

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

The Exchange has neither solicited nor received written comments on the proposed rule change.

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

Because the foregoing proposed rule change does not: (1) Significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest; (2) impose any significant burden on competition; and (3) by its terms does not become operative for 30 days after the date of this filing, or such shorter time as the Commission may designate if consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest, the proposed rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act<sup>9</sup> and Rule 19b-4(f)(6) thereunder.<sup>10</sup>

A proposed rule change filed under Rule 19b-4(f)(6) normally does not become operative for 30 days after the date of filing. However, Rule 19b-4(f)(6)(iii) permits the Commission to designate a shorter time if such action is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest. The Exchange has asked the Commission to waive the 30-day operative delay so that the proposal may become operative immediately upon filing. Waiver of the 30-day operative delay would enable the Exchange to avoid enlisting new subscribers during the operative delay period only to retire the product shortly thereafter once the proposed rule change becomes operative. In addition, the Exchange notes it has no subscribers to the EDGE Routed Liquidity Report. Based on the foregoing, the Commission believes that waiving the 30-day operative delay is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest.<sup>11</sup> The Commission hereby grants the Exchange's request and designates the proposal operative upon filing.

At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the

<sup>9</sup> 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

<sup>10</sup> 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6). In addition, Rule 19b-4(f)(6)(iii) requires a self-regulatory organization to provide the Commission with written notice of its intent to file the proposed rule change, along with a brief description and text of the proposed rule change, at least five business days prior to the date of filing of the proposed rule change, or such shorter time as designated by the Commission. The Exchange has satisfied this requirement.

<sup>11</sup> For purposes only of waiving the 30-day operative delay, the Commission has also considered the proposed rule's impact on efficiency, competition, and capital formation. See 15 U.S.C. 78c(f).

Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

**IV. Solicitation of Comments**

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

*Electronic Comments*

- Use the Commission's Internet comment form (<http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>); or
- Send an email to [rule-comments@sec.gov](mailto:rule-comments@sec.gov). Please include File Number SR-EDGA-2014-18 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-EDGA-2014-18. 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-EDGA-2014-18, and should be submitted on or before August 21, 2014.

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

**Kevin M. O'Neill,**  
*Deputy Secretary.*

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**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

[Release No. 34-72677; File No. SR-OCC-2014-15]

**Self-Regulatory Organizations; The Options Clearing Corporation; Notice of Filing of Proposed Rule Change To Process All Sell Transactions Prior to the Exercise of Long Options in Market-Maker Accounts To Ensure That Only Net Long Positions May Be Exercised**

July 25, 2014.

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> notice is hereby given that on July 17, 2014, The Options Clearing Corporation ("OCC") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") the proposed rule change as described in Items I and II below, which Items have been prepared by 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, coupled with the related system modifications, will curtail use of a trading strategy known as "dividend plays" in the options industry. OCC proposed to add an interpretation and policy to Rules 801 and 805, respectively, stating that OCC will process all sales of options in a Market-Maker's account prior to the exercise of any long call options in the account to ensure that only net long positions in a particular series may be exercised.

**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

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

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

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

in Item IV below. OCC has prepared summaries, set forth in sections (A), (B), and (C) below, of the most significant aspects of these statements.

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

1. Purpose

This proposed rule change would add an interpretation and policy to Rules 801 and 805, respectively, stating that OCC will, in respect of Market-Maker accounts, process all sell transactions prior to the exercise of long options in the account, to ensure that only net long positions may be exercised. This proposed change, coupled with the related system modifications, would have the effect of implementing a policy approved by the OCC Board of Directors intended to curtail use of a trading strategy known as "dividend plays" in the options industry.

Background

Dividend plays are an options trading strategy that has been executed on options exchanges for many years. The purpose of the trading strategy is to capture the dividend income of a stock through the exercise of in-the-money call options on the day prior to the stock's "ex-dividend" date, which is the date that determines whether the holder of a stock is entitled to the stock's dividend. Where stock is transferred before the ex-dividend date, the new owner of the stock is entitled to the dividend. In order to capture this dividend income, a trader will buy a large number of call options of the same series on a stock on the day prior to the stock's ex-dividend date and then write an offsetting number of call options of the same series on the same stock at the same price. Because the two transactions are exactly offsetting and executed at the same price, the trader's position in the call options is net neutral and has limited market risk. At the end of the day, the trader then exercises all of its long call options even though the trader's net position is neutral. OCC, using its standard assignment process, then assigns all of that day's exercised long call options of the same series across all options writers.

