

submit additional comments at this time, they need not re-submit earlier comments. In addition, the Commission seeks comment on the following:

1. The Proposed Rule Change would require each Netting Member to attest that its Individual Total Amount has been incorporated into its liquidity plans (“Attestation Requirement”).¹¹ The Commission requests comment on the means by which the various types of Netting Members anticipate complying with the Proposed Rule Change, including the Attestation Requirement, and the expected cost (monetary or otherwise) of such compliance. To the extent possible, please provide specific data, analyses, or studies for support.

2. The Proposed Rule Change would require FICC to provide each Netting Member with a daily “liquidity funding report” to help the Netting Member monitor and manage the liquidity risk it presents to FICC. The Commission requests comment on the value of such daily reporting to Netting Members and the extent to which and, if so, how Netting Members anticipate adjusting their trading behavior or otherwise managing the liquidity risk they present to FICC, whether in reliance on the daily liquidity funding report or otherwise. Please explain and, to the extent possible, provide specific data, analyses, or studies on potential changes to trading behavior or other adjustments to manage liquidity obligations to FICC for support.

a. If such adjustments would include changes in market participation, participation in certain market segments, or the quantity or price of services offered to clients, please provide information of such changes, in addition to any supporting data, analyses, or studies.

b. If such adjustments would include deciding to clear repo transactions bilaterally, instead of centrally through FICC, please provide the rationale and factors considered in making that decision, in addition to any supporting data, analyses, or studies.

Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission’s Internet comment form (<http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>); or
- Send an email to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include File Number SR-FICC-2017-002 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

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

All submissions should refer to File Number SR-FICC-2017-002. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission’s Internet Web site (<http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>). Copies of the submission, all subsequent amendments, all written statements with respect to the Proposed Rule Change that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the Proposed Rule Change between the Commission and any person, other than those that may be withheld from the public in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, will be available for Web site viewing and printing in the Commission’s Public Reference Room, 100 F Street NE., Washington, DC 20549, on official business days between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. Copies of such filings also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of FICC and on DTCC’s Web site (<http://dtcc.com/legal/sec-rule-filings.aspx>). 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-FICC-2017-002 and should be submitted on or before October 6, 2017. Any person who wishes to file a rebuttal to any other person’s submission must file that rebuttal on or before October 12, 2017.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.¹²

Eduardo Aleman,

Assistant Secretary.

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-81632; File No. SR-GEMX-2017-42]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Nasdaq GEMX, LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Amend Its Schedule of Fees To Offer Monthly Subscriptions for Open and Close Trade Profile Information

September 15, 2017.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Act”),¹ and Rule 19b-4 thereunder,² notice is hereby given that on September 1, 2017, Nasdaq GEMX, LLC (“GEMX” or “Exchange”) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC” or “Commission”) the proposed rule change as described in Items I and II, below, which Items have been prepared by the Exchange. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

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

The Exchange proposes to amend its Schedule of Fees to offer monthly subscriptions for Open and Close Trade Profile Information.

The text of the proposed rule change is available on the Exchange’s Web site at www.ise.com, at the principal office of the Exchange, and at the Commission’s Public Reference Room.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization’s Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

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

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

1. Purpose

The Exchange proposes to amend its Schedule of Fees to offer monthly

¹¹ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 80234 (March 14, 2017), 82 FR 14401 (March 20, 2017) (SR-FICC-2017-002).

¹² 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(57).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

subscriptions for Open and Close Trade Profile Information; subscriptions will be available for both end-of-day and intraday updates.³

The Open/Close Trade Profile provides over 80 fields of trading and volume data for GEMX-listed options that can be used to create and test trading models and analytical strategies. Trade Profile data includes: “Origin Code” (the type of trader participating in the transaction);⁴ opening and closing buys and sells;⁵ trading volume and number of trades categorized by day and series;⁶ the degree to which a series is “in” or “out” of the “money”;⁷ the number of days to expiration; an indication of the degree to which there is “Open Interest”⁸ for each series; and a comparison of the volume of trading

³ The Exchange initially filed this proposal as a fee filing on August 25, 2017 (SR-GEMX-2017-41). The proposal was rejected on August 31, 2017, and is being resubmitted as a proposal that (i) does not significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest, and (ii) does not impose any significant burden on competition under Exchange Act Rule 19b-4(f)(6)(iii).

