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February 5, 2008

BY EMAIL

Office of the Secretariat

Commodity Futures Trading Commission
Three Lafayette Centre
1155 21st Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20581

**Re: NYMEX Submission 08.12 – LISTING OF TWO FINANCIALLY
SETTLED FUTURES INDEX CONTRACTS**

Dear CFTC Commissioners:

The New York Mercantile Exchange, Inc. ("NYMEX" or the "Exchange") is notifying the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC" or "Commission") that beginning on Sunday evening, February 10, 2008 (for trade date February 11), the New York Mercantile Exchange, Inc. will list two index futures contracts directly based on existing NYMEX Crude Oil contracts. These new contracts will be financially settled. The details of the contracts are as follows:

The first contract month for the NYMEX CL MACI Index futures contract will be January 2011 and the first trading contract for the NYMEX CL Backwardation/Contango Index futures contract will be December 2010. The Exchange will initially list 1 expiration month. Each subsequent January, beginning in 2009, the Exchange intends to list one additional three year futures contract, such that in two years (January 2010) there would be three total contracts for each index futures. Each futures contract will expire on the first business day of the contract month.

Trading Hours: The NYMEX CL MACI Index futures contracts will be available for trading on the CME Globex® Trading system and for Clearing off-Exchange executed transactions on the NYMEX CPC platform from 6:00 PM Sundays through 5:15 PM Fridays, Eastern Time, with a 45-minute break each day between 5:15 PM and 6:00 P.M., as well as on the NYMEX trading floor during regular trading hours (currently 9:00 A.M. to 2:30 P.M.)

The NYMEX CL Backwardation/Contango Index futures contracts will be available for trading on the CME Globex® Trading system and for

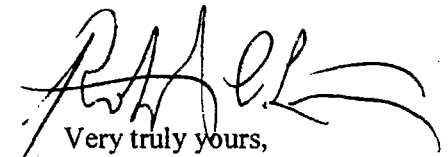
New York Mercantile Exchange, Inc.
World Financial Center
One North End Avenue
New York, NY 10282-1101
(212) 299-2000

The New York Mercantile Exchange, Inc. offers trading in crude oil, heating oil, unleaded gasoline, natural gas, electricity, coal, propane, freight rates, emissions, gold, silver, platinum, palladium, copper, and aluminum.

Clearing on the NYMEX CPC platform from 6:00 PM Sundays through 5:15 PM Fridays, Eastern Time, with a 45-minute break each day between 5:15 PM and 6:00 P.M.

Position limits, accountability levels, and reportable levels for these contracts will be submitted under a separate letter.

Pursuant to Section 5c(c) of the Commodity Exchange Act ("Act") and CFTC Rule 40.2, the Exchange hereby certifies that the attached comply with the Act, including regulations under the Act. Should you have any questions concerning the above, please contact the undersigned at (212) 299-2390, or Bob Biolsi at (212) 299-2610.



Very truly yours,
Robert A. Levin
Senior Vice President, Research

Attachment: contract terms and conditions.

NYMEX CL Backwardation/Contango (B/C) Index

Rule 968.01 Scope

The provisions of these rules shall apply to all contracts bought or sold on the Exchange for cash settlement on the NYMEX CL B/C Index futures

Rule 968.02 Trading Unit

200 U.S. barrels (8,400 gallons).

Rule 968.03 Trading Months

The NYMEX CL B/C Index December futures contract will be listed.

Rule 968.04 Prices

Prices shall be in dollars and cents per index point. The minimum price fluctuation shall be 0.05 index points (\$10.00 per contract).

Rule 968.05 Termination of Trading

The first business day in December 2010 for the initial listed contract. Thereafter, the first business day in December of the second calendar year after being initially listed.

Rule 968.06 NYMEX CL B/C Index

The NYMEX CL B/C Index is based on NYMEX light sweet crude oil futures contracts. The index has a starting value of \$100. At the close of trading on the first business day of each month, the Index is adjusted by adding to it the first nearby contract settlement price minus the seventh nearby contract settlement price, divided by six.

Rule 968.07 Final Settlement

Upon termination, positions in the NYMEX CL B/C Index futures contract are liquidated via cash-settlement. Final settlement is based on the NYMEX CL B/C Index.

