



February 2, 2016

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

Christopher J. Kirkpatrick
Office of the Secretariat
Commodity Futures Trading Commission
Three Lafayette Centre
1155 21st Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20581

Re: Rule Filing SR-OCC-2016-003 Rule Certification

Dear Secretary Kirkpatrick:

Pursuant to Section 5c(c)(1) of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (“Act”), and Commodity Futures Trading Commission Regulation (“CFTC”) 40.6, enclosed is a copy of the above-referenced rule filing submitted by The Options Clearing Corporation (“OCC”). The date of implementation of the rule is at least 10 business days following receipt of the rule filing by the CFTC or the date the proposed rule is approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or otherwise becomes effective under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”). This rule filing has been, or is concurrently being, submitted to the SEC under the Exchange Act.

In conformity with the requirements of Regulation 40.6(a)(7), OCC states the following:

Explanation and Analysis

The purpose of this proposed rule change is to amend OCC Rule 604 to permit pass-through letters of credit as a form of margin asset to satisfy margin obligations for futures, futures options, and commodity options positions (collectively referred to as “futures positions”) held in segregated futures accounts and segregated futures professional accounts (collectively referred to as “segregated futures accounts”).¹

OCC Rule 604(c) allows Clearing Members to deposit letters of credit as a form of margin asset provided that such letters of credit meet the form prescribed by OCC and satisfy robust requirements enumerated under the Rule.² OCC currently accepts two party letters of

¹ See OCC By-Laws Article I, Section 1.S.(5) and (6) defining segregated futures accounts and segregated futures professional accounts.

² Rule 604(c) requires, among other things, that: (i) letters of credit must contain the unqualified commitment of the issuer to pay a specified sum of money to OCC within certain specified time periods; (ii) all letters of credit must be irrevocable; and (iii) OCC may draw upon a letter of credit at any time, whether or not the Clearing Member that deposited such letter of credit has

credit as a form of margin asset under Rule 604(c), which are letters of credit issued by an OCC approved bank or trust on behalf of a Clearing Member, with OCC as beneficiary. Such letters of credit may be used by Clearing Members to meet margin obligations arising from any account type it holds at OCC.

Recently, certain futures market participants have inquired about using third party pass-through letters of credit (“Pass-Through Letters of Credit”) as a form of margin asset at OCC. Pass-Through Letters of Credit are letters of credit issued on behalf of a third party (in this case, a customer of a Clearing Member) with a joint beneficiary structure that would allow the Clearing Member, as a joint beneficiary, to “pass through” the letter of credit directly to the clearinghouse, as joint beneficiary, and avoid the need for the Clearing Member to write its own letter of credit to the clearinghouse or to post cash margin on behalf of the customer. Pass-Through Letters of Credit are standard collateral vehicles accepted by other U.S. futures clearinghouses, particularly clearinghouses that provide clearance and settlement services for energy futures products. In order to provide OCC’s futures commission merchant (“FCM”) Clearing Members with the ability to post the same form of collateral for segregated futures accounts as they could post at other futures clearinghouses, OCC proposes to add new Interpretation and Policy .10 to Rule 604 to permit its FCM Clearing Members to deposit Pass-Through Letters of Credit as margin assets to satisfy margin requirements for their futures customers. Pass-Through Letters of Credit would be permitted only to satisfy margin obligations in segregated futures accounts and would not be available as a form of margin asset to satisfy margin obligations for securities products.

Pass-Through Letters of Credit would be subject to the same requirements and risk controls of Rule 604 as the currently accepted two party letters of credit. Pass-Through Letters of Credit deposited as margin assets would be based on the industry standard *Unified Clearing Group Uniform Letter of Credit Terms – (Pass-Through)* and, consistent with terms accepted by other futures clearinghouses, would have terms to ensure that they work similarly to the two party letters of credit currently used by OCC Clearing Members. Specifically, the issuing bank would

been suspended by OCC or is in default with respect to any obligation to OCC, if OCC determines that such draw is advisable to protect OCC, other Clearing Members, or the general public. Moreover, if a Clearing Member deposits a letter of credit that indicates on its face that it is being deposited to serve as margin for the Clearing Member's customers' account or for a segregated futures account, such letter of credit shall not constitute margin for any other account maintained by the Clearing Member until such time as the issuing bank shall instruct OCC by amendment to the letter of credit stating that such letter of credit is not so restricted. *See* OCC Rule 604(c)(1) and (3). Letters of credit are also subject to specific eligibility standards for issuing banks and both Clearing Member and issuer concentration limits. Specifically, no more than 50% of a Clearing Member's margin on deposit at any given time may include letters of credit in the aggregate, and no more than 20% may include letters of credit issued by any one institution. Moreover, the total amount of letters of credit issued for the account of any one Clearing Member by a U.S. or Non-U.S. institution shall not exceed 15% of such institution's Tier 1 Capital. *See* OCC Rule 604, Interpretations and Policies .01, .02, and .04.

