

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.<sup>32</sup>

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## SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-81286; File No. SR-NSCC-2017-804]

### Self-Regulatory Organizations; National Securities Clearing Corporation; Notice of Filing of Advance Notice To Expand the Application of the Family-Issued Securities Charge

August 2, 2017.

Pursuant to Section 806(e)(1) of Title VIII of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act entitled the Payment, Clearing, and Settlement Supervision Act of 2010 ("Clearing Supervision Act")<sup>1</sup> and Rule 19b-4(n)(1)(i) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Act"),<sup>2</sup> notice is hereby given that on July 10, 2017, National Securities Clearing Corporation ("NSCC") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") the advance notice SR-NSCC-2017-804 ("Advance Notice") as described in Items I, II and III below, which Items have been prepared by the clearing agency.<sup>3</sup> The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the Advance Notice from interested persons.

#### I. Clearing Agency's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Advance Notice

The Advance Notice consists of amendments to the NSCC Rules and Procedures ("Rules")<sup>4</sup> in order to (i) expand the application of NSCC's existing family-issued securities charge<sup>5</sup> to apply to all Members, as described below, and (ii) include a definition of "Family-Issued Security" as a security

that was issued by a Member or by an affiliate of that Member, as described in greater detail below.

#### II. Clearing Agency's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Advance Notice

In its filing with the Commission, the clearing agency included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the Advance Notice and discussed any comments it received on the Advance Notice. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The clearing agency has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

##### (A) Clearing Agency's Statement on Comments on the Advance Notice Received From Members, Participants, or Others

NSCC has not received or solicited any written comments relating to this proposal. NSCC will notify the Commission of any written comments received by NSCC.

##### (B) Advance Notice Filed Pursuant to Section 806(e) of the Payment, Clearing, and Settlement Supervision Act

###### Description of Proposed Changes

Currently, in calculating its Members' required deposits to the Clearing Fund, NSCC excludes positions in Family-Issued Securities of certain Members from its parametric volatility Clearing Fund component ("VaR Charge"), and instead charges an amount calculated by multiplying the absolute value of the long, net unsettled positions in that Member's Family-Issued Securities by a percentage that is no less than 40 percent ("FIS Charge"). The FIS Charge is currently only applied to Members that are rated 5, 6, or 7 on the Credit Risk Rating Matrix ("CRRM"). The proposed change would expand the application of the FIS Charge to the positions in Family-Issued Securities of all Members to help NSCC cover the specific wrong-way risk posed by Family-Issued Securities, as described further below.<sup>6</sup> Therefore, NSCC is proposing to amend (i) Rule 1 (Definitions and Descriptions) to add a definition of "Family-Issued Security," and (ii) Procedure XV (Clearing Fund Formula and Other Matters) to expand the application of the FIS Charge to all Members by moving the description of FIS Charge from Section I.(B)(1) to Sections I.(A)(1) and I.(A)(2) in order to make clear that the FIS Charge would be included as a component of the Clearing

Fund formula calculated for all Members.

As a central counterparty, NSCC occupies an important role in the securities settlement system by interposing itself between counterparties to financial transactions and thereby reducing the risk faced by participants and contributing to global financial stability. The effectiveness of a central counterparty's risk controls and the adequacy of its financial resources are critical to achieving these risk-reducing goals. In that context, NSCC continuously reviews its margining methodology in order to ensure the reliability of its margining in achieving the desired coverage. In order to be most effective, NSCC must take into consideration the risk characteristics specific to certain securities when margining those securities.

Among the various risks that NSCC considers when evaluating the effectiveness of its margining methodology are its counterparty risks and identification and mitigation of "wrong-way" risk, particularly specific wrong-way risk, defined as the risk that an exposure to a counterparty is highly likely to increase when the creditworthiness of that counterparty deteriorates.<sup>7</sup> NSCC has identified an exposure to specific wrong-way risk when it acts as central counterparty to a Member with respect to positions in Family-Issued Securities. In the event that a Member with unsettled long positions in Family-Issued Securities defaults, NSCC would close out those positions following a likely drop in the credit-worthiness of the issuer, possibly resulting in a loss to NSCC.

