



October 5, 2015

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-2015-016 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 proposed rule change would modify OCC’s margin methodology by more broadly incorporating variations in implied volatility within STANS. As explained below, OCC believes that expanding the use of variations in implied volatility within STANS for substantially all¹ option contracts available to be cleared by OCC that have a residual tenor² of less than three years (“Shorter Tenor Options”) would enhance OCC’s ability to ensure that option prices and

¹ OCC is proposing to exclude: (i) binary options, (ii) options on energy futures, and (iii) options on U.S. Treasury securities. These relatively new products were introduced as the implied volatility margin methodology changes were in the process of being completed by OCC. Subsequent to the implementation of the revised implied volatility margin methodology discussed in this filing, OCC would plan to modify the margin methodology to accommodate the above new products. In addition, due to *de minimus* open interest in those options, OCC does not believe there is a substantive risk if the products would be excluded from the implied volatility margin methodology modifications at this time.

² The “tenor” of an option is the amount of time remaining to its expiration.

the margin coverage related to such positions more appropriately reflect possible future market value fluctuations and better protect OCC in the event it must liquidate the portfolio of a suspended Clearing Member.

Implied Volatility in STANS Generally

STANS is OCC's proprietary risk management system that calculates Clearing Members' margin requirements in accordance with OCC's Rules.³ The STANS methodology uses Monte Carlo simulations to forecast price movement and correlations in determining a Clearing Member's margin requirement. Under STANS, the daily margin calculation for each Clearing Member account is constructed to comply with SEC Rule 17Ad-22(b)(2),⁴ ensuring OCC maintains sufficient financial resources to liquidate a defaulting member's positions, without loss, within the liquidation horizon of two business days.

The STANS margin requirement for an account is composed of two primary components:⁵ a base component and a stress test component. The base component is obtained from a risk measure of the expected margin shortfall for an account that results under Monte Carlo price movement simulations. For the exposures that are observed regarding the account, the base component is established as the estimated average of potential losses higher than the 99% VaR⁶ threshold to help ensure that OCC continuously meets the requirements of Rule 17Ad-22(b)(2).⁷ In addition, OCC augments the base component using the stress test component. The stress test component is obtained by considering increases in the expected

³ Pursuant to OCC Rule 601(e)(1), however, OCC uses the Standard Portfolio Analysis of Risk Margin Calculation System ("SPAN") to calculate initial margin requirements for segregated futures accounts. No changes are proposed to OCC's use of SPAN because the proposed changes do not concern futures. See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 72331 (June 5, 2014), 79 FR 33607 (June 11, 2014) (SR-OCC-2014-13).

⁴ 17 CFR 240.17Ad-22(b)(2). As a registered clearing agency that performs central counterparty services, OCC is required to "use margin requirements to limit its credit exposures to participants under normal market conditions and use risk-based models and parameters to set margin requirements and review such margin requirements and the related risk-based models and parameters at least monthly."

⁵ The two primary components referenced relate to the risk calculation and are associated with the 99% two-day expected shortfall (i.e., ES) and the concentration/dependence margin add-on (i.e., Add-on Charge). When computing the ES or Add-on Charges, STANS computes the theoretical value of an option for a given simulated underlying price change using the implied volatility reflected in the prior day closing price. Under the proposed change, STANS would use a modeled implied volatility intended to simulate the estimated change in implied volatilities given the simulated underlying price change in STANS.

⁶ The term "value at risk" or "VaR" refers to a statistical technique that, generally speaking, is used in risk management to measure the potential risk of loss for a given set of assets over a particular time horizon.

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margin shortfall for an account that would occur due to (i) market movements that are especially large and/or in which certain risk factors would exhibit perfect or zero correlations rather than correlations otherwise estimated using historical data or (ii) extreme and adverse idiosyncratic movements for individual risk factors to which the account is particularly exposed.

Including variations in implied volatility within STANS is intended to ensure that the anticipated cost of liquidating each Shorter Tenor Option position in an account recognizes the possibility that implied volatility could change during the two business day liquidation time horizon in STANS and lead to corresponding changes in the market prices of the options. Generally speaking, the implied volatility of an option is a measure of the expected future volatility of the value of the option's annualized standard deviation of the price of the underlying security, index, or future at exercise, which is reflected in the current option premium in the market. The volatility is "implied" from the premium for an option⁸ at any given time by calculating the option premium under certain assumptions used in the Black-Scholes options pricing model and then determining what value must be added to the known values for all of the other variables in the Black-Scholes model to equal the premium. In effect, the implied volatility is responsible for that portion of the premium that cannot be explained by the then-current intrinsic value⁹ of the option, discounted to reflect its time value. OCC currently incorporates variations in implied volatility as risk factors for certain options with residual tenors of at least three years ("Longer Tenor Options").¹⁰

Implied Volatility for Shorter Tenor Options

OCC is proposing certain modifications to STANS to more broadly incorporate variations in implied volatility for Shorter Tenor Options. Consistent with its approach for Longer Tenor Options, OCC would model a volatility surface¹¹ for Shorter Tenor Options by incorporating into the econometric models underlying STANS certain risk factors regarding a time series of proportional changes in implied volatilities for a range of tenors and absolute deltas. Shorter Tenor Option volatility points would be defined by three different tenors and three different absolute deltas, which produce nine "pivot points." In calculating the implied volatility values for each pivot point, OCC would use the same type of series-level pricing data set to create the

⁸ The premium is the price that the holder of an option pays and the writer of an option receives for the rights conveyed by the option.

⁹ Generally speaking, the intrinsic value is the difference between the price of the underlying and the exercise price of the option.

¹⁰ See Securities Exchange Act Release Nos. 68434 (December 14, 2012), 77 FR 57602 (December 19, 2012) (SR-OCC-2012-14); 70709 (October 18, 2013), 78 FR 63267 (October 23, 2013) (SR-OCC-2013-16).

