ATTACHMENT 1—GENERAL TARGET SCHEDULE FOR PROCESSING AND RESOLVING REQUESTS FOR ACCESS TO SENSITIVE UNCLASSIFIED NON-SAFEGUARDS INFORMATION AND SAFEGUARDS INFORMATION IN THIS PROCEEDING—CONTINUED

Day	Event/activity
40	(Receipt +30) If NRC staff finds standing and need for SUNSI, deadline for NRC staff to complete information processing and file motion for Protective Order and draft Non-Disclosure Affidavit. Deadline for applicant/licensee to file Non-Disclosure Agreement for SUNSI.
190	
205	Deadline for petitioner to seek reversal of a final adverse NRC staff trustworthiness or reliability determination under 10 CFR 2.336(f)(1)(iv).
Α	If access granted: Issuance of a decision by a presiding officer or other designated officer on motion for protective order for access to sensitive information (including schedule for providing access and submission of contentions) or decision reversing a final adverse determination by the NRC staff.
A + 3	Deadline for filing executed Non-Disclosure Affidavits. Access provided to SUNSI and/or SGI consistent with decision issuing the protective order.
A + 28	
A + 53 A + 60 >A + 60	(Answer receipt +7) Petitioner/Intervenor reply to answers.

[FR Doc. 2021–12277 Filed 7–2–21; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

Submission for Review: Claim for Unpaid Compensation for Deceased Civilian Employee, SF 1153, 3206–0234

AGENCY: Office of Personnel Management.

ACTION: 60-Day notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 as amended by the Clinger-Cohen Act, this notice announces that the U.S. Office of Personnel Management (OPM) intends to submit to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) a request for review of an expiring information collection. Standard Form 1153, Claim for Unpaid Compensation for Deceased Civilian Employee, is used to collect information from individuals who have been designated as beneficiaries of the unpaid compensation of a deceased Federal employee who believe that their relationship to the deceased entitles them to receive the unpaid compensation of the deceased Federal employee. OPM needs this information in order to adjudicate the claim and properly assign a deceased Federal employee's unpaid compensation to the appropriate individual(s).

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted until September 7, 2021. This process is conducted in accordance with 5 CFR 1320.1.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit written comments on the proposed information collection to the Merit System Accountability and Compliance, Office of Personnel Management, 1900 E Street NW, Washington, DC 20415, Attention: Damon Ford or sent via electronic mail to *damon.ford@opm.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: A copy of this ICR, with applicable supporting documentation, may be obtained by contacting the Compensation and Leave Claims Program, Office of Personnel Management, 1900 E Street NW, Washington, DC 20415, Attention: Damon Ford or sent via electronic mail to *damon.ford@opm.gov* or 202–606–2980.

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.

MSAC adjudicates classification appeals, job-grading appeals, FLSA Claims, compensation and leave Claims, and declination of reasonable offer appeals, as well as the settling of disputed Claims for unpaid compensation due deceased Federal employees. This adjudicative function provides Federal employees administrative due process rights to challenge compensation and related agency decisions without having to seek redress in Federal courts. These decisions are also a critical resource for agency HR offices in making their own classification, pay, and FLSA determinations.

Analysis

Agency: Merit System Accountability and Compliance, Office of Personnel Management.

Title: Standard Form 1153, Claim for Unpaid Compensation of Deceased Civilian Employee.

OMB Number: 3260-0234.

Frequency: Annually.

Affected Public: Federal Employees and Retirees.

Number of Respondents: 3,000.

Estimated Time per Respondent: 15 minutes.

Total Burden Hours: 750 hours.

Office of Personnel Management. Alexys Stanley, Regulatory Affairs Analyst. [FR Doc. 2021-14160 Filed 7-2-21; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 6325-58-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-92291; File No. SR-NYSEArca-2021-52]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; NYSE Arca, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Amend the NYSE Arca **Equities Fees and Charges**

June 29, 2021.

Pursuant to Section $19(b)(1)^{1}$ of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Act")² and Rule 19b-4 thereunder.³ notice is hereby given that, on June 14, 2021, NYSE Arca, Inc. ("NYSE Arca" or the "Exchange") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") the proposed rule change as described in Items I and II below, which Items have been prepared by the self-regulatory organization. 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 the NYSE Arca Equities Fees and Charges ("Fee Schedule") to modify the per share credit and fee associated with certain Retail Orders that add and remove liquidity. The Exchange proposes to implement the fee change effective June 14, 2021.⁴ The proposed rule change is available on the Exchange's website at www.nyse.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 self-regulatory organization 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 those 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 the Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The Exchange proposes to amend the Fee Schedule to modify the per share credit and fee associated with certain Retail Orders ⁵ that add and remove liquidity. The Exchange proposes to implement the fee change effective June 14, 2021.