In 2015, NSCC proposed to address its exposure to specific wrong-way risk in two ways.<sup>8</sup> First, NSCC proposed to apply the FIS Charge to its Members that are rated a 5, 6, or 7 on the CRRM (*i.e.*, Members on the Watch List).<sup>9</sup>

<sup>7</sup> See *Principles for financial market infrastructures*, issued by the Committee on Payment and Settlement Systems and the Technical Committee of the International Organization of Securities Commissions 47 n.65 (April 2012), available at <http://www.bis.org/publ/cpss101a.pdf>.

<sup>8</sup> See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 76077 (October 5, 2015), 80 FR 61256 (October 9, 2015), (SR-NSCC-2015-003) ("FIS Phase 1 Rule Change").

<sup>9</sup> As part of its ongoing monitoring of its membership, NSCC utilizes the CRRM to rate its risk exposures to its Members based on a scale from 1 (the strongest) to 7 (the weakest). Members that fall within the higher risk rating categories (*i.e.*, 5, 6, and 7) are placed on NSCC's "Watch List," and may be subject to enhanced surveillance or additional margin charges, as permitted under the Rules. See Rule 2B, Section 4 and Procedure XV, Section I.(B)(1) of the Rules, *supra* note 4. See also Securities Exchange Act Release No. 80734 (May 19, 2017), 82 FR 24174 (May 25, 2017), (SR-DTC-2017-002, SR-FICC-2017-006, SR-NSCC-2017-

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<sup>32</sup> 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

<sup>1</sup> 12 U.S.C. 5465(e)(1).

<sup>2</sup> 17 CFR 240.19b-4(n)(1)(i).

<sup>3</sup> On July 10, 2017, NSCC filed this Advance Notice as a proposed rule change (SR-NSCC-2017-010) with the Commission pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Act, 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1), and Rule 19b-4, 17 CFR 240.19b-4. A copy of the proposed rule change is available at <http://www.dtcc.com/legal/sec-rule-filings.aspx>.

<sup>4</sup> Terms not defined herein are defined in the Rules, available at [www.dtcc.com/~media/Files/Downloads/legal/rules/nsccl\\_rules.pdf](http://www.dtcc.com/~media/Files/Downloads/legal/rules/nsccl_rules.pdf).

<sup>5</sup> The family-issued securities charge is currently described in Procedure XV, Section I.(B)(1) of the Rules, *supra* note 4.

<sup>6</sup> Members that do not trade in Family-Issued Securities would not be subject to the FIS Charge.

Today, following implementation of the FIS Phase 1 Rule Change, the FIS Charge is applied by excluding positions in Family-Issued Securities of those Members from NSCC's VaR Charge, and instead charging an amount calculated by multiplying the absolute value of the long net unsettled positions in that Member's Family-Issued Securities by a percentage.<sup>10</sup> That percentage is no less than 40 percent and up to 100 percent, and is determined by NSCC based on the Member's rating on the CRRM and on the type of Family-Issued Securities submitted to NSCC. As such, under Procedure XV (1) fixed income securities that are Family-Issued Securities are charged a haircut rate of no less than 80 percent for Members that are rated 6 or 7 on the CRRM, and no less than 40 percent for Members rated 5 on the CRRM; and (2) equity securities that are Family-Issued Securities are charged a haircut rate of 100 percent for Members that are rated 6 or 7 on the CRRM, and no less than 50 percent for Members that are rated 5 on the CRRM. Members that have a rating on the CRRM of 1 through 4 are not currently subject to the FIS Charge. As stated above, Family-Issued Securities present NSCC with specific wrong-way risk such that, in the event that a Member with unsettled long positions in Family-Issued Securities defaults, NSCC would close out those positions following a likely drop in the credit-worthiness of the issuer, possibly resulting in a loss to NSCC. Therefore, the FIS Charge is applied to the unsettled long positions in Family-Issued Securities, which are the positions that NSCC would close out following a Member default, as opposed to the short positions in net unsettled securities. The haircut rates were calibrated based on historical corporate issue recovery rate data, and address the risk that the Family-Issued Securities of a Member would be devalued in the event of that Member's default.