Rule 968.08 Trading Hours (All times are New York time)

The contract is available for trading on the CME Globex® Trading platform from 6:00 PM Sundays through 5:15 PM Fridays, with a 45-minute break each day between 5:15 PM and 6:00 PM.

NYMEX floor trading will be allowed during Regular Trading Hours for the NYMEX Crude Oil futures Contract.

Off-Exchange transactions can be submitted solely for clearing to the NYMEX CPC® clearing website from 6:00 PM Sundays until 5:15 PM Fridays, with a 45 minute break between 5:15 and 6:00 PM Mondays through Thursdays.

Rule 968.09 Exchange of Futures for, or in Connection with Product and Exchange of Futures for, or in Connection with Swap Transactions

Any Exchange of Futures for, or in Connection with Product (EFP) or Exchange of Futures for, or in Connection with Swap Transactions (EFS) shall be governed by the provisions of Rules 6.21 and 6.21A, respectively.

Rule 968.10 Disclaimer

NYMEX DOES NOT GUARANTEE THE ACCURACY AND/OR COMPLETENESS OF THE INFORMATION OR ANY OF THE DATA INCLUDED THEREIN.

NYMEX MAKES NO WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO THE RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY ANY PERSON OR ENTITY FROM USE OF THE INFORMATION, TRADING BASED ON THE INFORMATION, OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN IN CONNECTION WITH THE TRADING OF THE NYMEX CL BACKWARDATION/CONTANGO INDEX FUTURES CONTRACT, OR, FOR ANY OTHER USE. NYMEX MAKES NO WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AND HEREBY DISCLAIM ALL WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE WITH RESPECT TO THE INFORMATION OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT SHALL NYMEX HAVE ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY LOST PROFITS OR INDIRECT, PUNITIVE, SPECIAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING LOST PROFITS), EVEN IF NOTIFIED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

NYMEX CL MACI Index

Rule 969.01 Scope

The provisions of these rules shall apply to all contracts bought or sold on the Exchange for cash settlement on the NYMEX CL MACI Index futures.

Rule 969.02 Trading Unit

200 U.S. barrels (8,400 gallons).

Rule 969.03 Prices

U.S. dollars and cents per index point. The minimum price increment will be .05 index points (\$10.00 per contract).

Rule 969.04 Trading Months

The NYMEX CL MACI Index January futures contract will be listed.

Rule 969.05 Termination of Trading

The first day of business of January in the calendar year that is three years after the first trading month.

Rule 969.06 NYMEX CL MACI Index

On the first day of trading the index equals the average of the 2nd through 7th month forward NYMEX Crude Oil Futures contracts' settlement prices plus \$100. The index will adjust at the close of business the first business day of each calendar month thereafter as follows: subtract the first nearby NYMEX Crude Oil Futures contract settlement price (divided by 6), add the seventh nearby NYMEX Crude Oil Futures contract price (divided by 6), and add the value of the change in the NYMEX CL Backwardation/Contango (B/C) Index.

For reference, the NYMEX CL Backwardation/Contango Index is defined in the NYMEX CL Backwardation/Contango Index Futures contract.

Rule 969.07 Final Settlement

Upon termination, positions in the NYMEX CL MACI Index Futures contract are liquidated via cash-settlement. Final settlement is based on the NYMEX CL MACI Index.

Rule 969.08 Trading Hours (All times are New York time)

The contract is available for trading on the CME Globex® Trading platform from 6:00 PM Sundays through 5:15 PM Fridays, with a 45-minute break each day between 5:15 PM and 6:00 PM.

NYMEX floor trading will be allowed during Regular Trading Hours for the NYMEX Crude Oil futures Contract.

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Background Information

Since about 1990, there has been heightened awareness in financial, banking and investment communities that commodities can be viewed as an asset class distinct from other such classes such as equities or bonds. This heightened awareness has led to increased participation in commodity markets by investors looking for either direct returns, diversification benefits, or both. Among the commodities that have attracted such interest is crude oil futures, in particular, NYMEX's Light Sweet Crude Oil Futures contract.

