

Act¹² and the rules and regulations thereunder.

It is therefore ordered, pursuant to Section 19(b)(2) of the Act,¹³ that the proposed rule change (SR-ICEEU-2015-003) be, and hereby is, approved on an accelerated basis.¹⁴

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.¹⁵

Jill M. Peterson,

Assistant Secretary.

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-74136; File No. SR-OCC-2015-02]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; The Options Clearing Corporation; Notice of Filing of a Proposed Rule Change Concerning a Proposed Capital Plan for Raising Additional Capital That Would Support the Options Clearing Corporation's Function as a Systemically Important Financial Market Utility

January 26, 2015.

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 January 14, 2015, The Options Clearing Corporation (“OCC”) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“Commission”) the proposed rule change as described in Items I and II below, which Items have been prepared OCC.³ The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

¹² 15 U.S.C. 78q-1.

¹³ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).

¹⁴ In approving the proposed rule change, the Commission considered the proposal’s impact on efficiency, competition and capital formation. 15 U.S.C. 78c(f).

¹⁵ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

³ OCC also filed proposals in this proposed rule change as an advance notice under Section 806(e)(1) of the Payment, Clearing, and Settlement Supervision Act of 2010. 12 U.S.C. 5465(e)(1). See File No. SR-OCC-2014-813. In Items I and II below, OCC states that the purpose of this proposal is in part to facilitate compliance with the SEC Proposed Rules (as defined below) and address Principle 15 of the Principles for Financial Market Infrastructures. The Commission notes that the SEC Proposed Rules are pending. The Commission will evaluate the proposed rule change under the Act and the rules currently in force thereunder.

I. Clearing Agency’s Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

This proposed rule change is filed by OCC in order to set forth a proposed Capital Plan for raising additional capital that would support OCC’s function as a systemically important financial market utility and facilitate OCC’s compliance with new regulatory requirements applicable to systemically important financial market utilities that have been proposed by the Commission but have not yet been adopted.

II. Clearing Agency’s Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, OCC 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. OCC has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

(A) Clearing Agency’s Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

OCC is proposing to amend its By-Laws and other governing documents, and to adopt certain policies, for the purpose of implementing a plan for raising additional capital (“Capital Plan”) under which the options exchanges that own equity in OCC (“Stockholder Exchanges” or “Stockholders”) would make an additional capital contribution and commit to replenishment capital (“Replenishment Capital”) in circumstances discussed below, and would receive, among other things, the right to receive dividends from OCC.⁴ In addition to the additional capital contribution and Replenishment Capital, the main features of the Capital Plan are: (i) A policy establishing OCC’s fees at a level that would be sufficient to cover OCC’s estimated operating expenses plus a “Business Risk Buffer” as described below (“Fee Policy”), (ii) a policy establishing the amount of the annual refund to clearing members of OCC’s fees (“Refund Policy”), and (iii) a policy for calculating the amount of dividends to be paid to the Stockholder Exchanges (“Dividend Policy”). The Capital Plan is proposed to be

⁴ The Capital Plan has also been filed with the Commission as an advance notice (SR-OCC-2014-813), which was amended and restated on January 14, 2015.

implemented on or about February 27, 2015, subject to all necessary regulatory approvals.⁵

The Capital Plan would significantly increase OCC’s capital in connection with its increased responsibilities as a systemically important financial market utility, and OCC believes that it would facilitate OCC’s compliance with new regulatory requirements applicable to such systemically important financial market utilities that have been proposed by the Commission but have not yet been adopted.⁶ For purposes of its capital planning, OCC has used the working assumption that the new requirements contained in the Commission’s proposed amendments to Rule 17Ad-22 of the SEC Proposed Rules will be adopted substantially as proposed, and the Capital Plan is intended to ensure OCC’s ability to comply with Rule 17Ad-22, specifically paragraph (e)(15) thereof, when the SEC Proposed Rules become effective. In addition, it is intended to address Principle 15 of the Principles for Financial Market Infrastructures published by the Bank for International Settlements and the International Organization of Securities Commissions, which provides, among other things, that a financial market utility should identify, monitor and manage its general business risk and hold sufficient liquid net assets funded by equity to cover potential general business losses so that it can continue to operate as a going concern. The Capital Plan calls for an infusion of substantial additional equity capital by the Stockholder Exchanges to be made prior to February 27, 2015, subject to regulatory approval, that when added to retained earnings accumulated by OCC in 2014 will significantly increase OCC’s capital levels as compared to historical levels. Additionally, the Capital Plan includes the Replenishment Capital commitment, which would provide OCC access to additional equity contributed by the Stockholder Exchanges should OCC’s equity fall close to or below the amount that OCC determines to be appropriate to support its business and manage business risk in compliance with Rule 17Ad-22, as discussed more fully below.

⁵ The material features of the Capital Plan are summarized in the Term Sheet that is included as Exhibit 3 to this filing. Certain details of the Term Sheet may change as a result of negotiations between OCC and the Stockholder Exchanges or changes in financial figures, but OCC does not anticipate any material changes to the Capital Plan.

⁶ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 71699 (March 12, 2014), 79 FR 29507 (May 22, 2014) (“SEC Proposed Rules”).

Background

OCC is a clearing agency registered with the Commission and is also a derivatives clearing organization (“DCO”) regulated in its capacity as such by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”). OCC is a Delaware business corporation and is owned equally by the Stockholder Exchanges, five national securities exchanges for which OCC provides clearing services.⁷ In addition, OCC provides clearing services for seven other national securities exchanges that trade options (“Non-Stockholder Exchanges”). In its capacity as a DCO, OCC also provides clearing services to four futures exchanges.