The FIS Charge is currently applied only to Members on the Watch List because these Members present a heightened credit risk to NSCC or have demonstrated higher risk related to their ability to meet settlement, and, as such, at the time the FIS Phase 1 Rule Change was proposed, NSCC believed there was a clear and more urgent need to address NSCC's exposure to specific wrong-way risk presented by these Members' positions in Family-Issued Securities.

Second, NSCC proposed to further evaluate its exposure to wrong-way risk presented by positions in Family-Issued Securities by reviewing the impact of expanding the application of the FIS Charge to positions in Family-Issued Securities of all Members.<sup>11</sup> Following its evaluation, NSCC has determined that the risk characteristics to be considered when margining Family-Issued Securities extend beyond Members' creditworthiness. More specifically, exposure to specific wrong-way risk is based on the correlation to the default of the issuer Member, and NSCC may face this risk with respect to positions in Family-Issued Securities of all of its Members, not only those Members on the Watch List. As such, in order to more effectively mitigate its exposure to specific wrong-way risk, NSCC is proposing to apply the FIS Charge to positions in Family-Issued Securities of all Members.

In order to implement this proposal, NSCC would amend Procedure XV to move the FIS Charge from Section I.(B)(1), where it is currently described as an additional deposit for Members on surveillance, to Sections I.(A)(1) and (2), to include the FIS Charge as a component of the Clearing Fund formula that is calculated for each Member.<sup>12</sup> Under the proposed change, the calculation of the FIS Charge would not change as applied to Members that are rated 5, 6, or 7 on the CRRM. NSCC is proposing to revise the description of the FIS Charge to include Members that are rated 1 through 4 on the CRRM.<sup>13</sup> Specifically, NSCC is proposing to amend the description of the FIS Charge in Procedure XV such that (1) fixed-income securities that are Family-Issued Securities would be charged a haircut rate of no less than 80 percent for Members that are rated 6 or 7 on the CRRM, and no less than 40 percent for Members that are rated 1 through 5 on the CRRM; and (2) equities that are Family-Issued Securities would be charged a haircut rate of 100 percent for Members rated 6 or 7 on the CRRM, and no less than 50 percent for Members that are rated 1 through 5 on the CRRM.

The proposed change would also amend NSCC Rule 1 (Definitions and Descriptions) to include a definition of Family-Issued Securities in order to provide more clarity to the Rules. Under the proposed change, "Family-Issued Security" would be defined as a security

that was issued by a Member or an affiliate of that Member.

#### Expected Effect on and Management of Risk

By expanding the application of the FIS Charge to all Members, the proposed change would more allow NSCC to more effectively mitigate its exposure to specific wrong-way risk as posed by Family-Issued Securities. As described above, Family-Issued Securities present NSCC with specific wrong-way risk such that, in the event that a Member with unsettled long positions in Family-Issued Securities defaults, NSCC would close out those positions following a likely drop in the credit-worthiness of the issuer, possibly resulting in a loss to NSCC. The FIS Charge addresses this risk by using haircut rates that are calibrated based on historical corporate issue recovery rate data, and address the risk that the Family-Issued Securities of a Member would be devalued in the event of that Member's default. Because NSCC may face specific wrong-way risk with respect to positions in Family-Issued Securities of all of its Members, the proposed change to expand the FIS Charge to all Members would reduce NSCC's exposure to specific wrong-way risk.

By mitigating specific wrong-way risk for NSCC as described above, the proposed change would also mitigate risk for Members because lowering the risk profile for NSCC would in turn lower the risk exposure that Members may have with respect to NSCC in its role as a central counterparty.

#### Consistency With the Clearing Supervision Act

The stated purpose of Title VIII of the Clearing Supervision Act is to mitigate systemic risk in the financial system and promote financial stability by, among other things, promoting uniform risk management standards for systemically important financial market utilities and strengthening the liquidity of systemically important financial market utilities.<sup>14</sup> Section 805(a)(2) of the Clearing Supervision Act<sup>15</sup> also authorizes the Commission to prescribe risk management standards for the payment, clearing and settlement activities of designated clearing entities, like NSCC, for which the Commission is the supervisory agency. Section 805(b) of the Clearing Supervision Act<sup>16</sup> states that the objectives and principles for risk management standards prescribed under Section 805(a) shall be to, among

<sup>11</sup> FIS Phase 1 Rule Change, *supra* note 8.

