


Required fields are shown with yellow backgrounds and asterisks.

Page 1 of * 63		SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549 Form 19b-4		File No. * SR 2025 - * 22 Amendment No. (req. for Amendments *)	
Filing by Nasdaq ISE, LLC					
Pursuant to Rule 19b-4 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934					
Initial * <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Amendment * <input type="checkbox"/>		Withdrawal <input type="checkbox"/>	
Section 19(b)(2) * <input type="checkbox"/>		Section 19(b)(3)(A) * <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Section 19(b)(3)(B) * <input type="checkbox"/>	
Pilot <input type="checkbox"/>		Extension of Time Period for Commission Action * <input type="checkbox"/>		Date Expires * <input type="text"/>	
		Rule			
		<input type="checkbox"/> 19b-4(f)(1)		<input type="checkbox"/> 19b-4(f)(4)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> 19b-4(f)(2)		<input type="checkbox"/> 19b-4(f)(5)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> 19b-4(f)(3)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19b-4(f)(6)	
Notice of proposed change pursuant to the Payment, Clearing, and Settlement Act of 2010 Section 806(e)(1) * <input type="checkbox"/>			Security-Based Swap Submission pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Section 3C(b)(2) * <input type="checkbox"/>		
Exhibit 2 Sent As Paper Document <input type="checkbox"/>			Exhibit 3 Sent As Paper Document <input type="checkbox"/>		
Description Provide a brief description of the action (limit 250 characters, required when Initial is checked *). <div>Amend Position, Exercise Limits and FLEX Options Rules for BTC, BITB and GTBC</div>					
Contact Information Provide the name, telephone number, and e-mail address of the person on the staff of the self-regulatory organization prepared to respond to questions and comments on the action. First Name * Angela Last Name * Dunn Title * Principal Associate General Counsel E-mail * Angela.Dunn@Nasdaq.com Telephone * (215) 496-5692 Fax					
Signature Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange of 1934, Nasdaq ISE, LLC has duly caused this filing to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized. Date 08/01/2025 (Title *) By John Zecca EVP and Chief Legal Officer (Name *) <div>NOTE: Clicking the signature block at right will initiate digitally signing the form. A digital signature is as legally binding as a physical signature, and once signed, this form cannot be changed.</div> <div> Date: 2025.08.01 13:39:00 -04'00'</div>					

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

For complete Form 19b-4 instructions please refer to the EDFS website.

Form 19b-4 Information *

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The self-regulatory organization must provide all required information, presented in a clear and comprehensible manner, to enable the public to provide meaningful comment on the proposal and for the Commission to determine whether the proposal is consistent with the Act and applicable rules and regulations under the Act.

Exhibit 1 - Notice of Proposed Rule Change *

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SR-ISE-2025-22 Exhibit 1.docx

The Notice section of this Form 19b-4 must comply with the guidelines for publication in the Federal Register as well as any requirements for electronic filing as published by the Commission (if applicable). The Office of the Federal Register (OFR) offers guidance on Federal Register publication requirements in the Federal Register Document Drafting Handbook, October 1998 Revision. For example, all references to the federal securities laws must include the corresponding cite to the United States Code in a footnote. All references to SEC rules must include the corresponding cite to the Code of Federal Regulations in a footnote. All references to Securities Exchange Act Releases must include the release number, release date, Federal Register cite, Federal Register date, and corresponding file number (e.g., SR-[SRO]-xx-xx). A material failure to comply with these guidelines will result in the proposed rule change being deemed not properly filed. See also Rule 0-3 under the Act (17 CFR 240.0-3)

Exhibit 1A - Notice of Proposed Rule Change, Security-Based Swap Submission, or Advanced Notice by Clearing Agencies *

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The Notice section of this Form 19b-4 must comply with the guidelines for publication in the Federal Register as well as any requirements for electronic filing as published by the Commission (if applicable). The Office of the Federal Register (OFR) offers guidance on Federal Register publication requirements in the Federal Register Document Drafting Handbook, October 1998 Revision. For example, all references to the federal securities laws must include the corresponding cite to the United States Code in a footnote. All references to SEC rules must include the corresponding cite to the Code of Federal Regulations in a footnote. All references to Securities Exchange Act Releases must include the release number, release date, Federal Register cite, Federal Register date, and corresponding file number (e.g., SR-[SRO]-xx-xx). A material failure to comply with these guidelines will result in the proposed rule change being deemed not properly filed. See also Rule 0-3 under the Act (17 CFR 240.0-3)

Exhibit 2- Notices, Written Comments, Transcripts, Other Communications

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Copies of notices, written comments, transcripts, other communications. If such documents cannot be filed electronically in accordance with Instruction F, they shall be filed in accordance with Instruction G.

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Exhibit Sent As Paper Document

Exhibit 3 - Form, Report, or Questionnaire

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Copies of any form, report, or questionnaire that the self-regulatory organization proposes to use to help implement or operate the proposed rule change, or that is referred to by the proposed rule change.

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Exhibit Sent As Paper Document

Exhibit 4 - Marked Copies

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The full text shall be marked, in any convenient manner, to indicate additions to and deletions from the immediately preceding filing. The purpose of Exhibit 4 is to permit the staff to identify immediately the changes made from the text of the rule with which it has been working.

Exhibit 5 - Proposed Rule Text

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SR-ISE-2025-22 Exhibit 5.docx

The self-regulatory organization may choose to attach as Exhibit 5 proposed changes to rule text in place of providing it in Item I and which may otherwise be more easily readable if provided separately from Form 19b-4. Exhibit 5 shall be considered part of the proposed rule change

Partial Amendment

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If the self-regulatory organization is amending only part of the text of a lengthy proposed rule change, it may, with the Commission's permission, file only those portions of the text of the proposed rule change in which changes are being made if the filing (i.e. partial amendment) is clearly understandable on its face. Such partial amendment shall be clearly identified and marked to show deletions and additions.

1. Text of the Proposed Rule Change

(a) Nasdaq ISE, LLC (“ISE” or “Exchange”), pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Act”)¹ and Rule 19b-4 thereunder,² is filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC” or “Commission”) a proposal to amend Options 3A, Section 3, FLEX Option Listings; Options 3A, Section 18, Position Limits; Options 9, Section 13, Position Limits; and Options 9, Section 15, Exercise Limits, with respect to options on the Grayscale Bitcoin Mini Trust ETF (“BTC”), the Bitwise Bitcoin ETF (“BITB”) and the Grayscale Bitcoin Trust ETF (“GBTC”).

A notice of the proposed rule change for publication in the Federal Register is attached as Exhibit 1.

The text of the proposed rule change is attached as Exhibit 5.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) The proposed rule change amends Nasdaq GEMX, LLC (“GEMX”) and Nasdaq MRX, LLC (“MRX”) Options 9, Sections 13 and 15. GEMX and MRX incorporate ISE Options 9, Sections 13 and 15 by reference.

2. Procedures of the Self-Regulatory Organization

The proposed rule change was approved by senior management of the Exchange pursuant to authority delegated by the Board of Directors (the “Board”). Exchange staff will advise the Board of any action taken pursuant to delegated authority. No other action is necessary for the filing of the rule change.

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

Questions and comments on the proposed rule change may be directed to:

Angela Saccomandi Dunn
Principal Associate General Counsel
Nasdaq, Inc.
(215) 496-5692

3. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

a. Purpose

The Exchange proposes to amend Options 3A, Section 3, FLEX Option Listings; Options 3A, Section 18, Position Limits; Options 9, Section 13, Position Limits; and Options 9, Section 15, Exercise Limits with respect to options on the Grayscale Bitcoin Mini Trust ETF ("BTC"), the Bitwise Bitcoin ETF ("BITB") and the Grayscale Bitcoin Trust ETF ("GBTC"). Each change will be described below.

Position Limits

Recently, NYSE Arca, Inc. ("Arca") received approval to eliminate the current 25,000 contract position and exercise limit for options on BTC and BITB.³ As a result, Arca would apply the position limits as determined by Arca Rule 6.8-O, Commentary .06(a)-(e) to options on BTC and BITB. Additionally, Arca recently received approval to eliminate the current 25,000 contract position and exercise limit for options on GBTC.⁴ As a result, Arca would apply the position limits as determined by Arca Rule 6.8-O, Commentary .06(a)-(e) to options on GBTC.

The Exchange proposes to similarly amend its position limit rules at ISE Options 9, Section 13 and exercise limit rules at ISE Options 9, Section 15 to likewise eliminate

³ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 103568 (July 29, 2025) (SR-NYSEArca-2025-10) (not yet noticed).

⁴ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 103567 (July 29, 2025) (SR-NYSEArca-2025-07) (not yet noticed).

the current 25,000 contract position and exercise limit for options on BTC, BITB and GTBC. As a result, BTC, BITB and GTBC would be subject to the position limits described in ISE Options 9, Section 13 which provides that the position limits for equity options are 25,000 or 50,000 or 75,000 or 200,000 or 250,000 option contracts (with adjustments for splits, re-capitalizations, etc.) on the same side of the market or such other number of option contracts as may be fixed from time to time by the Exchange. Further, ISE Options 9, Section 13(d) describes how the Exchange determines which of the five position limit amounts will apply to an equity option class (i.e., the position limit applicable to a class is determined based on the trading volume and outstanding shares of the underlying security).

BTC and BITB

On October 18, 2024, the Commission approved the listing and trading of BTC and BITB on Arca.⁵ On November 22, 2024, Arca obtained rule authority to trade options on BTC and BITB.⁶ The current position and exercise limits for BTC and BITB options are 25,000 contracts on ISE, the lowest limit available in options.⁷ Arca proposed to effectively increase the aggregated position and exercise limits for each ETF to 250,000 contracts. Arca noted that BTC and BITB currently qualify for this increased limit pursuant to Arca Rule 6.8-O Commentary .06(e), which requires that, for the most

⁵ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 101386 (October 18, 2024), 89 FR 84960 (October 24, 2024) (SR-NYSEAMER-2024-49) (order approving rules to permit the listing and trading of options on BTC and BITB, among others) (the “ETF Options Approval Order”).

⁶ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 101713 (November 22, 2024), 89 FR 94839 (November 29, 2024) (SR-NYSEARCA-2024-101) (notice of immediately effective rule change to permit BTC and BITB options trading, based on the already-approved NYSE American rules) (the “Arca ETF Options Notice”).

⁷ See ISE Options 9, Section 13.

recent six-month period, trading volume for the underlying security is at least 100,000,000 shares.⁸ Arca noted that, as of November 25, 2024, during the most recent six-month period, trading volume for BTC was 163,712,700 shares. Arca noted that during the same period, trading volume for BITB was 288,800,860 shares. In addition, Arca noted that, as of November 25, 2024, the market capitalization for BTC was \$3,496,748,882⁹ with an average daily volume (“ADV”) for the preceding three months of 2,036,369 shares, and the market capitalization of BITB was 4,095,157,000¹⁰ with an ADV for the three prior months of 2,480.478. BTC and BITB are well above the requisite minimum of 100,000,000 shares necessary to qualify for the 250,000 contract position and exercise limit. Also, Arca noted that, as of November 25, 2024, there were 19,787,762 bitcoins in circulation.¹¹ At a price of \$94,830 per bitcoin,¹² that equates to a market capitalization of greater than \$1.876 trillion. Arca noted that if a position limit of 250,000 contracts were considered for each ETF, the exercisable risk would represent

⁸ See Arca Rule 6.8-O Commentary .06(e) (providing at subparagraph (e) that the position limit shall be 250,000 contracts for options: (i) on underlying stock or Exchange-Traded Fund Share that had trading volume of at least 100,000,000 shares during the most recent six-month trading period; or (ii) on an underlying stock or Exchange-Traded Fund Share that had trading volume of at least 75,000,000 shares during the most recent six-month trading period and has at least 300,000,000 shares currently outstanding).

⁹ The market capitalization of BTC was determined by multiplying a settlement price (\$42.16) by the number of shares outstanding (82,939,964). Data represents figures from FactSet as of November 25, 2024.