Background

The Exchange operates in a highly competitive market. The Commission has repeatedly expressed its preference for competition over regulatory intervention in determining prices, products, and services in the securities markets. In Regulation NMS, 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."⁶

While Regulation NMS has enhanced competition, it has also fostered a "fragmented" market structure where trading in a single stock can occur across multiple trading centers. When multiple trading centers compete for order flow in the same stock, the Commission has recognized that "such competition can lead to the fragmentation of order flow in that stock."⁷ Indeed, equity trading is currently dispersed across 16 exchanges,⁸ numerous alternative

⁶ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 51808 (June 9, 2005), 70 FR 37496, 37499 (June 29, 2005) (File No. S7-10-04) (Final Rule) ("Regulation NMS").

⁷ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 61358, 75 FR 3594, 3597 (January 21, 2010) (File No. S7-02-10) (Concept Release on Equity Market Structure).

⁸ See Choe U.S. Equities Market Volume Summary, available at https://markets.cboe.com/us/ equities/market_share. See generally https:// www.sec.gov/fast-answers/ divisionsmarketregmrexchangesshtml.html.

trading systems,9 and broker-dealer internalizers and wholesalers, all competing for order flow. Based on publicly-available information, no single exchange currently has more than 17% market share.¹⁰ Therefore, no exchange possesses significant pricing power in the execution of equity order flow. More specifically, the Exchange currently has less than 10% market share of executed volume of equities trading.11

The Exchange believes that the evershifting market share among the exchanges from month to month demonstrates that market participants can move order flow, or discontinue or reduce use of certain categories of products. While it is not possible to know a firm's reason for shifting order flow, the Exchange believes that one such reason is because of fee changes at any of the registered exchanges or nonexchange venues to which a firm routes order flow. The competition for Retail Orders is even more stark, particularly as it relates to exchange versus offexchange venues.

The Exchange thus needs to compete in the first instance with non-exchange venues for Retail Order flow, and with the 15 other exchange venues for that Retail Order flow that is not directed off-exchange. Accordingly, competitive forces compel the Exchange to use exchange transaction fees and credits, particularly as they relate to competing for Retail Order flow, because market participants can readily trade on competing venues if they deem pricing levels at those other venues to be more favorable.

To respond to this competitive environment, the Exchange has established Retail Order Step-Up tiers,12 which are designed to provide an incentive for ETP Holders to route Retail Orders to the Exchange by providing higher credits for adding liquidity correlated to an ETP Holder's higher trading volume in Retail Orders on the Exchange. Under the Retail Order Step-Up Tiers, ETP Holders also do not pay a fee when such Retail Orders have a time-in-force of Day and remove liquidity from the Exchange.

^{1 15} U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

²15 U.S.C. 78a.

^{3 17} CFR 240.19b-4.

⁴ The Exchange originally filed to amend the Fee Schedule on June 1, 2021 (SR–NYSEArca–2021-49). SR-NYSEArca-2021-49 was subsequently withdrawn and replaced by this filing.

⁵ A Retail Order is an agency order that originates from a natural person and is submitted to the Exchange by an ETP Holder, provided that no change is made to the terms of the order to price or side of market and the order does not originate from a trading algorithm or any other computerized methodology. See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 67540 (July 30, 2012), 77 FR 46539 (August 3, 2012) (SR-NYSEArca-2012-77).

⁹ See FINRA ATS Transparency Data, available at https://otctransparency.finra.org/otctransparency/ AtsIssueData. A list of alternative trading systems registered with the Commission is available at https://www.sec.gov/foia/docs/atslist.htm.

¹⁰ See Choe Global Markets U.S. Equities Market Volume Summary, available at http:// markets.cboe.com/us/equities/market_share/.

¹¹ See id.

¹² See Retail Order Tier, Retail Order Step-Up Tier 1, Retail Order Step-Up Tier 2 and Retail Order Step-Up Tier 3 on the Fee Schedule.