⁴ “Origin Code” categories include Customer, Professional Customer, Firm and Market Maker. “Customer” applies to any transaction identified by a member or a member organization for clearing in the Customer range at the Options Clearing Corporation which is not for the account of a broker or dealer or a Professional. A “Professional Customer” is a high-activity customer that enters into more than 390 orders per day over the course of a one-month period. A “Firm” is a broker-dealer trading in its own proprietary account or on behalf of another broker-dealer. A “Market Maker” is a broker-dealer that assumes the risk of holding a position in a series to facilitate trading.

⁵ An opening buy is a transaction that creates or increases a long position and an opening sell is a transaction that creates or increases a short position. A closing buy is a transaction made to close out an existing position. A closing sell is a transaction to reduce or eliminate a long position.

⁶ Trading volume is the number of contracts traded; the number of trades is the number of transactions.

⁷ The degree to which a series is “in” or “out” of the “money” is identified according to the following five levels of “moneyness”: (i) “Deep in the Money” means that the strike price of this option is more than 12% lower than the price of the underlying security if it is a call or more than 12% higher if it is a put; (ii) “In the Money” means that the strike price of this option is within the range of 5%–12% lower than the price of the underlying security if it is a call or within the range of 5%–12% higher if it is a put; (iii) “At the Money” means that the strike price of this option is within the range of 5% higher or lower than the price of the underlying security; (iv) “Out of the Money” means that the strike price of this option is within the range of 5%–12% higher than the price of the underlying security if it is a call or 5%–12% lower if it is a put; and (v) “Deep out of the Money” means that the strike price of this option is more than 12% higher than the price of the underlying security if it is a call or more than 12% lower if it is a put.

⁸ “Open Interest” is the total number of outstanding contracts for each series across all options exchanges for the trade date of the file.

at GEMX relative to the industry as a whole.

The GEMX Open/Close Trade Profile is currently available as an historical database available upon request, and the Exchange proposes to offer intraday and end-of-day subscriptions to Trade Profile information as well. Such subscriptions will be available to both members and non-members, similar to the ISE Open/Close Trade Profile.⁹ The end-of-day file is updated overnight and available for download the following morning. The intraday file is updated at 10 minute intervals to provide a cumulative record of transactions that take place over the course of the trading day. The end-of-day subscription will be available for \$500 per month; the intraday subscription will be available for \$1,000 per month.

The proposed rule change will increase transparency in the market by increasing the amount of information available to market participants to assist them in making investment decisions related to GEMX-listed options.

The proposed fees are optional in that they apply only to firms that elect to purchase these products. The changes do not impact the cost of any other GEMX product.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that its proposal is consistent with Section 6(b) of the Act,¹⁰ in general, and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(5) of the Act,¹¹ in particular, in that it is designed to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general to protect investors and the public interest. The proposal is to make open and close trade profile information, currently available only on an historical basis, available at 10 minute intervals over the course of the trading day and in summary form at the end of the trading day, thereby increasing the flow of information and removing impediments to a free and open market.

The Commission and the courts have repeatedly expressed their preference for competition over regulatory intervention in determining prices, products, and services in the securities markets. In Regulation NMS, while

⁹ Nasdaq ISE Rulebook, Fee Schedule, Chapter VIII (Market Data), A (offering an annual subscription to Nasdaq ISE Open/Close Trade Profile End of Day for \$759 per month) and B (offering a monthly subscription to the Nasdaq ISE Open/Close Trade Profile Intraday for \$2,000 per month).