<sup>12</sup> Procedure XV, Sections I.(A)(1) and (2) and I.(B), *supra* note 4.

<sup>13</sup> Members that are not rated on the CRRM are not subject to the FIS Charge and would not be subject to the FIS Charge under the proposed change.

<sup>14</sup> 12 U.S.C. 5461(b).

<sup>15</sup> 12 U.S.C. 5464(a)(2).

<sup>16</sup> 12 U.S.C. 5464(b).

002) (approving proposed changes to the CRRM methodology).

<sup>10</sup> Procedure XV (Clearing Fund Formula and Other Matters), Section I.(B)(1), *supra* note 4.

other things, promote robust risk management.

NSCC believes that the proposed change is consistent with Section 805(b) of the Clearing Supervision Act because it is designed to promote robust risk management. By enhancing the margin methodology applied to Family-Issued Securities of all Members, the proposal would assist NSCC in collecting margin that more accurately reflects NSCC's exposure to a Member that clears Family-Issued Securities and would assist NSCC in its continuous efforts to improve the reliability and effectiveness of its risk-based margining methodology by taking into account specific wrong-way risk. By assisting NSCC in more effectively mitigating its exposure to specific wrong-way risk, the proposal is designed to promote robust risk management, consistent with Section 805(b) of the Clearing Supervision Act.<sup>17</sup>

The Commission has adopted risk management standards under Section 805(a)(2) of the Clearing Supervision Act<sup>18</sup> and Section 17A of the Act.<sup>19</sup> Rule 17Ad-22 requires registered clearing agencies to establish, implement, maintain, and enforce written policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to meet certain minimum requirements for their operations and risk management practices on an ongoing basis.<sup>20</sup> For the reasons set forth below, NSCC believes the proposed change is consistent with Rules 17Ad-22(e)(4)(i), and (e)(6)(i) and (v), each promulgated under the Act.<sup>21</sup>

Rule 17Ad-22(e)(4)(i) under the Act requires, in part, that each covered clearing agency establish, implement, maintain and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to effectively identify, measure, monitor, and manage its credit exposures to participants and those arising from its payment, clearing, and settlement processes, including by maintaining sufficient financial resources to cover its credit exposure to each participant fully with a high degree of confidence.<sup>22</sup> The specific wrong-way risk presented by Family-Issued Securities is the risk that, in the event that a Member with unsettled long positions in Family-Issued Securities defaults, NSCC would close out those positions following a likely drop in the credit-worthiness of the issuer, possibly resulting in a loss to NSCC. The haircut rates of the FIS

Charge more accurately reflect this risk because they were calibrated based on historical corporate issue recovery rate data, and, therefore, address the risk that the Family-Issued Securities of a Member would be devalued in the event of that Member's default. In this way, NSCC has determined that the margining methodology used in calculating the FIS Charge more accurately reflects the risk characteristics of Family-Issued Securities than applying its VaR Charge, and would permit NSCC to more accurately identify, measure, monitor and manage its credit exposures to those Members with positions in Family-Issued Securities. Further, by expanding the application of the FIS Charge to all Members, the proposed change would assist NSCC in collecting and maintaining financial resources that reflect its credit exposures to those Members. Therefore, NSCC believes the proposed change is consistent with Rule 17Ad-22(e)(4)(i).

Rule 17Ad-22(e)(6)(i) under the Act requires, in part, that each covered clearing agency that provides central counterparty services establish, implement, maintain and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to cover its credit exposures to its participants by establishing a risk-based margin system that, at a minimum, considers, and produces margin levels commensurate with, the risks and particular attributes of each relevant product, portfolio, and market.<sup>23</sup> Rule 17Ad-22(e)(6)(v) under the Act requires, in part, that each covered clearing agency that provides central counterparty services establish, implement, maintain and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to cover its credit exposures to its participants by establishing a risk-based margin system that, at a minimum, uses an appropriate method for measuring credit exposure that accounts for relevant product risk factors and portfolio effects across products.<sup>24</sup>