be required to notify OCC of any changes to the terms of the letter of credit (and in certain cases, OCC would be required to affirmatively accept such changes) prior to such changes becoming effective. The issuing bank would be required to inform OCC in the event that a Clearing Member beneficiary wished to draw on the letter of credit, and all potential draws on the letter of credit, regardless of who initiates them, would be deposited directly into the FCM Clearing Member's OCC segregated futures account and subject to all of the same rules and limitations surrounding the use and withdraw of margin funds under OCC's Rules. For these reasons, OCC believes that Pass-Through Letters of Credit, under the terms and restrictions described above, are similar to the existing two party letters of credit currently on deposit as margin assets at OCC and do not raise any unique risks to OCC.

OCC reviewed the derivatives clearing organization ("DCO") core principles ("Core Principles") as set forth in the Act. During this review, OCC identified the following Core Principles as potentially being impacted:

Risk Management. OCC believes that by implementing the proposed rule change it will be better able to manage the risks associated with discharging its responsibilities as set forth in the DCO Core Principles because it will permit an additional form of margin asset that has minimal credit, market, and liquidity risk to be accepted by OCC to satisfy margin obligations for segregated futures accounts. Regulation 39.13(g)(10) requires that a DCO limit the assets it accepts as initial margin to those that have minimal credit, market, and liquidity risks and provides that a DCO may accept letters of credit as initial margin for futures and options on futures. Pass-Through Letters of Credit would work similarly to the two party letters of credit currently accepted by OCC and would be subject to the restrictions and safeguards contained in Rule 604 and the Interpretations and Policies thereunder. For these reasons, OCC believes that Pass-Through Letters of Credit do not raise any unique risks to OCC.

Opposing Views

No opposing views were expressed related to the rule amendments.

Notice of Pending Rule Certification

OCC hereby certifies that notice of this rule filing has been be given to Clearing Members of OCC in compliance with Regulation 40.6(a)(2) by posting a copy of the submission on OCC's website concurrently with the filing of this submission.

Christopher J. Kirkpatrick
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Certification

OCC hereby certifies that the rule set forth at Item 1 of the enclosed filing complies with the Act and the CFTC's regulations thereunder.

Should you have any questions regarding this matter, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Stephen Szarmack". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, prominent "S" at the beginning.

Stephen M. Szarmack
Vice President and Associate General Counsel

Enclosure

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 19b-4

Proposed Rule Change
by

THE OPTIONS CLEARING CORPORATION

Pursuant to Rule 19b-4 under the
Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Item 1. Text of the Proposed Rule Change

The purpose of this proposed rule change by The Options Clearing Corporation (“OCC”) is to amend OCC Rule 604 to permit pass-through letters of credit as a form of margin asset to satisfy margin obligations for futures, futures options, and commodity options positions (collectively referred to as “futures positions”) held in segregated futures accounts and segregated futures professional accounts (collectively referred to as “segregated futures accounts”).¹ The proposed changes to OCC’s Rules are set forth below. Material proposed to be added to OCC’s Rules as currently in effect is underlined and material proposed to be deleted is enclosed in bold brackets.

THE OPTIONS CLEARING CORPORATION**RULES**

* * *

CHAPTER VI**Margins****Form of Margin Assets****RULE 604.** (a) – (f) [no changes]*...Interpretations and Policies: .01 - .09* [no changes].10 Clearing Members may deposit with the Corporation pass-through letters of credit to satisfy margin obligations for segregated futures accounts and segregated futures professional accounts.**.10 – .16** [renumbered **.11 - .17**; otherwise no change]

* * *

¹ See OCC By-Laws Article I, Section 1.S.(5) and (6) defining segregated futures accounts and segregated futures professional accounts.

Item 2. Procedures of the Self-Regulatory Organization

The proposed rule change was approved for filing with the Commission by OCC's President and Chief Operating Officer on January 6, 2016, pursuant to authority delegated by the Board of Directors of OCC on September 23, 2014.

Questions should be addressed to Justin Byrne, Vice President, Regulatory Filings, at (202) 971-7238.