¹⁰ The market capitalization of BITB was determined by multiplying a settlement price (\$51.70) by the number of shares outstanding (79,950,100). Data represents figures from FactSet as of November 25, 2024.

¹¹ See <https://www.coingecko.com/en/coins/bitcoin>.

¹² This is the approximate price of bitcoin from 4:00 p.m. ET on November 25, 2024.

30.14%¹³ of BTC shares outstanding; and 31.27%¹⁴ of BITB shares outstanding. Given the liquidity of BTC and BITB, the current 25,000 position limit appears extremely conservative.

First, Arca reviewed the ETFs' data relative to the market capitalization of the entire bitcoin market in terms of exercise risk and availability of deliverables. Arca noted that, as noted above, as of November 25, 2024, there were 19,787,762 bitcoins in circulation.¹⁵ At a price of \$94,830 per bitcoin,¹⁶ that equates to a market capitalization of greater than \$1.876 trillion. Arca noted that if the proposed aggregated position limit of 250,000 contracts were considered, the exercisable risk would represent 30.14% of BTC shares outstanding¹⁷ and 31.27% of BITB shares outstanding.¹⁸ Arca noted that since each ETF has a creation and redemption process managed through the issuer (whereby bitcoin is used to create BTC or BITB shares, as applicable), the position limit can be compared to the total market capitalization of the entire bitcoin market, and in that case, the exercisable risk for options on each ETF would represent less than 0.06% (BTC) or 0.07 % (BITB) of all bitcoin outstanding.¹⁹

¹³ This percentage is arrived at with this equation: $(250,000 \text{ contract limit} * 100 \text{ shares per option} / 82,939,964 \text{ BTC shares outstanding})$.

¹⁴ This percentage is arrived at with this equation: $(250,000 \text{ contract limit} * 100 \text{ shares per option} / 79,950,100 \text{ BITB shares outstanding})$.

¹⁵ See <https://www.coingecko.com/en/coins/bitcoin>.

¹⁶ This is the approximate price of bitcoin from 4:00pm ET on November 25, 2024.

¹⁷ This percentage is arrived at with this equation: $(250,000 \text{ contract limit} * 100 \text{ shares per option} / 82,939,964 \text{ BTC shares outstanding})$.

¹⁸ This percentage is arrived at with this equation: $(250,000 \text{ contract limit} * 100 \text{ shares per option} / 79,950,100 \text{ BITB shares outstanding})$.

¹⁹ For BTC, this number was arrived at with this calculation: $((250,000 \text{ limit} * 100 \text{ shares per option} * \$42.16 \text{ settle}) / (19,787,762 \text{ bitcoin outstanding} * \$94,830 \text{ bitcoin price}))$; and for BITB, this number was arrived at with this calculation: $((250,000 \text{ limit} * 100 \text{ shares per option} * \$51.70 \text{ settle}) / (19,787,762 \text{ bitcoin outstanding} * \$94,830 \text{ bitcoin price}))$.

Next, Arca reviewed the proposed position limit by comparing it to position limits for derivative products regulated by the CFTC. While the CFTC, through the relevant Designated Contract Markets, only regulates options positions based upon delta equivalents (creating a less stringent standard), the Exchange examined equivalent bitcoin futures position limits. In particular, the Exchange looked to the CME bitcoin futures contract²⁰ that has a position limit of 8,000 futures. Arca noted that, on October 22, 2024, CME bitcoin futures settled at \$94,945.²¹ Arca noted that, on October 22, 2024, BTC settled at \$29.90, and BITB settled at \$36.74, which would equate to approximately 31,754,181 and 25,842,406 shares of BTC and BITB, respectively, if the CME notional position limit was utilized. Since substantial portions of any distributed options portfolio are likely to be out of the money on expiration, an options position limit equivalent to the CME position limit for bitcoin futures (considering that all options deltas are ≤ 1.00) should be a bit higher than the CME implied limit of 317,541 (BTC) and 258,424 (BITB).

Of note, unlike options contracts, CME position limits are calculated on a net futures-equivalent basis by contract and include contracts that aggregate into one or more base contracts according to an aggregation ratio(s).²² Therefore, if a portfolio includes positions in options on futures, CME would aggregate those positions into the underlying futures contracts in accordance with a table published by CME on a delta equivalent value for the relevant spot month, subsequent spot month, single month and

²⁰ CME Bitcoin Futures are described in Chapter 350 of CME's Rulebook.

²¹ See the Position Accountability and Reportable Level Table in the Interpretations & Special Notices Section of Chapter 5 of CME's Rulebook.

²² See <https://www.cmegroup.com/education/courses/market-regulation/position-limits/positionlimits-aggregation-of-contracts-and-table.htm>.

all month position limits.²³ If a position exceeds position limits because of an option assignment, CME permits market participants to liquidate the excess position within one business day without being considered in violation of its rules. Additionally, if at the close of trading, a position that includes options exceeds position limits for futures contracts, when evaluated using the delta factors as of that day's close of trading but does not exceed the limits when evaluated using the previous day's delta factors, then the position shall not constitute a position limit violation. Considering CME's position limits on bitcoin futures, the Exchange believes a 250,000-contract limit for options on each ETF would be appropriate.

Finally, Arca analyzed a position and exercise limit of 250,000 for BTC and BITB against other options on commodity ETFs, namely SPDR Gold Shares ("GLD") and iShares Silver Trust ("SLV").²⁴ GLD has a float of 306.1 million shares and a position limit of 250,000 contract.²⁵ As previously noted, position and exercise limits are designed to limit the number of options contracts traded on the exchange in an underlying security that an investor, acting alone or in concert with others directly or indirectly, may control. A position limit exercise in GLD would represent 8.17% of the float of GLD. In comparison, a 250,000-contract position limit in each of BTC and BITB, would represent 30.14% of the BTC float and 31.27% of the BITB float. While less conservative than the standard applied to options on GLD, the Exchange nonetheless believes that subjecting options on BTC and BITB to a 250,000 contract

²³ See id.

²⁴ Like BTC and BITB, GLD and SLV each hold one asset in trust.

²⁵ See <https://www.ssga.com/us/en/intermediary/etfs/spdr-gold-shares-gld>.

position and exercise limit would be appropriate.²⁶

Based on the foregoing, the Exchange believes that BTC and BITB each have more than sufficient liquidity to garner an increased position and exercise limit of 250,000 same-side contracts pursuant to Options 9, Sections 13 and 15. The Exchange believes that the significant liquidity present in each ETF mitigates against the potential for manipulation.

The Exchange believes that allowing options on each ETF to have increased aggregated position and exercise limits would lead to a more liquid and competitive market environment for such options, which will benefit customers that trade these options. Further, the reporting requirement for such options would remain unchanged. Thus, the Exchange will still require that each member that maintains positions in options on BTC or BITB, on the same side of the market, for its own account or for the account of a customer, report certain information to the Exchange. This information includes, but would not be limited to, the options positions, whether such positions are hedged and, if so, a description of the hedge(s). Market Makers²⁷ would continue to be exempt from this reporting requirement, however, the Exchange may access Market Maker position information.²⁸ Moreover, the Exchange's requirement that members file reports with the Exchange for any customer who held aggregate large long or short

²⁶ See, e.g., ISE Options 9, Section 13(d) (setting forth trading volume requirements to qualify for a 250,000 contract position (and exercise) limit.

²⁷ The term "Market Makers" refers to "Competitive Market Makers" and "Primary Market Makers" collectively. See ISE Options 1, Section 1(a)(21).

²⁸ OCC through the Large Option Position Reporting ("LOPR") system acts as a centralized service provider for Member compliance with position reporting requirements by collecting data from each Member, consolidating the information, and ultimately providing detailed listings of each Member's report to the Exchange, as well as FINRA, acting as its agent pursuant to a regulatory services agreement ("RSA").

positions on the same side of the market of 200 or more option contracts of any single class for the previous day will remain at this level.²⁹

GBTC

On October 18, 2024, the Commission approved the listing and trading of GBTC options on Arca.³⁰ On November 22, 2024, Arca rule authority to trade GBTC options with a 25,000 contract position limit, the lowest limit available in options.³¹ Arca noted that GBTC currently qualifies for a 250,000-limit on same-side contracts pursuant to Arca Rule 6.8-O Commentary .06(e)(i), which requires that trading volume for the underlying security in the most recent six months be at least 100,000,000 shares.³² Arca noted that, as of November 25, 2024, during the most recent six-month period, trading volume for GBTC was 550,687,400 shares. In addition, Arca noted that, as of November 25, 2024, the market capitalization for GBTC was \$20,661,316,542,³³ with an average daily volume (“ADV”) for the preceding three months of 3,829,597 shares. GBTC is well above the requisite minimum of 100,000,000 shares necessary to qualify

²⁹ See ISE Options 9, Section 16.

³⁰ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 101386 (October 18, 2024), 89 FR 84960 (October 24, 2024) (SR-NYSEAMER-2024-49) (order approving rules to permit the listing and trading of GBTC options, among others) (the “GBTC Options Approval Order”).

³¹ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 101713 (November 22, 2024), 89 FR 94839 (November 29, 2024) (SR-NYSEARCA-2024-101) (notice of immediately effective rule change to permit GBTC options trading, based on the already-approved NYSE American rules) (the “Arca GBTC Options Notice”).

³² See Arca Rule 6.8-OCommentary .06(e) (providing at subparagraph (e) that the position limit shall be 250,000 contracts for options: (i) on underlying stock or Exchange-Traded Fund Share that had trading volume of at least 100,000,000 shares during the most recent six-month trading period; or (ii) on an underlying stock or Exchange-Traded Fund Share that had trading volume of at least 75,000,000 shares during the most recent six-month trading period and has at least 300,000,000 shares currently outstanding).

³³ The market capitalization of GBTC was determined by multiplying a settlement price (\$75.42) by the number of shares outstanding (273,950,100). Data represents figures from FactSet as of November 25, 2024.

for the 250,000-contract position and exercise limit. Also, Arca noted that, as of November 25, 2024, there were 19,787,762 bitcoins in circulation.³⁴ At a price of \$94,830 per bitcoin,³⁵ that equates to a market capitalization of greater than \$1.876 trillion. If an aggregated position and exercise limit of 250,000 contracts were considered, the exercisable risk would represent 9.13%³⁶ of GBTC shares outstanding. Given GBTC's liquidity, the current 25,000-contract position (and exercise) limit is extremely conservative.

First, Arca reviewed GBTC's data relative to the market capitalization of the entire bitcoin market in terms of exercise risk and availability of deliverables. As noted above, as of November 25, 2024, there were 19,787,762 bitcoins in circulation.³⁷ At a price of \$94,830 per bitcoin,³⁸ Arca noted that equates to a market capitalization of greater than \$1.876 trillion. If an aggregated position (and exercise) limit of 250,000 contracts were considered, the exercisable risk would represent 9.13%³⁹ of the outstanding shares outstanding of GBTC. Since GBTC has a creation and redemption process managed through the issuer (whereby bitcoin is used to create GBTC shares), the position limit can be compared to the total market capitalization of the entire bitcoin market, and in that case, the exercisable risk for options on GBTC would represent less

³⁴ See <https://www.coingecko.com/en/coins/bitcoin>.

³⁵ This is the approximate price of bitcoin from 4:00 p.m. ET on November 25, 2024.

³⁶ This percentage is arrived at with this equation: $(250,000 \text{ contract limit} * 100 \text{ shares per option} / 273,950.100 \text{ shares outstanding})$.

³⁷ See <https://www.coingecko.com/en/coins/bitcoin>.

³⁸ This is the approximate price of bitcoin from 4:00pm ET on November 25, 2024.

³⁹ This percentage is arrived at with this equation: $(250,000 \text{ contract limit} * 100 \text{ shares per option} / 273,950.100 \text{ shares outstanding})$.

than 0.10% of all bitcoin outstanding.⁴⁰ The Exchange notes that if GBTC options were subject to a 250,000-contract position and exercise limit (based on GBTC trading volume) and if all options on GBTC shares were exercised at once, this occurrence would have a virtually unnoticed impact on the entire bitcoin market. This analysis demonstrates that a 250,000-contract position (and exercise) limit for GBTC options would be appropriate given GBTC's liquidity.