As stated above, Family-Issued Securities present NSCC with specific wrong-way risk that, in the event that a Member with unsettled long positions in Family-Issued Securities defaults, NSCC would close out those positions following a likely drop in the credit-worthiness of the issuer, possibly resulting in a loss to NSCC. Therefore, the haircut rates were calibrated based on historical corporate issue recovery rate data, and address the risk that the Family-Issued Securities of a Member

would be devalued in the event of that Member's default, and would more accurately reflect the risk characteristics of Family-Issued Securities than applying its VaR Charge. In this way, the proposal would assist NSCC in maintaining a risk-based margin system that considers, and produces margin levels commensurate with, the risks and particular attributes of Family-Issued Securities. Additionally, NSCC believes application of the FIS Charge to positions in Family-Issued Securities of all Members is an appropriate method for measuring its credit exposures, because the FIS Charge accounts for the risk factors presented by these securities, *i.e.* the risk that these securities would be devalued in the event of a Member default. Therefore, NSCC believes the proposed change is consistent with Rule 17Ad-22(e)(6)(i) and (v).

### III. Date of Effectiveness of the Advance Notice, and Timing for Commission Action

The proposed change may be implemented if the Commission does not object to the proposed change within 60 days of the later of (i) the date that the proposed change was filed with the Commission or (ii) the date that any additional information requested by the Commission is received. The clearing agency shall not implement the proposed change if the Commission has any objection to the proposed change.

The Commission may extend the period for review by an additional 60 days if the proposed change raises novel or complex issues, subject to the Commission providing the clearing agency with prompt written notice of the extension. A proposed change may be implemented in less than 60 days from the date the advance notice is filed, or the date further information requested by the Commission is received, if the Commission notifies the clearing agency in writing that it does not object to the proposed change and authorizes the clearing agency to implement the proposed change on an earlier date, subject to any conditions imposed by the Commission.

The clearing agency shall post notice on its Web site of proposed changes that are implemented.

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

### IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the Advance Notice

<sup>17</sup> *Id.*

<sup>18</sup> 12 U.S.C. 5464(a)(2).

<sup>19</sup> 17 CFR 240.17Ad-22 ("Rule 17Ad-22").

<sup>20</sup> *Id.*

<sup>21</sup> 17 CFR 240.17Ad-22(e)(4) and (e)(6).

<sup>22</sup> 17 CFR 240.17Ad-22(e)(4)(i).

<sup>23</sup> 17 CFR 240.17Ad-22(e)(6)(i).

<sup>24</sup> 17 CFR 240.17Ad-22(e)(6)(v).

is consistent with the Clearing Supervision 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](mailto:rule-comments@sec.gov). Please include File Number SR-NSCC-2017-804 on the subject line.

#### *Paper Comments*

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

All submissions should refer to File Number SR-NSCC-2017-804. 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 Advance Notice that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the Advance Notice 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 NSCC 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-NSCC-2017-804 and should be submitted on or before August 23, 2017.

By the Commission.

**Eduardo A. Aleman,**  
Assistant Secretary.

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## SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-81292; File No. SR-BOX-2016-48]

### Self-Regulatory Organizations; BOX Options Exchange LLC; Order Approving a Proposed Rule Change, as Modified by Amendment Nos. 1 and 2, To Adopt Rules for an Open-Outcry Trading Floor

August 2, 2017.

#### I. Introduction

On November 16, 2016, BOX Options Exchange LLC (the "Exchange" or "BOX") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission"), pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Act")<sup>1</sup> and Rule 19b-4 thereunder,<sup>2</sup> a proposed rule change to adopt rules for an open-outcry trading floor. The proposed rule change was published for comment in the **Federal Register** on December 05, 2016.<sup>3</sup> The Commission received three comment letters on the proposed rule change.<sup>4</sup> On January 10, 2017, the Commission extended the time period within which to approve, disapprove the proposed rule change, or institute proceedings to determine whether to approve or disapprove the proposed rule change to March 05, 2017.<sup>5</sup> On February 21, 2017, the Commission received a response letter from the Exchange, as well as Amendment No. 1 to the proposed rule change.<sup>6</sup> On March 1, 2017, the Commission instituted proceedings to determine whether to approve or disapprove the proposed rule change, as modified by Amendment No. 1.<sup>7</sup> In response to the Order Instituting Proceedings, the Commission received

<sup>1</sup> 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

<sup>2</sup> 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

<sup>3</sup> See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 79421 (November 29, 2016), 81 FR 87607 ("Notice").