One of the strategies employed to invest in crude oil futures has been to establish positions in the expiring month contract and, before expiration, shift them to 2nd-nearby month contract. This shift could be performed either passively, in accordance with a pre-determined schedule, or actively based on real-time management of the positions. The reasons for the shift from the expiring month contract into the 2nd-nearby contract are at least three-fold: first, NYMEX Light Sweet Crude Oil Futures expire into delivery obligations for unliquidated positions and investors, virtually by definition, are not prepared to participate in delivery; second, the investors are interested in maintaining their investment in crude oil futures; third, among all listed futures contract months, the expiring month contract, by all appearances, is the most responsive to and reflective of relevant market information that impacts crude oil prices. There may be additional reasons as well.

The shifting of positions from the expiring month contract into the 2nd-nearby month contract is, within the commodity industry, referred to as the "roll," and, commonly, analysis of investments in crude oil futures decomposes the economic returns into commodity price yield, collateral yield (from interest bearing securities used for original margin), and roll yield. The roll yield reflects different market characteristics. Two things in particular strongly influence the roll yield: curvature in the inter-temporal yield curve for the commodity and the relative size of the roll. Over the past year, there has been a growing sense by some investors that it would be beneficial to temper the relative size of the roll yield—versus the other yields, especially for passively managed investments in crude oil futures. The curvature of the yield curve is market driven and beyond the direct control of investors. The relative size of the roll, however, is under the full control of investors, so there has been movement to reduce the relative size of the roll in some investments.

Indices

The NYMEX CL MACI Index and NYMEX CL Backwardation/Contango (B/C) Index futures contracts are products that directly serve the purposes of reducing the relative size of the roll in crude oil futures investments and changing the roll and commodity yields. Immediately below, the technical details of the indices are described. Further below, the mathematical and intuitive relationships between the indices are provided. In an attachment, illustrations of the indices are provided.

The CL MACI Index consists of an investment in long positions in crude oil futures across a strip of six monthly contracts added to \$100 per barrel. During the course of the calendar month, the contracts within the strip remain the same but, the first business day after termination of the

expiring contract, there is a shift in the relative position of the contracts in the strip from the 2nd-nearby contract through the 7th-nearby contract to the 1st-nearby contract through the 6th-nearby contract.

The CL B/C Index futures contract is based on the spread between two futures contracts whose expirations differ by six months. Initially, it is equal to \$100. Each month at the close of business on the first business day it will be adjusted by adding the 1st-nearby price (divided by 6) minus the 7th-nearby price (divided by 6). This index does not adjust during the month, so, once adjusted, it stays the same until the next month's adjustment.¹

The CL B/C index directly reflects the relationship between the end-points of the 6-month strip yield curve for crude oil futures (two calendar months forward through eight calendar months forward), but nothing in-between.

The MACI can be decomposed into a CL B/C component and a strip component. This relationship is easiest to highlight on roll days. At close-of-business on roll-days, the first business day of each calendar month, the relationship between the CL MACI and the CL B/C is governed by the mathematical identities below:

CL MACI calculated under the "pre-roll" formula = CL MACI calculated under the "post-roll" formula

This means:

CL B/C (pre-roll) + [Strip of CL contracts (pre-roll—i.e. 1st nearby through 6th nearby)]/6 =
CL B/C (post-roll) + [Strip of CL contracts (post-roll—i.e. 2nd-nearby through 7th nearby)]/6

This transforms into:

CL B/C (pre-roll) – CL B/C (post-roll) = [Strip of CL contracts (post-roll—i.e. 2nd-nearby through 7th nearby) – Strip of CL contracts (pre-roll—i.e. 1st nearby through 6th nearby)]/6

When presented this way, CL B/C can be thought of as the accumulation over time of the adjustments in the strip component that occur on roll days.

¹ An equivalent methodology can be applied to calculate an adjustment for the close of business each day during the month after the first business day *as if* it were adjusted on those days. This *as if*-adjustment would be imputed as follows: on or before expiration day for the expiring crude oil futures contract the adjustment to the index it will be equal to the change in the same mathematical difference—the 2nd-nearby price (divided by 6) minus the 8th-nearby price (divided by 6). After expiration day, the adjustment to the index will equal the change between two mathematical differences—the 1st-nearby price (divided by 6) minus the 7th-nearby price (divided by 6) calculated at the close-of-business the first business day of the month; and the 1st-nearby price (divided by 6) minus the 7th-nearby price (divided by 6) calculated on the day in question. The actual contracts used to calculate the adjustment do not change after the expiration of the expiring contract but their relative position in terms of vintage advance by one month. From the perspective of calendar months, the index always encompasses the price of the futures contract two months forward (divided by 6) minus the price of the futures contract eight months forward (divided by 6).