Next, Arca reviewed the proposed position limit by comparing it to position limits for derivative products regulated by the CFTC. While the CFTC, through the relevant Designated Contract Markets, only regulates options positions based upon delta equivalents (creating a less stringent standard), Arca examined equivalent bitcoin futures position limits. In particular, Arca looked to the CME bitcoin futures contract,⁴¹ which has a position limit of 2,000 futures (for the initial spot month).⁴² Arca noted that, on October 22, 2024, CME bitcoin futures settled at \$94,945.⁴³ Arca noted that on October 22, 2024, GBTC settled at \$53.64, which would equate to greater than 17,700,410 shares of GBTC if the CME notional position limit was utilized. Since substantial portions of any distributed options portfolio are likely to be out of the money on expiration, an options position limit equivalent to the CME position limit for bitcoin futures

⁴⁰ This number was arrived at with this calculation: $((250,000 \text{ limit} * 100 \text{ shares per option} * \$75.42 \text{ settle}) / (19,787,762 \text{ BTC outstanding} * \$94,830 \text{ BTC price}))$.

⁴¹ CME Bitcoin Futures are described in Chapter 350 of CME's Rulebook.

⁴² See the Position Accountability and Reportable Level Table in the Interpretations & Special Notices Section of Chapter 5 of CME's Rulebook. Each CME bitcoin futures contract is valued at five bitcoins as defined by the CME CF Bitcoin Reference Rate ("BRR"). See CME Rule 35001.

⁴³ 2,000 futures at a 5-bitcoin multiplier (per the contract specifications) equates to \$949,450,000 (2000 contracts * 5 BTC per contract * \$94,945 price of November BTC future) of notional value.

(considering that all options deltas are ≤ 1.00) should be a bit higher than the CME implied limit of 177,004.

Of note, unlike options contracts, CME position limits are calculated on a net futures-equivalent basis by contract and include contracts that aggregate into one or more base contracts according to an aggregation ratio(s).⁴⁴ Therefore, if a portfolio includes positions in options on futures, CME would aggregate those positions into the underlying futures contracts in accordance with a table published by CME on a delta equivalent value for the relevant spot month, subsequent spot month, single month and all month position limits.⁴⁵ If a position exceeds position limits because of an option assignment, CME permits market participants to liquidate the excess position within one business day without being considered in violation of its rules. Additionally, if at the close of trading, a position that includes options exceeds position limits for futures contracts, when evaluated using the delta factors as of that day's close of trading but does not exceed the limits when evaluated using the previous day's delta factors, then the position shall not constitute a position limit violation. Considering CME's position limits on bitcoin futures, the Exchange believes a 250,000-contract limit for GBTC options would be appropriate.

Finally, Arca analyzed a position and exercise limit of 250,000 for GBTC against options on SPDR Gold Shares ("GLD"), which (like GBTC), is a commodity-backed ETF.⁴⁶ Arca noted that GLD has a float of 306.1 million shares and a position limit of

⁴⁴ See <https://www.cmegroup.com/education/courses/market-regulation/position-limits/positionlimits-aggregation-of-contracts-and-table.htm>.

⁴⁵ See *id.*

⁴⁶ GLD, like GBTC, holds one asset in trust.

250,000 contracts.⁴⁷ As previously noted, position and exercise limits are designed to limit the number of options contracts traded on the exchange in an underlying security that an investor, acting alone or in concert with others directly or indirectly, may control. Arca noted that a position limit exercise in GLD would represent 8.17% of the float of GLD. In comparison, Arca noted that a 250,000 contract position limit in GBTC would represent 9.13% of the float of GBTC. While less conservative than the standard applied to options on GLD, Arca nonetheless believes that subjecting GBTC options to a 250,000 contract position and exercise limit would be appropriate.⁴⁸

Based on the foregoing, the Exchange believes that GBTC has more than sufficient liquidity to garner an increased position and exercise limit of 250,000 same-side contracts. The Exchange believes that the significant liquidity present in GBTC mitigates against the potential for manipulation.

The Exchange also has no reason to believe that the growth in trading volume in BTC, BITB, and GBTC options will not continue. Rather, the Exchange expects continued options volume growth in BTC, BITB, and GBTC as opportunities for investors to participate in the options markets increase and evolve. The Exchange believes that the current position and exercise limits in BTC, BITB, and GBTC options are restrictive and will hamper the listed options markets from being able to compete fairly and effectively with the over-the-counter (“OTC”) markets. OTC transactions occur through bilateral agreements, the terms of which are not publicly disclosed to the marketplace. As such, OTC transactions do not contribute to the price discovery process

⁴⁷ See <https://www.ssga.com/us/en/intermediary/etfs/spdr-gold-shares-gld>.

⁴⁸ See, e.g., Arca Rule 6.8-O, Commentary .06(e) (setting forth trading volume requirements to qualify for a 250,000-contract position (and exercise) limit).

on a public exchange or other lit markets. The Exchange believes that without the proposed changes to position and exercise limits for BTC, BITB, and GBTC options, market participants will find the 25,000- contract position limit an impediment to their business and investment objectives as well as an impediment to efficient pricing. As a result, market participants may find the less transparent OTC markets a more attractive alternative to achieve their investment and hedging objectives, leading to a retreat from the listed options markets, where trades are subject to reporting requirements and daily surveillance.

The Exchange believes that the existing surveillance procedures and reporting requirements at the Exchange are capable of properly identifying disruptive and/or manipulative trading activity. The Exchange also represents that it has adequate surveillances in place to detect potential manipulation, as well as reviews in place to identify continued compliance with the Exchange's listing standards. These procedures monitor market activity to identify unusual activity in both options and the underlying equities.

FLEX

Arca recently received approval to permit BTC, BITB and GTBC to trade as "FLEX Options."⁴⁹ Identical to approval received by Arca, ISE proposes to permit BTC, BITB and GTBC to trade as FLEX Options and would require the aggregation of any FLEX and non-FLEX positions in the same underlying ETF for purposes of calculating position and exercise limits on such ETF. Thus, for example, assuming a

⁴⁹ See Securities Exchange Act Release Nos. 103568 (July 29, 2025) (SR-NYSEArca-2025-10) (not yet noticed); and 103567 (July 29, 2025) (SR-NYSEArca-2025-07) (not yet noticed).

250,000-contract position limit for options on BTC, the Exchange would restrict a market participant from holding positions that could result in the receipt of more than 250,000,000 shares (if that market participant exercised all its BTC options). The share creation and redemption process available to each ETF is designed to ensure that an ETF's price closely tracks the value of its underlying asset. For example, if a market participant exercised a long call position for 25,000 contracts and purchased 2,500,000 shares of BTC and this purchase resulted in the value of BTC shares to trade at a premium to the value of the (underlying) bitcoin held by BTC, the Exchange believes that other market participants would attempt to arbitrage this price difference by selling short BTC shares while concurrently purchasing bitcoin. Those market participants (arbitrageurs) would then deliver cash to BTC and receive shares of BTC, which would be used to close out any previously established short position in BTC. Thus, this creation and redemptions process would significantly reduce the potential risk of price dislocation between the value of BTC shares and the value of bitcoin holdings.

The Exchange understands that FLEX Options on ETFs are currently traded in the OTC market by a variety of market participants, e.g., hedge funds, proprietary trading firms, and pension funds, to name a few. The Exchange believes there is room for significant growth if a comparable product were introduced for trading on a regulated market. The Exchange expects that users of these OTC products would be among the primary users of FLEX options on BTC, BITB and GTBC. The Exchange also believes that the trading of FLEX Options would allow these same market participants to better manage the risk associated with the volatility of BTC, BITB or GTBC (the underlying ETF) positions given the enhanced liquidity that an exchange-

traded product would bring. Additionally, the Exchange believes that FLEX Options traded on the Exchange would have three important advantages over the contracts that are traded in the OTC market. First, because of greater standardization of contract terms, exchange-traded contracts should develop more liquidity. Second, counter-party credit risk would be mitigated by the fact that the contracts are issued and guaranteed by OCC. Finally, the price discovery and dissemination provided by the Exchange and its members would lead to more transparent markets. The Exchange believes that its ability to offer FLEX Options would aid it in competing with the OTC market and at the same time expand the universe of products available to interested market participants. The Exchange believes that an exchange-traded alternative may provide a useful risk management and trading vehicle for market participants and their customers.

The Exchange has analyzed its capacity and represents that it and OPRA have the necessary systems capacity to handle the additional traffic associated with the listing of FLEX Options. The Exchange believes any additional traffic that would be generated from the trading of FLEX Options would be manageable. The Exchange believes OTP Holders will not have a capacity issue as a result of this proposed rule change. The Exchange also represents that it does not believe this proposed rule change will cause fragmentation of liquidity. The Exchange will monitor the trading volume associated with the additional options series listed as a result of this proposed rule change and the effect (if any) of these additional series on market fragmentation and on the capacity of the Exchange's automated systems.

The Exchange represents that the same surveillance procedures applicable to the Exchange's other options products listed and traded on the Exchange, including non-

FLEX Options, will apply to FLEX Options, and that it has the necessary systems capacity to support such options. FLEX Options products (and their respective symbols) are integrated into the Exchange's existing surveillance system architecture and are thus subject to the relevant surveillance processes. The Exchange's market surveillance staff (including staff of Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("FINRA") who perform surveillance and investigative work on behalf of the Exchange pursuant to a regulatory services agreement) conducts surveillances with respect to BTC, BITB and GTBC (the underlying ETFs) and, as appropriate, would review activity in BTC, BITB and GTBC when conducting surveillances for market abuse or manipulation in the FLEX options on each ETF. The Exchange does not believe that allowing FLEX Options would render the marketplace for non-FLEX Options, or equity options in general, more susceptible to manipulative practices.

The Exchange represents that its existing trading surveillances are adequate to monitor the trading in BTC, BITB and GTBC as well as any subsequent trading of FLEX Options on the Exchange. Additionally, the Exchange is a member of the Intermarket Surveillance Group ("ISG") under the ISG Agreement. ISG members work together to coordinate surveillance and investigative information sharing in the stock, options, and futures markets. In addition to the surveillance that is conducted by the Exchange's market surveillance staff, the Exchange would also be able to obtain information regarding trading in shares of BTC, BITB and GTBC on other exchanges through ISG. In addition, and as referenced above, the Exchange has a regulatory services agreement with FINRA, pursuant to which FINRA conducts certain surveillances on behalf of the Exchange. Further, pursuant to a multi-party 17d-2 joint

plan, all options exchanges allocate regulatory responsibilities to FINRA to conduct certain options-related market surveillances.⁵⁰ The Exchange will implement any additional surveillance procedures it deems necessary to effectively monitor the trading of BTC, BITB and GTBC options.

The proposed rule change is designed to allow investors seeking to trade options on BTC, BITB and GTBC to utilize FLEX Options. The Exchange believes that offering innovative products flows to the benefit of the investing public. A robust and competitive market requires that exchanges respond to member's evolving needs by constantly improving their offerings. Such efforts would be stymied if exchanges were prohibited from offering innovative products such as the proposed FLEX Options. The Exchange believes that introducing FLEX Options would further broaden the base of investors that use FLEX Options (and options on BTC, BITB and GTBC, in general) to manage their trading and investment risk, including investors that currently trade in the OTC market for customized options. The proposed rule change is also designed to encourage Market Makers to shift liquidity from the OTC market on the Exchange, which, it believes, will enhance the process of price discovery conducted on the Exchange through increased order flow.