¹¹ The term "volatility surface" refers to a three-dimensional graphed surface that represents the implied volatility for possible tenors of the option and the implied volatility of the option over those tenors for the possible levels of "moneyness" of the option. The term "moneyness" refers to the relationship between the current market price of the underlying interest and the exercise price.

nine pivot points that it does to create the larger number of pivot points used for Longer Tenor Options, so that the nine pivot points would be the result of a consolidation of the entire series-level dataset into a smaller and more manageable set of pivot points before modeling the volatility surface.

OCC partnered with an experienced vendor in this area to study implied volatility surfaces and to use back-testing of OCC's margin requirements to build a model that would be appropriately sophisticated and operate conservatively to minimize margin exceedances. The back-testing results support that, over a look-back period from January 2008 to May 2013,¹² using nine pivot points to define the volatility surface would have resulted in a comparable number of instances in which an account containing certain hypothetical positions would have been under-margined compared to using a larger number of pivot points to define the volatility surface. Therefore, although OCC could create a more detailed volatility surface by increasing the number of pivot points, OCC has determined that doing so for Shorter Tenor Options would not be appropriate. Moreover, due to the significantly larger volume of Shorter Tenor Options, OCC also believes that relying on a greater number of pivot points could potentially lead to increases in the time necessary to compute margin requirements that would impair OCC's capacity to make timely calculations.

Under OCC's model for Shorter Tenor Options, the volatility surfaces would be defined using tenors of one month, three months, and one year with absolute deltas, in each case, of 0.25, 0.5, and 0.75. This results in the nine implied volatility pivot points. Given that premiums of deep-in-the-money options (those with absolute deltas closer to 1.0) and deep-out-of-the-money options (those with absolute deltas closer to 0) are insensitive to changes in implied volatility, in each case notwithstanding increases or decreases in implied volatility over the two business day liquidation time horizon, those higher and lower absolute deltas have not been selected as pivot points. OCC believes that it is appropriate to focus on pivot points representing at- and near-the-money options because prices for those options are more sensitive to variations in implied volatility over the liquidation time horizon of two business days. Specifically, for SPX index options, four factors explain 99% variance of implied volatility movements: (i) parallel shift of the entire surface, (ii) a slope or skewness with respect to Delta, (iii) a slope with respect to time to maturity; and, (iv) a convexity with respect to the time to maturity. The nine correlated pivot points, arranged by delta and tenor, give OCC the flexibility to capture these factors.

In the proposed approach to computing margin for Shorter Tenor Options under STANS, OCC would first use its econometric models to simulate implied volatility changes at the nine

¹² The look-back period was determined based on the availability of relevant data at the time of the back-testing. Relevant data in this case means data obtained from OCC's consultants, Finance Concepts. The back-testing was performed by Finance Concepts using data from their OptionMetrics Ivy source. The Ivy source maintains data from prior to 2008, but it is not clear that data from before the market dislocation in early August 2007 is as relevant to today's options markets.

pivot points that would correspond to underlying price simulations used by STANS.¹³ For each Shorter Tenor Option in the account of a Clearing Member, changes in its implied volatility would then be simulated according to the corresponding pivot point and the price of the option would be computed to determine the amount of profit or loss in the account under the particular STANS price simulation. Additionally, as OCC does today, it would continue to use simulated closing prices for the assets underlying options in the account of a Clearing Member that are scheduled to expire within the liquidation time horizon of two business days to compute the options' intrinsic value¹⁴ and use those values to help calculate the profit or loss in the account.¹⁵

Effects of the Proposed Change and Implementation

OCC believes that the proposed rule change would enhance OCC's ability to ensure that in determining margin requirements STANS appropriately takes into account normal market conditions that OCC may encounter in the event that, pursuant to OCC Rule 1102, it suspends a defaulted Clearing Member and liquidates its accounts.¹⁶ Accordingly, the change would promote OCC's ability to ensure that margin assets are sufficient to liquidate the accounts of a defaulted Clearing Member without incurring a loss.

OCC estimates that Clearing Member accounts generally would experience increased margin requirements as compared to those calculated for the same options positions in an account today. OCC estimates the proposed change would most significantly affect customer accounts and least significantly affect firm accounts, with the effect on Market Maker accounts falling in between.

OCC expects customer accounts to experience the largest margin increases because positions considered under STANS for customer accounts typically consist of more short than long options positions, and therefore reflect a greater magnitude of direction risk than other account types. Positions considered under STANS for customer accounts typically consist of more short than long options positions because, to facilitate Clearing Members' compliance with SEC requirements for the protection of certain customer property under Rule 15c3-3(b),¹⁷ OCC segregates long option positions in the securities customers' account of each Clearing Member

¹³ STANS relies on 10,000 price simulation scenarios that are based generally on a historical data period of 500 business days, which is updated monthly to keep model results from becoming stale.

¹⁴ Generally speaking, the intrinsic value is the difference between the price of the underlying and the exercise price of the option.

¹⁵ For such Shorter Tenor Options that are scheduled to expire on the open of the market rather than the close, OCC would use the relevant opening price for the underlying assets.

¹⁶ Under authority in OCC Rules 1104 and 1106, OCC has authority to promptly liquidate margin assets and options positions of a suspended Clearing Member in the most orderly manner practicable, which might include, but would not be limited to, a private auction.

¹⁷ 17 CFR 240.15c3-3(b).

and does not assign them any value in determining the expected liquidating value of the account.¹⁸

While overall OCC expects an increase in aggregate margins by about \$1.5 billion (9% of expected shortfall and stress-test add-on), OCC does anticipate a decrease in margins in certain clearing member accounts' requirements. OCC anticipates that such a decrease would occur in accounts with underlying exposure and implied volatility exposure in the same direction, such as concentrated call positions, due to the negative correlation typically observed between these two factors. Over the back-testing period, about 28% of the observations for accounts on the days studied had lower margins under the proposed methodology and the average reduction was about 2.7%. Parallel results will be made available to the membership in the weeks ahead of implementation.

