

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

Because the foregoing proposed rule change does not: (i) Significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest; (ii) impose any significant burden on competition; and (iii) become operative for 30 days from the date on which it was filed, or such shorter time as the Commission may designate, it has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act and Rule 19b-4(f)(6) thereunder.¹⁰

A proposed rule change filed pursuant to Rule 19b-4(f)(6) under the Act¹¹ normally does not become operative for 30 days after the date of its filing. However, Rule 19b-4(f)(6)(iii)¹² permits the Commission to designate a shorter time if such action is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest. The Exchange has asked the Commission to waive the 30-day operative delay so that the proposal may become operative immediately upon filing. The Commission notes that the proposed rule change is based on EDGX Rule 21.1(f)(6) and is identical to such rule. Thus, the Commission believes that waiver of the operative delay is consistent with the protection of investors and the public because the proposal does not present any new or novel issues that have not been previously considered by the Commission. Therefore, the Commission hereby waives the 30-day operative delay and designates the proposal operative upon filing.¹³

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

¹⁰ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6). As required under Rule 19b-4(f)(6)(iii), the Exchange provided the Commission with written notice of its intent to file the proposed rule change, along with a brief description and the text of the proposed rule change, at least five business days prior to the date of filing of the proposed rule change, or such shorter time as designated by the Commission.

¹¹ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6).

¹² 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6)(iii).

¹³ For purposes only of waiving the 30-day operative delay, the Commission has considered the proposed rule's impact on efficiency, competition, and capital formation. See 15 U.S.C. 78c(f).

IV. Solicitation of Comments

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

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-BatsBZX-2017-71 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-BatsBZX-2017-71. 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 the Exchange. All comments received will be posted without change. Persons submitting comments are cautioned that we do not redact or edit personal identifying information from comment submissions. You should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. All submissions should refer to File Number SR-BatsBZX-2017-71 and should be submitted on or before November 22, 2017.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.¹⁴

Eduardo A. Aleman,

Assistant Secretary.

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-81955; File No. SR-OCC-2017-010]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; The Options Clearing Corporation; Notice of Filing of Proposed Rule Change Related to The Options Clearing Corporation's Default Management Policy

October 26, 2017.

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 October 12, 2017, The Options Clearing Corporation ("OCC") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") the proposed rule change as described in Items I, II, and III below, which Items have been prepared primarily by OCC. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

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

This proposed rule change by The Options Clearing Corporation ("OCC") would formalize and update OCC's Default Management Policy, which would promote compliance with multiple requirements applicable to OCC under Rule 17Ad-22, including Rules 17Ad-22(e)(4)(ix) (Replenishment of Resources) and (e)(13) (Default Management).³ The Default Management Policy is included as confidential Exhibit 5.⁴

The proposed rule change does not require any changes to the text of OCC's By-Laws or Rules. All terms with initial capitalization that are not otherwise defined herein have the same meaning as set forth in the OCC By-Laws and Rules.⁵

¹⁴ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

³ 17 CFR 240.17Ad-22(e)(4)(ix) and (e)(13).

⁴ The Commission notes that Exhibit 5 is included in the filing, not in this Notice.

⁵ OCC's By-Laws and Rules can be found on OCC's public Web site: <http://optionsclearing.com/about/publications/bylaws.jsp>.

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 these statements.

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

(1) Purpose

Background

On September 28, 2016, the Commission adopted amendments to Rule 17Ad-22⁶ and added new Rule 17Ab2-2⁷ pursuant to Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, ("Act")⁸ and the Payment, Clearing, and Settlement Supervision Act of 2010 ("Payment, Clearing and Settlement Supervision Act")⁹ to establish enhanced standards for the operation and governance of those clearing agencies registered with the Commission that meet the definition of a "covered clearing agency," as defined by Rule 17Ad-22(a)(5)¹⁰ (collectively, the new and amended rules are herein referred to as the "CCA" rules). OCC meets the definition of a covered clearing agency and is therefore subject to the requirements of the CCA rules.¹¹