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

The purpose of the proposed rule change is to revise OCC Rule 604 to add new Interpretation and Policy .10 to state that Clearing Members may deposit pass-through letters of credit to satisfy margin obligations for segregated futures accounts and segregated futures professional accounts.

OCC Rule 604(c) allows Clearing Members to deposit letters of credit as a form of margin asset provided that such letters of credit meet the form prescribed by OCC and satisfy robust requirements enumerated under the Rule.² OCC currently accepts two party letters of

² Rule 604(c) requires, among other things, that: (i) letters of credit must contain the unqualified commitment of the issuer to pay a specified sum of money to OCC within certain specified time periods; (ii) all letters of credit must be irrevocable; and (iii) OCC may draw upon a letter of credit at any time, whether or not the Clearing Member that deposited such letter of credit has been suspended by OCC or is in default with respect to any obligation to OCC, if OCC determines that such draw is advisable to protect OCC, other Clearing Members, or the general public. Moreover, if a Clearing Member deposits a letter of credit that indicates on its face that it is being deposited to serve as margin for the Clearing Member's customers' account or for a segregated futures account, such letter of credit shall not constitute margin for any other account maintained by the Clearing Member until such time as the issuing bank shall instruct OCC by amendment to the letter of credit stating that such letter of credit is not so restricted. *See* OCC Rule 604(c)(1) and (3). Letters of credit are also subject to specific eligibility standards for

credit as a form of margin asset under Rule 604(c), which are letters of credit issued by an OCC approved bank or trust on behalf of a Clearing Member, with OCC as beneficiary. Such letters of credit may be used by Clearing Members to meet margin obligations arising from any account type it holds at OCC.

Recently, certain futures market participants have inquired about using third party pass-through letters of credit (“Pass-Through Letters of Credit”) as a form of margin asset at OCC. Pass-Through Letters of Credit are letters of credit issued on behalf of a third party (in this case, a customer of a Clearing Member) with a joint beneficiary structure that would allow the Clearing Member, as a joint beneficiary, to “pass through” the letter of credit directly to the clearinghouse, as joint beneficiary, and avoid the need for the Clearing Member to write its own letter of credit to the clearinghouse or to post cash margin on behalf of the customer. Pass-Through Letters of Credit are standard collateral vehicles accepted by other U.S. futures clearinghouses, particularly clearinghouses that provide clearance and settlement services for energy futures products. In order to provide OCC’s futures commission merchant (“FCM”) Clearing Members with the ability to post the same form of collateral for segregated futures accounts as they could post at other futures clearinghouses, OCC proposes to add new Interpretation and Policy .10 to Rule 604 to permit its FCM Clearing Members to deposit Pass-Through Letters of Credit as margin assets to satisfy margin requirements for their futures customers. Pass-Through Letters of Credit would be permitted only to satisfy margin obligations

issuing banks and both Clearing Member and issuer concentration limits. Specifically, no more than 50% of a Clearing Member's margin on deposit at any given time may include letters of credit in the aggregate, and no more than 20% may include letters of credit issued by any one institution. Moreover, the total amount of letters of credit issued for the account of any one Clearing Member by a U.S. or Non-U.S. institution shall not exceed 15% of such institution's Tier 1 Capital. *See* OCC Rule 604, Interpretations and Policies .01, .02, and .04.

in segregated futures accounts and would not be available as a form of margin asset to satisfy margin obligations for securities products.

Pass-Through Letters of Credit would be subject to the same requirements and risk controls of Rule 604 as the currently accepted two party letters of credit. Pass-Through Letters of Credit deposited as margin assets would be based on the industry standard *Unified Clearing Group Uniform Letter of Credit Terms – (Pass-Through)* and, consistent with terms accepted by other futures clearinghouses, would have terms to ensure that they work similarly to the two party letters of credit currently used by OCC Clearing Members. Specifically, the issuing bank would be required to notify OCC of any changes to the terms of the letter of credit (and in certain cases, OCC would be required to affirmatively accept such changes) prior to such changes becoming effective. The issuing bank would be required to inform OCC in the event that a Clearing Member beneficiary wished to draw on the letter of credit, and all potential draws on the letter of credit, regardless of who initiates them, would be deposited directly into the FCM Clearing Member's OCC segregated futures account and subject to all of the same rules and limitations surrounding the use and withdraw of margin funds under OCC's Rules. For these reasons, OCC believes that Pass-Through Letters of Credit, under the terms and restrictions described above, are similar to the existing two party letters of credit currently on deposit as margin assets at OCC and do not raise any unique risks to OCC.