Investment Characteristics

By stretching the investment in futures from the first month alone to a strip of six months, the CL MACI Index effectively reduces the size of the roll by 5/6, or by over 83%. In addition to reducing the size of relative investment that is actually rolled each month, the mechanics of the roll yield change because it is now based on the roll yield associated with the front 6-month strip of contracts rather than on the front-month contract alone. Based on historical observation, the 6-month strip roll yield has had a lower magnitude than the front-month roll yield. (This is a reflection of the yield curve typically losing steepness as it moves further forward in time.)

In addition, this change in investment structure also has an impact on the size of the commodity price yield since the set of changes in average prices associated with the strip of six futures contracts differs from the change in price associated with the first-nearby contract alone. Historically, the magnitude of the commodity yield for the 6-month strip has been lower than for the first-nearby contract.

Attached is a spreadsheet file that calculates the MACI and BC Index from 2002 through December 10, 2007. Please note that the BC Index is not adjusted during the month in these calculations but only on the first business day of calendar months in accordance with the contract rules. The MACI is calculated for each day based on the underlying crude oil prices for the strip beginning two-months forward and ending seven months forward-- equivalently as though it were expiring on each respective day. This information is on the "Daily Calc" sheet. The "Day-1 Calc" sheet provides underlying calculations for the first business day of each calendar month during the period. The "BC Index" and "MACI" sheets provide charts for the indices respectively.

Supplemental Information

Underlying Crude Oil settlement prices for the index are established as of 2:30 P.M. each business day. Historically, the first nearby month settlement is established by the weighted average price during the closing range from 2:28 to 2:30 P.M. The second-nearby settlement also frequently settles based on weighted average. Very infrequently, the third-nearby contract settles based on weighted average and months further out essentially never do (though, theoretically, they could—the actual settlement rules are re-produced below for reference.)

For those contract months not settled based on weighted average during the closing range, settlement is primarily determined based on spread-trading values to the contract months settlements that are determined by weighted average. Based on observation by Exchange staff that participates on the Settlement Committee—Exchange staff has final approval for settlements—the spread values that are predominantly taken into account are:

- first-nearby month to the contract-in-question month;
- the settlement month that immediately precedes the contract-in-question month to the contract-in-question month;

- and the spread value between the following two spread values—the “spread” between two spreads commonly referred to as the “butterfly”
 - the settlement month that is 2 months immediately prior to the contract-in-question month and the settlement month that immediately precedes the contract-in-question month
 - the settlement month that immediately precedes the contract-in-question month to the contract-in-question month;

In addition, any outright trades in the contract-in-question during the end-of-day would be included in determining settlement.

The spread values taken into account always reflect end-of-trading-day values. Sometimes it is Settlement Committee consensus that trades that took place earlier in the day reflect end-of-day values and should be included in settlement determination.

6.52 Settlement Prices for Crude Oil, Heating Oil, Gasoline, and New York Harbor Gasoline Blendstock (RBOB) Futures Contracts

(A) For crude oil, heating oil, gasoline, and New York Harbor Gasoline Blendstock (RBOB) futures contracts, the settlement price for each delivery month that:

(1) as of the opening of business for that day has more than ten percent (10%) of the total open interest for all delivery months of the futures contract and

(2) for which 30% of the closing range volume in that commodity is done in that delivery month (excluding, for the purposes of this calculation, volume done during the closing range on the last day of trading in an expiring contract), shall be the weighted average price (rounded to the nearest minimum fluctuation) of all outright transactions including both trades executed on the trading floor by open outcry and trades executed electronically in that delivery month which occur in the closing range.

(3) Additionally, TAS volume, if applicable, shall not be included as closing range volume for the purpose of item (2) above, to determine percentage of closing range volume in a delivery month. TAS volume shall not be used to calculate settlement.