Relevance of OCC's Default Management Policy to Rules 17Ad-22(e)(4)(ix) and (e)(13)

Certain of the CCA rules relate to matters that, as described below, are addressed by OCC's Default Management Policy ("DM Policy"). Specifically, Rules 17Ad-22(e)(4)(ix) and (e)(13) respectively require OCC to, among other things, establish, implement, maintain, and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to: (i) Effectively identify, measure, and manage its credit exposures to participants and those arising from its payment, clearing and settlement processes, including by "describing [OCC's] process to replenish

any financial resources it may use following a default or other event in which use of such resources is contemplated"¹² and (ii) ensure that OCC "has the authority and operational capacity to take timely action to contain losses and liquidity demands and continue to meet its obligations by, at a minimum, requiring [OCC's] participants and, when practicable, other stakeholders to participate in the testing and review of its default procedures, including any close-out procedure, at least annually and following material changes thereto."¹³ OCC believes that the DM Policy promotes compliance with these requirements under Rules 17Ad-22(e)(4)(ix) and (e)(13), and an overview of the DM Policy is provided below.

Default Management Policy

OCC proposes to formalize its DM Policy, which would apply in the event of a default by a Clearing Member, settlement bank or a financial market utility with which OCC has a relationship ("FMU").¹⁴ The purpose of the policy is to outline OCC's default management framework and describe the default management steps that OCC has authority to take depending upon the facts and circumstances of a default. The DM Policy focuses on Clearing Member default, which OCC believes is appropriate because Clearing Member default represents a substantial part of the overall default risk that is posed to OCC in connection with its central counterparty clearing services.¹⁵

OCC notes that the DM Policy is part of a broader framework used by OCC to manage the default of a Clearing Member, settlement bank or FMU, including OCC's By-Laws, Rules, and other policies and procedures. The broader framework is designed to collectively ensure that OCC would appropriately manage any such default consistent with OCC's obligations as a

covered clearing agency, including under Rule 17Ad-22.¹⁶

The DM Policy describes the authority of OCC's Board of Directors ("Board") or a Designated Officer¹⁷ to summarily suspend a Clearing Member pursuant to OCC Rule 1102(a) in the event the Clearing Member defaults. The DM Policy further provides that, pursuant to OCC Rule 707, OCC may suspend a Clearing Member that participates in a cross-margining program in the event of a default regarding its cross-margining accounts. Upon any suspension of a Clearing Member, the DM Policy states that OCC would immediately notify a number of parties, including the suspended Clearing Member, regulatory authorities, participant and other exchanges (as applicable) in which the suspended Clearing Member is a common member, other Clearing Members,¹⁸ and OCC's Board.¹⁹

In the event of a Clearing Member suspension, the DM Policy provides that OCC's Financial Risk Management department ("FRM") shall prepare an exposure summary report to be provided to OCC's Management Committee detailing, among other things, the open obligations of the suspended Clearing Member, collateral deposited by the Clearing Member, obligations to other FMUs and a summary of related entity exposure. The report summarizes the net settlement obligation of the suspended Clearing Member at the time of default. The DM Policy further provides that a recommendation as to any liquidity needs requiring a draw on OCC's credit facilities would be provided to OCC's Management Committee and subsequently be authorized, as applicable, by the Executive Chairman, CAO, or COO, as provided for in Article VIII, Section 5 of the By-Laws. These practices ensure that OCC's Management Committee remains properly informed and can make

⁶ Securities Exchange Act Release No. 78961 (September 28, 2016), 81 FR 70786 (October 13, 2016) ("CCA Adopting Release"); see also 17 CFR 240.17Ad-22.

⁷ 17 CFR 240.17Ab2-2.

⁸ 15 U.S.C. 78q-1.

⁹ 12 U.S.C. 5461 et. seq.

¹⁰ 17 CFR 240.17Ad-22(a)(5).

¹¹ Id.