B. Statutory Basis

OCC believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended ("Act"),³ and the rules thereunder applicable to OCC. As noted above, the form of Pass-Through Letters of Credit that would be accepted by

³ 15 U.S.C. 78q-1(b)(3)(F).

OCC would work similarly to the two party letters of credit currently used by OCC Clearing Members and would be subject to the same restrictions and safeguards contained in Rule 604 and the Interpretations and Policies thereunder.⁴ In addition to the restrictions and safeguards under Rule 604, the terms of the Pass-Through Letters of Credit would require that they effectively operate identically to the two party letters of credit currently on deposit as margin assets at OCC. For example, OCC must be notified (and in certain cases must affirmatively accept) any changes to the terms of the letter of credit; the issuing bank would be required to inform OCC in the case that the Clearing Member beneficiary wished to draw on the letter of credit; and all potential draws on the letter of credit, regardless of who initiates them, would be deposited directly into the FCM Clearing Members segregated futures account. OCC therefore believes that the proposed rule change is designed to assure the safeguarding of securities and funds which are in the custody or control of OCC or for which it is responsible in accordance with Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act⁵ and is reasonably designed to ensure that OCC holds margin assets in a manner that minimizes risk of loss or delay in its access to them, consistent with Commission Rule 17Ad-22(d)(3).⁶ The proposed rule change is not inconsistent with the existing rules of OCC, including any other rules proposed to be amended.

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

OCC does not believe that the proposed rule change would have any impact or impose any burden on competition⁷ because it pertains solely to OCC's activities relating to the clearing of

⁴ See *supra* note 2 and related text.

⁵ 15 U.S.C. 78q-1(b)(3)(F).

⁶ 17 CFR 240.17Ad-22(d)(3).

⁷ 15 U.S.C. 78q-1(b)(3)(I).

commodity futures products subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the CFTC and therefore would not have any impact or impose any burden on competition in securities markets or any other market governed by the Act.

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

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

Item 6. Extension of Time Period for Commission Action

OCC does not consent to an extension of the time period specified in Section 19(b)(2) of the Act.⁸

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

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(iii)⁹ of the Act, and Rule 19b-4(f)(4)(ii) thereunder,¹⁰ the proposed rule change is filed for immediate effectiveness because it effects a change in an existing service of OCC that (i) primarily affects the clearing operations of OCC with respect to products that are not securities, including futures that are not security futures and (ii) does not significantly affect any securities clearing operations of OCC or any rights or obligations of OCC with respect to securities clearing or persons using such securities-clearing service. Pass-Through-Letters of Credit would not be permitted as a form of margin asset for securities products. The use of Pass-Through Letters of Credit would be limited to segregated futures accounts, which are confined to futures positions carried by FCM Clearing Members on behalf

⁸ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).

⁹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(iii).

¹⁰ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(4)(ii).

of futures customers and futures professionals who are futures customers.¹¹ Moreover, the terms of the Pass-Through Letters of Credit, together with OCC's existing rules regarding letters of credit, are designed to ensure that Pass-Through Letters of Credit would effectively operate similarly to the two party letters of credit currently accepted as margin assets by OCC and would not present any unique risks to OCC, its Clearing Members or other market participants using OCC's services. Accordingly, the proposed rule change is limited in effect to OCC's clearing operations for futures that are not security futures and does not significantly affect any securities clearing operations of OCC or any rights or obligations with respect to such securities clearing services.¹² 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.¹³

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

Not applicable.

¹¹ See OCC By-Laws Article I Definitions and Article VI, Section 3(f) and (j) regarding segregated futures accounts and segregated futures professional accounts. Margin held for segregated futures accounts is held separately from margin deposited with respect to a Clearing Member's other account types.

¹² Cleared futures positions represent approximately 1.6% of OCC's cleared contract volume. See <http://www.theocc.com/components/docs/about/corporate-information/infographic/2015-infographic.pdf>. Moreover, margin requirements in respect of segregated futures accounts constitute only about 5.5% of OCC's total margin requirements, and the amount of pass-through letters of credit that could be deposited as margin would be further limited by the issuer and concentration limits described above. See *supra* note 2.