⁵⁰ Section 19(g)(1) of the Act, among other things, requires every SRO registered as a national securities exchange or national securities association to comply with the Act, the rules and regulations thereunder, and the SRO's own rules, and, absent reasonable justification or excuse, enforce compliance by its members and persons associated with its members. See 15 U.S.C. 78q(d)(1) and 17 CFR 240.17d-2. Section 17(d)(1) of the Act allows the Commission to relieve an SRO of certain responsibilities with respect to members of the SRO who are also members of another SRO. Specifically, Section 17(d)(1) allows the Commission to relieve an SRO of its responsibilities to: (i) receive regulatory reports from such members; (ii) examine such members for compliance with the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder, and the rules of the SRO; or (iii) carry out other specified regulatory responsibilities with respect to such members.

b. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that its proposal is consistent with Section 6(b) of the Act,⁵¹ in general, and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(5) of the Act,⁵² in particular, in that it is designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to foster cooperation and coordination with persons engaged in regulating, clearing, settling, processing information with respect to, and facilitating transactions in securities, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest.

Position Limits

BTC and BITB

The Exchange believes the proposed rule change to remove the 25,000-contract position (and exercise) limit on BTC and BITB options thus allowing such options to qualify for higher aggregated limits will remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general, protect investors and the public interest as it will provide market participants with the ability to more effectively execute their trading and hedging activities. In addition, this proposed change may allow Market Makers to maintain their liquidity in these options in amounts commensurate with the continued demand for BTC and BITB options. Further, an increased aggregated position (and exercise) limit on BTC and BITB options may encourage other liquidity providers to continue to trade on the Exchange rather than

⁵¹ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

⁵² 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

shift their volume to OTC markets, which will enhance the process of price discovery conducted on the Exchange through increased order flow. The Exchange notes that permitting a higher aggregated position (and exercise) limit on BTC and BITB options would further allow institutional investors to utilize such options for prudent risk management purposes.

As noted herein, Arca analyzed several data points that support the appropriateness of an aggregated position (and exercise) limit of 250,000 contracts for BTC and BITB options based on recent trading volume in each ETF. Specifically, Arca noted that a comparison of each ETF's market capitalization to the bitcoin market in terms of exercise risk and availability of deliverables revealed that the exercisable risk of an aggregated limit of 250,000 contracts represented 30.14% and 31.27% of BTC and BITB shares outstanding. Further, since each ETF has a creation and redemption process managed through the issuer (whereby bitcoin is used to create BTC or BITB shares, as applicable), a 250,000-contract position (and exercise) limit as compared to the market capitalization of the bitcoin market indicated that the exercisable risk for options on each ETF represented less than 0.06 % (BTC) or 0.07% (BITB) of all bitcoin outstanding as noted by Arca. Moreover, a comparison of a 250,000-contract position limit for options on each ETF to the (actual) position limits for equivalent bitcoin futures revealed that a 250,000-contract limit for each ETF would be appropriate. Finally, Arca compared an aggregated position limit of 250,000 contracts for each ETF against GLD, another commodity-backed ETF. A position limit exercise in GLD represents 8.17% of the float of GLD. By comparison, Arca noted that a position limit exercise in each ETF (assuming a 250,000-contract limit would represent 30.14% (BTC) and 31.27% (BITB)

of that ETF's float. Although a 250,000-contract position (and exercise) limit on BTC and BITB options would not be as conservative as the standard applied to GLD, it is comparable and therefore appropriate.

GBTC

The Exchange believes the proposed rule change to remove the 25,000-contract position (and exercise) limit on GBTC options thus allowing such options to qualify for higher aggregated limits will remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general, protect investors and the public interest as it will provide market participants with the ability to more effectively execute their trading and hedging activities. In addition, this proposed change may allow Market Makers to maintain their liquidity in these options in amounts commensurate with the continued demand for GBTC options. Further, an increased aggregated position (and exercise) limit on GBTC options may encourage other liquidity providers to continue to trade on the Exchange rather than shift their volume to OTC markets, which will enhance the process of price discovery conducted on the Exchange through increased order flow. The Exchange notes that permitting a higher aggregated position (and exercise) limit on GBTC options would further allow institutional investors to utilize such options for prudent risk management purposes.

As noted herein, Arca analyzed several data points that support the appropriateness of an aggregated position (and exercise) limit of 250,000 contracts for GBTC options based on recent trading volume in GBTC. Specifically, Arca noted that a comparison of GBTC's market capitalization to the bitcoin market in terms of exercise risk and availability of deliverables revealed that the exercisable risk of an aggregated

limit of 250,000 contracts represented 9.13% of GBTC shares outstanding. Further, since GBTC has a creation and redemption process managed through the issuer (whereby bitcoin is used to create GBTC shares), a 250,000-contract position (and exercise) limit as compared to the market capitalization of the bitcoin market indicated that the exercisable risk for GBTC options represented less than 0.10% of all bitcoin outstanding as noted by Arca. Moreover, a comparison of a 250,000-contract position limit for GBTC options to the (actual) position limits for equivalent bitcoin futures revealed that a 250,000-contract limit would be appropriate. Finally, Arca compared an aggregated position limit of 250,000 contracts for GBTC options against GLD, another commodity backed ETF. Arca noted that a position limit exercise in GLD represents 8.17% of the float of GLD. By comparison, a position limit exercise in GBTC options (assuming a 250,000-contract limit) would represent 9.13% of the GBTC float. Although a 250,000-contract position (and exercise) limit on GBTC options would not be as conservative as the standard applied to GLD, it is comparable and therefore appropriate.

FLEX

The Exchange believes that the proposal to permit FLEX Options and to require aggregation of any FLEX and non-FLEX positions in the same underlying ETF for BTC, BITB and GTBC for purposes of calculating position and exercise limits would remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market for several reasons. First, the Exchange believes that offering FLEX Options will benefit investors by providing them with an additional, relatively lower cost investing tool to gain exposure to the price of bitcoin and provide a hedging vehicle to meet their investment

needs in connection with a bitcoin-related product. Moreover, the proposal would broaden the base of investors that use FLEX Options to manage their trading and investment risk, including investors that currently trade in the OTC market for customized options. By trading a product in an exchange-traded environment (that is currently being used in the OTC market), the Exchange would be able to compete more effectively with the OTC market. The Exchange believes the proposed rule change is designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices in that it would lead to the migration of options currently trading in the OTC market to trading to the Exchange. Also, any migration to the Exchange from the OTC market would result in increased market transparency and enhance the process of price discovery conducted on the Exchange through increased order flow. The Exchange also believes that offering FLEX Options may open up the market for options on BTC, BITB and GTBC to more retail investors.

Additionally, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is designed to remove impediments to and to perfect the mechanism for a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest because FLEX Options are designed to create greater trading and hedging opportunities and flexibility. The proposed rule change should also result in enhanced efficiency in initiating and closing out positions and heightened contra-party creditworthiness due to the role of OCC as issuer and guarantor of FLEX Options. Further, the proposed rule change would result in increased competition by permitting the Exchange to offer products that are currently used in the OTC market.

The Exchange believes that offering innovative products flows to the benefit of the investing public. A robust and competitive market requires that exchanges respond to members' evolving needs by constantly improving their offerings. Such efforts would be stymied if exchanges were prohibited from offering innovative products such as the proposed FLEX Options. The Exchange does not believe that allowing FLEX Options would render the marketplace for equity options more susceptible to manipulative practices.

Finally, the Exchange represents that it has an adequate surveillance program in place to detect manipulative trading in FLEX Options. Regarding the proposed FLEX Options, the Exchange would use the same surveillance procedures currently utilized for FLEX Options listed on the Exchange (as well as for non-FLEX Options). For surveillance purposes, the Exchange would have access to information regarding trading activity in BTC, BITB and GTBC the underlying ETFs). In light of surveillance measures related to both options trading on BTC, BITB and GTBC and the underlying funds, the Exchange believes that existing surveillance procedures are designed to deter and detect possible manipulative behavior which might potentially arise from listing and trading the proposed FLEX Options.

4. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

Position Limits

The Exchange's proposal does not burden intra-market competition because all

ISE Members would be subject to the position limits in Options 9, Sections 13(d) and corresponding exercise limits in Options 9, Section 15. The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change will also provide additional opportunities for market participants to continue to efficiently achieve their investment and trading objectives for equity options on the Exchange.

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on inter-market competition. The Exchange expects that all option exchanges will adopt substantively similar proposals, such that the Exchange's proposal would benefit competition. For these reasons, the Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

FLEX

The Exchange believes that the proposal to permit FLEX Options will not impose any burden on intra-market competition as all market participants can opt to utilize this product or not. The proposed rule change is designed to allow investors seeking option exposure to bitcoin to trade FLEX Options. Moreover, the Exchange believes that the proposal to permit FLEX Options would broaden the base of investors that use FLEX Options to manage their trading and investment risk, including investors that currently trade in the OTC market for customized options. The Exchange believes that the proposed FLEX Options will not impose any burden on inter-market competition but will instead encourage competition by increasing the variety of options products available for trading on the Exchange, which products will provide a valuable tool for investors to manage risk. Should this proposal be approved, competing options

exchanges will be free to offer products like the proposed FLEX Options.

5. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received from Members, Members, or Others

No written comments were either solicited or received.

6. Extension of Time Period for Commission Action

The Exchange does not consent to an extension of the time period for Commission action.

7. Basis for Summary Effectiveness Pursuant to Section 19(b)(3) or for Accelerated Effectiveness Pursuant to Section 19(b)(2)

The foregoing rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(iii)⁵³ of the Act and Rule 19b-4(f)(6) thereunder⁵⁴ in that it effects a change that: (i) does not significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest; (ii) does not impose any significant burden on competition; and (iii) by its terms, does not become operative for 30 days after the date of the filing, or such shorter time as the Commission may designate if consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest.

The proposed does not significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest. The Exchange believes that allowing options on BTC, BITB, and GTBC to have increased aggregated position and exercise limits would lead to a more liquid and competitive market environment for such options, which will benefit customers that trade these options. Further, the reporting requirement for such options would remain unchanged. Thus, the Exchange will still require that each member that maintains

⁵³ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(iii).

⁵⁴ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6).

positions in options on BTC, BITB, and GTBC, on the same side of the market, for its own account or for the account of a customer, report certain information to the Exchange. This information includes, but would not be limited to, the options positions, whether such positions are hedged and, if so, a description of the hedge(s). Market-Makers would continue to be exempt from this reporting requirement, however, the Exchange may access Market-Maker position information.⁵⁵ Moreover, the Exchange's requirement that member organizations file reports with the Exchange for any customer who held aggregate large long or short positions on the same side of the market of 200 or more option contracts of any single class for the previous day will remain at this level and will continue to serve as an important part of the Exchange's surveillance efforts.⁵⁶ With respect to FLEX, the proposed rule change is designed to allow investors seeking to trade options on each ETF to utilize FLEX Options. The Exchange believes that offering innovative products flows to the benefit of the investing public. The Exchange believes that introducing FLEX Options would further broaden the base of investors that use FLEX Options (and options on BTC, BITB and GTBC, in general) to manage their trading and investment risk, including investors that currently trade in the OTC market for customized options. The proposed rule change is also designed to encourage Market Makers to shift liquidity from the OTC market on the Exchange, which, it believes, will enhance the process of price discovery conducted on the Exchange through increased order flow.

⁵⁵ OCC through the LOPR system acts as a centralized service provider for TPH compliance with position reporting requirements by collecting data from each TPH or TPH organization, consolidating the information, and ultimately providing detailed listings of each TPH's report to the Exchange, as well as FINRA, acting as its agent pursuant to an RSA.

⁵⁶ See Options 9, Section 16.

Also, the Exchange's proposal does not impose any significant burden on competition because all Members would be subject to the position limits in ISE Options 9, Sections 13(d) and corresponding exercise limits in ISE Options 9, Section 15. The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change will also provide additional opportunities for market participants to continue to efficiently achieve their investment and trading objectives for equity options on the Exchange. With respect to FLEX, the Exchange believes that the proposed FLEX Options will not impose any burden on inter-market competition but will instead encourage competition by increasing the variety of options products available for trading on the Exchange, which products will provide a valuable tool for investors to manage risk.

