

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

Submission for Review: Reinstatement of a Previously Approved Information Collection Without Change

AGENCY: Office of Personnel
Management.

ACTION: 30-Day notice and request for
reinstatement.

SUMMARY: This notice offers the general
public and other federal agencies the
opportunity to comment on a revised
information collection request (ICR) for
USAJOBS.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and
will be accepted until October 5, 2017.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are
invited to submit written comments on
the proposed information collection to
the U.S. Office of Personnel
Management, Chief Information Officer,
Employee Services IT PMO, USAJOBS,
1900 E. Street NW., Washington, DC
20415, Attention: John Still or send
them via electronic mail to john.still@opm.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: A
copy of this ICR, with applicable
supporting documentation, may be
obtained by contacting the U.S. Office of
Personnel Management, Chief
Information Officer, Employee Services
IT PMO, USAJOBS, 1900 E. Street NW.,
Washington, DC 20415, Attention: John
Still, 202-606-1275, or by sending a
request via electronic mail to john.still@opm.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Office
of Management and Budget is
particularly interested in comments
that:

1. Evaluate whether the proposed
collection of information is necessary
for the proper performance of the
functions of the agency, including
whether the information will have
practical utility;
2. Evaluate the accuracy of the
agency's estimate of the burden of the
proposed collection of information,
including the validity of the
methodology and assumptions used;
3. Enhance the quality, utility, and
clarity of the information to be
collected; and
4. Minimize the burden of the
collection of information on those who
are to respond, including through the
use of appropriate automated,
electronic, mechanical, or other
technological collection techniques or
other forms of information technology,
e.g., permitting electronic submissions
of responses.

USAJOBS is the Federal
Government's centralized source for

most Federal jobs and employment
information, including both positions
that are required by law to be posted at
that location and positions that can be
posted there at an agency's discretion.
The Applicant Profile and Resume
Builder are two components of the
USAJOBS application system. USAJOBS
reflects the minimal critical elements
collected across the Federal Government
to begin an application for Federal jobs
under the authority of sections 1104,
1302, 3301, 3304, 3320, 3361, 3393, and
3394 of title 5, United States Code. This
revision proposes to a reinstatement of
a previously approved information
collection.

Analysis

Agency: Office of Personnel
Management.

Title: USAJOBS.

OMB Number: 3206-0219.

Frequency: Annually.

Affected Public: Individuals.

Number of Respondents: 4,196,336.

Estimated Time per Respondent: 43
Minutes.

Total Burden Hours: 3,007,374.

U.S. Office of Personnel Management.

Kathleen M. McGettigan,

Acting Director.

[FR Doc. 2017-18730 Filed 9-1-17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6325-38-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-81493; File No. SR-
NASDAQ-2017-085]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Amend Rule 4752(d)(2)(F)(i)

August 29, 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 August
18, 2017, The NASDAQ Stock Market
LLC ("Nasdaq" or "Exchange") 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 the Exchange. The
Commission is publishing this notice to
solicit comments on the proposed rule
change from interested persons.

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

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

The Exchange proposes to amend
Rule 4752(d)(2)(F)(i) to permit the
Exchange to calculate a derived price for
use in the Opening Cross Price Test A
when a security is the subject of a
corporate action.

The text of the proposed rule change
is available on the Exchange's Web site
at <http://nasdaq.cchwallstreet.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 purpose of the proposed rule
change is to amend Rule 4752(d)(2)(F)(i)
to permit the Exchange to calculate a
derived price for use in the Opening
Cross Price Test A when a security is
the subject of a corporate action. The
Opening Price Tests are designed to
avoid mispriced Opening Crosses, and
the use of the clearly erroneous post-
trade nullification process, by ensuring
that the price established by the
Opening Cross is reasonably related to
the market and not the product of
erroneous order entry. The Exchange
believes that the proposed rule change
will promote a more efficient Opening
Cross by allowing the Exchange to base
its Opening Price Tests on prices that
are indicative of the value of the
security after a corporate action.

Background

Nasdaq's Opening Cross provides an
industry-leading, transparent auction
process that determines a single price
for the opening. Rule 4752(d)(2)(F)
describes the Exchange's price
protection for the Opening Cross. Once
a security has an Opening Cross price
set based on the process described in

Rule 4752(d)(2)(A)–(E), the Exchange requires the security to pass at least one of three “tests” in order for the Opening Cross to occur. These tests are designed to make sure that the price computed pursuant to Rule 4752(d)(2)(A)–(E) is reasonably related to the market for the security.