To help Clearing Members prepare for the proposed change, OCC has provided Clearing Members with an Information Memo explaining the proposal, including the planned timeline for its implementation,¹⁹ and discussed with certain other clearinghouses the likely effects of the change on OCC's cross-margin agreements with them. OCC is also publishing an Information Memo to notify Clearing Members of the submission of this filing to the SEC. Subject to all necessary regulatory approvals regarding the proposed change, for a period of at least two months beginning in October 2015, OCC intends to begin making parallel margin calculations with and without the changes in the margin methodology. The commencement of the calculations would be announced by an Information Memo, and OCC would provide the calculations to Clearing Members each business day. OCC believes that Clearing Members will have sufficient time and data to plan for the potential increases in their respective margin requirements. OCC would also provide at least thirty days prior notice to Clearing Members before implementing the change.

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:

¹⁸ See OCC Rule 601(d)(1). Pursuant to OCC Rule 611, however, a Clearing Member, subject to certain conditions, may instruct OCC to release segregated long option positions from segregation. Long positions may be released, for example, if they are part of a spread position. Once released from segregation, OCC receives a lien on each unsegregated long securities option carried in a customer's account and therefore OCC permits the unsegregated long to offset corresponding short option positions in the account.

¹⁹ In addition to the proposal to introduce variations in implied volatility for Shorter Tenor Options, OCC is also contemporaneously proposing an additional change to its margin methodology that would use liquidity charges to account for certain costs associated with hedging in which OCC would engage during a Clearing Member liquidation and the reasonably expected effect that OCC's management of the liquidation would have on related bid-ask spreads in the marketplace. The Information Memo explained both of these proposed changes and their expected effects on margin requirements.

Risk Management. OCC ensures that it possesses the ability to manage the risks associated with discharging its responsibilities as a DCO by using appropriate tools and procedures. As such, OCC believes that the proposed rule change would permit OCC to effectively risk manage changes in implied volatility through the risk models as described above. Such risk models would reduce the risk that clearing member margin assets would be insufficient should OCC need to use such assets to close-out the positions of a defaulting clearing member thereby ensuring OCC meets its financial obligations to its clearing members.

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.

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,



Stephen M. Szarmack
Vice President and Associate General Counsel

Enclosure

Required fields are shown with yellow backgrounds and asterisks.

Page 1 of * 42	SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549 Form 19b-4	File No.* SR - 2015 - * 016 Amendment No. (req. for Amendments *)
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Filing by Options Clearing Corporation
Pursuant to Rule 19b-4 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Initial * <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Amendment * <input type="checkbox"/>	Withdrawal <input type="checkbox"/>	Section 19(b)(2) * <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Section 19(b)(3)(A) * <input type="checkbox"/>	Section 19(b)(3)(B) * <input type="checkbox"/>
Pilot <input type="checkbox"/> Extension of Time Period for Commission Action * <input type="checkbox"/> Date Expires * <input type="text"/>			Rule <input type="checkbox"/> 19b-4(f)(1) <input type="checkbox"/> 19b-4(f)(4) <input type="checkbox"/> 19b-4(f)(2) <input type="checkbox"/> 19b-4(f)(5) <input type="checkbox"/> 19b-4(f)(3) <input type="checkbox"/> 19b-4(f)(6)		

Notice of proposed change pursuant to the Payment, Clearing, and Settlement Act of 2010 Section 806(e)(1) * <input type="checkbox"/> Section 806(e)(2) * <input type="checkbox"/>	Security-Based Swap Submission pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Section 3C(b)(2) * <input type="checkbox"/>
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Exhibit 2 Sent As Paper Document <input type="checkbox"/>	Exhibit 3 Sent As Paper Document <input type="checkbox"/>
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Description
Provide a brief description of the action (limit 250 characters, required when Initial is checked *).

Contact Information
Provide the name, telephone number, and e-mail address of the person on the staff of the self-regulatory organization prepared to respond to questions and comments on the action.

First Name * Stephen	Last Name * Szarmack
Title * Vice President and Associate General Counsel	
E-mail * sszarmack@theocc.com	
Telephone * (312) 322-4802	Fax (312) 322-6280

Signature
Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934,

has duly caused this filing to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

(Title *)
Assistant Secretary

Date 10/05/2015
By Scott Kalish (Name *)

NOTE: Clicking the button at right will digitally sign and lock this form. A digital signature is as legally binding as a physical signature, and once signed, this form cannot be changed.

Persona Not Validated - 1424797497338,

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

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

Form 19b-4 Information *

Add Remove View

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

Exhibit 1 - Notice of Proposed Rule Change *

Add Remove View

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

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

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

Add Remove View

Exhibit Sent As Paper Document

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

Exhibit 3 - Form, Report, or Questionnaire

Add Remove View

Exhibit Sent As Paper Document

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

Exhibit 4 - Marked Copies

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

Exhibit 5 - Proposed Rule Text

Add Remove View

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

Partial Amendment

Add Remove View

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

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

This proposed rule change by The Options Clearing Corporation (“OCC”) would modify OCC’s margin methodology by incorporating variations in implied volatility for “shorter tenor” options within the System for Theoretical Analysis and Numerical Simulations (“STANS”). The proposed change does not require changes to the text of OCC’s By-Laws or Rules.

Item 2. Procedures of the Self-Regulatory Organization

The proposed rule change was approved for filing with the Commission by the Board of Directors of OCC at a meeting held on May 20, 2015.

Questions should be addressed to Stephen Szarmack, Vice President and Associate General Counsel, at (312) 322-4802.