(4) Notwithstanding the qualifications cited in items 1-3 above, the current delivery month or spot month will always be the weighted average price (rounded to the nearest minimum fluctuation) of all outright transactions including both trades executed on the trading floor by open outcry and trades executed electronically. Further, a month which may qualify for weighted average treatment pursuant to items 1-3 above, that is also eligible for TAS transactions, will be disqualified from weighted average treatment if the closing range volume in the contract month is not at least 25% of the TAS volume in such contract month.

(B) In all other delivery months for such futures contracts that do not satisfy the open interest and volume criteria set forth in paragraph (A), the settlement price shall be determined based upon spread relationships between and among contract months, which relationships shall be determined in the judgement of the Settlement Price Committee with:

(a) greatest weight given to spreads executed on the trading floor by open outcry late in the trading day in large volumes, and

(b) lesser weight given to

(i) spreads traded on the trading floor by open outcry in lesser volumes,

(ii) spread bids and offers actively represented on the trading floor by open outcry late in the trading day, and

(iii) spread transactions, bids and offers from earlier in the trading day on the trading floor by open outcry, provided that, in any circumstance where the Committee is considering bids and offers for spreads, it shall consider the mid-point of the best bid and best offer and not the individual best bid or best offer. In the event of a “price spike in the closing range” in any contract month where the settlement price is determined by weighted average according to the open interest and volume criteria set forth in paragraph (A), the Settlement Price Committee may disregard the settlement price for a spiked month in considering spread relationships pursuant to this paragraph. For the purpose of this rule, a “price spike in the closing range” shall have occurred if, in the sole discretion of the Settlement Price Committee, a significant change in the spread relationships between the “spiked month” and the contract months immediately preceding and following such month occurred during the closing range. Notwithstanding the foregoing, no settlement price shall be established that would be lower than the best bid, or higher than the best offer that: (a) was for at least 100 contracts for outright or at least 200 contracts for spreads in crude oil futures contracts or for at least 50 contracts (outright or spreads) for heating oil or gasoline futures contracts or for at least 10 contracts for coal futures, and (b) had been posted with the Exchange and remained available for execution and unfilled for the final fifteen (15) minutes of trading.

(C) If any settlement price, determined pursuant to paragraphs (A) or (B), is inconsistent with transactions that occurred during the closing range in other delivery months of the same futures contract or with market information known to the Settlement Price Committee, (including, but not limited to, either floor trading or electronic trading, (i) bids or offers for outright transactions and spreads that were unfilled during the closing range, (ii) bids, offers or transactions in strips, and (iii) outright transactions executed prior to the closing range) the Committee may establish a settlement price at a level consistent with such other transactions or market information. In such event the Committee shall prepare a written record of the basis for any settlement price so established.

(D) In the event that the Settlement Price Committee: establishes a settlement price in accordance with paragraph (C) of this Rule; determines that a “price spike in the closing range occurred”, in accordance with paragraph (B) of this Rule; or fails to determine a settlement price by unanimous

agreement of the six Members designated by the Chairman to establish settlement prices pursuant to Rule 6.51, the Committee shall prepare a written record of the basis upon which it established such settlement price.

(E) Notwithstanding the above, the settlement price for the last day of trading in a contract month in the Exchange's Brent Crude Oil futures contract shall be determined in accordance with the rules in NYMEX Chapter 205 (Brent Crude Oil Futures Contract). Further, the settlement price used as the price for delivery for the Northwest Europe Gasoil futures contract shall be the final settlement price for the business day prior to the last trading day of the expiring delivery month.

Crude Oil Futures Market

Crude oil futures are the most actively traded commodity futures contracts in the world. For the past four years, the first seven contract months for NYMEX Crude Oil futures have traded on average has traded 312,000 contracts per day.

The volume breakdown for each of the first seven nearby months from 2004 through 2007 (to date—November 1, 2007) is as follows:

1st NBY	130,700.2
2nd NBY	88,662.7
3rd NBY	28,516.5
4th NBY	13,641.2
5th NBY	14,312.9
6th NBY	11,717.1
7th NBY	24,810.9

An analog to deliverable supply could be considered to be open-interest. Below is the average daily open-interest for each of the 1st through 7th nearby contracts for 2007 to date (November 5, 2007).