¹³ Notwithstanding its immediate effectiveness, implementation of this rule change will be delayed until this change is deemed certified under CFTC Regulation §40.6.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

Item 11. Exhibits

Exhibit 1A. Completed Notice of Proposed Rule Change for publication in the Federal Register.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, The Options Clearing Corporation has duly caused this filing to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

THE OPTIONS CLEARING CORPORATION


By:  _____
Stephen M. Szarmack
Vice President and Associate General
Counsel

EXHIBIT 1A

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

(Release No. 34-[_____]; File No. SR-OCC-2016-003)

February 2, 2016

Self-Regulatory Organizations; The Options Clearing Corporation; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change Related to Pass-Through Letters of Credit Accepted as a Form of Margin Asset

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 February 2, 2016, 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. OCC filed the proposed rule change pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(iii)³ of the Act and Rule 19b-4(f)(4)(ii)⁴ thereunder so that the proposal was effective upon filing with the Commission. 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

The purpose of this proposed rule change is to amend OCC Rule 604 to permit pass-through letters of credit as a form of margin asset to satisfy margin obligations for futures, futures options, and commodity options positions (collectively referred to as “futures positions”)

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

³ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(iii).

⁴ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(4)(ii).

held in segregated futures accounts and segregated futures professional accounts (collectively referred to as “segregated futures accounts”).⁵

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

The purpose of the proposed rule change is to revise OCC Rule 604 to add new Interpretation and Policy .10 to state that Clearing Members may deposit pass-through letters of credit to satisfy margin obligations for segregated futures accounts and segregated futures professional accounts.

OCC Rule 604(c) allows Clearing Members to deposit letters of credit as a form of margin asset provided that such letters of credit meet the form prescribed by OCC and satisfy robust requirements enumerated under the Rule.⁶ OCC currently accepts two party letters of

⁵ See OCC By-Laws Article I, Section 1.S.(5) and (6) defining segregated futures accounts and segregated futures professional accounts.

⁶ Rule 604(c) requires, among other things, that: (i) letters of credit must contain the unqualified commitment of the issuer to pay a specified sum of money to OCC within certain specified time periods; (ii) all letters of credit must be irrevocable; and (iii) OCC may draw upon a letter of credit at any time, whether or not the Clearing Member that deposited such letter of credit has been suspended by OCC or is in default with respect to any obligation to OCC, if OCC determines that such draw is advisable to protect OCC, other Clearing Members, or the general public. Moreover, if a Clearing Member deposits

credit as a form of margin asset under Rule 604(c), which are letters of credit issued by an OCC approved bank or trust on behalf of a Clearing Member, with OCC as beneficiary. Such letters of credit may be used by Clearing Members to meet margin obligations arising from any account type it holds at OCC.

Recently, certain futures market participants have inquired about using third party pass-through letters of credit (“Pass-Through Letters of Credit”) as a form of margin asset at OCC. Pass-Through Letters of Credit are letters of credit issued on behalf of a third party (in this case, a customer of a Clearing Member) with a joint beneficiary structure that would allow the Clearing Member, as a joint beneficiary, to “pass through” the letter of credit directly to the clearinghouse, as joint beneficiary, and avoid the need for the Clearing Member to write its own letter of credit to the clearinghouse or to post cash margin on behalf of the customer. Pass-Through Letters of Credit are standard collateral vehicles accepted by other U.S. futures clearinghouses, particularly clearinghouses that provide clearance and settlement services for energy futures products. In order to provide OCC’s futures commission merchant (“FCM”) Clearing Members with the ability to post the same form of collateral for segregated futures accounts as they could post at other futures clearinghouses, OCC proposes to add new

a letter of credit that indicates on its face that it is being deposited to serve as margin for the Clearing Member's customers' account or for a segregated futures account, such letter of credit shall not constitute margin for any other account maintained by the Clearing Member until such time as the issuing bank shall instruct OCC by amendment to the letter of credit stating that such letter of credit is not so restricted. *See* OCC Rule 604(c)(1) and (3). Letters of credit are also subject to specific eligibility standards for issuing banks and both Clearing Member and issuer concentration limits. Specifically, no more than 50% of a Clearing Member's margin on deposit at any given time may include letters of credit in the aggregate, and no more than 20% may include letters of credit issued by any one institution. Moreover, the total amount of letters of credit issued for the account of any one Clearing Member by a U.S. or Non-U.S. institution shall not exceed 15% of such institution's Tier 1 Capital. *See* OCC Rule 604, Interpretations and Policies .01, .02, and .04.

Interpretation and Policy .10 to Rule 604 to permit its FCM Clearing Members to deposit Pass-Through Letters of Credit as margin assets to satisfy margin requirements for their futures customers. Pass-Through Letters of Credit would be permitted only to satisfy margin obligations in segregated futures accounts and would not be available as a form of margin asset to satisfy margin obligations for securities products.