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

The proposed rule change would modify OCC’s margin methodology by more broadly incorporating variations in implied volatility within STANS. As explained below, OCC believes that expanding the use of variations in implied volatility within STANS for substantially all¹

¹ OCC is proposing to exclude: (i) binary options, (ii) options on energy futures, and (iii) options on U.S. Treasury securities. These relatively new products were introduced as the implied volatility margin methodology changes were in the process of being completed by OCC. Subsequent to the implementation of the revised implied volatility margin methodology discussed in this filing, OCC would plan to modify the margin methodology to accommodate the above new products. In addition, due to *de minimus* open interest in those options, OCC does not believe there is a substantive risk if the products would be excluded from the implied volatility margin methodology modifications at this time.

option contracts available to be cleared by OCC that have a residual tenor² of less than three years (“Shorter Tenor Options”) would enhance OCC’s ability to ensure that option prices and the margin coverage related to such positions more appropriately reflect possible future market value fluctuations and better protect OCC in the event it must liquidate the portfolio of a suspended Clearing Member.

Implied Volatility in STANS Generally

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possibility that implied volatility could change during the two business day liquidation time horizon in STANS and lead to corresponding changes in the market prices of the options. Generally speaking, the implied volatility of an option is a measure of the expected future volatility of the value of the option's annualized standard deviation of the price of the underlying security, index, or future at exercise, which is reflected in the current option premium in the market. The volatility is "implied" from the premium for an option⁸ at any given time by calculating the option premium under certain assumptions used in the Black-Scholes options pricing model and then determining what value must be added to the known values for all of the other variables in the Black-Scholes model to equal the premium. In effect, the implied volatility is responsible for that portion of the premium that cannot be explained by the then-current intrinsic value⁹ of the option, discounted to reflect its time value. OCC currently incorporates variations in implied volatility as risk factors for certain options with residual tenors of at least three years ("Longer Tenor Options").¹⁰

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¹² The look-back period was determined based on the availability of relevant data at the time of the back-testing. Relevant data in this case means data obtained from OCC’s consultants, Finance Concepts. The back-testing was performed by Finance Concepts using data from their OptionMetrics Ivy source. The Ivy source maintains data from prior to 2008, but it is not clear that data from before the market dislocation in early August 2007 is as relevant to today’s options markets.

number of instances in which an account containing certain hypothetical positions would have been under-margined compared to using a larger number of pivot points to define the volatility surface. Therefore, although OCC could create a more detailed volatility surface by increasing the number of pivot points, OCC has determined that doing so for Shorter Tenor Options would not be appropriate. Moreover, due to the significantly larger volume of Shorter Tenor Options, OCC also believes that relying on a greater number of pivot points could potentially lead to increases in the time necessary to compute margin requirements that would impair OCC's capacity to make timely calculations.

Under OCC's model for Shorter Tenor Options, the volatility surfaces would be defined using tenors of one month, three months, and one year with absolute deltas, in each case, of 0.25, 0.5, and 0.75. This results in the nine implied volatility pivot points. Given that premiums of deep-in-the-money options (those with absolute deltas closer to 1.0) and deep-out-of-the-money options (those with absolute deltas closer to 0) are insensitive to changes in implied volatility, in each case notwithstanding increases or decreases in implied volatility over the two business day liquidation time horizon, those higher and lower absolute deltas have not been selected as pivot points. OCC believes that it is appropriate to focus on pivot points representing at- and near-the-money options because prices for those options are more sensitive to variations in implied volatility over the liquidation time horizon of two business days. Specifically, for SPX index options, four factors explain 99% variance of implied volatility movements: (i) a parallel shift of the entire surface, (ii) a slope or skewness with respect to Delta, (iii) a slope with respect to time to maturity; and, (iv) a convexity with respect to the time to maturity. The nine correlated pivot points, arranged by delta and tenor, give OCC the flexibility to capture these factors.

In the proposed approach to computing margin for Shorter Tenor Options under STANS, OCC would first use its econometric models to simulate implied volatility changes at the nine pivot points that would correspond to underlying price simulations used by STANS.¹³ For each Shorter Tenor Option in the account of a Clearing Member, changes in its implied volatility would then be simulated according to the corresponding pivot point and the price of the option would be computed to determine the amount of profit or loss in the account under the particular STANS price simulation. Additionally, as OCC does today, it would continue to use simulated closing prices for the assets underlying options in the account of a Clearing Member that are scheduled to expire within the liquidation time horizon of two business days to compute the options' intrinsic value¹⁴ and use those values to help calculate the profit or loss in the account.¹⁵

Effects of the Proposed Change and Implementation

OCC believes that the proposed rule change would enhance OCC's ability to ensure that in determining margin requirements STANS appropriately takes into account normal market conditions that OCC may encounter in the event that, pursuant to OCC Rule 1102, it suspends a defaulted Clearing Member and liquidates its accounts.¹⁶ Accordingly, the change would

¹³ STANS relies on 10,000 price simulation scenarios that are based generally on a historical data period of 500 business days, which is updated monthly to keep model results from becoming stale.

¹⁴ Generally speaking, the intrinsic value is the difference between the price of the underlying and the exercise price of the option.

¹⁵ For such Shorter Tenor Options that are scheduled to expire on the open of the market rather than the close, OCC would use the relevant opening price for the underlying assets.

¹⁶ Under authority in OCC Rules 1104 and 1106, OCC has authority to promptly liquidate margin assets and options positions of a suspended Clearing Member in the most orderly manner practicable, which might include, but would not be limited to, a private auction.

promote OCC's ability to ensure that margin assets are sufficient to liquidate the accounts of a defaulted Clearing Member without incurring a loss.

OCC estimates that Clearing Member accounts generally would experience increased margin requirements as compared to those calculated for the same options positions in an account today. OCC estimates the proposed change would most significantly affect customer accounts and least significantly affect firm accounts, with the effect on Market Maker accounts falling in between.