If all in-the-money long call options of the same series were exercised on the day prior to the ex-dividend date, the trader, and all other market participants in the relevant option series, would be assigned all its short call positions and would not have a resulting long stock position that is entitled to the dividend. However, a certain percentage of open

interest in in-the-money call options goes unexercised on the day prior to the ex-dividend date. Generally, this failure is due to a number of factors, including transaction costs, the ignorance of certain market participants of the mechanics of call options and ex-dividend dates, inattentiveness by certain market participants in monitoring their positions and irrationality.<sup>3</sup>

Because traders executing a dividend play exercise 100% of their long call options, it increases the overall percentage of open interest that gets exercised. OCC's standard assignment processing will close out a large portion of a traders' short position established that day, but will also close out a large portion of other, pre-existing, market participants' short positions. The larger the position taken by a trader executing a dividend play compared to the pre-existing open interest, the higher the proportion of pre-existing open interest that will be closed out, and a larger share of unassigned short positions will be left to the dividend play trader. For every short call position that is not assigned, a trader executing the dividend play does not have to deliver stock and is able to capture the dividend payment for the shares of stock it remains long.

The vast majority of dividend play activity occurs in Market-Maker accounts and OCC's processing sequence makes it possible for market makers to execute conventional dividend plays, as described above. OCC processes exercises after option purchases but before options sales, also known as "writing" transactions. This processing sequence permits a market maker executing a dividend play to buy and sell equal quantities of call options of a given series and exercise the purchased call options even though the market maker's position is neutral. If OCC processed sales before exercises, market-makers' purchases and sales on a given day would offset each other, and when OCC processed the exercises, there would be no net long call positions to exercise. This would make the conventional dividend play impossible. However, OCC processes exercises before sales in order to reduce operational risk for clearing members clearing options transactions in accounts other than Market-Maker accounts.

<sup>3</sup> See e.g., Veronica K. Pool, Hans R. Stool, Robert E. Whaley, *Failure to exercise call options: An anomaly and a trading game*, 11 J. Fin. Markets 1 (2007); Jia Hao, Avner Kalay, Stewart Mayhew, *Ex-Dividend Arbitrage in Options Markets*, 23 Rev. Fin. Stud. 271, Issue 1 (2009).

Positions in accounts other than Market-Maker accounts are carried on a gross basis, meaning that an account can be both long and short the same series. This means that trades must be coded as opening or closing transactions. If OCC processed sales before exercises in an account other than a Market-Maker account, a coding error could cause rejection of exercise instructions that could result in substantial losses. However, coding errors do not present a risk with respect to Market-Maker accounts, where positions are carried on a net basis and trades do not have to be coded as opening or closing transactions.

OCC Review of Dividend Plays

In December 2012, the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association's ("SIFMA") Listed Options Trading Committee requested that OCC formally review dividend plays.<sup>4</sup> SIFMA expressed a concern that OCC could suffer losses as a result of an operational error in processing dividend plays. Because successful dividend plays rely on part in the dividend trader's having a large position compared to the pre-existing open interest in the series of options subject to the dividend play, SIFMA believed that an operational error in processing dividend trades could result in a clearing member being liable for a settlement amount that could place the clearing member in financial peril and potentially exceed the collateral deposited by the clearing member with OCC. Following receipt of the SIFMA letter, OCC initiated a comprehensive review of dividend plays.

In connection with its review of dividend plays OCC noted that these transactions represent only a small number of OCC cleared options, and that most of the dividend play trading is cleared through two large clearing members that are large and well-capitalized and have robust risk management processes. OCC's therefore concluded that dividend plays did not materially increase OCC's risk. As requested by OCC's Board of Directors, OCC's Operations Roundtable further evaluated the proposed change in OCC's processing sequence to determine whether there were any unintended consequences to implementing the proposed change. The Operations Roundtable, which consists of operations staff of a cross-section of OCC's clearing members and operations

<sup>4</sup> See Letter from Ellen Greene, Vice President of SIFMA, to Wayne P. Luthringhausen, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of OCC (December 3, 2012) (the "SIFMA Letter") available at <http://www.sifma.org/issues/item.aspx?id=8589942317>.

staff of the options exchanges, carefully reviewed the proposal over several months and concluded that no material unintended consequences would result from its implementation.