¹² 17 CFR 240.17Ad-22(e)(4)(ix).

¹³ 17 CFR 240.17Ad-22(e)(13).

¹⁴ Examples of such FMUs contemplated by the DM Policy are the following securities or commodities clearing organizations: The Depository Trust Company, National Securities Clearing Corporation, and the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. In an event of default by one of these securities or commodities clearing organizations, or by a settlement bank, OCC has authority under certain conditions pursuant to Article VIII, Section 1.(a)(vii) and 5.(b) of the By-Laws to manage the default using Clearing Member contributions to the Clearing Fund.

¹⁵ For purposes of the DM Policy, references to a Clearing Member suspension or default contemplate the circumstances specified in OCC Rule 1102, which constitute events of "default" under Interpretation and Policy .01 to the Rule.

¹⁶ In this regard, the DM Policy provides that OCC publishes key aspects of its default management Rules and procedures on its Web site. The summary is available at <https://www.theocc.com/risk-management/default-rules/>.

¹⁷ For this purpose, the term Designated Officer includes the Executive Chairman, Chief Administrative Officer ("CAO"), Chief Operating Officer ("COO"), Chief Risk Officer ("CRO") and Executive Vice President—Financial Risk Management ("EVP-FRM").

¹⁸ OCC Rule 1103 requires OCC to notify all Clearing Members of the suspension as soon as possible.

¹⁹ With respect to pending transactions of a suspended Clearing Member, the DM Policy provides that these will be handled pursuant to OCC Rule 1105, provided that OCC has no obligation to accept the trades effected by a suspended Clearing Member post-suspension.

appropriate decisions in the default management process.

The DM Policy describes OCC's existing authority under OCC Rule 505 to extend the time for OCC's settlement obligations (*i.e.*, payment obligations owed by OCC to Clearing Members). The DM Policy notes that any such determination to extend the settlement time and the reasons thereof will be promptly reported by OCC to the Commission and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC"), however, the effectiveness of the extension is not be conditioned upon such reporting. The DM Policy notes that such an extension may be necessary as a result of a Clearing Member default or a failure of a Clearing Member's settlement bank.

To address situations in which a Clearing Member's settlement bank fails or experiences an operational outage that prevents the Clearing Member from meeting its settlement obligations to OCC, the DM Policy provides that OCC requires each Clearing Member to maintain procedures detailing how it would meet its settlement obligations in such an event. The DM Policy further provides that a Designated Officer would determine whether to enact these alternate settlement procedures in the event that a Clearing Member's settlement bank is unable to perform.

The DM Policy sets forth the sequence or "waterfall" of financial resources that OCC may use to meet its obligations in the event of a Clearing Member suspension to provide certainty regarding the order in which these resources would be applied. Specifically, the DM Policy describes that OCC is able to use the following financial resources: (i) Margin deposits of the suspended Clearing Member; (ii) deposits in lieu of margin of the suspended Clearing Member;²⁰ (iii) Clearing Fund deposits of the suspended Clearing Member; (iv) Clearing Fund deposits of non-defaulting Clearing Members; (v) Clearing Fund assessments against Clearing Members; and (vi) the current or retained earnings of OCC, subject to the unanimous approval of certain OCC shareholders.²¹

In the case of a suspended Clearing Member, the DM Policy outlines the

means by which OCC may determine close out positions and collateral of the suspended Clearing Member pursuant to OCC's Rules, including certain provisions under Chapter XI of the Rules. Based upon recommendations from OCC's risk staff, the EVP-FRM may take any one, or any combination, of the following actions pursuant to the terms of OCC's By-Laws and Rules: (i) Net the suspended Clearing Member's positions by offset; (ii) effect market transactions to close out open short positions, long positions, and collateral; (iii) transfer the positions and related collateral to a non-suspended Clearing Member; (iv) effect hedging transactions to reduce the risk to OCC of open positions; (v) conduct a private auction of the positions and collateral of the suspended Clearing Member; (vi) exercise unsegregated and segregated long options; (vii) set cash settlement values or perform buy-in or sell-out processes; and (viii) defer close-out, as may be authorized by certain officers of OCC.²²