	Average OI -YTD 2007-
1st Month	242,021
2nd Month	236,191
3rd Month	102,034
4th Month	72,109
5th Month	58,459
6th Month	48,225
7th Month	46,594

Crude Oil futures trading involves commercial entities, retail traders, financial institutions, and speculative trading interests. Among the larger traders in this market are:

BP Corporation North America, Inc.
ConocoPhillips Company
Citigroup Energy Inc.
Chevron USA, Inc.
Credit Suisse Energy LLC
Deutsche Bank AG, London
Hess Corporation
JP Morgan Chase Bank, Inc.
Merrill Lynch Commodities Inc.
Goldman Sachs

	CL1	CL2	CL3	CL4	CL5	CL6	CL7	BC Index	MACI
12/31/2001	19.84	20.11	20.27	20.41	20.49	20.53	20.57	100.00	120.28
1/2/2002	21.01	21.23	21.34	21.42	21.46	21.47	21.48	99.92	121.32
2/1/2002	20.38	20.63	20.84	20.96	20.97	20.98	20.99	99.82	120.72
3/1/2002	22.4	22.64	22.71	22.64	22.56	22.48	22.42	99.82	122.39
4/1/2002	26.88	27.01	26.91	26.64	26.37	26.09	25.81	100.00	126.47
5/1/2002	26.75	26.43	26.18	25.94	25.71	25.49	25.27	100.24	126.08
6/3/2002	25.08	25.26	25.11	24.93	24.76	24.59	24.4	100.36	125.20
7/1/2002	26.81	26.74	26.48	26.25	26.03	25.79	25.57	100.56	126.71
8/1/2002	26.47	26.06	25.84	25.66	25.44	25.24	25.05	100.80	126.35
9/3/2002	27.79	27.79	27.65	27.38	27.06	26.74	26.42	101.03	128.20
10/1/2002	30.83	30.48	29.97	29.34	28.61	27.89	27.19	101.63	130.55
11/1/2002	27.13	26.71	26.35	26.02	25.69	25.36	25.04	101.98	127.84
12/2/2002	27.24	27.04	26.71	26.36	26.01	25.67	25.33	102.30	128.49
1/2/2003	31.85	31.1	29.91	28.84	27.81	26.97	26.27	103.23	131.71
2/3/2003	32.76	32.16	31.34	30.52	29.7	28.96	28.38	103.96	134.14
3/3/2003	35.88	34.24	32.85	31.68	30.76	30.05	29.51	105.02	136.54
4/1/2003	29.78	28.23	27.42	26.98	26.67	26.42	26.17	105.62	132.61
5/1/2003	26.03	25.84	25.65	25.47	25.32	25.2	25.1	105.78	131.21
6/2/2003	30.71	29.59	28.67	28.07	27.6	27.24	26.89	106.42	134.43
7/1/2003	30.4	30.05	29.45	28.98	28.55	28.09	27.65	106.87	135.67
8/1/2003	32.31	31.95	31.36	30.79	30.19	29.59	29.03	107.42	137.91
9/2/2003	29.41	29.35	29	28.63	28.25	27.87	27.49	107.74	136.17
10/1/2003	29.39	29.17	28.73	28.32	27.96	27.64	27.34	108.08	136.28
11/3/2003	28.9	28.74	28.47	28.19	27.91	27.63	27.35	108.34	136.39
12/1/2003	29.95	29.8	29.47	29.11	28.75	28.39	28.03	108.66	137.59
1/5/2004	33.78	33.51	33.01	32.41	31.82	31.26	30.76	109.16	141.29
2/2/2004	34.98	33.48	32.75	32.18	31.67	31.2	30.82	109.86	141.87
3/1/2004	36.86	36.18	35.35	34.69	34.12	33.63	33.23	110.46	145.00
4/1/2004	34.27	33.75	33.29	32.85	32.48	32.16	31.88	110.86	143.60
5/3/2004	38.21	37.99	37.58	37.07	36.62	36.2	35.8	111.26	148.14
6/1/2004	42.33	42.19	41.77	41.2	40.62	40.05	39.43	111.75	152.62
7/1/2004	38.74	38.83	38.6	38.34	38.06	37.67	37.32	111.98	150.12
8/2/2004	43.82	43.16	42.63	42.14	41.62	41.18	40.77	112.49	154.41
9/1/2004	44	43.96	43.65	43.23	42.83	42.43	42.04	112.82	155.84
10/1/2004	50.12	49.69	49.06	48.44	47.78	47.12	46.47	113.43	161.52
11/1/2004	50.13	50.01	49.73	49.3	48.83	48.36	47.89	113.80	162.82
12/1/2004	45.49	45.7	45.76	45.59	45.3	44.99	44.68	113.93	159.27
1/3/2005	42.12	42.34	42.37	42.19	41.98	41.77	41.58	114.02	156.06
2/1/2005	47.12	47.57	47.79	47.72	47.52	47.21	46.89	114.06	161.51
3/1/2005	51.68	52.31	52.53	52.46	52.17	51.78	51.39	114.11	166.22
4/1/2005	57.27	58.29	58.87	59.09	59.12	59.02	58.83	113.85	172.72
5/2/2005	50.92	52.64	53.56	54.08	54.32	54.39	54.37	113.28	167.17
6/1/2005	54.6	55.42	55.79	56.01	56.17	56.24	56.18	113.01	168.98
7/1/2005	58.75	59.81	60.43	60.75	61	61.11	61.06	112.63	173.32
8/1/2005	61.57	62.7	63.43	63.96	64.32	64.54	64.61	112.12	176.05
9/1/2005	69.47	69.98	70.23	70.41	70.54	70.59	70.47	111.95	182.32
10/3/2005	65.47	65.29	65.69	65.97	66.16	66.24	66.24	111.83	177.76
11/1/2005	59.85	60.54	60.96	61.21	61.39	61.47	61.51	111.55	172.73