OCC expects customer accounts to experience the largest margin increases because positions considered under STANS for customer accounts typically consist of more short than long options positions, and therefore reflect a greater magnitude of direction risk than other account types. Positions considered under STANS for customer accounts typically consist of more short than long options positions because, to facilitate Clearing Members' compliance with Commission requirements for the protection of certain customer property under Rule 15c3-3(b),¹⁷ OCC segregates long option positions in the securities customers' account of each Clearing Member and does not assign them any value in determining the expected liquidating value of the account.¹⁸

¹⁷ 17 CFR 240.15c3-3(b).

¹⁸ *See* OCC Rule 601(d)(1). Pursuant to OCC Rule 611, however, a Clearing Member, subject to certain conditions, may instruct OCC to release segregated long option positions from segregation. Long positions may be released, for example, if they are part of a spread position. Once released from segregation, OCC receives a lien on each unsegregated long securities option carried in a customers' account and therefore OCC permits the unsegregated long to offset corresponding short option positions in the account.

While overall OCC expects an increase in aggregate margins by about \$1.5 billion (9% of expected shortfall and stress-test add-on), OCC does anticipate a decrease in margins in certain clearing member accounts' requirements. OCC anticipates that such a decrease would occur in accounts with underlying exposure and implied volatility exposure in the same direction, such as concentrated call positions, due to the negative correlation typically observed between these two factors. Over the back-testing period, about 28% of the observations for accounts on the days studied had lower margins under the proposed methodology and the average reduction was about 2.7%. Parallel results will be made available to the membership in the weeks ahead of implementation.

To help Clearing Members prepare for the proposed change, OCC has provided Clearing Members with an Information Memo explaining the proposal, including the planned timeline for its implementation,¹⁹ and discussed with certain other clearinghouses the likely effects of the change on OCC's cross-margin agreements with them. OCC is also publishing an Information Memo to notify Clearing Members of the submission of this filing to the Commission. Subject to all necessary regulatory approvals regarding the proposed change, for a period of at least two months beginning in October 2015, OCC intends to begin making parallel margin calculations with and without the changes in the margin methodology. The commencement of the calculations would be announced by an Information Memo, and OCC would provide the

¹⁹ In addition to the proposal to introduce variations in implied volatility for Shorter Tenor Options, OCC is also contemporaneously proposing an additional change to its margin methodology that would use liquidity charges to account for certain costs associated with hedging in which OCC would engage during a Clearing Member liquidation and the reasonably expected effect that OCC's management of the liquidation would have on related bid-ask spreads in the marketplace. The Information Memo explained both of these proposed changes and their expected effects on margin requirements.

calculations to Clearing Members each business day. OCC believes that Clearing Members will have sufficient time and data to plan for the potential increases in their respective margin requirements. OCC would also provide at least thirty days prior notice to Clearing Members before implementing the change.

B. Statutory Basis

Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (“Act”),²⁰ requires that the rules of a clearing agency ensure the safeguarding of securities and funds in the custody and control of OCC and protect investors and the public interest. OCC has custody and control of margin deposits it requires members to post to limit credit exposure to members under normal market conditions. In the event of a member default, that member’s margin deposits are the first pool of resources OCC would use to cover losses associated with the default. Appropriately robust and accurate margin resources help ensure that OCC does not have to access mutualized clearing fund deposits that are also in OCC’s custody and control to cover losses associated with a member’s default. By ensuring its margin methodology more accurately and appropriately measures its credit exposure to members under normal market conditions, OCC helps ensure that it is safeguarding of clearing fund resources in the custody and control of OCC.

The proposed rule is also consistent with Rule 17Ad-22(b)(2),²¹ which specifically requires that OCC use margin requirements to limit its credit exposures to Clearing Members under normal market conditions and use risk-based models and parameters to set margin

²⁰ 15 U.S.C. 78q-1(b)(3)(F).

²¹ 17 CFR 240.17Ad-22(b)(2).

requirements, in compliance with Rule 17Ad-22(b)(2). As explained directly above, OCC believes the proposed rule more accurately and appropriately measures OCC's credit exposures in normal market conditions and sets margin requirements commensurate with this more accurate and appropriate measure. Finally, 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 believes that the proposed rule change would increase margin requirements more significantly with respect to Clearing Member customer accounts than other accounts and would therefore impose a burden on competition.²² While the proposed rule change to include variations in implied volatility within STANS would be applied uniformly to all Clearing Members for Shorter Tenor Options, the disproportionate effect for customer accounts would result in a larger burden for Clearing Members that engage in more customer clearing than others. Although overall OCC expects an increase in aggregate margins by about \$1.5 billion (9% of expected shortfall and stress-test add-on), OCC does anticipate a decrease in margins in certain clearing member accounts' requirements, such as accounts with underlying exposure and implied volatility exposure in the same direction, such as concentrated call positions, due to the negative correlation typically observed between these two factors. Over the back-testing period, about 28% of the observations for accounts on the days studied had lower margins under the proposed methodology and the average reduction was about 2.7%.

As discussed above, customer accounts experience higher margin requirements than would otherwise result because long option positions in securities customers' accounts of

²² 15 U.S.C. 78q-1(b)(3)(I).

Clearing Members are generally segregated by OCC, pursuant to its own Rules, to facilitate compliance by Clearing Members with Commission Rule 15c3-3(b).²³ However, such an effect is justified because the customer accounts are more directional: allowing offsets for long options positions in securities customers' accounts of Clearing Members in STANS would not accurately represent the conditions of a Clearing Member liquidation scenario since the positions are not eligible for use in this scenario under Commission rules. 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 impose a burden on competition, with respect to more significant margin increases for customer accounts, that is necessary and appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of 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 for Commission action on the proposed rule change.

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)

Not applicable.

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

²³ 17 CFR 240.15c3-3(b).

Not applicable.

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.