¹⁰ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

¹¹ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

adopting a series of steps to improve the current market model, the Commission highlighted the importance of market forces in determining prices and SRO revenues and, also, recognized that current regulation of the market system “has been remarkably successful in promoting market competition in its broader forms that are most important to investors and listed companies.”¹²

Likewise, in *NetCoalition v. Securities and Exchange Commission*¹³ (“NetCoalition”) the D.C. Circuit upheld the Commission’s use of a market-based approach in evaluating the fairness of market data fees against a challenge claiming that Congress mandated a cost-based approach.¹⁴ As the court emphasized, the Commission “intended in Regulation NMS that ‘market forces, rather than regulatory requirements’ play a role in determining the market data . . . to be made available to investors and at what cost.”¹⁵

Further, “[n]o one disputes that competition for order flow is ‘fierce.’ . . . As the SEC explained, ‘[i]n the U.S. national market system, buyers and sellers of securities, and the broker-dealers that act as their order-routing agents, have a wide range of choices of where to route orders for execution; [and] ‘no exchange can afford to take its market share percentages for granted’ because ‘no exchange possesses a monopoly, regulatory or otherwise, in the execution of order flow from broker dealers’ . . .”¹⁶ Although the court and the SEC were discussing the cash equities markets, the Exchange believes that these views apply with equal force to the options markets.

The Exchange believes that adding the proposed subscriptions to the Exchange’s Open/Close Trade Profile is reasonable and equitable in accordance with Section 6(b)(4) of the Act, and not unreasonably discriminatory in accordance with Section 6(b)(5) of the Act. The proposed changes will increase transparency by providing information about options activity throughout and at the end of the trading day. The proposed fees, like all proprietary data fees, are constrained by the Exchange’s need to compete for order flow, and are subject to competition from other options exchanges. As explained in

¹² Securities Exchange Act Release No. 51808 (June 9, 2005), 70 FR 37496, 37499 (June 29, 2005) (“Regulation NMS Adopting Release”).

¹³ *NetCoalition v. SEC*, 615 F.3d 525 (D.C. Cir. 2010).

¹⁴ See *NetCoalition*, at 534–535.

¹⁵ *Id.* at 537.

¹⁶ *Id.* at 539 (quoting Securities Exchange Act Release No. 59039 (December 2, 2008), 73 FR 74770, 74782–83 (December 9, 2008) (SR-NYSEArca-2006–21)).

further detail below, the proposal will impose no burden on competition because GEMX transaction information is disseminated by the Options Price Reporting Authority, LLC (“OPRA”), and customers would not pay a premium for GEMX information when similar transaction information is available at a lower cost from OPRA, and because the price of GEMX proprietary data is constrained by the need for GEMX to compete for order flow. The Exchange further notes that GEMX Open/Close Trade Profile information is an optional service that only applies to firms that elect to purchase the product. Moreover, the proposed service is similar to services already provided by other exchanges, such as the ISE Open/Close Trade Profile.¹⁷

The proposed changes are an equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees, and other charges because fees will be the same for all of the purchasers of each product and it is equitable to charge more for the intraday product—which provides updates at 10 minute intervals over the course of the trading day—than the end-of-day product, which provides updates once per day.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization’s Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. The proposed changes will allow the Exchange to offer intraday and end-of-day subscriptions to options trading data. If the price of the proposed subscriptions were to be set above a competitive price, the Exchange may lose revenue as a result.

GEMX market data fees are constrained by competition among exchanges and other entities seeking to attract order flow, and the existence of substitutes that are offered, or may be offered, by other entities. Order flow is the “life blood” of the exchanges. For a variety of reasons, competition from new entrants, especially for order execution, has increased dramatically over the last decade, as demonstrated by the proliferation of new options exchanges such as EDGX Exchange and MIAX Options within the last four years. Each options exchange is

permitted to produce proprietary data products.

The markets for order flow and proprietary data are inextricably linked: A trading platform cannot generate market information unless it receives trade orders. As a result, the competition for order flow constrains the prices that platforms can charge for proprietary data products. Firms make decisions on how much and what types of data to consume based on the total cost of interacting with GEMX and other exchanges. Data fees are but one factor in a total platform analysis. If the cost of the product exceeds its expected value, the prospective customer will choose not to buy it. A supracompetitive increase in the fees charged for either transactions or proprietary data has the potential to impair revenues from both products.