In addition, the DM Policy specifies that OCC risk staff will develop a Close-out Action Plan ("CAP") and present it to the EVP-FRM for approval. The DM Policy provides that upon approval of the CAP by the EVP-FRM, FRM and other designated business OCC business units and personnel will be responsible for its execution. The DM Policy also provides that OCC's legal department would advise OCC's Management Committee on OCC's authority to execute the proposed CAP and describe the responsibilities for the execution, monitoring and reporting of the CAP and escalation of issues to OCC's Management Committee. The CAP process is designed to ensure that OCC has an appropriate process in place to analyze its exposures, take into consideration current and expected market conditions, and evaluate the tools and resources available to deal with those exposures under the circumstances so that OCC can appropriately manage any default in a manner that would protect Clearing Members, investors, the public interest, and the markets that OCC serves.

The DM Policy provides that OCC would generally liquidate all positions and collateral of a suspended Clearing Member, and the proceeds would be attributed to the account type from which they originated. It also specifies that as a registered clearing agency with the Commission and a registered

derivatives clearing organization with the CFTC, OCC is required to comply with regulatory requirements to safeguard customer assets.

In the event of a default, OCC would immediately demand any pledged collateral of the suspended Clearing Member from custodian(s) to ensure those resources are available for default management purposes. For example, the DM Policy provides that, among other things, cash and proceeds from any liquidated collateral or demand of payment on a letter of credit would be placed in the appropriate liquidating settlement account, pursuant to OCC Rule 1104. The DM Policy further provides that all pledged valued margin collateral will be moved by the Collateral Services Department into an OCC account and may be transferred to an auction recipient, delivered to a liquidating agent or delivered to a liquidating settlement account. In the case of deposits in lieu of margin, however, the DM Policy states that OCC would only demand such collateral to meet obligations arising from the assignment of a related contract.

After the close-out of the suspended Clearing Member is completed, the DM Policy describes that the Executive Chairman, CAO, or COO would determine whether, consistent with Article VIII, Section 5(a) of OCC's By-Laws, an assessment must be made against the Clearing Fund in connection with the liquidation. In the event of a shortfall whereby the close-out of the suspended Clearing Member does not result in enough resources to cover its obligations, the DM Policy states that each Clearing Member, consistent with Article VIII, Section 6 of OCC's By-Laws, may be assessed an additional amount equal to the amount of its initial Clearing Fund deposit, as determined by the Executive Chairman, CAO, or COO. The DM Policy notes that any such assessment decision would be communicated via email in accordance with the procedure covering the assessment process. The DM Policy also specifies that a Clearing Member is liable for further assessments until the balance of OCC's losses are covered or the Clearing Member has withdrawn from membership as set forth in Article VIII, Sections 6 and 7 of OCC's By-Laws.

The DM Policy provides that, on at least an annual basis, OCC's default management working group will provide OCC's Management Committee with recommended areas for testing, including close-out procedures, and that the Management Committee is responsible for reviewing and ultimately

²⁰ See Rule 610(f) and (g).

²¹ See OCC By-Law Article VIII, Section 5(d). In lieu of charging a loss or deficiency proportionately to the computed Clearing Fund contributions of non-defaulting Clearing Members, OCC may charge the loss or deficiency to current or retained earnings. This same discretion applies in connection with any loss by reason of the failure of a bank or securities or commodities clearing organization to perform an obligation to OCC.

²² The DM Policy also provides that any determination to defer close-out or hedging transactions under the CAP would be reported to the Board and/or the Risk Committee, as required under OCC Rules 1106.

approving the overall test plan.²³ In addition, the DM Policy specifies that the default management working group maintains the authority to approve individual test plans and overall plan changes, but that any changes to the overall plan would be reported to and reviewed by OCC's Management Committee. The DM Policy further provides that testing is recommended and performed more frequently than annually if a material change is made to OCC's default management procedures or if it is deemed necessary by OCC's default management working group. These provisions are designed to ensure that OCC maintains policies and procedures reasonably designed to satisfy the requirements of Rule 17Ad-22(e)(13)²⁴ relating to the testing and review of its default procedures.