OCC has been designated systemically important by the Financial Stability Oversight Council pursuant to the Payment, Clearing and Settlement Supervision Act, and the Commission is OCC’s “Supervisory Agency” under Section 803(8) of the Payment, Clearing and Settlement Supervision Act. OCC is therefore a “covered clearing agency” (“CCA”) as defined in proposed amendments to the Commission’s Rule 17Ad–22(a)(7) and would be required to comply with the provisions of proposed Rule 17Ad–22 applicable to CCA’s, including paragraph (e)(15) thereof.⁸

Proposed Rule 17Ad–22(e)(15) provides:

Each covered clearing agency shall establish, implement, maintain and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to, as applicable: . . . Identify, monitor, and manage the covered clearing agency’s general business risk and hold sufficient liquid net assets funded by equity to cover potential general business losses so that the covered clearing agency can continue operations and services as a going concern if those losses materialize, including by:

(i) Determining the amount of liquid net assets funded by equity based upon its general business risk profile and the length of time required to achieve recovery or orderly wind-down, as appropriate, of its critical operations and services if such action is taken;

(ii) Holding liquid net assets funded by equity equal to the greater of either (x) six months of the covered clearing agency’s current operating expenses, or (y) the amount determined by the board of directors to be sufficient to ensure a recovery or orderly wind-down of critical operations and services of the covered clearing agency, as contemplated by the plans established under paragraph (e)(3)(ii) of this section, and which:

⁷ The Stockholder Exchanges are: Chicago Board Options Exchange, Incorporated; International Securities Exchange, LLC; NASDAQ OMX PHLX LLC; NYSE MKT LLC; and NYSE Arca, Inc.

⁸ SEC Proposed Rules at 32–33, FR 29507, 29515 (May 22, 2014).

(A) shall be in addition to resources held to cover participant defaults or other risks covered under the credit risk standard in paragraph (b)(3) or paragraph (e)(4)(i)–(iii) of this section, as applicable, and the liquidity risk standard in paragraph (e)(7)(i) and (ii) of this section; and

(B) Shall be of high quality and sufficiently liquid to allow the covered clearing agency to meet its current and projected operating expenses under a range of scenarios, including adverse market conditions; and

(iii) Maintaining a viable plan, approved by the board of directors and updated at least annually, for raising additional equity should its equity fall close to or below the amount required under paragraph (e)(15)(ii) of this section.⁹

Over the last nine months, OCC has devoted substantial efforts to: (1) Develop a 5-year forward looking model of expenses; (2) quantify maximum recovery and wind-down costs under OCC’s Recovery and Wind-Down Plan; (3) assess and quantify OCC’s operational and business risks; (4) model projected capital accumulation taking into account varying assumptions concerning business conditions, fee levels, buffer margin levels and refunds; and (5) develop an effective mechanism that provides OCC access to replenishment capital in the event of losses that could cause OCC to be non-compliant with the SEC Proposed Rules. Incorporating the results of those efforts, the proposed amendments are intended to allow OCC to implement the Capital Plan and thereby provide OCC with the means to increase its shareholders’ equity and, in particular, to obtain timely compliance with Rule 17Ad–22(e)(15)¹⁰ as proposed by the Commission. A more detailed discussion of the manner in which the Capital Plan would allow OCC to comply with Rule 17Ad–22(e)(15) appears below.

OCC’s Projected Capital Requirement

Using the methods described in detail below, OCC will annually determine a “Target Capital Requirement” consisting of (i) a “Baseline Capital Requirement” equal to the greatest of (x) six months operating expenses for the following year, (y) the maximum cost of the recovery scenario from OCC’s Recovery and Wind-Down Plan, and (z) the cost to OCC of winding down operations as set forth in the Recovery and Wind-Down Plan, plus (ii) a “Target Capital Buffer” linked to plausible loss scenarios from operational risk, business risk and pension risk. OCC has determined that its currently

⁹ SEC Proposed Rules at 417–418, FR 29507, 29616 (May 22, 2014).

¹⁰ SEC Proposed Rules at 222–223, FR 29507, 29547–29548 (May 22, 2014).

appropriate “Target Capital Requirement” is \$247 million, reflecting a Baseline Capital Requirement of \$117 million, which is equal to six months of projected operating expenses, plus a Target Capital Buffer of \$130 million. This Target Capital Buffer would provide a significant capital cushion to offset potential business losses.

As of December 31, 2013, OCC had total shareholders’ equity of approximately \$25 million,¹¹ meaning that OCC proposes to add additional capital of \$222 million to meet its 2015 Target Capital Requirement. In addition, OCC would be obligated under paragraph (e)(15)(iii)¹² of proposed Rule 17Ad–22 to maintain “a viable plan” for raising additional equity should its equity fall close to or below the amount required under paragraph (e)(15)(ii) of the Rule;¹³ i.e., the Baseline Capital Requirement. OCC has determined that its viable plan for Replenishment Capital should provide for a “Replenishment Capital Amount” which would give OCC access to additional capital as needed up to a maximum of the Baseline Capital Requirement, which is currently \$117 million.¹⁴ Therefore, OCC’s proposed Capital Plan would provide OCC in 2015 with ready access to approximately \$364 million in equity capital as follows:

Baseline Capital Requirement	\$117,000,000
Target Capital Buffer	130,000,000
Target Capital Requirement	247,000,000
Replenishment Capital Amount	117,000,000
Total OCC Capital Resources	364,000,000

Procedures Followed in Order to Determine Capital Requirement

Various measures were used in determining the appropriate level of capital necessary to comply with the SEC Proposed Rules. An outside consultant conducted a “bottom-up” analysis of OCC’s risks and quantified the appropriate amount of capital to be held against each risk. The analysis was

¹¹ See OCC 2013 Annual Report, Financial Statements, Statements of Financial Condition, available on OCC’s Web site, http://optionsclearing.com/components/docs/about/annual-reports/occ_2013_annual_report.pdf.

¹² SEC Proposed Rules at 418, FR 29507, 29616 (May 22, 2014).

¹³ SEC Proposed Rules at 417, FR 29507, 29616 (May 22, 2014).

¹⁴ The obligation to provide Replenishment Capital will be capped at \$200 million, which OCC projects will sufficiently account for increases in its capital requirements for the foreseeable future.

comprehensive across risk types, including credit, market, pension, operational, and business risk. Based on internal operational risk scenarios and loss modeling at or above the 99% confidence level, OCC's operational risk was quantified at \$226 million and pension risk at \$21 million, resulting in the total Target Capital Requirement of \$247 million. Business risk was addressed by taking into consideration that OCC has the ability to fully offset potential revenue volatility and manage business risk to zero by adjusting the levels at which fees and refunds are set and by adopting a "Business Risk Buffer" of 25% when setting fees. Other risks, such as counterparty risk and on-balance sheet credit and market risk, were considered to be immaterial for purposes of requiring additional capital based on means available to OCC to address those risks that did not require

use of OCC's capital. As discussed in more detail below in the context of OCC's Fee Policy, the Business Risk Buffer of 25% is achieved by setting OCC's fees at a level intended to achieve target annual revenue that will result in a 25% buffer for the year after paying all operating expenses.