The price of options data is also constrained by the existence of multiple substitutes offered by a number of entities, and non-proprietary data disseminated by OPRA. OPRA is a securities information processor that disseminates last sale reports and quotations, as well as the number of options contracts traded, open interest and end-of-day summaries. Many customers that obtain information from OPRA do not also purchase proprietary data, but in cases in which customers buy both products, they may shift purchasing decisions based on price changes. OPRA constrains the price of proprietary data products on options exchanges because no customer would pay an excessive price for these products when they already have data from OPRA. Similarly, no customer would pay an excessive price for Exchange data when they have the ability to obtain similar proprietary data from other exchanges. It is not necessary that products be identical in order to be reasonable substitutes for each other.

As such, the price of the GEMX Open/Close Trade Profile product is constrained by other exchanges in the competition for order flow and the availability of similar data from OPRA. Customers choose exchanges based on the total cost of interacting with the exchange; if the GEMX Open/Close Trade Profile were set above market price, the total cost of interacting with GEMX would be above market price, and GEMX would lose market share as a result. In addition, the availability of trading information from OPRA will constrain the price of the GEMX Open/Close Trade Profile because customers would not pay an excessive amount for proprietary data when similar information is available at a lower price; two products need not be identical for

each product to act as a constraint on the price of the other. For these reasons, the Exchange does not believe that the proposed changes will impair the ability of members or competing order execution venues to maintain their competitive standing in the financial markets.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization’s Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

No written comments were either solicited or received.

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

Because the foregoing proposed rule change does not: (i) Significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest; (ii) impose any significant burden on competition; and (iii) become operative for 30 days from the date on which it was filed, or such shorter time as the Commission may designate, it has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(iii) of the Act¹⁸ and subparagraph (f)(6) of Rule 19b-4 thereunder.¹⁹

A proposed rule change filed under Rule 19b-4(f)(6)²⁰ normally does not become operative prior to 30 days after the date of the filing. However, pursuant to Rule 19b-4(f)(6)(iii),²¹ the Commission may designate a shorter time if such action is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest. The Exchange requests that the Commission waive the 30-day operative delay. The Exchange notes that a product similar to the proposed product is already being sold by another exchange. The Exchange also asserts that the addition of the proposed product can increase competition, and will not harm firms that do not purchase the product as the service is optional. The Commission believes that waiving the 30-day operative delay is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest. Accordingly, the Commission hereby waives the 30-day operative delay and designates the

¹⁸ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(iii).

¹⁹ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6). In addition, Rule 19b-4(f)(6) requires a self-regulatory organization to give the Commission written notice of its intent to file the proposed rule change at least five business days prior to the date of filing of the proposed rule change, or such shorter time as designated by the Commission. The Exchange has satisfied this requirement.

²⁰ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6).

²¹ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6)(iii).

¹⁷ Nasdaq ISE Rulebook, Fee Schedule, Chapter VIII (Market Data), A (offering an annual subscription to Nasdaq ISE Open/Close Trade Profile End of Day for \$759 per month) and B (offering a monthly subscription to the Nasdaq ISE Open/Close Trade Profile Intraday for \$2,000 per month).

proposed rule change operative upon filing.²²

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: (i) Necessary or appropriate in the public interest; (ii) for the protection of investors; or (iii) otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission shall institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule should be approved or disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

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

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's Internet comment form (<http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>); or
- Send an email to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include File Number SR-GEMX-2017-42 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE., Washington, DC 20549-1090.
- All submissions should refer to File Number SR-GEMX-2017-42. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's Internet Web site (<http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>). Copies of the submission, all subsequent amendments, all written statements with respect to the proposed rule change that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the proposed rule change between the Commission and any person, other than those that may be withheld from the public in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, will be available for Web site viewing and printing in the Commission's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street NE., Washington, DC 20549, on official business days between the hours of

10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. Copies of the filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. All comments received will be posted without change; 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-GEMX-2017-42 and should be submitted on or before October 12, 2017.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.²³

Eduardo A. Aleman,

Assistant Secretary.