In addition, the DM Policy outlines the execution of the testing plan and the review of the results of the testing plan, including the production of annual reports to OCC's Management Committee and Risk Committee regarding the results of OCC's default tests to provide appropriate oversight over the default testing process.

(2) Statutory Basis

Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act²⁵ requires, among other things, that the rules of a clearing agency be designed to promote the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions, and, in general, protect investors and the public interest. The DM Policy focuses on the processes that OCC would use to take timely action to contain losses and liquidity demands in an event of default by a Clearing Member, such as closing out open positions and collateral of a defaulted Clearing Member, using alternate settlement bank procedures or relying on Clearing Fund contributions of Clearing Members under certain conditions. In this regard, the DM Policy is designed to ensure that OCC can maintain its resilience in the event of a default, thereby enabling OCC to continue to provide its clearance and settlement services to the public in such circumstances. Accordingly, OCC believes that the DM Policy is designed to (i) protect investors and the public interest, and (ii) promote the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions in a manner

consistent with Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act.²⁶

Rules 17Ad-22(e)(4)(ix) and (e)(13) respectively require a covered clearing agency to, among other things, establish, implement, maintain, and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to: (i) Effectively identify, measure, and manage its credit exposures to participants and those arising from its payment, clearing and settlement processes, including by describing its process to replenish any financial resources it may use following a default or other event in which use of such resources is contemplated²⁷ and (ii) ensure that it has the authority and operational capacity to take timely action to contain losses and liquidity demands and continue to meet its obligations by, at a minimum, requiring its participants and, when practicable, other stakeholders to participate in the testing and review of its default procedures, including any close-out procedure, at least annually and following material changes thereto.²⁸ OCC believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with Rule 17Ad-22(e)(13)²⁹ because the DM Policy, among other things, sets forth OCC's authority and operational capabilities to take timely action to contain losses and liquidity demands and continue to meet its obligations. For example, the DM Policy sets forth the procedures by which OCC would suspend a Clearing Member as well as the waterfall of financial resources that OCC would use to contain losses arising from the Clearing Member's default. The DM Policy also sets forth, among other things, the various means by which OCC may close-out the positions of a suspended Clearing Member and the process it uses to make such determinations, which OCC believes helps ensure that OCC has sufficient operational capacity take timely action to contain losses and liquidity demands and continue to meet its obligations consistent with Rule 17Ad-22(e)(13).³⁰ In addition, OCC believes that the DM Policy is consistent with the testing requirement in Rule 17Ad-22(e)(13)³¹ because the DM Policy sets forth OCC's processes for managing annual testing, or more frequent testing following a change to OCC's default management procedures.

OCC also believes that the DM Policy is consistent with Rule 17Ad-

22(e)(4)(ix)³² because the DM Policy describes the process by which OCC may initiate a Clearing Fund assessment to replenish financial resources that may be used following a default and attendant suspension of a Clearing Member. Specifically, the DM Policy provides that where the liquidation of a suspended Clearing Member results in a shortfall, certain officers of OCC may require that all Clearing Members be assessed an additional amount equal to the amount of their respective Clearing Fund deposits, consistent with OCC's By-Laws, and that a Clearing Member is liable for further assessments until the balance of OCC's losses are covered or the Clearing Member has withdrawn from membership as set forth in OCC's By-Laws. In addition, the DM Policy also provides that, pursuant to the waterfall of financial resources used in the event of a Clearing Member suspension, OCC could use current or retained earnings, consistent with OCC's By-Laws, to continue meeting its financial obligations.