An analysis was also performed to identify OCC's risk in terms of the regulatory requirements set forth in proposed Rule 17Ad-22(e)(15)(ii).¹⁵ This analysis estimated that, currently, OCC's maximum recovery costs would be \$100 million and projected wind-down costs would be \$73 million. OCC's projected expenses for 2015 are \$234 million, so that six months projected expenses are \$234 million/2 = \$117 million. The greater of recovery or wind-down costs and six months of operating expenses is therefore \$117 million, and OCC's Baseline Capital Requirement

(minimum regulatory requirement) is therefore \$117 million. OCC then computed the appropriate amount of a Target Capital Buffer from operational risk, business risk, and pension risk. This resulted in a determination that the current Target Capital Buffer should be \$130 million. Thus, the Target Capital Requirement is \$117 million + \$130 million = \$247 million.

Overview of, and Basis for, OCC's Proposal to Acquire Additional Equity Capital

In order to meet its Target Capital Requirement, and after consideration of available alternatives, OCC's Board approved a proposal from OCC's Stockholder Exchanges under which OCC would meet its Target Capital Requirement of \$247 million in early 2015 as follows:

Shareholders' Equity as of 1/1/2014	\$25,000,000
Shareholders Equity Accumulated Through Retained Earnings ¹⁶	72,000,000
Additional Contribution from Stockholder Exchanges	150,000,000
Target Capital Requirement	247,000,000
Replenishment Capital Amount	117,000,000
Total OCC Capital Resources	364,000,000

The additional contribution of the Stockholder Exchanges would be made in respect of their Class B Common Stock on a *pro rata* basis. The Stockholder Exchanges will also commit to provide additional equity capital up to the Replenishment Capital Amount, which is currently \$117 million, in the event Replenishment Capital is needed. While the Replenishment Capital Amount will increase as the Baseline Capital Requirement increases, it would be capped at a total of \$200 million that could be outstanding at any point in time. OCC has estimated that the Baseline Capital Requirement would not exceed this amount before 2022. When the limit is being approached, OCC would revise the Capital Plan as needed to address future needs. In consideration for their capital contributions and replenishment commitments, the Stockholder Exchanges will receive dividends as described in the Dividend Policy discussed below for so long as they remain stockholders and maintain their

contributed capital and commitment to replenish capital up to the Replenishment Capital Amount, subject to the \$200 million cap.

Fee, Refund, and Dividend Policies

Upon reaching the Target Capital Requirement, the Capital Plan and the proposed Fee Policy require OCC to set its fees at a level that utilizes a Business Risk Buffer of 25%. The purpose of this Business Risk Buffer is to ensure that OCC accumulates sufficient capital to cover unexpected fluctuations in operating expenses, business capital needs, and regulatory capital requirements. Furthermore, the Capital Plan requires OCC to maintain Fee, Refund, and Dividend Policies, described in more detail below, which are designed to ensure that OCC's shareholders' equity remains well above the Baseline Capital Requirement. The proposed Fee, Refund, and Dividend Policies are attached to this filing as Exhibits 5A, 5B, and 5C respectively. The required Business Risk Buffer of 25% is below OCC's 10-year historical

pre-refund average buffer of 31%. The target will remain 25% so long as OCC's shareholders' equity remains above the Target Capital Requirement amount. The reduction in buffer margin from OCC's 10-year average of 31% to 25% reflects OCC's commitment to continue to operate as an industry utility and ensuring that market participants benefit as much as possible from OCC's operational efficiencies in the future. This reduction will permit OCC to charge lower fees to market participants rather than maximizing refunds to clearing members and dividend distributions to Stockholder Exchanges. OCC will review its fee schedule on a quarterly basis to manage revenue as closely to this target as possible.¹⁷ For example, if the Business Risk Buffer is materially above 25% after the first quarter of a particular year, OCC may decrease fees for the remainder of the year, and conversely if the Business Risk Buffer is materially below 25% after the first quarter, OCC may increase fees for the remainder of the year.

¹⁵ SEC Proposed Rules at 417, FR 29507, 29616 (May 22, 2014).

¹⁶ See Proposed Rule Change by The Options Clearing Corporation to Reflect the Elimination of a Discount to the Clearing Fee Schedule, Securities Exchange Act Release No. 71769 (March 21, 2014),

79 FR 17214 (March 27, 2014) (SR-OCC-2014-05) (Filing for immediate effectiveness of a proposed rule change with the Commission to reinstate OCC's permanent clearing fee schedule for securities options and securities futures that became effective May 1, 2007 ("Permanent Schedule Reinstatement Filing"). The \$72 million is after giving effect to

the approximately \$40 million refund referred to below.

¹⁷ If OCC's fee schedule needs to be changed in order to achieve the 25% Business Risk Buffer, OCC would file a proposed rule change seeking approval of the revised fee schedule.

The Capital Plan would allow OCC to refund approximately \$40 million from 2014 fees to clearing members in 2015 and to reduce fees in an amount to be determined by the Board, effective in the second quarter 2015. OCC will announce new fee levels early in 2015 and will make them effective following notification to clearing members and any necessary approval by the Commission. OCC will endeavor to provide clearing members with no less than 60-day advance notice of the effectiveness of changes to fee levels, particularly those that result in increases to fee levels. No dividends will be declared until December 2015 and no dividends will be paid until 2016.

Changes to the Fee, Refund, or Dividend Policies will require the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the directors then in office and approval of the holders of all of OCC's outstanding Class B Common Stock. The formulas for determining the amount of refunds and dividends under the Refund and Dividend Policies, respectively, which are described in more detail below, assume that refunds are tax-deductible but that dividends are not. The Refund and Dividend Policies would each provide that in the event that refunds payable under the Refund Policy are not tax deductible, the policies would be amended to restore the relative economic benefits between the recipients of the refunds and the Stockholder Exchanges.