Rule 4752(d)(2)(F)(i), *i.e.*, Opening Price Test A, establishes a price test based on the closing price for the security. In particular, Rule 4752(d)(2)(F)(i) establishes a price range for the Opening Cross that is established by adding and subtracting the Opening Cross Price Test A threshold from the Nasdaq Official Closing Price (for Nasdaq listed securities) or the consolidated closing price (for non-Nasdaq listed securities) of the security for the previous trading day. In addition, Rule 4752(d)(2)(F)(i) provides that the Opening Cross price range is established by adding and subtracting the Opening Cross Price Test A threshold from the offering price for new Exchange Traded Products that do not have a Nasdaq Official Closing Price. If the Nasdaq Opening Cross price is higher or lower than the Opening Cross price range established by Rule 4752(d)(2)(F)(i) or the security does not have a Nasdaq Official Closing Price or consolidated closing price for the previous trading day, Opening Cross Price Test B is performed.

Pursuant to Rule 4752(d)(2)(F)(ii), the Opening Cross price range for Test B is established by adding and subtracting the Opening Cross Price Test B threshold from the Nasdaq last sale (either round or odd lot) after 9:15 a.m. ET but prior to the Opening Cross. If the Nasdaq Opening Cross price is higher or lower than the Opening Cross price range established by this subparagraph or if there is no Nasdaq last sale, Opening Cross Price Test C is performed. Pursuant to Rule 4752(d)(2)(F)(iii), the Opening Cross price range for Test C is established by adding to and subtracting the Opening Cross Price Test C threshold from the Nasdaq best bid (for Opening Cross prices that would be higher than the closing price used for Opening Price Test A) or Nasdaq best offer (for Opening Cross prices that would be lower than the closing price used for Opening Price Test A). For purposes of this test, if a security does not have a Nasdaq Official Closing Price or consolidated closing price, as applicable, for the previous trading day Nasdaq will use a price of \$0. If the Nasdaq Opening Cross price is higher or lower than the Opening Cross price range established by Opening Price Test C all Orders in the Opening Cross will

be cancelled back to Participants, no Opening Cross will occur, and the security will open for regular market hours trading pursuant to Rule 4752(c).³

Derived Price for Corporate Actions

The Exchange now proposes to amend Rule 4752(d)(2)(F)(i) to permit the Exchange to calculate a derived price for use in the Opening Cross Price Test A when a security is the subject of a corporate action where the Exchange can calculate a derived price based on the terms of the corporate action.⁴ The Exchange is able to mathematically calculate a derived price in the case of standard corporate actions, and does so today. The Exchange can also calculate a derived price for certain non-standard corporate actions as described in more detail later in this proposed rule change.⁵ Initially, the Exchange intends to calculate a derived price for non-standard corporate actions only in cases that involve the issuance of a new class of securities with similar terms.⁶ In the event the Exchange determines that it is capable of calculating a derived price for other non-standard corporate actions it will issue an Equity Trader Alert to inform members of the types of

³ Rule 4752(c) provides that system securities in which no Nasdaq Opening Cross occurs shall begin trading at 9:30 a.m. by integrating Market Hours orders into the book in time priority and executing in accordance with market hours rules.

⁴ As a conforming change, the Exchange also proposes to add references to the “derived price” where applicable in Rule 4752(d)(F)(i) and (iii). Furthermore, as a rule correction, the Exchange proposes to add references to the “offering price” in these rules, as the offering price is used in Opening Price Test A for new Exchange Traded Products that do not have a Nasdaq Official Closing Price. The Exchange believes that these changes are necessary so that these rules appropriately reference the prices used in Opening Price Test A. With the changes, the last sentence of Rule 4752(d)(F)(i) will state that “[i]f the Nasdaq Opening Cross price is higher or lower than the Opening Cross price range established by this subparagraph or the security does not have a Nasdaq Official Closing Price or consolidated closing price for the previous trading day, offering price, or derived price, as applicable, Opening Cross Price Test B will be performed.” In addition, the second sentence of Rule 4752(d)(F)(iii) will state that “[f]or purposes of this test, if a security does not have a Nasdaq Official Closing Price or consolidated closing price for the previous trading day, offering price, or derived price, as applicable, Nasdaq will use a price of \$0.” Furthermore, the Exchange proposes to remove the word “closing” when discussing these prices in the parentheticals in the first sentence of Rule 4752(d)(F)(iii), so that it is clear that this refers to the price used in Opening Price Test A, regardless of whether that price is a closing price, offering price, or derived price.

⁵ There may also be other non-standard corporate actions, such as in the case of a spinoff, where the Exchange is not capable of calculating a derived price.