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

Section 17A(b)(3)(I) of the Act³³ requires that the rules of a clearing agency not impose any burden on competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. OCC does not believe that the proposed rule change would impact or impose any burden on competition. As a general matter, the DM Policy describes the processes OCC would follow in a default that are already set forth in OCC's approved By-Laws and Rules. More specifically, the proposed rule change sets forth in a single document the framework OCC would use to manage the default primarily of a Clearing Member, as well as the default of a settlement bank or FMU. Because any individual Clearing Member, settlement bank, or FMU under the DM Policy is equally subject to the aspects of OCC's default management framework that apply to it, the proposed rule change would not provide any such entity with a competitive advantage over any other similar entity. OCC notes that, in managing any potential default, OCC focuses on the risk posed to OCC by such default. Accordingly, to the extent, for example, that OCC were to close-out the open positions of one suspended

²³ The DM Policy also provides that Clearing Members are required to participate in default management testing pursuant to OCC Rules 218(c) and (d). See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 80372 (April 4, 2017), 82 FR 17311 (April 10, 2017) (SR-OCC-2017-003).

²⁴ 17 CFR 240.17Ad-22(e)(13).

²⁵ 15 U.S.C. 78q-1(b)(3)(F).

²⁶ *Id.*

²⁷ 17 CFR 240.17Ad-22(e)(4)(ix).

²⁸ 17 CFR 240.17Ad-22(e)(13).

²⁹ *Id.*

³⁰ *Id.*

³¹ *Id.*

³² 17 CFR 240.17Ad-22(e)(4)(ix).

³³ 15 U.S.C. 78q-1(b)(3)(I).

Clearing Member in a different manner than it were to close-out the open positions of another Clearing Member, such differences result from the risks posed to OCC by each Clearing Member's respective positions. Moreover, the treatment of customer versus proprietary positions in a default scenario are not specifically addressed in the DM Policy, which as noted sets forth a general framework for managing defaults, but rather in OCC's existing By-Laws and Rules. Further, the proposed rule change would not affect Clearing Members' access to OCC's services or impose any direct burdens on Clearing Members.

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

IV. Solicitation of Comments

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

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-2017-010 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-2017-010. 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 such 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_17_010.pdf.

All comments received will be posted without change. Persons submitting comments are cautioned that the Commission does not redact or edit personal identifying information from comment submissions. You should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly.

All submissions should refer to File Number SR-OCC-2017-010 and should be submitted on or before November 22, 2017.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated Authority.³⁴

Eduardo A. Aleman,
Assistant Secretary.

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-81962; File No. SR-BatsBZX-2017-70]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Bats BZX Exchange, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Reflect in the Exchange's Governing Documents, Rulebook and Fees Schedules, a Non-Substantive Corporate Branding Change, Including Changes to the Company's Name, the Intermediate's Name, and the Exchange's Name

October 26, 2017.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Act"),¹ and Rule 19b-4 thereunder,² notice is hereby given that on October 16, 2017, Bats BZX Exchange, Inc. (the "Exchange" or "BZX") 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 by the Exchange. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

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

The Exchange filed a proposed rule change with respect to amendments of the Second Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation (the "Company's Certificate") and Third Amended and Restated Bylaws (the "Company's Bylaws") of its parent corporation, CBOE Holdings, Inc. ("CBOE Holdings" or the "Company") to change the name of the Company to Cboe Global Markets, Inc. With respect to CBOE V, LLC, an intermediate Holding Company of the Exchange (the "Intermediate"), the Exchange proposes to amend the Certificate of Formation and Limited Liability Company Operating Agreement of CBOE V, LLC (the "Operating Agreement"), in connection with a related name change for the Intermediate. The Exchange also proposes to amend its Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation (the "Exchange Certificate"), Sixth Amended and Restated Bylaws of Bats BZX Exchange, Inc. (the "Exchange Bylaws"), rulebook and fees schedules (collectively "operative documents") in connection with the name change of its parent Company, Intermediate, and the Exchange.

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

³⁴ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).