Fee Policy

Under the Fee Policy, in setting fees each year, OCC would calculate an annual revenue target based on a forward twelve months expense forecast divided by the difference between one and the Business Risk Buffer of 25%, *i.e.*, OCC will divide the expense forecast by .75. Establishing a Business Risk Buffer at 25% would allow OCC to manage the risk that fees would generate less revenue than expected due to lower-than-expected trading volume or other factors, or that expenses would be higher than projected. The Fee Policy also will include provisions from existing Article IX, Section 9 of the By-Laws to the effect that the fee schedule may also include additional amounts necessary to (i) maintain such reserves as are deemed reasonably necessary by the Board to provide facilities for the conduct of OCC's business and to conduct development and capital planning activities in connection with OCC's services to the options exchanges, Clearing Members and the general public, and (ii) accumulate such additional surplus as the Board may

deem advisable to permit OCC to meet its obligations to Clearing Members and the general public; however, these provisions will be invoked only in extraordinary circumstances and to the extent that the Board has determined that the required amount of such additional reserves or additional surplus will exceed the full amount that is expected to be accumulated through the Business Risk Buffer (prior to payment of refunds or dividends) so OCC's fees will ordinarily be based on its projected operating expenses and the Business Risk Buffer of 25%.

Under the Capital Plan, OCC would calculate its annual revenue target as follows:

$$\text{Annual Revenue Target} = \text{Forward 12 Months Expense Forecast}/(1-.25).$$

Because OCC's clearing fee schedules typically reflect different rates for different categories of transactions, fee projections would include projections as to relative volume in each such category. The clearing fee schedule would therefore be set to achieve a blended or average rate per contract sufficient, when multiplied by total projected contract volume, to achieve the Annual Revenue Target. Under extraordinary circumstances, OCC would then add any amount determined to be necessary for additional reserves or surplus and divide the resulting number by the projected contract volume to determine the applicable average fee per cleared contract needed to achieve the additional amounts required. Consistent with past practice, OCC would notify clearing members of the fees that would be applicable for any particular period by describing the change in an information memorandum distributed to all clearing members. Consistent with past practice, OCC would also notify regulators of the fees that would be applicable for any particular period by filing an amendment to its Schedule of Fees as a proposed rule change for immediate effectiveness under Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act and Rule 19b-4(f)(2) thereunder.¹⁸

Refund Policy

Under the Refund Policy, except at a time when Replenishment Capital is outstanding as described below, OCC would declare a refund to Clearing

Members in December of each year, beginning in 2015, in an amount equal to 50% of the excess, if any, of (i) pre-tax income for the year in which the refund is declared over (ii) the sum of (x) the amount of pre-tax income after the refund necessary to produce after-tax income for such year sufficient to maintain shareholders' equity at the Target Capital Requirement for the following year plus (y) the amount of pre-tax income after the refund necessary to fund any additional reserves or additional surplus not already included in the Target Capital Requirement. Such refund will be paid in the year following the declaration after the issuance of OCC's audited financial statements, provided that (i) the payment does not result in total shareholders' equity falling below the Target Capital Requirement, and (ii) such payment is otherwise permitted by applicable Delaware law and applicable federal laws and regulations. OCC would not be able to pay a refund on a particular date unless dividends were paid on the same date. If Replenishment Capital has been contributed and remains outstanding, OCC would not pay refunds until such time as the Target Capital Requirement is restored through the accumulation of retained earnings. Refunds in accordance with the Refund Policy would resume once the Target Capital Requirement is restored and all Replenishment Capital is repaid in full, provided that the restoration of the Target Capital Requirement and the repayment of Replenishment Capital occurred within 24 months of the issuance date of the Replenishment Capital. If, within 24 months of the issuance date of any Replenishment Capital, such Replenishment Capital has not been repaid in full or shareholders' equity has not been restored to the Target Capital Requirement, OCC would no longer pay refunds to clearing members, even if the Target Capital Requirement is restored and all Replenishment Capital is repaid at a later date.

Dividend Policy

The Dividend Policy would provide that, except at a time when Replenishment Capital is outstanding as described below, OCC would declare a dividend on its Class B Common Stock in December of each year in an aggregate amount equal to the excess, if any, of (i) after-tax income for the year, after application of the Refund Policy (unless the Refund Policy has been eliminated, in which case the refunds shall be deemed to be \$0) over (ii) the sum of (A) the amount required to be retained in order to maintain total shareholders'

¹⁸ See, e.g., the Permanent Schedule Reinstatement Filing, *supra* n. 13; Proposed Rule Change by The Options Clearing Corporation to Reduce the Per Contract Clearing Fee for Routing Trades Executed in Accordance with the Options Order Protection and Locked/Crossed Market Plan to \$.01 per Contract, Securities Exchange Act Release No. 68025 (October 12, 2012), 77 FR 63398 (October 16, 2012) (SR-OCC-2012-18).

equity at the Target Capital Requirement for the following year, plus (B) the amount of any additional reserves or additional surplus not already included in the Target Capital Requirement. Such dividend will be paid in the year following the declaration after the issuance of OCC's audited financial statements, provided that (i) the payment does not result in total shareholders' equity falling below the Target Capital Requirement, and (ii) such payment is otherwise permitted by applicable Delaware law and applicable federal laws and regulations. If Replenishment Capital has been contributed and remains outstanding, OCC would not pay dividends until such time as the Target Capital Requirement is restored.

OCC's Status as an Industry Utility

OCC has always been operated on an "industry utility" model. The Stockholder Exchanges have heretofore contributed only minimal capital to OCC.¹⁹ OCC's By-Laws currently require that OCC set its clearing fees at a level that is designed to cover operating expenses and to maintain such reserves and accumulate such additional capital as are deemed reasonably necessary for OCC to meet its obligations to its clearing members and the public. Clearing fees that are collected in excess of these amounts are refunded annually on a *pro rata* basis to the clearing members who paid them. Under this model, OCC has never paid dividends to the Stockholder Exchanges. However, OCC has paid significant refunds to clearing members each year. OCC is aware that a portion—possibly a significant portion—of those refunds are not passed through by the clearing members to their end user customers. Accordingly, by adopting an approach that includes paying dividends to the Stockholder Exchanges that have invested a significant amount of additional capital (\$150 million) but that also reduces the historical pre-refund average buffer of 31% by adopting a Business Risk Buffer of 25%, OCC believes that the proposed approach maintains, and perhaps better aligns with, an industry utility model.