Exhibit 5. OCC Margins Methodology/Implied Volatility Scenarios

(Confidential Treatment is Requested for Exhibit 5 Pursuant to Rule 24b-2)

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, The Options Clearing Corporation has caused this filing to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned hereunto 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-2015-016)

October 5, 2015

Self-Regulatory Organizations; The Options Clearing Corporation; Notice of Filing of a Proposed Rule Change Concerning the Modification of its Margin Methodology by Incorporating Variations in Implied Volatility

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Act”)¹ and Rule 19b-4 thereunder² notice is hereby given that on October 5, 2015, 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 modify OCC’s margin methodology by incorporating variations in implied volatility for “shorter tenor” options within the System for Theoretical Analysis and Numerical Simulations (“STANS”).

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

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

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 proposed rule change would modify OCC's margin methodology by more broadly incorporating variations in implied volatility within STANS. As explained below, OCC believes that expanding the use of variations in implied volatility within STANS for substantially all³ option contracts available to be cleared by OCC that have a residual tenor⁴ of less than three years ("Shorter Tenor Options") would enhance OCC's ability to ensure that option prices and the margin coverage related to such positions more appropriately reflect possible future market value fluctuations and better protect OCC in the event it must liquidate the portfolio of a suspended Clearing Member.

Implied Volatility in STANS Generally

STANS is OCC's proprietary risk management system that calculates Clearing Members' margin requirements in accordance with OCC's Rules.⁵ The STANS methodology uses Monte

³ OCC is proposing to exclude: (i) binary options, (ii) options on energy futures, and (iii) options on U.S. Treasury securities. These relatively new products were introduced as the implied volatility margin methodology changes were in the process of being completed by OCC. Subsequent to the implementation of the revised implied volatility margin methodology discussed in this filing, OCC would plan to modify the margin methodology to accommodate the above new products. In addition, due to *de minimus* open interest in those options, OCC does not believe there is a substantive risk if the products would be excluded from the implied volatility margin methodology modifications at this time.

⁴ The "tenor" of an option is the amount of time remaining to its expiration.

⁵ Pursuant to OCC Rule 601(e)(1), however, OCC uses the Standard Portfolio Analysis of Risk Margin Calculation System ("SPAN") to calculate initial margin requirements for

Carlo simulations to forecast price movement and correlations in determining a Clearing Member's margin requirement. Under STANS, the daily margin calculation for each Clearing Member account is constructed to comply with Commission Rule 17Ad-22(b)(2),⁶ ensuring OCC maintains sufficient financial resources to liquidate a defaulting member's positions, without loss, within the liquidation horizon of two business days.

The STANS margin requirement for an account is composed of two primary components:⁷ a base component and a stress test component. The base component is obtained from a risk measure of the expected margin shortfall for an account that results under Monte Carlo price movement simulations. For the exposures that are observed regarding the account, the base component is established as the estimated average of potential losses higher than the 99% VaR⁸ threshold to help ensure that OCC continuously meets the requirements of Rule

segregated futures accounts. No changes are proposed to OCC's use of SPAN because the proposed changes do not concern futures. *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 72331 (June 5, 2014), 79 FR 33607 (June 11, 2014) (SR-OCC-2014-13).

⁶ 17 CFR 240.17Ad-22(b)(2). As a registered clearing agency that performs central counterparty services, OCC is required to "use margin requirements to limit its credit exposures to participants under normal market conditions and use risk-based models and parameters to set margin requirements and review such margin requirements and the related risk-based models and parameters at least monthly."

⁷ The two primary components referenced relate to the risk calculation and are associated with the 99% two-day expected shortfall (i.e., ES) and the concentration/dependence margin add-on (i.e., Add-on Charge). When computing the ES or Add-on Charges, STANS computes the theoretical value of an option for a given simulated underlying price change using the implied volatility reflected in the prior day closing price. Under the proposed change, STANS would use a modeled implied volatility intended to simulate the estimated change in implied volatilities given the simulated underlying price change in STANS.

⁸ The term "value at risk" or "VaR" refers to a statistical technique that, generally speaking, is used in risk management to measure the potential risk of loss for a given set of assets over a particular time horizon.

17Ad-22(b)(2).⁹ In addition, OCC augments the base component using the stress test component. The stress test component is obtained by considering increases in the expected margin shortfall for an account that would occur due to (i) market movements that are especially large and/or in which certain risk factors would exhibit perfect or zero correlations rather than correlations otherwise estimated using historical data or (ii) extreme and adverse idiosyncratic movements for individual risk factors to which the account is particularly exposed.

Including variations in implied volatility within STANS is intended to ensure that the anticipated cost of liquidating each Shorter Tenor Option position in an account recognizes the possibility that implied volatility could change during the two business day liquidation time horizon in STANS and lead to corresponding changes in the market prices of the options. Generally speaking, the implied volatility of an option is a measure of the expected future volatility of the value of the option's annualized standard deviation of the price of the underlying security, index, or future at exercise, which is reflected in the current option premium in the market. The volatility is "implied" from the premium for an option¹⁰ at any given time by calculating the option premium under certain assumptions used in the Black-Scholes options pricing model and then determining what value must be added to the known values for all of the other variables in the Black-Scholes model to equal the premium. In effect, the implied volatility is responsible for that portion of the premium that cannot be explained by the then-current intrinsic value¹¹ of the option, discounted to reflect its time value. OCC currently incorporates

⁹ 17 CFR 240.17Ad-22(b)(2).

¹⁰ The premium is the price that the holder of an option pays and the writer of an option receives for the rights conveyed by the option.