Furthermore, Rule 19b-4(f)(6)(iii)⁵⁷ requires a self-regulatory organization to give the Commission written notice of its intent to file a proposed rule change under that subsection at least five business days prior to the date of filing, or such shorter time as designated by the Commission. The Exchange has provided such notice.

At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission shall institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule should be approved or disapproved.

A proposed rule change filed under Rule 19b-4(f)(6) normally does not become operative prior to 30 days after the date of filing. Rule 19b-4(f)(6)(iii), however, permits

⁵⁷ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6)(iii).

the Commission to designate a shorter time if such action is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest. The Exchange requests that the Commission waive the 30 day operative delay period. Waiver of the operative delay is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest because it will align ISE's position limits with other options exchanges. The amendment to the position limits is an industry-wide proposal, implementation will require that all U.S. listed options exchanges adopt similar rule language regarding position limits. Further, the waiver of the operative delay will permit ISE to list FLEX Options on BTC, BITB and GTBC similar to Arca.

8. Proposed Rule Change Based on Rules of Another Self-Regulatory Organization or of the Commission.

Arca received approval to eliminate the current 25,000 contract position and exercise limit for options on the Grayscale Bitcoin Mini Trust ETF ("BTC") and the Bitwise Bitcoin ETF ("BITB").⁵⁸ Also, Arca received approval to eliminate the current 25,000 contract position and exercise limit for options on the Grayscale Bitcoin Trust ETF ("GBTC").⁵⁹

With respect to the FLEX proposal, Arca recently received approval to permit BTC, BITB and GTBC to trade as "FLEX Options."⁶⁰

9. Security-Based Swap Submissions Filed Pursuant to Section 3C of the Act

Not applicable.

⁵⁸ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 103568 (July 29, 2025) (SR-NYSEArca-2025-10) (not yet noticed).

⁵⁹ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 103567 (July 29, 2025) (SR-NYSEArca-2025-07) (not yet noticed).

⁶⁰ See Securities Exchange Act Release Nos. 103568 (July 29, 2025) (SR-NYSEArca-2025-10) (not yet noticed); and 103567 (July 29, 2025) (SR-NYSEArca-2025-07) (not yet noticed).

10. Advance Notices Filed Pursuant to Section 806(e) of the Payment, Clearing and Settlement Supervision Act

Not applicable.

11. Exhibits

1. Notice of Proposed Rule Change for publication in the Federal Register.
5. Text of the proposed rule change.

EXHIBIT 1

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
(Release No. _____; File No. SR-ISE-2025-22)

August __, 2025

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Nasdaq ISE, LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change to Amend FLEX, Position and Exercise Limit Rules

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Act”),¹ and Rule 19b-4 thereunder,² notice is hereby given that on August 1, 2025, Nasdaq ISE, LLC (“ISE” or “Exchange”) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC” or “Commission”) the proposed rule change as described in Items I, II, and III, below, which Items have been prepared by the Exchange. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization’s Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The Exchange proposes to amend Options 3A, Section 3, FLEX Option Listings; Options 3A, Section 18, Position Limits; Options 9, Section 13, Position Limits; and Options 9, Section 15, Exercise Limits, with respect to options on the Grayscale Bitcoin Mini Trust ETF (“BTC”), the Bitwise Bitcoin ETF (“BITB”) and the Grayscale Bitcoin Trust ETF (“GBTC”).

The text of the proposed rule change is available on the Exchange’s Website at <https://listingcenter.nasdaq.com/rulebook/ise/rulefilings>, at the principal office of the Exchange, and at the Commission’s Public Reference Room.

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the Exchange included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The Exchange proposes to amend Options 3A, Section 3, FLEX Option Listings; Options 3A, Section 18, Position Limits; Options 9, Section 13, Position Limits; and Options 9, Section 15, Exercise Limits with respect to options on the Grayscale Bitcoin Mini Trust ETF ("BTC"), the Bitwise Bitcoin ETF ("BITB") and the Grayscale Bitcoin Trust ETF ("GBTC"). Each change will be described below.

Position Limits

Recently, NYSE Arca, Inc. ("Arca") received approval to eliminate the current 25,000 contract position and exercise limit for options on BTC and BITB.³ As a result, Arca would apply the position limits as determined by Arca Rule 6.8-O, Commentary .06(a)-(e) to options on BTC and BITB. Additionally, Arca recently received approval to eliminate the current 25,000 contract position and exercise limit for options on GBTC.⁴ As a result, Arca would apply the position limits as determined by Arca Rule 6.8-O,

³ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 103568 (July 29, 2025) (SR-NYSEArca-2025-10) (not yet noticed).

⁴ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 103567 (July 29, 2025) (SR-NYSEArca-2025-07) (not yet noticed).

Commentary .06(a)-(e) to options on GBTC.

The Exchange proposes to similarly amend its position limit rules at ISE Options 9, Section 13 and exercise limit rules at ISE Options 9, Section 15 to likewise eliminate the current 25,000 contract position and exercise limit for options on BTC, BITB and GTBC. As a result, BTC, BITB and GTBC would be subject to the position limits described in ISE Options 9, Section 13 which provides that the position limits for equity options are 25,000 or 50,000 or 75,000 or 200,000 or 250,000 option contracts (with adjustments for splits, re-capitalizations, etc.) on the same side of the market or such other number of option contracts as may be fixed from time to time by the Exchange. Further, ISE Options 9, Section 13(d) describes how the Exchange determines which of the five position limit amounts will apply to an equity option class (i.e., the position limit applicable to a class is determined based on the trading volume and outstanding shares of the underlying security).

BTC and BITB

On October 18, 2024, the Commission approved the listing and trading of BTC and BITB on Arca.⁵ On November 22, 2024, Arca obtained rule authority to trade options on BTC and BITB.⁶ The current position and exercise limits for BTC and BITB options are 25,000 contracts on ISE, the lowest limit available in options.⁷ Arca

⁵ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 101386 (October 18, 2024), 89 FR 84960 (October 24, 2024) (SR-NYSEAMER-2024-49) (order approving rules to permit the listing and trading of options on BTC and BITB, among others) (the “ETF Options Approval Order”).

⁶ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 101713 (November 22, 2024), 89 FR 94839 (November 29, 2024) (SR-NYSEARCA-2024-101) (notice of immediately effective rule change to permit BTC and BITB options trading, based on the already-approved NYSE American rules) (the “Arca ETF Options Notice”).

⁷ See ISE Options 9, Section 13.

proposed to effectively increase the aggregated position and exercise limits for each ETF to 250,000 contracts. Arca noted that BTC and BITB currently qualify for this increased limit pursuant to Arca Rule 6.8-O Commentary .06(e), which requires that, for the most recent six-month period, trading volume for the underlying security is at least 100,000,000 shares.⁸ Arca noted that, as of November 25, 2024, during the most recent six-month period, trading volume for BTC was 163,712,700 shares. Arca noted that during the same period, trading volume for BITB was 288,800,860 shares. In addition, Arca noted that, as of November 25, 2024, the market capitalization for BTC was \$3,496,748,882⁹ with an average daily volume (“ADV”) for the preceding three months of 2,036,369 shares, and the market capitalization of BITB was 4,095,157,000¹⁰ with an ADV for the three prior months of 2,480.478. BTC and BITB are well above the requisite minimum of 100,000,000 shares necessary to qualify for the 250,000 contract position and exercise limit. Also, Arca noted that, as of November 25, 2024, there were 19,787,762 bitcoins in circulation.¹¹ At a price of \$94,830 per bitcoin,¹² that equates to a market capitalization of greater than \$1.876 trillion. Arca noted that if a position limit of 250,000 contracts were considered for each ETF, the exercisable risk would represent

⁸ See Arca Rule 6.8-O Commentary .06(e) (providing at subparagraph (e) that the position limit shall be 250,000 contracts for options: (i) on underlying stock or Exchange-Traded Fund Share that had trading volume of at least 100,000,000 shares during the most recent six-month trading period; or (ii) on an underlying stock or Exchange-Traded Fund Share that had trading volume of at least 75,000,000 shares during the most recent six-month trading period and has at least 300,000,000 shares currently outstanding).

⁹ The market capitalization of BTC was determined by multiplying a settlement price (\$42.16) by the number of shares outstanding (82,939,964). Data represents figures from FactSet as of November 25, 2024.

¹⁰ The market capitalization of BITB was determined by multiplying a settlement price (\$51.70) by the number of shares outstanding (79,950,100). Data represents figures from FactSet as of November 25, 2024.

¹¹ See <https://www.coingecko.com/en/coins/bitcoin>.

¹² This is the approximate price of bitcoin from 4:00 p.m. ET on November 25, 2024.

30.14%¹³ of BTC shares outstanding; and 31.27%¹⁴ of BITB shares outstanding. Given the liquidity of BTC and BITB, the current 25,000 position limit appears extremely conservative.

First, Arca reviewed the ETFs' data relative to the market capitalization of the entire bitcoin market in terms of exercise risk and availability of deliverables. Arca noted that, as noted above, as of November 25, 2024, there were 19,787,762 bitcoins in circulation.¹⁵ At a price of \$94,830 per bitcoin,¹⁶ that equates to a market capitalization of greater than \$1.876 trillion. Arca noted that if the proposed aggregated position limit of 250,000 contracts were considered, the exercisable risk would represent 30.14% of BTC shares outstanding¹⁷ and 31.27% of BITB shares outstanding.¹⁸ Arca noted that since each ETF has a creation and redemption process managed through the issuer (whereby bitcoin is used to create BTC or BITB shares, as applicable), the position limit can be compared to the total market capitalization of the entire bitcoin market, and in that case, the exercisable risk for options on each ETF would represent less than 0.06% (BTC) or 0.07 % (BITB) of all bitcoin outstanding.¹⁹

¹³ This percentage is arrived at with this equation: $(250,000 \text{ contract limit} * 100 \text{ shares per option} / 82,939,964 \text{ BTC shares outstanding})$.

¹⁴ This percentage is arrived at with this equation: $(250,000 \text{ contract limit} * 100 \text{ shares per option} / 79,950,100 \text{ BITB shares outstanding})$.

¹⁵ See <https://www.coingecko.com/en/coins/bitcoin>.

¹⁶ This is the approximate price of bitcoin from 4:00pm ET on November 25, 2024.

¹⁷ This percentage is arrived at with this equation: $(250,000 \text{ contract limit} * 100 \text{ shares per option} / 82,939,964 \text{ BTC shares outstanding})$.

¹⁸ This percentage is arrived at with this equation: $(250,000 \text{ contract limit} * 100 \text{ shares per option} / 79,950,100 \text{ BITB shares outstanding})$.

¹⁹ For BTC, this number was arrived at with this calculation: $((250,000 \text{ limit} * 100 \text{ shares per option} * \$42.16 \text{ settle}) / (19,787,762 \text{ bitcoin outstanding} * \$94,830 \text{ bitcoin price}))$; and for BITB, this number was arrived at with this calculation: $((250,000 \text{ limit} * 100 \text{ shares per option} * \$51.70 \text{ settle}) / (19,787,762 \text{ bitcoin outstanding} * \$94,830 \text{ bitcoin price}))$.

Next, Arca reviewed the proposed position limit by comparing it to position limits for derivative products regulated by the CFTC. While the CFTC, through the relevant Designated Contract Markets, only regulates options positions based upon delta equivalents (creating a less stringent standard), the Exchange examined equivalent bitcoin futures position limits. In particular, the Exchange looked to the CME bitcoin futures contract²⁰ that has a position limit of 8,000 futures. Arca noted that, on October 22, 2024, CME bitcoin futures settled at \$94,945.²¹ Arca noted that, on October 22, 2024, BTC settled at \$29.90, and BITB settled at \$36.74, which would equate to approximately 31,754,181 and 25,842,406 shares of BTC and BITB, respectively, if the CME notional position limit was utilized. Since substantial portions of any distributed options portfolio are likely to be out of the money on expiration, an options position limit equivalent to the CME position limit for bitcoin futures (considering that all options deltas are ≤ 1.00) should be a bit higher than the CME implied limit of 317,541 (BTC) and 258,424 (BITB).