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[File No. SR-OCC-2015-02; Release No. 81628]

Before the Securities and Exchange Commission; Securities Exchange Act of 1934; In the Matter of the Options Clearing Corporation; Corrected Order Denying Motion for Stay

September 14, 2017.

On February 11, 2016, the Commission issued an order ("Approval Order") approving the Options Clearing Corporation's ("OCC") plan for raising additional capital ("Capital Plan" or "Plan") to support its function as a systemically important financial market utility.¹ BOX Options Exchange LLC, KCG Holdings, Inc. ("KCG"), Miami International Securities Exchange, LLC, and Susquehanna International Group, LLP (collectively "petitioners")² filed a petition for review of the Approval Order in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit ("D.C. Circuit"), challenging the Commission's Approval Order as inconsistent with the Exchange Act and lacking in the reasoned decisionmaking required by the Administrative Procedure Act.

After filing their petition for review, petitioners filed a motion for a stay in the D.C. Circuit asking the court to stay the Commission's Approval Order pending the court's review. The D.C. Circuit denied petitioners' request for a stay.³

²³ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

¹ Exchange Act Release No. 77112 (Feb. 11, 2016), File No. SR-OCC-2015-02.

² BATS Global Markets, Inc. ("BATS") was initially a petitioner, but later withdrew.

³ The petitioners had also opposed OCC's motion to lift the automatic stay in place pending the

In ruling on the petition for review, the D.C. Circuit concluded that the Approval Order did not "represent the kind of reasoned decisionmaking required by either the Exchange Act or the Administrative Procedure Act," and therefore remanded the case to the Commission for further proceedings.⁴ In so ruling, the court did not reach any of petitioners' arguments that the Plan was inconsistent with the substantive requirements of the Exchange Act, finding instead that the Commission's failure to make the required findings under the Act required a remand.⁵

The court also considered whether to vacate the Approval Order prior to remand, and decided not to vacate. As the court explained, "the SEC may be able to approve the Plan once again, after conducting a proper analysis on remand."⁶ Because both parties had assured the court that it would be possible to unwind the Capital Plan at a later time, and "no party contends that the task would be materially more difficult if done then rather than now," the court declined to vacate the Capital Plan and instead remanded the case "to give the SEC an opportunity to properly evaluate the Plan."⁷ The D.C. Circuit's mandate, which issued on August 18, 2017, returned the matter to the Commission for further proceedings.⁸

Petitioners⁹ now seek a partial stay of the Capital Plan—specifically, a stay of the dividend payments to be made to the shareholder exchanges under the Plan—while the Commission considers the Plan as directed by the D.C. Circuit. OCC opposes the motion.

In determining whether to grant a stay motion, the Commission typically considers whether (i) there is a strong likelihood that the moving party will succeed on the merits of its appeal; (ii) the moving party will suffer irreparable harm without a stay; (iii) any person will suffer substantial harm as a result of a stay; and (iv) a stay is likely to serve

Commission's review of the Capital Plan. The Commission found, however, that it was "in the public interest to the lift the stay during the pendency of the Commission's review." Exchange Act Release No. 75886 at 2 (Sept. 10, 2015), File No. SR-OCC-2015-02. The Commission noted that it "believes that the concerns raised by Petitioners regarding potential monetary and competitive harm do not currently justify maintaining the stay during the pendency of the Commission's review." *Id.*

⁴ *Susquehanna Int'l Grp., LLP v. SEC*, 866 F.3d 442, 443 (D.C. Cir. 2017).

⁵ *Id.* at 446.

⁶ *Id.* at 451.

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ By separate order of today's date, we are issuing a scheduling order governing the proceedings on remand.

⁹ Petitioner KCG has not joined the instant motion.

²² For purposes only of waiving the 30-day operative delay, the Commission has considered the proposed rule's impact on efficiency, competition, and capital formation. See 15 U.S.C. 78c(f).