¹¹ Generally speaking, the intrinsic value is the difference between the price of the underlying and the exercise price of the option.

variations in implied volatility as risk factors for certain options with residual tenors of at least three years (“Longer Tenor Options”).¹²

Implied Volatility for Shorter Tenor Options

OCC is proposing certain modifications to STANS to more broadly incorporate variations in implied volatility for Shorter Tenor Options. Consistent with its approach for Longer Tenor Options, OCC would model a volatility surface¹³ for Shorter Tenor Options by incorporating into the econometric models underlying STANS certain risk factors regarding a time series of proportional changes in implied volatilities for a range of tenors and absolute deltas. Shorter Tenor Option volatility points would be defined by three different tenors and three different absolute deltas, which produce nine “pivot points.” In calculating the implied volatility values for each pivot point, OCC would use the same type of series-level pricing data set to create the nine pivot points that it does to create the larger number of pivot points used for Longer Tenor Options, so that the nine pivot points would be the result of a consolidation of the entire series-level dataset into a smaller and more manageable set of pivot points before modeling the volatility surface.

OCC partnered with an experienced vendor in this area to study implied volatility surfaces and to use back-testing of OCC’s margin requirements to build a model that would be

¹² See Securities Exchange Act Release Nos. 68434 (December 14, 2012), 77 FR 57602 (December 19, 2012) (SR-OCC-2012-14); 70709 (October 18, 2013), 78 FR 63267 (October 23, 2013) (SR-OCC-2013-16).

¹³ The term “volatility surface” refers to a three-dimensional graphed surface that represents the implied volatility for possible tenors of the option and the implied volatility of the option over those tenors for the possible levels of “moneyness” of the option. The term “moneyness” refers to the relationship between the current market price of the underlying interest and the exercise price.

appropriately sophisticated and operate conservatively to minimize margin exceedances. The back-testing results support that, over a look-back period from January 2008 to May 2013,¹⁴ using nine pivot points to define the volatility surface would have resulted in a comparable number of instances in which an account containing certain hypothetical positions would have been under-margined compared to using a larger number of pivot points to define the volatility surface. Therefore, although OCC could create a more detailed volatility surface by increasing the number of pivot points, OCC has determined that doing so for Shorter Tenor Options would not be appropriate. Moreover, due to the significantly larger volume of Shorter Tenor Options, OCC also believes that relying on a greater number of pivot points could potentially lead to increases in the time necessary to compute margin requirements that would impair OCC's capacity to make timely calculations.

Under OCC's model for Shorter Tenor Options, the volatility surfaces would be defined using tenors of one month, three months, and one year with absolute deltas, in each case, of 0.25, 0.5, and 0.75. This results in the nine implied volatility pivot points. Given that premiums of deep-in-the-money options (those with absolute deltas closer to 1.0) and deep-out-of-the-money options (those with absolute deltas closer to 0) are insensitive to changes in implied volatility, in each case notwithstanding increases or decreases in implied volatility over the two business day liquidation time horizon, those higher and lower absolute deltas have not been selected as pivot points. OCC believes that it is appropriate to focus on pivot points representing at- and near-the-

¹⁴ The look-back period was determined based on the availability of relevant data at the time of the back-testing. Relevant data in this case means data obtained from OCC's consultants, Finance Concepts. The back-testing was performed by Finance Concepts using data from their OptionMetrics Ivy source. The Ivy source maintains data from prior to 2008, but it is not clear that data from before the market dislocation in early August 2007 is as relevant to today's options markets.

money options because prices for those options are more sensitive to variations in implied volatility over the liquidation time horizon of two business days. Specifically, for SPX index options, four factors explain 99% variance of implied volatility movements: (i) a parallel shift of the entire surface, (ii) a slope or skewness with respect to Delta, (iii) a slope with respect to time to maturity; and, (iv) a convexity with respect to the time to maturity.. The nine correlated pivot points, arranged by delta and tenor, give OCC the flexibility to capture these factors.

In the proposed approach to computing margin for Shorter Tenor Options under STANS, OCC would first use its econometric models to simulate implied volatility changes at the nine pivot points that would correspond to underlying price simulations used by STANS.¹⁵ For each Shorter Tenor Option in the account of a Clearing Member, changes in its implied volatility would then be simulated according to the corresponding pivot point and the price of the option would be computed to determine the amount of profit or loss in the account under the particular STANS price simulation. Additionally, as OCC does today, it would continue to use simulated closing prices for the assets underlying options in the account of a Clearing Member that are scheduled to expire within the liquidation time horizon of two business days to compute the options' intrinsic value¹⁶ and use those values to help calculate the profit or loss in the account.¹⁷

¹⁵ STANS relies on 10,000 price simulation scenarios that are based generally on a historical data period of 500 business days, which is updated monthly to keep model results from becoming stale.

¹⁶ Generally speaking, the intrinsic value is the difference between the price of the underlying and the exercise price of the option.

¹⁷ For such Shorter Tenor Options that are scheduled to expire on the open of the market rather than the close, OCC would use the relevant opening price for the underlying assets.

Effects of the Proposed Change and Implementation

OCC believes that the proposed rule change would enhance OCC's ability to ensure that in determining margin requirements STANS appropriately takes into account normal market conditions that OCC may encounter in the event that, pursuant to OCC Rule 1102, it suspends a defaulted Clearing Member and liquidates its accounts.¹⁸ Accordingly, the change would promote OCC's ability to ensure that margin assets are sufficient to liquidate the accounts of a defaulted Clearing Member without incurring a loss.

OCC estimates that Clearing Member accounts generally would experience increased margin requirements as compared to those calculated for the same options positions in an account today. OCC estimates the proposed change would most significantly affect customer accounts and least significantly affect firm accounts, with the effect on Market Maker accounts falling in between.

OCC expects customer accounts to experience the largest margin increases because positions considered under STANS for customer accounts typically consist of more short than long options positions, and therefore reflect a greater magnitude of direction risk than other account types. Positions considered under STANS for customer accounts typically consist of more short than long options positions because, to facilitate Clearing Members' compliance with Commission requirements for the protection of certain customer property under Rule 15c3-3(b),¹⁹ OCC segregates long option positions in the securities customers' account of each

¹⁸ Under authority in OCC Rules 1104 and 1106, OCC has authority to promptly liquidate margin assets and options positions of a suspended Clearing Member in the most orderly manner practicable, which might include, but would not be limited to, a private auction.