⁶ If the Exchange is not capable of calculating a derived price, the Exchange will perform each of the Opening Price Tests A, B, and C without a derived price.

corporate actions where it will use derived prices in the Opening Price Tests pursuant to this proposed rule. The Exchange believes that using derived prices in the Opening Price Tests where possible will provide a more appropriate price test where closing and/or last sale prices are not available or reflective of the value of the security, and will therefore improve the experience for members and other market participants that trade in the Opening Cross.

Currently, for standard corporate actions (*e.g.*, a stock split or reverse stock split) the Exchange adjusts the price of the security before applying the Opening Cross Price Tests contained in Rule 4752(d)(2)(F). Thus, for example if a Nasdaq listed security that closed at a Nasdaq Official Closing Price of \$50 per share is subject to a 2 for 1 stock split, the Exchange would adjust the closing price to \$25 per share prior to applying the Opening Cross Price Test A. This process ensures that the prices used for the Opening Price Test A accurately reflect the value of the security after the corporate action. The Exchange proposes to codify this practice in Rule 4752(d)(2)(F)(i) so that members and market participants are appropriately advised of how the Opening Price Tests are applied to securities that are subject to a standard corporate action.

In addition, securities traded on Nasdaq are infrequently subject to non-standard corporate actions that involve, for instance, a second class of shares with slightly different terms, such as a class of shares with different voting rights. An example of such a corporate action was the Google transaction in 2014 where owners of Google Class A stock received one share of Class C non-voting stock for every share of Class A stock held. Currently, the Exchange does not perform a similar adjustment for non-standard corporate actions. The Exchange believes, however, that it is appropriate to calculate a derived price in these situations too.

Importantly, in cases of non-standard corporate actions, if the Exchange does not have the flexibility to adjust the stock price such securities may fail the Exchange’s Opening Cross Price Tests on the day following the corporate action. In particular, today, if a security is subject to a non-standard corporate action where a new class of security is issued, it is guaranteed to fail Opening Price Test A due to the lack of appropriate closing prices on which to base that test. In addition, such securities may fail Opening Price Test B if there is no pre-market trading after 9:15 a.m. ET to establish a last sale price, and may fail Opening Price Test

C if the Nasdaq best bid or offer is sufficiently wide that the opening price calculated by the auction is outside the Opening Cross price range for Test C. Since there is no guarantee that there will be pre-market trading to establish a last sale price, or that there will be a sufficiently narrow best bid or offer, a security may fail the Opening Price Tests even when a proper price is determined by the Nasdaq Opening Cross. The Exchange does not believe that it is in the interest of a fair and orderly market to cancel an opening auction where the Nasdaq Opening Cross price is reflective of the market for the security as indicated by derived prices based on the terms of the corporate action.

The Google transaction described above pre-dates the Opening Price Tests, which Nasdaq adopted in 2016.⁷ The Exchange believes, however, that if those tests were in place at the time of that transaction they could have interfered with the Exchange's ability to execute a successful opening auction. The proposed rule change is designed to prevent such a situation for future corporate actions. The Exchange believes that market participants value trading in the Opening Cross, and would therefore be better served by Nasdaq determining a derived price to be used in the Opening Price Tests that reflects the value of the security after the corporate action. Although in some cases a security may pass Opening Price Test B or C following a non-standard corporate action, the Exchange believes that members and other market participants are better served when the tests as a whole more closely relate to the market for the security subject to the corporate action.

The Exchange therefore proposes to amend its rules to allow it to calculate its Opening Price Test A for non-standard corporate actions by using a derived price calculated based on the terms of the corporate action, similar to the process described above for standard corporate actions today. This process will be used only for corporate actions where, similar to the Google transaction described above, the Exchange can calculate a derived price based on the terms of the corporate action. As previously discussed, the Exchange will initially use this authority only for non-standard corporate actions that involve the issuance of a new class of securities with similar terms; provided that if the Exchange determines that it is capable of calculating a derived price for other