Of note, unlike options contracts, CME position limits are calculated on a net futures-equivalent basis by contract and include contracts that aggregate into one or more base contracts according to an aggregation ratio(s).²² Therefore, if a portfolio includes positions in options on futures, CME would aggregate those positions into the underlying futures contracts in accordance with a table published by CME on a delta equivalent value for the relevant spot month, subsequent spot month, single month and all month

²⁰ CME Bitcoin Futures are described in Chapter 350 of CME's Rulebook.

²¹ See the Position Accountability and Reportable Level Table in the Interpretations & Special Notices Section of Chapter 5 of CME's Rulebook

²² See <https://www.cmegroup.com/education/courses/market-regulation/position-limits/positionlimits-aggregation-of-contracts-and-table.htm>.

position limits.²³ If a position exceeds position limits because of an option assignment, CME permits market participants to liquidate the excess position within one business day without being considered in violation of its rules. Additionally, if at the close of trading, a position that includes options exceeds position limits for futures contracts, when evaluated using the delta factors as of that day's close of trading but does not exceed the limits when evaluated using the previous day's delta factors, then the position shall not constitute a position limit violation. Considering CME's position limits on bitcoin futures, the Exchange believes a 250,000-contract limit for options on each ETF would be appropriate.

Finally, Arca analyzed a position and exercise limit of 250,000 for BTC and BITB against other options on commodity ETFs, namely SPDR Gold Shares ("GLD") and iShares Silver Trust ("SLV").²⁴ GLD has a float of 306.1 million shares and a position limit of 250,000 contract.²⁵ As previously noted, position and exercise limits are designed to limit the number of options contracts traded on the exchange in an underlying security that an investor, acting alone or in concert with others directly or indirectly, may control. A position limit exercise in GLD would represent 8.17% of the float of GLD. In comparison, a 250,000-contract position limit in each of BTC and BITB, would represent 30.14% of the BTC float and 31.27% of the BITB float. While less conservative than the standard applied to options on GLD, the Exchange nonetheless believes that subjecting options on BTC and BITB to a 250,000 contract position and exercise limit would be

²³ See id.

²⁴ Like BTC and BITB, GLD and SLV each hold one asset in trust.

²⁵ See <https://www.ssga.com/us/en/intermediary/etfs/spdr-gold-shares-gld>.

appropriate.²⁶

Based on the foregoing, the Exchange believes that BTC and BITB each have more than sufficient liquidity to garner an increased position and exercise limit of 250,000 same-side contracts pursuant to Options 9, Sections 13 and 15. The Exchange believes that the significant liquidity present in each ETF mitigates against the potential for manipulation.

The Exchange believes that allowing options on each ETF to have increased aggregated position and exercise limits would lead to a more liquid and competitive market environment for such options, which will benefit customers that trade these options. Further, the reporting requirement for such options would remain unchanged. Thus, the Exchange will still require that each member that maintains positions in options on BTC or BITB, on the same side of the market, for its own account or for the account of a customer, report certain information to the Exchange. This information includes, but would not be limited to, the options positions, whether such positions are hedged and, if so, a description of the hedge(s). Market Makers²⁷ would continue to be exempt from this reporting requirement, however, the Exchange may access Market Maker position information.²⁸ Moreover, the Exchange's requirement that members file reports with the Exchange for any customer who held aggregate large long or short positions on the same

²⁶ See, e.g., ISE Options 9, Section 13(d) (setting forth trading volume requirements to qualify for a 250,000 contract position (and exercise) limit).

²⁷ The term "Market Makers" refers to "Competitive Market Makers" and "Primary Market Makers" collectively. See ISE Options 1, Section 1(a)(21).

²⁸ OCC through the Large Option Position Reporting ("LOPR") system acts as a centralized service provider for Member compliance with position reporting requirements by collecting data from each Member, consolidating the information, and ultimately providing detailed listings of each Member's report to the Exchange, as well as FINRA, acting as its agent pursuant to a regulatory services agreement ("RSA").

side of the market of 200 or more option contracts of any single class for the previous day will remain at this level.²⁹

GBTC

On October 18, 2024, the Commission approved the listing and trading of GBTC options on Arca.³⁰ On November 22, 2024, Arca rule authority to trade GBTC options with a 25,000 contract position limit, the lowest limit available in options.³¹ Arca noted that GBTC currently qualifies for a 250,000-limit on same-side contracts pursuant to Arca Rule 6.8-O Commentary .06(e)(i), which requires that trading volume for the underlying security in the most recent six months be at least 100,000,000 shares.³² Arca noted that, as of November 25, 2024, during the most recent six-month period, trading volume for GBTC was 550,687,400 shares. In addition, Arca noted that, as of November 25, 2024, the market capitalization for GBTC was \$20,661,316,542,³³ with an average daily volume (“ADV”) for the preceding three months of 3,829,597 shares. GBTC is well above the requisite minimum of 100,000,000 shares necessary to qualify for the

²⁹ See ISE Options 9, Section 16.

³⁰ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 101386 (October 18, 2024), 89 FR 84960 (October 24, 2024) (SR-NYSEAMER-2024-49) (order approving rules to permit the listing and trading of GBTC options, among others) (the “GBTC Options Approval Order”).

³¹ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 101713 (November 22, 2024), 89 FR 94839 (November 29, 2024) (SR-NYSEARCA-2024-101) (notice of immediately effective rule change to permit GBTC options trading, based on the already-approved NYSE American rules) (the “Arca GBTC Options Notice”).

³² See Arca Rule 6.8-OCommentary .06(e) (providing at subparagraph (e) that the position limit shall be 250,000 contracts for options: (i) on underlying stock or Exchange-Traded Fund Share that had trading volume of at least 100,000,000 shares during the most recent six-month trading period; or (ii) on an underlying stock or Exchange-Traded Fund Share that had trading volume of at least 75,000,000 shares during the most recent six-month trading period and has at least 300,000,000 shares currently outstanding).

³³ The market capitalization of GBTC was determined by multiplying a settlement price (\$75.42) by the number of shares outstanding (273,950,100). Data represents figures from FactSet as of November 25, 2024.

250,000-contract position and exercise limit. Also, Arca noted that, as of November 25, 2024, there were 19,787,762 bitcoins in circulation.³⁴ At a price of \$94,830 per bitcoin,³⁵ that equates to a market capitalization of greater than \$1.876 trillion. If an aggregated position and exercise limit of 250,000 contracts were considered, the exercisable risk would represent 9.13%³⁶ of GBTC shares outstanding. Given GBTC's liquidity, the current 25,000-contract position (and exercise) limit is extremely conservative.

First, Arca reviewed GBTC's data relative to the market capitalization of the entire bitcoin market in terms of exercise risk and availability of deliverables. As noted above, as of November 25, 2024, there were 19,787,762 bitcoins in circulation.³⁷ At a price of \$94,830 per bitcoin,³⁸ Arca noted that equates to a market capitalization of greater than \$1.876 trillion. If an aggregated position (and exercise) limit of 250,000 contracts were considered, the exercisable risk would represent 9.13%³⁹ of the outstanding shares outstanding of GBTC. Since GBTC has a creation and redemption process managed through the issuer (whereby bitcoin is used to create GBTC shares), the position limit can be compared to the total market capitalization of the entire bitcoin market, and in that case, the exercisable risk for options on GBTC would represent less than 0.10% of all bitcoin outstanding.⁴⁰ The Exchange notes that if GBTC options were

³⁴ See <https://www.coingecko.com/en/coins/bitcoin>.

³⁵ This is the approximate price of bitcoin from 4:00 p.m. ET on November 25, 2024.

³⁶ This percentage is arrived at with this equation: $(250,000 \text{ contract limit} * 100 \text{ shares per option} / 273,950.100 \text{ shares outstanding})$.

³⁷ See <https://www.coingecko.com/en/coins/bitcoin>.

³⁸ This is the approximate price of bitcoin from 4:00pm ET on November 25, 2024.

³⁹ This percentage is arrived at with this equation: $(250,000 \text{ contract limit} * 100 \text{ shares per option} / 273,950,100 \text{ shares outstanding})$.

⁴⁰ This number was arrived at with this calculation: $((250,000 \text{ limit} * 100 \text{ shares per option} * \$75.42 \text{ settle}) / (19,787,762 \text{ BTC outstanding} * \$94,830 \text{ BTC price}))$.

subject to a 250,000-contract position and exercise limit (based on GBTC trading volume) and if all options on GBTC shares were exercised at once, this occurrence would have a virtually unnoticed impact on the entire bitcoin market. This analysis demonstrates that a 250,000-contract position (and exercise) limit for GBTC options would be appropriate given GBTC's liquidity.

Next, Arca reviewed the proposed position limit by comparing it to position limits for derivative products regulated by the CFTC. While the CFTC, through the relevant Designated Contract Markets, only regulates options positions based upon delta equivalents (creating a less stringent standard), Arca examined equivalent bitcoin futures position limits. In particular, Arca looked to the CME bitcoin futures contract,⁴¹ which has a position limit of 2,000 futures (for the initial spot month).⁴² Arca noted that, on October 22, 2024, CME bitcoin futures settled at \$94,945.⁴³ Arca noted that on October 22, 2024, GBTC settled at \$53.64, which would equate to greater than 17,700,410 shares of GBTC if the CME notional position limit was utilized. Since substantial portions of any distributed options portfolio are likely to be out of the money on expiration, an options position limit equivalent to the CME position limit for bitcoin futures (considering that all options deltas are ≤ 1.00) should be a bit higher than the CME implied limit of 177,004.

Of note, unlike options contracts, CME position limits are calculated on a net

⁴¹ CME Bitcoin Futures are described in Chapter 350 of CME's Rulebook.

⁴² See the Position Accountability and Reportable Level Table in the Interpretations & Special Notices Section of Chapter 5 of CME's Rulebook. Each CME bitcoin futures contract is valued at five bitcoins as defined by the CME CF Bitcoin Reference Rate ("BRR"). See CME Rule 35001.

⁴³ 2,000 futures at a 5-bitcoin multiplier (per the contract specifications) equates to \$949,450,000 (2000 contracts * 5 BTC per contract * \$94,945 price of November BTC future) of notional value.

futures-equivalent basis by contract and include contracts that aggregate into one or more base contracts according to an aggregation ratio(s).⁴⁴ Therefore, if a portfolio includes positions in options on futures, CME would aggregate those positions into the underlying futures contracts in accordance with a table published by CME on a delta equivalent value for the relevant spot month, subsequent spot month, single month and all month position limits.⁴⁵ If a position exceeds position limits because of an option assignment, CME permits market participants to liquidate the excess position within one business day without being considered in violation of its rules. Additionally, if at the close of trading, a position that includes options exceeds position limits for futures contracts, when evaluated using the delta factors as of that day's close of trading but does not exceed the limits when evaluated using the previous day's delta factors, then the position shall not constitute a position limit violation. Considering CME's position limits on bitcoin futures, the Exchange believes a 250,000-contract limit for GBTC options would be appropriate.

Finally, Arca analyzed a position and exercise limit of 250,000 for GBTC against options on SPDR Gold Shares ("GLD"), which (like GBTC), is a commodity-backed ETF.⁴⁶ Arca noted that GLD has a float of 306.1 million shares and a position limit of 250,000 contracts.⁴⁷ As previously noted, position and exercise limits are designed to limit the number of options contracts traded on the exchange in an underlying security that an investor, acting alone or in concert with others directly or indirectly, may control.

⁴⁴ See <https://www.cmegroup.com/education/courses/market-regulation/position-limits/positionlimits-aggregation-of-contracts-and-table.htm>.

⁴⁵ See *id.*

⁴⁶ GLD, like GBTC, holds one asset in trust.

⁴⁷ See <https://www.ssga.com/us/en/intermediary/etfs/spdr-gold-shares-gld>.

