.000%	1.0729	1.0716
7.125%	1.0820	1.0806
7.250%	1.0911	1.0895
7.375%	1.1003	1.0985
7.500%	1.1094	1.1074
7.625%	1.1185	1.1164
7.750%	1.1276	1.1253
7.875%	1.1368	1.1343
8.000%	1.1459	1.1432
8.125%	1.1550	1.1522
8.250%	1.1641	1.1611
8.375%	1.1733	1.1701
8.500%	1.1824	1.1790
8.625%	1.1915	1.1880
8.750%	1.2006	1.1970
8.875%	1.2097	1.2059
9.000%	1.2189	1.2149
9.125%	1.2280	1.2238
9.250%	1.2371	1.2328

9.375%	1.2462	1.2417
9.500%	1.2554	1.2507
9.625%	1.2645	1.2596
9.750%	1.2736	1.2686
9.875%	1.2827	1.2775
10.000%	1.2919	1.2865
10.125%	1.3010	1.2954
10.250%	1.3101	1.3044
10.375%	1.3192	1.3133
10.500%	1.3284	1.3223
10.625%	1.3375	1.3312
10.750%	1.3466	1.3402
10.875%	1.3557	1.3491
11.000%	1.3649	1.3581
11.125%	1.3740	1.3670
11.250%	1.3831	1.3760
11.375%	1.3922	1.3850
11.500%	1.4014	1.3939
11.625%	1.4105	1.4029
11.750%	1.4196	1.4118
11.875%	1.4287	1.4208
12.000%	1.4379	1.4297