12/1/2005	58.47	59.35	59.84	60.14	60.38	60.58	60.75	111.17	171.34
1/3/2006	63.14	63.99	64.48	64.84	65.14	65.38	65.59	110.76	175.66
2/1/2006	66.56	67.42	68.02	68.47	68.81	69.06	69.24	110.31	178.82
3/1/2006	61.97	63.62	64.66	65.43	66.02	66.49	66.88	109.50	175.01
4/3/2006	66.74	68.04	68.79	69.2	69.42	69.56	69.66	109.01	178.12
5/1/2006	73.7	75.22	75.94	76.4	76.7	76.9	77	108.46	184.82
6/1/2006	70.34	71.23	71.86	72.37	72.77	73.08	73.29	107.97	180.40
7/3/2006	73.93	74.81	75.4	75.81	76.12	76.34	76.46	107.55	183.37
8/1/2006	74.91	76.18	76.95	77.51	77.97	78.32	78.57	106.94	184.52
9/1/2006	69.19	70.37	71.21	71.94	72.54	73.03	73.42	106.23	178.32
10/2/2006	61.03	62.32	63.36	64.23	64.95	65.55	66.07	105.39	169.80
11/1/2006	58.71	60.55	61.84	62.84	63.64	64.28	64.82	104.37	167.37
12/1/2006	63.43	65.01	66.07	66.83	67.46	67.99	68.43	103.54	170.50
1/3/2007	58.32	59.41	60.34	61.05	61.65	62.18	62.64	102.82	164.03
2/1/2007	57.3	58.02	58.75	59.37	59.91	60.41	60.85	102.23	161.78
3/1/2007	62	63.18	64.06	64.78	65.37	65.86	66.27	101.52	166.44
4/2/2007	65.94	67.55	68.45	68.99	69.37	69.65	69.86	100.86	169.84
5/1/2007	64.4	66.11	67.17	67.95	68.53	69.01	69.42	100.03	168.06
6/1/2007	65.08	66.12	66.99	67.65	68.18	68.65	69.05	99.36	167.14
7/2/2007	71.09	71.56	71.73	71.95	72.17	72.38	72.57	99.12	171.18
8/1/2007	76.53	76.21	75.8	75.29	74.82	74.41	74.1	99.52	174.63
9/4/2007	75.08	74.26	73.36	72.7	72.19	71.82	71.56	100.11	172.76
10/1/2007	80.24	79.28	78.5	77.87	77.34	76.86	76.44	100.74	178.46
11/1/2007	93.49	92.45	91.4	90.47	89.6	88.8	88.04	101.65	191.78
12/3/2007	89.31	89.04	88.69	88.36	88.06	87.76	87.49	101.95	190.19