Arca noted that a position limit exercise in GLD would represent 8.17% of the float of GLD. In comparison, Arca noted that a 250,000 contract position limit in GBTC would represent 9.13% of the float of GBTC. While less conservative than the standard applied to options on GLD, Arca nonetheless believes that subjecting GBTC options to a 250,000 contract position and exercise limit would be appropriate.⁴⁸

Based on the foregoing, the Exchange believes that GBTC has more than sufficient liquidity to garner an increased position and exercise limit of 250,000 same-side contracts. The Exchange believes that the significant liquidity present in GBTC mitigates against the potential for manipulation.

The Exchange also has no reason to believe that the growth in trading volume in BTC, BITB, and GBTC options will not continue. Rather, the Exchange expects continued options volume growth in BTC, BITB, and GBTC as opportunities for investors to participate in the options markets increase and evolve. The Exchange believes that the current position and exercise limits in BTC, BITB, and GBTC options are restrictive and will hamper the listed options markets from being able to compete fairly and effectively with the over-the-counter (“OTC”) markets. OTC transactions occur through bilateral agreements, the terms of which are not publicly disclosed to the marketplace. As such, OTC transactions do not contribute to the price discovery process on a public exchange or other lit markets. The Exchange believes that without the proposed changes to position and exercise limits for BTC, BITB, and GBTC options, market participants will find the 25,000- contract position limit an impediment to their

⁴⁸ See, e.g., Arca Rule 6.8-O, Commentary .06(e) (setting forth trading volume requirements to qualify for a 250,000-contract position (and exercise) limit).

business and investment objectives as well as an impediment to efficient pricing. As a result, market participants may find the less transparent OTC markets a more attractive alternative to achieve their investment and hedging objectives, leading to a retreat from the listed options markets, where trades are subject to reporting requirements and daily surveillance.

The Exchange believes that the existing surveillance procedures and reporting requirements at the Exchange are capable of properly identifying disruptive and/or manipulative trading activity. The Exchange also represents that it has adequate surveillances in place to detect potential manipulation, as well as reviews in place to identify continued compliance with the Exchange's listing standards. These procedures monitor market activity to identify unusual activity in both options and the underlying equities.

FLEX

Arca recently received approval to permit BTC, BITB and GTBC to trade as "FLEX Options."⁴⁹ Identical to approval received by Arca, ISE proposes to permit BTC, BITB and GTBC to trade as FLEX Options and would require the aggregation of any FLEX and non-FLEX positions in the same underlying ETF for purposes of calculating position and exercise limits on such ETF. Thus, for example, assuming a 250,000-contract position limit for options on BTC, the Exchange would restrict a market participant from holding positions that could result in the receipt of more than 250,000,000 shares (if that market participant exercised all its BTC options). The share

⁴⁹ See Securities Exchange Act Release Nos. 103568 (July 29, 2025) (SR-NYSEArca-2025-10) (not yet noticed); and 103567 (July 29, 2025) (SR-NYSEArca-2025-07) (not yet noticed).

creation and redemption process available to each ETF is designed to ensure that an ETF's price closely tracks the value of its underlying asset. For example, if a market participant exercised a long call position for 25,000 contracts and purchased 2,500,000 shares of BTC and this purchase resulted in the value of BTC shares to trade at a premium to the value of the (underlying) bitcoin held by BTC, the Exchange believes that other market participants would attempt to arbitrage this price difference by selling short BTC shares while concurrently purchasing bitcoin. Those market participants (arbitrageurs) would then deliver cash to BTC and receive shares of BTC, which would be used to close out any previously established short position in BTC. Thus, this creation and redemptions process would significantly reduce the potential risk of price dislocation between the value of BTC shares and the value of bitcoin holdings.

The Exchange understands that FLEX Options on ETFs are currently traded in the OTC market by a variety of market participants, e.g., hedge funds, proprietary trading firms, and pension funds, to name a few. The Exchange believes there is room for significant growth if a comparable product were introduced for trading on a regulated market. The Exchange expects that users of these OTC products would be among the primary users of FLEX options on BTC, BITB and GTBC. The Exchange also believes that the trading of FLEX Options would allow these same market participants to better manage the risk associated with the volatility of BTC, BITB or GTBC (the underlying ETF) positions given the enhanced liquidity that an exchange-traded product would bring. Additionally, the Exchange believes that FLEX Options traded on the Exchange would have three important advantages over the contracts that are traded in the OTC market. First, because of greater standardization of contract terms, exchange-traded

contracts should develop more liquidity. Second, counter-party credit risk would be mitigated by the fact that the contracts are issued and guaranteed by OCC. Finally, the price discovery and dissemination provided by the Exchange and its members would lead to more transparent markets. The Exchange believes that its ability to offer FLEX Options would aid it in competing with the OTC market and at the same time expand the universe of products available to interested market participants. The Exchange believes that an exchange-traded alternative may provide a useful risk management and trading vehicle for market participants and their customers.

The Exchange has analyzed its capacity and represents that it and OPRA have the necessary systems capacity to handle the additional traffic associated with the listing of FLEX Options. The Exchange believes any additional traffic that would be generated from the trading of FLEX Options would be manageable. The Exchange believes OTP Holders will not have a capacity issue as a result of this proposed rule change. The Exchange also represents that it does not believe this proposed rule change will cause fragmentation of liquidity. The Exchange will monitor the trading volume associated with the additional options series listed as a result of this proposed rule change and the effect (if any) of these additional series on market fragmentation and on the capacity of the Exchange's automated systems.

The Exchange represents that the same surveillance procedures applicable to the Exchange's other options products listed and traded on the Exchange, including non-FLEX Options, will apply to FLEX Options, and that it has the necessary systems capacity to support such options. FLEX Options products (and their respective symbols) are integrated into the Exchange's existing surveillance system architecture and are thus

subject to the relevant surveillance processes. The Exchange's market surveillance staff (including staff of Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("FINRA") who perform surveillance and investigative work on behalf of the Exchange pursuant to a regulatory services agreement) conducts surveillances with respect to BTC, BITB and GTBC (the underlying ETFs) and, as appropriate, would review activity in BTC, BITB and GTBC when conducting surveillances for market abuse or manipulation in the FLEX options on each ETF. The Exchange does not believe that allowing FLEX Options would render the marketplace for non-FLEX Options, or equity options in general, more susceptible to manipulative practices.

The Exchange represents that its existing trading surveillances are adequate to monitor the trading in BTC, BITB and GTBC as well as any subsequent trading of FLEX Options on the Exchange. Additionally, the Exchange is a member of the Intermarket Surveillance Group ("ISG") under the ISG Agreement. ISG members work together to coordinate surveillance and investigative information sharing in the stock, options, and futures markets. In addition to the surveillance that is conducted by the Exchange's market surveillance staff, the Exchange would also be able to obtain information regarding trading in shares of BTC, BITB and GTBC on other exchanges through ISG. In addition, and as referenced above, the Exchange has a regulatory services agreement with FINRA, pursuant to which FINRA conducts certain surveillances on behalf of the Exchange. Further, pursuant to a multi-party 17d-2 joint plan, all options exchanges allocate regulatory responsibilities to FINRA to conduct certain options-related market

surveillances.⁵⁰ The Exchange will implement any additional surveillance procedures it deems necessary to effectively monitor the trading of BTC, BITB and GTBC options.

The proposed rule change is designed to allow investors seeking to trade options on BTC, BITB and GTBC to utilize FLEX Options. The Exchange believes that offering innovative products flows to the benefit of the investing public. A robust and competitive market requires that exchanges respond to member's evolving needs by constantly improving their offerings. Such efforts would be stymied if exchanges were prohibited from offering innovative products such as the proposed FLEX Options. The Exchange believes that introducing FLEX Options would further broaden the base of investors that use FLEX Options (and options on BTC, BITB and GTBC, in general) to manage their trading and investment risk, including investors that currently trade in the OTC market for customized options. The proposed rule change is also designed to encourage Market Makers to shift liquidity from the OTC market on the Exchange, which, it believes, will enhance the process of price discovery conducted on the Exchange through increased order flow.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that its proposal is consistent with Section 6(b) of the

⁵⁰ Section 19(g)(1) of the Act, among other things, requires every SRO registered as a national securities exchange or national securities association to comply with the Act, the rules and regulations thereunder, and the SRO's own rules, and, absent reasonable justification or excuse, enforce compliance by its members and persons associated with its members. See 15 U.S.C. 78q(d)(1) and 17 CFR 240.17d-2. Section 17(d)(1) of the Act allows the Commission to relieve an SRO of certain responsibilities with respect to members of the SRO who are also members of another SRO. Specifically, Section 17(d)(1) allows the Commission to relieve an SRO of its responsibilities to: (i) receive regulatory reports from such members; (ii) examine such members for compliance with the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder, and the rules of the SRO; or (iii) carry out other specified regulatory responsibilities with respect to such members.

Act,⁵¹ in general, and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(5) of the Act,⁵² in particular, in that it is designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to foster cooperation and coordination with persons engaged in regulating, clearing, settling, processing information with respect to, and facilitating transactions in securities, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest.

Position Limits

BTC and BITB

The Exchange believes the proposed rule change to remove the 25,000-contract position (and exercise) limit on BTC and BITB options thus allowing such options to qualify for higher aggregated limits will remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general, protect investors and the public interest as it will provide market participants with the ability to more effectively execute their trading and hedging activities. In addition, this proposed change may allow Market Makers to maintain their liquidity in these options in amounts commensurate with the continued demand for BTC and BITB options. Further, an increased aggregated position (and exercise) limit on BTC and BITB options may encourage other liquidity providers to continue to trade on the Exchange rather than shift their volume to OTC markets, which will enhance the process of price discovery conducted on the Exchange through increased order flow. The Exchange notes that

⁵¹ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

⁵² 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

permitting a higher aggregated position (and exercise) limit on BTC and BITB options would further allow institutional investors to utilize such options for prudent risk management purposes.

As noted herein, Arca analyzed several data points that support the appropriateness of an aggregated position (and exercise) limit of 250,000 contracts for BTC and BITB options based on recent trading volume in each ETF. Specifically, Arca noted that a comparison of each ETF's market capitalization to the bitcoin market in terms of exercise risk and availability of deliverables revealed that the exercisable risk of an aggregated limit of 250,000 contracts represented 30.14% and 31.27% of BTC and BITB shares outstanding. Further, since each ETF has a creation and redemption process managed through the issuer (whereby bitcoin is used to create BTC or BITB shares, as applicable), a 250,000-contract position (and exercise) limit as compared to the market capitalization of the bitcoin market indicated that the exercisable risk for options on each ETF represented less than 0.06 % (BTC) or 0.07% (BITB) of all bitcoin outstanding as noted by Arca. Moreover, a comparison of a 250,000-contract position limit for options on each ETF to the (actual) position limits for equivalent bitcoin futures revealed that a 250,000-contract limit for each ETF would be appropriate. Finally, Arca compared an aggregated position limit of 250,000 contracts for each ETF against GLD, another commodity-backed ETF. A position limit exercise in GLD represents 8.17% of the float of GLD. By comparison, Arca noted that a position limit exercise in each ETF (assuming a 250,000-contract limit would represent 30.14% (BTC) and 31.27% (BITB) of that ETF's float. Although a 250,000-contract position (and exercise) limit on BTC and

BITB options would not be as conservative as the standard applied to GLD, it is comparable and therefore appropriate.

GBTC

The Exchange believes the proposed rule change to remove the 25,000-contract position (and exercise) limit on GBTC options thus allowing such options to qualify for higher aggregated limits will remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general, protect investors and the public interest as it will provide market participants with the ability to more effectively execute their trading and hedging activities. In addition, this proposed change may allow Market Makers to maintain their liquidity in these options in amounts commensurate with the continued demand for GBTC options. Further, an increased aggregated position (and exercise) limit on GBTC options may encourage other liquidity providers to continue to trade on the Exchange rather than shift their volume to OTC markets, which will enhance the process of price discovery conducted on the Exchange through increased order flow. The Exchange notes that permitting a higher aggregated position (and exercise) limit on GBTC options would further allow institutional investors to utilize such options for prudent risk management purposes.