Given the very large increase in capital that OCC has determined to be appropriate in order to assure compliance with regulatory requirements and meet the increased responsibilities imposed upon it as a

systemically important financial market utility, OCC has determined that the best alternative available to it is to obtain a substantial further capital contribution from the Stockholder Exchanges. This cannot be accomplished without modification of the past practice of not providing dividends to stockholders. Accordingly, it is necessary for OCC to establish the new Fee Policy, Refund Policy, and Dividend Policy. Because of the Business Risk Buffer being set at 25%, the combination of the Fee, Refund, and Dividend Policies will effectively cap the dividends to be paid to the Stockholder Exchanges at a level that the Board (with the advice of outside financial experts) has determined results in a reasonable rate of return on contributed capital, particularly in comparison to the implied cost of capital to the clearing members and their customers of instead pursuing an approach which required the accumulation of retained earnings through higher fees and no refunds for several years. OCC will continue to refund a significant percentage of excess clearing fees to clearing members, thereby benefiting both clearing members and, to the extent that refunds are passed through by the clearing members to their end user customers, their customers. The Capital Plan therefore effectively preserves OCC's industry utility model of providing its services in an efficient manner, but enhances the benefits to the end user customers by charging lower initial fees as a result of the decrease in the buffer margin from OCC's 10-year average of 31% to 25%.

Clearing members and customers will benefit from the proposed Capital Plan because it will allow OCC to continue to provide clearing services at low cost. As noted, OCC expects that this capital infusion from stockholders will enable OCC to provide a significant refund of 2014 fees. OCC further expects that its current clearing fees will be reduced significantly based on the Business Risk Buffer of 25% beginning in 2015 with refunds restored, and that these lower fees will continue for the foreseeable future.

Stockholder Exchanges will benefit from the dividend return they receive and, perhaps more importantly, they will be assured that OCC will be in a position to provide clearing services for their markets on an on-going basis within the same basic structure that has served these markets well since their inception and without the need to radically change the structure to address potential demands of outside equity investors. Non-Stockholder Exchanges

will also benefit by continuing to receive OCC's clearing services for their products on the same basis as they presently do.²⁰

OCC also believes that the Capital Plan will better align the interests of Stockholder Exchanges and clearing members with respect to expenses, since changes to the level of operating expenses directly affect the Target Capital Requirement. In sum, OCC believes that the present proposal represents a fair and reasonable balancing of the interests of the Stockholder Exchanges, the other exchanges for which OCC provides clearing services, clearing members, customers, and the general public while providing an immediate infusion of capital and a structure within which OCC can meet its obligations to the public as a systemically important financial market utility, as well as the requirements under the SEC Proposed Rules.

Replenishment Capital Plan

OCC proposes to put in place a Replenishment Capital Plan whereby OCC's Stockholder Exchanges are obligated to provide on a *pro rata* basis a committed amount of Replenishment Capital should OCC's total shareholders' equity fall below the hard trigger (as defined below). The aggregate committed amount for all five Stockholder Exchanges in the form of Replenishment Capital that could be accessed at any time would be capped at the excess of (i) the lesser of (A) the Baseline Capital Requirement, which is currently \$117 million, at the time of the relevant funding or (B) \$200 million, over (ii) amounts of outstanding Replenishment Capital ("Cap"). The \$200 million figure in the Cap formula takes into account projected growth in the Baseline Capital Requirement for the foreseeable future. The commitment to provide Replenishment Capital would not be limited by time, but only by the Cap. Replenishment Capital could be called in whole or in part after the occurrence of a "hard trigger" event described below, subject to the Cap. If the Baseline Capital Requirement approaches or exceeds \$200 million, the Board can consider, as part of its annual review of the Replenishment Capital Plan that is required by the SEC Proposed Rules, alternative arrangements to obtain replenishment capital in excess of the \$200 million

¹⁹ OCC's common stock and paid in capital total \$2,659,999. See OCC 2013 Annual Report, Financial Statements, Statements of Financial Condition, available on OCC's Web site, http://optionsclearing.com/components/docs/about/annual-reports/occ_2013_annual_report.pdf.

²⁰ Non-Stockholder Exchanges contribute capital by purchasing a promissory note in the principal amount of \$1,000,000. See Section 2 of Article VIIIB of OCC's By-Laws. The required capital contribution of Non-Stockholder exchanges will not change under the Capital Plan.

committed under the Replenishment Capital Plan. In addition, the Refund Policy and the Dividend Policy will provide that, in the absence of obtaining any such alternative arrangements, the amount of the difference will be subtracted from amounts that would otherwise be available for the payment of refunds and dividends.

Replenishment Capital contributed to OCC under the Replenishment Capital Plan would take the form of a new class of common stock (“Class C Common Stock”) of OCC to be issued to the Stockholder Exchanges solely in exchange for Replenishment Capital contributions.

The Replenishment Capital Plan would be part of OCC’s overall Capital Plan. In implementing the Replenishment Capital Plan, OCC’s management would monitor OCC’s levels of shareholders’ equity to identify certain triggers, or reduced capital levels, that might require action. OCC has identified two key triggers—a soft trigger and a hard trigger—and proposes that OCC take certain steps upon the occurrence of either as described in more detail below.

The “soft trigger” for re-evaluating OCC’s capital would occur if OCC’s shareholders’ equity falls below the sum of (i) the Baseline Capital Requirement and (ii) 75% of the Target Capital Buffer. The soft trigger would be a warning sign that OCC’s capital had fallen to a level that required attention and responsive action to prevent it from falling to unacceptable levels. Upon a breach of the soft trigger, OCC’s senior management and the Board would review alternatives to increasing capital, and take appropriate action as necessary, including increasing fees or decreasing expenses, to restore shareholders’ equity to the Target Capital Requirement.

The “hard trigger” for making a mandatory Replenishment Capital call would occur if shareholders’ equity falls below 125% of the Baseline Capital Requirement (“Hard Trigger Threshold”). The hard trigger would be a sign that corrective action more significant and with a more immediate impact than increasing fees or decreasing expenses should be taken to increase OCC’s capital, either as part of a recovery plan or a wind down plan for OCC’s business. OCC’s shareholders’ equity would have to fall more than \$100 million below the fully funded capital amount described above in order for the Hard Trigger Threshold to be breached. As a result, OCC views the breach of the Hard Trigger Threshold as unlikely and occurring only as a result of a significant, unexpected event. Upon

a breach of the Hard Trigger Threshold, the Board would have to determine whether to attempt a recovery, a wind-down of OCC’s operations or a sale or similar transaction, subject in each case to any necessary stockholder consent. If the Board decides to wind-down OCC’s operations, OCC would access the Replenishment Capital in an amount sufficient to fund the wind-down, as such amount would be determined by the Board, and subject to the Cap described above. If the Board decides to attempt a recovery of OCC’s capital and business, OCC would access the Replenishment Capital in an amount sufficient to return shareholders’ equity to an amount equal to \$20 million above the Hard Trigger Threshold, subject to the Cap described above.