non-standard corporate actions it will issue an Equity Trader Alert to inform members of the types of corporate actions where it will use derived prices. Thus, for example, assume a Nasdaq listed security (Class A) is issuing a dividend of 2 shares of a new class of stock (Class C). If the Class A stock is trading at a price of \$120 prior to the corporate action, the Exchange could derive a price for each share of Class A and new Class C stock that is \$40 per share (*i.e.*, $\$120 \div 3$) for purposes of the Opening Price Tests. Although there may be differences in the trading characteristics between Class A and Class C stock, the Exchange believes that using this derived price for calculation of the Opening Price Tests will provide a more reasonable basis for determining the validity of prices determined by the Opening Cross.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that its proposal is consistent with Section 6(b) of the Act,⁸ in general, and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(5) of the Act,⁹ 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 Exchange believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest as it will allow the Exchange to calculate a derived price for use in the Opening Cross Price Test A when a security is the subject of a non-standard corporate action. The Exchange also believes that the proposed rule change will promote just and equitable principles of trade by increasing transparency around the Exchange's current process for adjusting the prices used in Opening Cross Price Test A for securities that are subject to vanilla corporate actions. The Opening Cross provides an industry-leading, transparent price discovery process that aggregates a large pool of liquidity, across a variety of order types, in a single venue. Today, the Exchange may not be able to execute a successful Opening Cross for a security that is subject to a non-standard corporate action, as the prices used to compute the Opening Cross price ranges do not reflect the actual value of the security after the completion of the corporate action. Furthermore, in cases where a new class of securities is issued, there may be no applicable closing and/or last

sale prices for the new class of securities to use to calculate the applicable Opening Cross price ranges. The proposed rule change would remedy this by allowing the Exchange to calculate an appropriate derived price to use for Opening Price Test A. The Exchange believes that this change will increase the likelihood that Nasdaq can execute a successful Opening Cross following a non-standard corporate action, and thereby promotes just and equitable principles of trade and perfects the mechanisms of a free and open market.

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 rule change is designed to increase the likelihood that the Exchange can execute a successful Opening Cross in securities that are subject to a corporate action, and is not intended to have any significant impact on competition. To the contrary, the Exchange believes that the proposed rule change is evidence of the strong competition in the equities industry, where exchanges must continually improve their offerings to stay competitive.

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) of the Act¹⁰ and Rule 19b-4(f)(6) thereunder.¹¹

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

¹⁰ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

¹¹ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6). In addition, Rule 19b-4(f)(6)(iii) requires a self-regulatory organization to give the Commission written notice of its intent to file the proposed rule change, along with a brief description and the 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.

⁷ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 77235 (February 25, 2016), 81 FR 10935 (March 2, 2016) (SR-NASDAQ-2015-159) (Approval Order).

⁸ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

⁹ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

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-NASDAQ-2017-085 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-NASDAQ-2017-085. 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-NASDAQ-2017-085 and should be submitted on or before September 26, 2017.

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

Eduardo A. Aleman,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2017-18658 Filed 9-1-17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-81495; File No. SR-BatsBZX-2017-56]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Bats BZX Exchange, Inc.; Notice of Filing of a Proposed Rule Change To List and Trade Shares of Specified Series of the Innovator Shield Strategy S&P 500 Monthly Index Series and Innovator Ultra Shield Strategy S&P 500 Monthly Index Series Under Rule 14.11(c)(3)

August 29, 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 August 22, 2017, Bats BZX Exchange, Inc. ("Exchange" or "BZX") 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 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 filed a proposal to list and trade shares of series of the Innovator Shield Strategy S&P 500 Monthly Index Series and Innovator Ultra Shield Strategy S&P 500 Monthly Index Series under the Academy Funds Trust, under Rule 14.11(c)(3) ("Index Fund Shares").

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

¹² 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

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 parts 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 list and trade shares ("Shares") of each series of the Innovator Shield Strategy S&P 500 ETF (collectively, the "Shield Funds") and Innovator Ultra Shield Strategy S&P 500 ETF (collectively, the "Ultra Shield Funds") (each a "Fund" and, collectively, the "Funds") under Rule 14.11(c)(3), which governs the listing and trading of Index Fund Shares on the Exchange. In total, the Exchange is proposing to list and trade Shares of twelve monthly series of the Innovator Shield Strategy S&P 500 Monthly Index Series and twelve monthly series of the Innovator Ultra Shield Strategy S&P 500 Monthly Index Series. Each Fund will be an index-based exchange traded fund ("ETF").

The Shares will be offered by Academy Funds Trust (the "Trust"), which was established as a Delaware statutory trust on October 17, 2007. The Trust is registered with the Commission as an investment company and has filed a registration statement on Form N-1A ("Registration Statement") with the Commission on behalf of the Funds.³ Each Fund intends to qualify each year as a regulated investment company (a "RIC") under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.⁴

Each Shield Fund's investment objective is to track, before fees and expenses, the performance of its respective index (the "Shield Index"). Each Ultra Shield Fund's investment objective is to track, before fees and

³ See Post-Effective Amendment Nos. 45 and 46 to Registration Statement on Form N-1A for the Trust, dated May 15, 2017 (File Nos. 333-146827 and 811-22135). The descriptions of the Fund and the Shares contained herein are based on information in the Registration Statement.

⁴ 26 U.S.C. 851.