As noted herein, Arca analyzed several data points that support the appropriateness of an aggregated position (and exercise) limit of 250,000 contracts for GBTC options based on recent trading volume in GBTC. Specifically, Arca noted that a comparison of GBTC's market capitalization to the bitcoin market in terms of exercise risk and availability of deliverables revealed that the exercisable risk of an aggregated limit of 250,000 contracts represented 9.13% of GBTC shares outstanding. Further, since

GBTC has a creation and redemption process managed through the issuer (whereby bitcoin is used to create GBTC shares), a 250,000-contract position (and exercise) limit as compared to the market capitalization of the bitcoin market indicated that the exercisable risk for GBTC options represented less than 0.10% of all bitcoin outstanding as noted by Arca. Moreover, a comparison of a 250,000-contract position limit for GBTC options to the (actual) position limits for equivalent bitcoin futures revealed that a 250,000-contract limit would be appropriate. Finally, Arca compared an aggregated position limit of 250,000 contracts for GBTC options against GLD, another commodity backed ETF. Arca noted that a position limit exercise in GLD represents 8.17% of the float of GLD. By comparison, a position limit exercise in GBTC options (assuming a 250,000-contract limit) would represent 9.13% of the GBTC float. Although a 250,000-contract position (and exercise) limit on GBTC options would not be as conservative as the standard applied to GLD, it is comparable and therefore appropriate.

FLEX

The Exchange believes that the proposal to permit FLEX Options and to require aggregation of any FLEX and non-FLEX positions in the same underlying ETF for BTC, BITB and GTBC for purposes of calculating position and exercise limits would remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market for several reasons. First, the Exchange believes that offering FLEX Options will benefit investors by providing them with an additional, relatively lower cost investing tool to gain exposure to the price of bitcoin and provide a hedging vehicle to meet their investment needs in connection with a bitcoin-related product. Moreover, the proposal would broaden the base of investors that use FLEX Options to manage their trading and investment risk,

including investors that currently trade in the OTC market for customized options. By trading a product in an exchange-traded environment (that is currently being used in the OTC market), the Exchange would be able to compete more effectively with the OTC market. The Exchange believes the proposed rule change is designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices in that it would lead to the migration of options currently trading in the OTC market to trading to the Exchange. Also, any migration to the Exchange from the OTC market would result in increased market transparency and enhance the process of price discovery conducted on the Exchange through increased order flow. The Exchange also believes that offering FLEX Options may open up the market for options on BTC, BITB and GTBC to more retail investors.

Additionally, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is designed to remove impediments to and to perfect the mechanism for a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest because FLEX Options are designed to create greater trading and hedging opportunities and flexibility. The proposed rule change should also result in enhanced efficiency in initiating and closing out positions and heightened contra-party creditworthiness due to the role of OCC as issuer and guarantor of FLEX Options. Further, the proposed rule change would result in increased competition by permitting the Exchange to offer products that are currently used in the OTC market.

The Exchange believes that offering innovative products flows to the benefit of the investing public. A robust and competitive market requires that exchanges respond to members' evolving needs by constantly improving their offerings. Such efforts would be stymied if exchanges were prohibited from offering innovative products such as the

proposed FLEX Options. The Exchange does not believe that allowing FLEX Options would render the marketplace for equity options more susceptible to manipulative practices.

Finally, the Exchange represents that it has an adequate surveillance program in place to detect manipulative trading in FLEX Options. Regarding the proposed FLEX Options, the Exchange would use the same surveillance procedures currently utilized for FLEX Options listed on the Exchange (as well as for non-FLEX Options). For surveillance purposes, the Exchange would have access to information regarding trading activity in BTC, BITB and GTBC the underlying ETFs). In light of surveillance measures related to both options trading on BTC, BITB and GTBC and the underlying funds, the Exchange believes that existing surveillance procedures are designed to deter and detect possible manipulative behavior which might potentially arise from listing and trading the proposed FLEX Options.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

Position Limits

The Exchange's proposal does not burden intra-market competition because all ISE Members would be subject to the position limits in Options 9, Sections 13(d) and corresponding exercise limits in Options 9, Section 15. The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change will also provide additional opportunities for market participants to continue to efficiently achieve their investment and trading objectives for equity options on the Exchange.

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on inter-market competition. The Exchange expects that all option exchanges will adopt substantively similar proposals, such that the Exchange's proposal would benefit competition. For these reasons, the Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

FLEX

The Exchange believes that the proposal to permit FLEX Options will not impose any burden on intra-market competition as all market participants can opt to utilize this product or not. The proposed rule change is designed to allow investors seeking option exposure to bitcoin to trade FLEX Options. Moreover, the Exchange believes that the proposal to permit FLEX Options would broaden the base of investors that use FLEX Options to manage their trading and investment risk, including investors that currently trade in the OTC market for customized options. The Exchange believes that the proposed FLEX Options will not impose any burden on inter-market competition but will instead encourage competition by increasing the variety of options products available for trading on the Exchange, which products will provide a valuable tool for investors to manage risk. Should this proposal be approved, competing options exchanges will be free to offer products like the proposed FLEX Options.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received from Members, Participants, or Others

No written comments were either solicited or received.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

Because the foregoing proposed rule change does not: (i) significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest; (ii) impose any significant burden on competition; and (iii) become operative for 30 days from the date on which it was filed, or such shorter time as the Commission may designate, it has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(iii) of the Act⁵³ and subparagraph (f)(6) of Rule 19b-4 thereunder.⁵⁴

At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission shall institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule should be approved or disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

⁵³ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(iii).

⁵⁴ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6). In addition, Rule 19b-4(f)(6) requires a self-regulatory organization to give the Commission written notice of its intent to file the proposed rule change at least five business days prior to the date of filing of the proposed rule change, or such shorter time as designated by the Commission. The Exchange has satisfied this requirement.

Electronic Comments:

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>); or
- Send an email to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include file number SR-ISE-2025-22 on the subject line.

Paper Comments:

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549-1090.

All submissions should refer to file number SR-ISE-2025-22. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>). Copies of the submission, all subsequent amendments, all written statements with respect to the proposed rule change that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the proposed rule change between the Commission and any person, other than those that may be withheld from the public in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, will be available for website viewing and printing in the Commission's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549, on official business days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Copies of the filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. Do not include personal identifiable information in submissions; you should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. We may redact in part or withhold entirely from publication submitted material that is obscene or

subject to copyright protection. All submissions should refer to file number SR-ISE-2025-22 and should be submitted on or before [INSERT DATE 21 DAYS AFTER DATE OF PUBLICATION IN THE *FEDERAL REGISTER*].

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.⁵⁵

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

⁵⁵ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

EXHIBIT 5

New text is underlined; deleted text is in brackets.

Nasdaq ISE, LLC Rules

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Options Rules

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Options 3A FLEX Options Trading Rules

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Section 3. FLEX Option Listings

(a) **FLEX Option Classes.** The Exchange may authorize for trading a FLEX Option class on any equity security (except the Fidelity Wise Origin Bitcoin Fund, the ARK21Shares Bitcoin ETF, [the Grayscale Bitcoin Trust (BTC), the Grayscale Bitcoin Mini Trust BTC, the Bitwise Bitcoin ETF,]the iShares Ethereum Trust ETF, the Fidelity Ethereum Fund, the Bitwise Ethereum ETF, the Grayscale Ethereum Trust, and the Grayscale Ethereum Mini Trust) or index if it may authorize for trading a non-FLEX Option class on that equity security or index pursuant to Options 4, Section 3 and Options 4A, Section 3, respectively, even if the Exchange does not list that non-FLEX Option class for trading.

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Section 18. Position Limits

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(b) FLEX Equity Options.**(1) Position Limits.**

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(C) Notwithstanding the foregoing, the position limit for FLEX equity options on the iShares Bitcoin Trust ETF, the Grayscale Bitcoin Trust (BTC), the Grayscale Bitcoin Mini Trust BTC, and the Bitwise Bitcoin ETF shall be subject to the position limits set forth in Options 9, Section 13, and subject to the exercise limits set forth in Options 9, Section 15 and shall be aggregated with positions on the same non-FLEX underlying ETF for the purpose of calculating the position limits set forth in Options 9, Section 13, and the exercise limits set forth in Options 9, Section 15.

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Options 9 Business Conduct

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Section 13. Position Limits

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Supplementary Material to Options 9, Section 13

.01 The position limits applicable to option contracts on the securities listed in the chart below are as follows:

Security Underlying Option	Position Limit
SPDR Dow Jones® Industrial Average ETF Trust (DIA)	300,000 contracts
SPDR® S&P 500® ETF Trust (SPY)	3,600,000 contracts
iShares® Russell 2000® ETF (IWM)	1,000,000 contracts
INVECO QQQ Trust SM , Series 1 (QQQ)	1,800,000 contracts
iShares MSCI Emerging Markets ETF (EEM)	1,000,000 contracts
iShares China Large-Cap ETF (FXI)	1,000,000 contracts
iShares MSCI EAFE ETF (EFA)	1,000,000 contracts
iShares MSCI Brazil Capped ETF (EWZ)	500,000 contracts
iShares 20+ Year Treasury Bond Fund ETF (TLT)	500,000 contracts
iShares MSCI Japan ETF (EWJ)	500,000 contracts
iShares iBoxx High Yield Corporate Bond Fund (HYG)	500,000 contracts
Financial Select Sector SPDR Fund (XLF)	500,000 contracts
iShares iBoxx \$ Investment Grade Corporate Bond ETF (“LQD”)	500,000 contracts
VanEck Vectors Gold Miners ETF (“GDX”)	500,000 contracts
Fidelity Wise Origin Bitcoin Fund	25,000 contracts
ARK 21Shares Bitcoin ETF	25,000 contracts
[Grayscale Bitcoin Trust (BTC)]	[25,000 contracts]
[Grayscale Bitcoin Mini Trust BTC]	[25,000 contracts]
[Bitwise Bitcoin ETF]	[25,000 contracts]
Fidelity Ethereum Fund	25,000 contracts
Bitwise Ethereum ETF	25,000 contracts
Grayscale Ethereum Trust	25,000 contracts
Grayscale Ethereum Mini Trust	25,000 contracts

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Section 15. Exercise Limits

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Supplementary Material to Option 9, Section 15

.01 The exercise limits applicable to option contracts on the securities listed in the chart below is as follows:

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Security Underlying Option	Exercise Limit
SPDR Dow Jones® Industrial Average ETF Trust (DIA)	300,000 contracts
SPDR® S&P 500® ETF Trust (SPY)	3,600,000 contracts
iShares® Russell 2000® ETF (IWM)	1,000,000 contracts
INVESCO QQQTrust SM , Series 1 (QQQ)	1,800,000 contracts
iShares MSCI Emerging Markets ETF (EEM)	1,000,000 contracts
iShares China Large-Cap ETF (FXI)	1,000,000 contracts
iShares MSCI EAFE ETF (EFA)	1,000,000 contracts
iShares MSCI Brazil Capped ETF (EWZ)	500,000 contracts
iShares 20+ Year Treasury Bond Fund ETF (TLT)	500,000 contracts
iShares MSCI Japan ETF (EWJ)	500,000 contracts
iShares iBoxx High Yield Corporate Bond Fund (HYG)	500,000 contracts
Financial Select Sector SPDR Fund (XLF)	500,000 contracts
iShares iBoxx \$ Investment Grade Corporate Bond ETF (“LQD”)	500,000 contracts
VanEck Vectors Gold Miners ETF (“GDX”)	500,000 contracts
Fidelity Wise Origin Bitcoin Fund	25,000 contracts
ARK 21Shares Bitcoin ETF	25,000 contracts
[Grayscale Bitcoin Trust (BTC)]	[25,000 contracts]
[Grayscale Bitcoin Mini Trust BTC]	[25,000 contracts]
[Bitwise Bitcoin ETF]	[25,000 contracts]
Fidelity Ethereum Fund	25,000 contracts
Bitwise Ethereum ETF	25,000 contracts
Grayscale Ethereum Trust	25,000 contracts
Grayscale Ethereum Mini Trust	25,000 contracts

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