Dividend plays generally may be perceived negatively in the marketplace and have been criticized as unfair to retail investors and as distorting options transactions volume.<sup>5</sup> OCC determined that while it should not take action to eliminate or restrict dividend plays based on these factors, nor should it facilitate these transactions. OCC's processing sequence, under which sale transactions are processed after exercises, is generally designed to reduce the operational risk to clearing members that results from potential miscoding of, for example, an opening trade for the account of one clearing member customer as a closing trade for the account of another clearing member customer. However, this coding risk does not exist with respect to Market-Maker accounts, where positions are carried on a net basis. Accordingly, OCC concluded that its processing sequence unnecessarily allowed certain market makers to execute dividend plays and therefore is proposing to change it so that for these accounts sale transactions are processed before exercises. The change would have the effect of significantly restricting dividend plays because large long positions that would otherwise be exercised would be offset by sale transactions.

#### Proposed Amendment

OCC proposes to amend the Rules to add an interpretation and policy to Rule 801 and to Rule 805 to state, with respect to Market-Maker accounts, that sell transactions will be processed before exercises. Because the definition of "Market-Maker Account" in Article 1 of OCC's By-Laws would include a JBO Participants' account, the interpretation and policy clarifies that this netting will not be applied to JBO Participants' accounts until such time as OCC determines on not less than 30 days' notice to clearing members that OCC is able to identify, on a subaccount basis, the transactions of a JBO Participant within JBO Participants' accounts, in which case JBO Participants' accounts shall be considered Market-Maker accounts. OCC also proposes to modify OCC's systems to make a corresponding change in the processing sequence. This change in the processing sequence would only apply to Market-Maker accounts (and, potentially subaccounts in JBO Participants' accounts), and would not change the processing

sequence, and the associated protection against coding errors, applicable to clearing member accounts other than Market-Maker accounts.

#### 2. Statutory Basis

OCC believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"),<sup>6</sup> and the rules and regulations thereunder, including Rule 17Ad-22(d)(1)<sup>7</sup> and Rule 17Ad-22(d)(4),<sup>8</sup> because the changes are designed to provide a well-founded, transparent and enforceable legal framework for the exercise of long and short call options and to minimize sources of operational risk to clearing members through the development of appropriate systems, controls and procedures. The proposed change achieves this purpose by clearly stating in the rules that OCC will, in respect of Market-Maker accounts, process all sell transactions prior to the exercise of long options in the account, thereby making this processing sequence transparent, and by instituting corresponding system changes in the processing sequence for exercised call options in Market-Maker accounts. 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 does not believe that the proposed rule change would impose any burden on competition.<sup>9</sup> The proposed interpretation and policy primarily affects market makers and would provide notice to all market makers of the change in OCC's processing sequence with respect to Market-Maker accounts. The proposed rule change would not unfairly inhibit access to OCC's services or disadvantage or favor any particular user in relationship to another user because the proposed rule change would be applied uniformly to all Market-Maker accounts. The change would have the effect of curtailing dividend plays, but this limitation will apply equally to all exchanges and all clearing members and by extension all market-maker customers of clearing members.

For the foregoing reasons, OCC believes that the proposed rule change is in the public interest, would be consistent with the requirements of the Exchange Act applicable to clearing

agencies, and would not impose a burden on competition.

#### (C) Clearing Agency's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

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

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

Within 45 days of the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register** or within such longer period up to 90 days (i) as the Commission may designate if it finds such longer period to be appropriate and publishes its reasons for so finding or (ii) as to which the self-regulatory organization consents, the Commission will:

(A) By order approve or disapprove such proposed rule change, or

(B) Institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be disapproved.

### IV. Solicitation of Comments

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

#### Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's Internet comment form (<http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>); or
- Send an email to [rule-comments@sec.gov](mailto:rule-comments@sec.gov). Please include File Number SR-OCC-2014-15 on the subject line.