While Replenishment Capital is outstanding, no refunds or dividends would be paid and, if any Replenishment Capital remains outstanding for more than 24 months or the Target Capital Requirement is not restored during that period, changes would be made to how OCC calculates refunds and dividends, as described in more detail above under Refund Policy and Dividend Policy. In addition, while Replenishment Capital is outstanding, OCC would first utilize the entire amount of Available Funds to repurchase, on a *pro rata* basis from each Stockholder, to the extent permitted by applicable Delaware and federal law and regulations, outstanding shares of Class C Common Stock as soon as practicable after completion of the financial statements following the end of each calendar quarter at a price equal to the original amount paid for such shares, plus an additional “gross up” amount to compensate the holders of the Class C Common Stock for taxes on dividend income (if any) that they may have to recognize as a result of such repurchase.²¹ For this purpose, “Available Funds” would equal, as of the end of any calendar quarter, the excess, if any, of (x) shareholders’ equity over (y) the Minimum Replenishment Level. The “Minimum Replenishment Level” would mean \$20 million above the Hard Trigger Threshold, so that OCC’s shareholders’ equity would remain at or above the Minimum Replenishment Level after giving effect to the repurchase. Furthermore, under the Dividend and Refund Policies, refunds and dividends would be

suspended until such time as the Target Capital Requirement is restored.

Amendments to Governing Documents

In order to implement the Capital Plan, OCC proposes to make amendments to its By-Laws and Restated Certificate of Incorporation and amend and restate its Stockholders Agreement.

Amendments to By-Laws

OCC is proposing various amendments to the By-Laws in order to implement the Capital Plan. Specifically, OCC proposes to amend the definition of Equity Exchange in Article I, Section 1 to take into account the potential ownership of Class C Common Stock by the Stockholder Exchanges.

Article II, Section 3 would be amended to change the definition of quorum such that a majority of outstanding common stock entitled to vote at a meeting of Stockholders either in person or by proxy would constitute a quorum for any such meeting of the Stockholders. In addition, OCC proposes to amend Article II, Section 5 to allow for the potential issuance of Class C Common Stock, which will not have voting rights except as required by applicable law.

Article VIIA, Section 2, would be amended to (i) provide for the potential issuance of Class C Common Stock in consideration for Replenishment Capital provided by Stockholder Exchanges, (ii) permit, consistent with the proposed amendments to the Stockholders Agreement, the transfer of shares of common stock to another Stockholder, and (iii) reflect the right of other Stockholders, consistent with the proposed amendments to the Stockholders Agreement, to purchase the shares of common stock of another Stockholder. Article VIIA, Section 3, would be amended to conform to the changes to Article VIIA, Section 2.

OCC proposes amendments to Article VIII, Section 5(d), to require that a Board decision to utilize OCC’s retained earnings to compensate for a loss or deficiency to the Clearing Fund would require unanimous consent from the holders of Class A Common Stock and Class B Common Stock. This proposed amendment is intended to protect Stockholders from an action taken without their consent that could increase their likelihood of being required to provide Replenishment Capital. Similarly, Article XI, Section 1 would also be amended to account for the possible issuance of the non-voting Class C Common Stock consistent with the Restated Certificate of Incorporation

²¹ Based on current federal rates, if the full amount of the payment is classified as a dividend and the recipient is entitled to a dividends received deduction, this gross up is estimated to be approximately 12% of the payment.

as discussed below, and to require unanimous Stockholder approval for any future amendments to the new provision of Article VIII, Section 5(d) described above.

Article IX, Section 9, would be amended in three ways. First, the concept of the Business Risk Buffer would be incorporated into Article IX, Section 9(a). Second, Article IX, Section 9, would be amended to provide that OCC would only add amounts for reserves and surpluses in addition to the Business Risk Buffer in extraordinary circumstances and only to the extent that the Board has determined that the required amount of additional reserves and surplus is expected to exceed the full amount that is anticipated to be accumulated through the Business Risk Buffer prior to payment of refunds and dividends. Third, Article IX, Section 9, would be amended to expressly reference the potential payment of dividends in accordance with the Dividend Policy.

Amendments to Restated Certificate of Incorporation

OCC is proposing to amend its Restated Certificate of Incorporation in order to implement the Capital Plan. The proposed amendment to the restated Certificate of Incorporation is attached to this filing as Exhibit 5D. Article IV would be amended in multiple locations to (i) reduce the number of authorized shares of Class A Common Stock and Class B Common Stock to the number of shares currently outstanding, and the number of series of Class B Common Stock, to reflect the fact that there are only five Stockholder Exchanges, (ii) to eliminate a provision under which additional shares of Class A Common Stock and Class B Common Stock could be authorized in certain circumstances without a separate vote of each series of Class B Common Stock, (iii) create Class C Common Stock as non-voting stock, (iv) set a par value for Class C Common Stock of \$1,000 per share, (v) provide for distribution upon a liquidation or dissolution of OCC to holders of Class A, Class B, and Class C Common Stock, *pro rata* on a pari passu basis, the amount of the par value of their shares, and (vi) remove restrictions on the transfer of shares of Class B Common Stock to more than one entity in order to address the possible exercise by another Stockholder of its right of first refusal under the Amended and Restated Stockholders Agreement. Additionally, Article IV would be amended to make clear that the prohibition on OCC's creating or issuing rights or options to purchase OCC stock set forth in Article IV would not restrict

the ability of OCC to enter into the Replenishment Capital Plan. Finally, technical changes would be made to Article VI in connection with the creation of Class C Common Stock as non-voting stock.

Amendments to Stockholders Agreement

OCC is proposing various amendments to the Stockholders Agreement to make technical changes relating to the additional contributions of capital to be made by the Stockholder Exchanges under the Capital Plan and the potential issuance of Class C Common Shares. The proposed Amended and Restated Stockholders Agreement is attached to this filing as Exhibit 5E. In part, the amendments to the Stockholders Agreement would provide Stockholders with a secondary right of refusal to be exercised if a Stockholder wished to sell its shares and OCC chose not to exercise its existing right of first refusal to purchase those shares. This change was considered necessary because after the additional contributions of capital by the Stockholder Exchanges under the Capital Plan, shares of Class B Common Stock will be significantly more valuable, making it less likely that OCC would be able to exercise its right of first refusal. Providing the non-selling Stockholder Exchanges with a secondary right of first refusal would increase the chances that a selling Stockholder Exchange would find a purchaser for its shares from among OCC's existing owners. Because OCC's Stockholders Agreement has already been amended several other times, for convenience OCC is also proposing to amend and restate the Stockholders Agreement to incorporate all previous amendments and the new amendments into a single comprehensive agreement.