¹⁹ 17 CFR 240.15c3-3(b).

Clearing Member and does not assign them any value in determining the expected liquidating value of the account.²⁰

While overall OCC expects an increase in aggregate margins by about \$1.5 billion (9% of expected shortfall and stress-test add-on), OCC does anticipate a decrease in margins in certain clearing member accounts' requirements. OCC anticipates that such a decrease would occur in accounts with underlying exposure and implied volatility exposure in the same direction, such as concentrated call positions, due to the negative correlation typically observed between these two factors. Over the back-testing period, about 28% of the observations for accounts on the days studied had lower margins under the proposed methodology and the average reduction was about 2.7%. Parallel results will be made available to the membership in the weeks ahead of implementation.

To help Clearing Members prepare for the proposed change, OCC has provided Clearing Members with an Information Memo explaining the proposal, including the planned timeline for its implementation,²¹ and discussed with certain other clearinghouses the likely effects of the change on OCC's cross-margin agreements with them. OCC is also publishing an Information

²⁰ See OCC Rule 601(d)(1). Pursuant to OCC Rule 611, however, a Clearing Member, subject to certain conditions, may instruct OCC to release segregated long option positions from segregation. Long positions may be released, for example, if they are part of a spread position. Once released from segregation, OCC receives a lien on each unsegregated long securities option carried in a customer's account and therefore OCC permits the unsegregated long to offset corresponding short option positions in the account.

²¹ In addition to the proposal to introduce variations in implied volatility for Shorter Tenor Options, OCC is also contemporaneously proposing an additional change to its margin methodology that would use liquidity charges to account for certain costs associated with hedging in which OCC would engage during a Clearing Member liquidation and the reasonably expected effect that OCC's management of the liquidation would have on related bid-ask spreads in the marketplace. The Information Memo explained both of these proposed changes and their expected effects on margin requirements.

Memo to notify Clearing Members of the submission of this filing to the Commission. Subject to all necessary regulatory approvals regarding the proposed change, for a period of at least two months beginning in October 2015, OCC intends to begin making parallel margin calculations with and without the changes in the margin methodology. The commencement of the calculations would be announced by an Information Memo, and OCC would provide the calculations to Clearing Members each business day. OCC believes that Clearing Members will have sufficient time and data to plan for the potential increases in their respective margin requirements. OCC would also provide at least thirty days prior notice to Clearing Members before implementing the change.

2. Statutory Basis

Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (“Act”),²² requires that the rules of a clearing agency ensure the safeguarding of securities and funds in the custody and control of OCC and protect investors and the public interest. OCC has custody and control of margin deposits it requires members to post to limit credit exposure to members under normal market conditions. In the event of a member default, that member’s margin deposits are the first pool of resources OCC would use to cover losses associated with the default. Appropriately robust and accurate margin resources help ensure that OCC does not have to access mutualized clearing fund deposits that are also in OCC’s custody and control to cover losses associated with a member’s default. By ensuring its margin methodology more accurately and appropriately measures its credit exposure to members under normal market conditions, OCC helps ensure that it is safeguarding of clearing fund resources in the custody and control of OCC.

²² 15 U.S.C. 78q-1(b)(3)(F).

The proposed rule is also consistent with Rule 17Ad-22(b)(2),²³ which specifically requires that OCC use margin requirements to limit its credit exposures to Clearing Members under normal market conditions and use risk-based models and parameters to set margin requirements, in compliance with Rule 17Ad-22(b)(2). As explained directly above, OCC believes the proposed rule more accurately and appropriately measures OCC's credit exposures in normal market conditions and sets margin requirements commensurate with this more accurate and appropriate measure. Finally, 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 believes that the proposed rule change would increase margin requirements more significantly with respect to Clearing Member customer accounts than other accounts and would therefore impose a burden on competition.²⁴ While the proposed rule change to include variations in implied volatility within STANS would be applied uniformly to all Clearing Members for Shorter Tenor Options, the disproportionate effect for customer accounts would result in a larger burden for Clearing Members that engage in more customer clearing than others. Although overall OCC expects an increase in aggregate margins by about \$1.5 billion (9% of expected shortfall and stress-test add-on), OCC does anticipate a decrease in margins in certain clearing member accounts' requirements, such as account with underlying exposure and implied volatility exposure in the same direction, such as concentrated call positions, due to the negative correlation typically observed between these two factors. Over the back-testing period,

²³ 17 CFR 240.17Ad-22(b)(2).

²⁴ 15 U.S.C. 78q-1(b)(3)(I).

about 28% of the observations for accounts on the days studied had lower margins under the proposed methodology and the average reduction was about 2.7%.

As discussed above, customer accounts experience higher margin requirements than would otherwise result because long option positions in securities customers' accounts of Clearing Members are generally segregated by OCC, pursuant to its own Rules, to facilitate compliance by Clearing Members with Commission Rule 15c3-3(b).²⁵ However, such an effect is justified because the customer accounts are more directional: allowing offsets for long options positions in securities customers' accounts of Clearing Members in STANS would not accurately represent the conditions of a Clearing Member liquidation scenario since the positions are not eligible for use in this scenario under Commission rules. 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 impose a burden on competition, with respect to more significant margin increases for customer accounts, that is necessary and appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of 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

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

²⁵ 17 CFR 240.15c3-3(b).

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 Commissions 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-2015-016 on the subject line.

Paper Comments:

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

All submissions should refer to File Number SR-OCC-2015-016. 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 Section, 100 F Street, N.E., 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_15_016.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-2015-016 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.²⁶

Kevin M. O'Neill
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: _____

²⁶ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).