<sup>4</sup> See letters to Brent J. Fields, Secretary, Commission, from Angelo Evangelou, Deputy General Counsel, The Chicago Board Options Exchange, Inc. ("CBOE"), dated January 10, 2017 ("CBOE Letter I"); Steve Crutchfield, Head of Market Structure, CTC Trading Group, LLC ("CTC Trading"), dated December 31, 2016 ("CTC Letter I"); and Joan C. Conley, Senior Vice President and Corporate Secretary, The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC ("Nasdaq"), dated December 22, 2016 ("Nasdaq Letter I").

<sup>5</sup> See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 79768, 82 FR 4956 (January 17, 2017).

<sup>6</sup> See letter to Brent J. Fields, Secretary, Commission, from Lisa J. Fall, President, Exchange, received February 21, 2017 ("BOX Response Letter I"), and Amendment No. 1, dated February 21, 2017.

<sup>7</sup> See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 80134, 82 FR 12864 (March 7, 2017) ("Order Instituting Proceedings").

five additional comment letters.<sup>8</sup> On May 17, 2017, the Exchange filed Amendment No. 2 to the proposed rule change, which replaced and superseded the original filing, as modified by Amendment No. 1, in its entirety.<sup>9</sup> On May 18, 2016, the Commission extended the time period for Commission action on the proceedings to determine whether to disapprove the proposed rule change to August 2, 2017.<sup>10</sup> Amendment No. 2 was published for comment in the **Federal Register** on May 23, 2017.<sup>11</sup> On May 25, 2017, the Commission received a second response letter from the Exchange.<sup>12</sup> The Commission received two comment letters in response to the publication of Amendment No. 2.<sup>13</sup> On July 14, 2017, the Commission received a third response letter from the Exchange.<sup>14</sup> This order approves the proposed rule change, as modified by Amendment Nos. 1 and 2.

#### II. Description of the Proposed Rule Change, as Modified by Amendment Nos. 1 and 2

The Exchange proposes to adopt rules that would allow for open-outcry trading on BOX's physical trading floor, located in Chicago ("Trading Floor") as described below.<sup>15</sup>

##### A. BOX Floor Procedure

The Exchange proposes to allow two categories of market participants ("Floor Participants")<sup>16</sup> to transact business on the Trading Floor.<sup>17</sup> One of these categories of market participants

<sup>8</sup> See letters to Brent J. Fields, Secretary, Commission, from Angelo Evangelou, Deputy General Counsel, CBOE, dated April 21, 2017 ("CBOE Letter II"); Steve Crutchfield, Head of Market Structure, CTC Trading, dated April 13, 2017 ("CTC Letter II"); John Kinahan, CEO, Group One Trading, LP, dated April 11, 2017 ("Group One Letter"); Elizabeth King, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary, New York Stock Exchange, dated March 28, 2017 ("NYSE Letter"); and Joan C. Conley, Senior Vice President and Corporate Secretary, Nasdaq, dated March 27, 2017 ("Nasdaq Letter II").

<sup>9</sup> See Amendment No. 2, dated May 17, 2017.

<sup>10</sup> See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 80719, 82 FR 23935 (May 24, 2017).

<sup>11</sup> See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 80720 (May 18, 2017), 82 FR 23657 ("Notice of Amendment No. 2").

<sup>12</sup> See letter to Brent J. Fields, Secretary, Commission, from Lisa J. Fall, President, Exchange, received May 25, 2017 ("BOX Response Letter II").

<sup>13</sup> See letters to Brent J. Fields, Secretary, Commission, from Steve Crutchfield, Head of Market Structure, CTC Trading, dated July 10, 2017 ("CTC Letter III"); and Joan C. Conley, Senior Vice President and Corporate Secretary, Nasdaq, dated July 6, 2017 ("Nasdaq Letter III").

<sup>14</sup> See letter to Brent J. Fields, Secretary, Commission, from Lisa J. Fall, President, Exchange, received July 14, 2017 ("BOX Response Letter III").

<sup>15</sup> See proposed BOX Rule 100(a)(67).

<sup>16</sup> See proposed BOX Rule 100(a)(26).

<sup>17</sup> See proposed BOX Rule 100(a)(67).