Each of the proposed new amendments to the Stockholders Agreement is described below, in the order they appear in the agreement. OCC proposes a technical amendment to Section 1 of the Stockholders Agreement to refer to the definitions of Class A Common Stock, Class B Common Stock, and Class C Common Stock in the Restated Certificate of Incorporation and By-Laws. OCC proposes an amendment to Section 3 which would delete an obsolete reference to a plan relating to OCC's original reorganization into a common clearing facility for all options exchanges. OCC proposes a technical amendment to Section 5(a) to add a reference to the procedures for Stockholder Exchanges to acquire shares pursuant to their secondary rights of

first refusal in certain situations that will be set out in amended Section 10(e). OCC is proposing an amendment to Section 5(b) providing that the Stockholder Exchanges may not sell or transfer less than all of their shares without the consent of OCC. OCC seeks to prevent a partial sale by a Stockholder Exchange of a portion of its shares of Class A Common Stock, Class B Common Stock, or Class C Common Stock to avoid difficulties that could arise for OCC if, as a result of a partial sale, voting rights, dividend rights, and replenishment capital were spread across Stockholder Exchanges on a non *pro rata* basis. Section 5(b) would further clarify that if OCC consented to a partial sale the Stockholder Exchanges' right of first refusal would still apply, and that a Stockholder Exchange could sell shares of Class C Common Stock to OCC without selling its shares of Class A Common Stock and Class B Common Stock. OCC proposes to amend Section 6(a) to provide Stockholders, upon the non-exercise of OCC's right of first refusal, a secondary right of first refusal to purchase shares of other Stockholders in certain circumstances discussed above, and to establish procedures governing the exercise of this right. Section 6(b) would be amended to explicitly state that OCC can assign its rights under the Stockholders Agreement to purchase shares of a Stockholder Exchange in the event of such Stockholder Exchange's bankruptcy or insolvency, and to create an exception from the right of first refusal for transfers to certain affiliates of a Stockholder that meet the exchange eligibility requirements set forth in the By-Laws. Section 6(c) would be amended to make any transfer or encumbrance of shares in violation of the Stockholders Agreement, either voluntarily or by operation of law, void. Section 6(d) would be amended to explicitly state that OCC can assign its rights under the Stockholders Agreement to repurchase shares of any Stockholder that ceases to be qualified to participate in OCC pursuant to the By-Laws. The revised Section 6(c) would take the place of current Section 6(e), which would be deleted. Section 6(e) currently provides that such a pledge or transfer would automatically be deemed to create a transfer of the shares to OCC. OCC proposes conforming amendments to Section 6(f), Section 6(g), Section 7, and Section 8 to provide for the new Stockholder Exchange right of first refusal. OCC proposes deleting Section 9 to remove the right of Stockholders to require OCC to purchase their shares of stock.

OCC proposes to amend Section 10(a) of the Stockholders Agreement to provide that the purchase price paid upon exercise of purchase rights by OCC or the Stockholder Exchanges would be equal to the lowest of (i) the book value of the shares to be purchased, (ii) the total capital contribution of the selling Stockholder and (iii) in the case of exercise of a right of first refusal, the price originally offered for such shares. OCC proposes other technical amendments to Sections 10(a), 10(b) and 10(c) of the Stockholders Agreement concerning the purchase price formula, procedures, and timing for OCC's repurchase rights of shares (or, if applicable, the purchase of a Stockholder's shares by another Stockholder) pursuant to the terms of the Stockholders Agreement. Section 10(d) would be amended such that any consideration to be paid by OCC upon the exercise of a right of first refusal would be subordinated to all other claims of all other creditors of OCC, and to prohibit OCC from declaring or paying any dividends, acquiring for value any shares of stock or distributing assets to any Stockholder Exchange, except with regard to required purchases or redemptions of shares of Class C Common Stock or payments of dividends in accordance with the Dividend Policy. OCC proposes to amend current Section 10(e) by moving its provisions addressing the subordination of payments by OCC and non-payment of dividends under certain circumstances into the proposed Section 10(d) as discussed above. OCC proposes technical amendments to current Section 10(g), proposed Section 10(e) concerning the process under which OCC would acquire shares upon exercise of its right of first refusal. OCC also proposes to move technical provisions of the current Section 10(f) concerning the payment of such shares into Section 10(e). Section 10(f) would then be amended to address procedures for Stockholders that exercise their right of first refusal.

Section 11 of the Stockholders Agreement would be amended in order to make a Stockholder's right to transfer shares dependent upon the non-exercise of OCC's and other Stockholders' right of first refusal to the purchase of such Stockholder's shares. Additionally, Section 11 would be amended to provide that the transfer of a Stockholder's shares under that section would not be effective without the transferee's assuming the rights and obligations under the Stockholders Agreement, certain joinders to the Stockholders Agreement and other

agreements between OCC and Stockholders. Section 14(a) would be amended to make reference to the Stockholders Agreement. Section 14(b) would be amended to make a technical change relating to the legend on OCC's stock certificates. Section 15 would be amended to update the mailing addresses of the Stockholder Exchanges for written notices and formal communications. Section 16(c) would be amended to clarify that a Stockholder Exchange would be able to assign its rights under the Stockholders Agreement only to a party to whom it would be permitted to transfer its shares. In addition, Section 16(c) would be amended to provide that OCC may only assign its repurchase rights under Section 6(b) or Section 6(d) of the Stockholders Agreement. OCC would be able to assign such rights with respect to all or a portion of the shares of stock owned by a Stockholder Exchange, and would be required to provide the non-selling Stockholder Exchanges with a right of first refusal in connection with any such contemplated assignment comparable to the secondary right of first refusal applicable with respect to a voluntary sale by a Stockholder Exchange and described above. Sections 16(f) and 16(g) would be amended to effectuate the amendment and restatement of the existing Stockholders Agreement.