#### Paper Comments

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

All submissions should refer to File Number SR-OCC-2014-15. 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

<sup>6</sup> 15 U.S.C. 78q-1(b)(3)(F).

<sup>7</sup> 17 CFR 240.17Ad-22(d)(1).

<sup>8</sup> 17 CFR 240.17Ad-22(d)(4).

<sup>9</sup> 15 U.S.C. 78q-1(b)(3)(I).

<sup>5</sup> SIFMA Letter, p. 1.

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 20549-1090 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 OCC and on OCC's Web site: [http://www.theocc.com/components/docs/legal/rules\\_and\\_bylaws/sr\\_occ\\_14\\_15.pdf](http://www.theocc.com/components/docs/legal/rules_and_bylaws/sr_occ_14_15.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-2014-15 and should be submitted on or before August 21, 2014.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.<sup>10</sup>

**Kevin M. O'Neill,**  
Deputy Secretary.

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**BILLING CODE 8011-01-P**

**SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION (SSA)**

**Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Request and Comment Request**

The Social Security Administration (SSA) publishes a list of information collection packages requiring clearance by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in compliance with Public Law 104-13, the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, effective October 1, 1995. This notice includes revisions and an extension of OMB-approved information collections.

SSA is soliciting comments on the accuracy of the agency's burden estimate; the need for the information; its practical utility; ways to enhance its quality, utility, and clarity; and ways to minimize burden on respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology. Mail, email, or fax your comments and recommendations on the information collection(s) to the OMB Desk Officer and SSA Reports Clearance Officer at the following addresses or fax numbers.

**(OMB)**

Office of Management and Budget, Attn: Desk Officer for SSA, Fax: 202-395-6974, Email address: [OIRA\\_Submission@omb.eop.gov](mailto:OIRA_Submission@omb.eop.gov).

Social Security Administration, OLCA, Attn: Reports Clearance Director, 3100 West High Rise, 6401 Security Blvd., Baltimore, MD 21235, Fax: 410-966-2830, Email address: [OR.Reports.Clearance@ssa.gov](mailto:OR.Reports.Clearance@ssa.gov).

I. The information collections below are pending at SSA. SSA will submit them to OMB within 60 days from the date of this notice. To be sure we consider your comments, we must receive them no later than September 29, 2014. Individuals can obtain copies of the collection instruments by writing to the above email address.

1. General Request for Social Security Records—eFOIA—20 CFR 402.130—0960-0716. Interested members of the public use this electronic request to ask SSA for information under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). SSA also uses this collection to track the number and type of information requests; fees charged; payment amounts; and SSA's responses to public requests within the required 20 days. Respondents are members of the public including individuals, institutions, or agencies requesting information or documents under FOIA.

*Type of Request:* Revision of an OMB-approved information collection.

Modality of completion	Number of respondents	Frequency of response	Average burden per response (minutes)	Estimated total annual burden (hours)
eFOIA .....	2,500	1	3	125

2. Incoming and Outgoing Intergovernmental Personnel Act Assignment Agreement—5 CFR 334—0960-0792. The Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA) mobility program provides for the temporary assignment of civilian personnel between the Federal Government and State and local governments; colleges and universities; Indian tribal governments; federally-funded research and development centers; and other eligible organizations. The Office of Personnel Management

(OPM) created a generic form, the OF-69, for agencies to use as a template when collecting information for the IPA assignment. The OF-69 collects specific information about the agreement, including (1) the enrolled employee's name, Social Security number, job title, salary, classification, and address; (2) the type of assignment; (3) the reimbursement arrangement, and (4) an explanation of how the assignment benefits both SSA and the non-federal organization involved in the exchange.

OPM directs agencies to use their own forms for recording these agreements. Accordingly, SSA modified the OF-69 to meet our needs, creating the SSA-187 for incoming employees and the SSA-188 for outgoing employees. Respondents are the individuals we describe above who participate in the IPA exchange with SSA.

*Type of Request:* Revision of an OMB-approved information collection.

Modality of completion	Number of respondents	Frequency of response	Average burden per response (minutes)	Estimated total annual burden (hours)
Non-Federal employee .....	10	1	30	5
Non-Federal employer signers .....	20	1	5	2
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>30</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>7</b>

<sup>10</sup> 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).