Pass-Through Letters of Credit would be subject to the same requirements and risk controls of Rule 604 as the currently accepted two party letters of credit. Pass-Through Letters of Credit deposited as margin assets would be based on the industry standard *Unified Clearing Group Uniform Letter of Credit Terms – (Pass-Through)* and, consistent with terms accepted by other futures clearinghouses, would have terms to ensure that they work similarly to the two party letters of credit currently used by OCC Clearing Members. Specifically, the issuing bank would be required to notify OCC of any changes to the terms of the letter of credit (and in certain cases, OCC would be required to affirmatively accept such changes) prior to such changes becoming effective. The issuing bank would be required to inform OCC in the event that a Clearing Member beneficiary wished to draw on the letter of credit, and all potential draws on the letter of credit, regardless of who initiates them, would be deposited directly into the FCM Clearing Member's OCC segregated futures account and subject to all of the same rules and limitations surrounding the use and withdraw of margin funds under OCC's Rules. For these reasons, OCC believes that Pass-Through Letters of Credit, under the terms and restrictions described above, are similar to the existing two party letters of credit currently on deposit as margin assets at OCC and do not raise any unique risks to OCC.

(2) Statutory Basis

OCC believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act⁷ and the rules thereunder applicable to OCC. As noted above, the form of Pass-Through Letters of Credit that would be accepted by OCC would work similarly to the two party letters of credit currently used by OCC Clearing Members and would be subject to the same restrictions and safeguards contained in Rule 604 and the Interpretations and Policies thereunder.⁸ In addition to the restrictions and safeguards under Rule 604, the terms of the Pass-Through Letters of Credit would require that they effectively operate identically to the two party letters of credit currently on deposit as margin assets at OCC. For example, OCC must be notified (and in certain cases must affirmatively accept) any changes to the terms of the letter of credit; the issuing bank would be required to inform OCC in the case that the Clearing Member beneficiary wished to draw on the letter of credit; and all potential draws on the letter of credit, regardless of who initiates them, would be deposited directly into the FCM Clearing Members segregated futures account. OCC therefore believes that the proposed rule change is designed to assure the safeguarding of securities and funds which are in the custody or control of OCC or for which it is responsible in accordance with Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act⁹ and is reasonably designed to ensure that OCC holds margin assets in a manner that minimizes risk of loss or delay in its access to them, consistent with Commission Rule 17Ad-22(d)(3).¹⁰ The proposed rule change is

⁷ 15 U.S.C. 78q-1(b)(3)(F).

⁸ See *supra* note 6 and related text.

⁹ 15 U.S.C. 78q-1(b)(3)(F).

¹⁰ 17 CFR 240.17Ad-22(d)(3).

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 have any impact or impose any burden on competition¹¹ because it pertains solely to OCC's activities relating to the clearing of commodity futures products subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the CFTC and therefore would not have any impact or impose any burden on competition in securities markets or any other market governed by the Act.

(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

The foregoing rule change has become effective upon filing¹² pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(iii) of the Act¹³ and Rule 19b-4(f)(4)(ii) thereunder¹⁴ because it effects a change in an existing service of OCC that (i) primarily affects the clearing operations of OCC with respect to products that are not securities, including futures that are not security futures and (ii) does not significantly affect any securities clearing operations of OCC or any rights or obligations of OCC with respect to securities clearing or persons using such securities-clearing service. At any time

¹¹ 15 U.S.C. 78q-1(b)(3)(I).

¹² Notwithstanding the immediate effectiveness of the proposed rule change, implementation of this rule change is also contingent on it being deemed certified under CFTC Regulation §40.6.

¹³ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(iii).

¹⁴ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(4)(ii).

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.

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 e-mail to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include File Number SR-OCC-2016-003 on the subject line.

Paper Comments:

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

All submissions should refer to File Number SR-OCC-2016-003. This file number should be included on the subject line if e-mail is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's Internet website (<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 website viewing

and printing in the Commission's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549, on official business days between the hours of 10:00 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 website at http://www.theocc.com/components/docs/legal/rules_and_bylaws/sr_occ_16_003.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-2016-003 and should be submitted on or before [insert date 21 days from publication in the Federal Register].

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

Robert W. Errett
Deputy Secretary

Action as set forth recommended herein
APPROVED pursuant to authority delegated by
the Commission under Public Law 87-592.
For: Division of Trading and Markets

By: _____

Print Name: _____

Date: _____

¹⁵ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).