2. Statutory Basis

OCC believes the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended ("Act"),²² and the rules and regulations thereunder, because by implementing the Capital Plan, OCC would ensure that it could continue to promptly and accurately clear and settle securities transactions even if it suffered significant operational losses. By ensuring that it maintains sufficient capital and that it can replenish the capital in the event it falls below desirable levels, the Capital Plan would also enable OCC to maintain safe and secure obligations, in compliance with Rule 17Ad-22(d)(6).²³ The proposed Capital Plan would also, as discussed in more detail above, ensure OCC's compliance with new regulatory requirements proposed by the Commission seeking to promote the safe and reliable operation of registered clearing agencies, and in particular proposed subsection (e)(15) of Rule 17Ad-22.²⁴ The proposed rule change is

not inconsistent with the existing rules of OCC, including any other rules proposed to be amended.

(B) Clearing Agency's Statement on Burden on Competition

OCC does not believe that the proposed rule change would impose any burden on competition.²⁵ OCC believes that the proposed rule change would not unfairly inhibit access to OCC's services or disadvantage or favor any particular user in relationship to another user because the proposed changes relate to OCC's plan for raising and maintaining adequate capital from its owner exchanges, and therefore do not affect clearing members' or others' access to OCC's services or the nature of these services.

For the foregoing reasons, OCC believes that the proposed rule change is in the public interest, would be consistent with the requirements of the Act applicable to clearing agencies and would not impose a burden on competition.

(C) Clearing Agency's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

Written comments on the proposed rule change were not and are not intended to be solicited with respect to the proposed rule change and none have been received.

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

Within 45 days of the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register** or within such longer period up to 90 days (i) as the Commission may designate if it finds such longer period to be appropriate and publishes its reasons for so finding or (ii) as to which the self-regulatory organization consents, the Commission will:

(A) By order approve or disapprove such proposed rule change, or

(B) institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be disapproved.

The proposal shall not take effect until all regulatory actions required with respect to the proposal are completed.²⁶

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and

²² 15 U.S.C. 78q-1(b)(3)(F).

²³ 17 CFR 240.17Ad-22(d)(6).

²⁴ SEC Proposed Rules at 156, FR 29507, 29616 (May 22, 2014).

²⁵ 15 U.S.C. 78q-1(b)(3)(I).

²⁶ OCC also filed proposals in this proposed rule change as an advance notice under Section 806(e)(1) of the Payment, Clearing, and Settlement Supervision Act of 2010. 12 U.S.C. 5465(e)(1). See *supra* note 3.

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:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's Internet comment form (<http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>); or
- Send an email to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include File Number SR-OCC-2015-02 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-OCC-2015-02. 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 Web site (<http://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 Web site 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 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. Copies of the filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of OCC and on OCC's Web site at http://www.theocc.com/components/docs/legal/rules_and_bylaws/sr_occ_15_02.pdf. All comments received will be posted without change; the Commission does not edit personal identifying information from submissions. You should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. All submissions should refer to File Number SR-OCC-2015-02 and should be submitted on or before February 20, 2015.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.²⁷

Jill M. Peterson,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2015-01755 Filed 1-29-15; 8:45 am]

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-74132; File No. SR-FICC-2014-11]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Fixed Income Clearing Corporation; Order Approving Proposed Rule Change To Amend the Government Securities Division Rulebook and the Mortgage Backed Securities Clearing Rules In Order To Move the Time of Novation With Respect to Certain Trades, Include Rules To Reflect Existing Processes, and Clarify Certain Rules To Reflect Current Practices

January 26, 2015.

I. Introduction

On December 2, 2014, the Fixed Income Clearing Corporation ("FICC") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") proposed rule change SR-FICC-2014-11 pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Act")¹ and Rule 19b-4 thereunder.² The proposed change was published for comment in the **Federal Register** on December 16, 2014.³ The Commission received no comment letters in response to the proposed rule change. For the reasons discussed below, the Commission is approving the proposed rule change.

II. Description

The rule change, as proposed, moves the time of novation applicable to certain transactions submitted to FICC's Government Securities Division ("GSD") and FICC's Mortgage Backed Securities Division ("MBSD") to earlier in the clearing process in order to provide members with additional legal certainty, for purposes of members' regulatory capital requirements, that FICC will be the legal counterparty with respect to their guaranteed trades.

Currently, FICC guarantees the settlement of a trade upon comparison, which generally occurs when FICC issues initial "output" to GSD netting members or MBSD clearing members, as

²⁷ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

³ Securities Exchange Act Release No. 34-73805 (December 10, 2014), 79 FR 74790 (December 16, 2014) (SR-FICC-2014-11).

applicable, indicating that their trades have compared,⁴ provided that the trade meets the requirements of the GSD Rulebook ("GSD Rules") or the MBSD Rulebook ("MBSD Rules"), as applicable.⁵

Novation, which refers to the termination of delivery, receive and related payment obligations between the original parties to the contract and the replacement of such obligations with identical obligations between each party and FICC, currently does not occur until later in the clearing and settlement process than comparison. Under the GSD Rules, novation currently occurs when subsequent "netting output" is issued to netting members (usually the day before settlement). Under the MBSD Rules, novation currently occurs when subsequent "pool netting output" is issued to clearing members (usually the day before settlement).

FICC stated in its proposed rule change that it was proposing the rule change because it understood that, as its members (or their advisors) analyze their netting rights with respect to transactions cleared through FICC for purposes of regulatory capital requirements, it is beneficial for members that FICC become the legal counterparty at the point its guarantee attaches.

Time of Novation—Rule Changes

Under the revised GSD Rules and MBSD Rules, as approved, novation will occur at comparison for netting eligible transactions (for GSD) and SBO-Destined Trades⁶ (for MBSD). This means that, at the point of trade comparison, FICC will both guarantee the settlement of the transactions (as it does today) and novate such transactions, becoming the legal counterparty to each submitting member with respect to such transactions.

Under the revised GSD Rules, as approved pursuant to this rule change, all netting eligible transactions that compare in accordance with the GSD Rules will novate at the point of comparison.

As amended by this proposal, pursuant to the MBSD Rules, only SBO-Destined Trades, all of which are

⁴ In the case of GSD locked-in trades, comparison occurs upon receipt of the trade data submitted to FICC from the locked-in trade source. GSD Rule 6C.

⁵ See GSD Rule 11B and MBSD Rule 5.

⁶ The MBSD Rules define a "SBO-Destined Trade" as a to-be-announced ("TBA") transaction in the clearing system intended for TBA Netting in accordance with the provisions of the Rules. MBSD Rule 1. In a TBA transaction, members agree on a sale price, quantity, and the characteristics of the securities being sold, but they do not specify which particular securities will be delivered on the settlement date.