

SUPPORTING STATEMENT - RULE 15g-6

A. Justification

(1) Necessity for Information Collection

The term "penny stock" generally refers to low-priced, speculative securities that are traded in the over-the-counter market. The great majority of securities that are eligible for trading in the United States are not traded on an established national securities exchange or the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation System ("NASDAQ"). Most of these non-NASDAQ, over-the-counter securities are not actively traded in any forum, and frequently there is little public information available with respect to their issuers.

Beginning in the mid-1980s, penny stock transactions and associated abuses grew geographically and in volume. Technological advances related to interstate telecommunications contributed substantially to this growth. This period also witnessed a dramatic growth in the number of broker-dealers that concentrated their activities primarily or entirely in penny stock transactions. In 1989, the Commission identified a corresponding increase in the number of investor complaints concerning these broker-dealers. Government officials and commentators have stressed the threat posed by penny stock fraud to economic progress and the legitimate securities industry. Penny stock fraud remains a serious national concern.

In its report concerning the Securities Enforcement Remedies and Penny Stock Enforcement Act of 1990 (the "Penny Stock Act"), the House Committee on Energy and Commerce (the "Committee") identified two primary factors spurring the growth of penny stock fraud: (i) a lack of public information concerning penny stocks, which facilitates price manipulation and deprives investors of a basis on which to make investment decisions, and (ii) the presence of a large number of individuals acting as promoters or associated with penny stock issuers or broker-dealers "who are repeat offenders of state or federal securities laws, other convicted felons, and persons having strong ties to organized crime."¹ With respect to recidivist offenders, the Committee noted the limited classes of persons that the Commission had authority to bar from association with broker-dealers.

Many of the abusive practices identified in the penny stock market can be attributed to the communication by broker-dealers to their customers of false or misleading information as to the value or market price of securities in order to induce transactions in those securities. These practices are more likely to flourish where there is a paucity of price, quotation, and other market information concerning a security. Where such information is available to investors, they have a greater ability to judge the veracity of sales agent claims. Most penny stocks are not actively traded in any secondary market, and dealer quotations, if they exist at all, traditionally have been confined to the "pink sheets." Moreover, pink sheet quotations generally do not serve

¹ ? House Committee on Energy and Commerce, Penny Stock Reform Act of 1990, H.R. Rep. No. 617, 101st Cong., 2d Sess. (July 23, 1990) (reporting H.R. 4497) ("House Report"), at 21.

as a reliable indication of the price at which a public customer could effect a purchase or sale transaction.

The large-scale and persistent pattern of abuse described above represents a continuing threat to individual investors in particular and to investor confidence generally. Moreover, issuers themselves may in some cases be deceived by promoters who make unfounded promises of easy and efficient access to new capital.

To help address these concerns, Rule 15g-6 was adopted by the Commission pursuant to the provisions of Section 15(g) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"). This section, which was added to the Exchange Act by Section 505 of the Penny Stock Act, mandates specific measures to increase the level of disclosure to investors concerning penny stocks generally and specific penny stock transactions.

Section 503 of the Penny Stock Act added Section 3(a)(51) to the Exchange Act, which generally defines the term "penny stock" to include equity securities other than securities that are traded on exchanges or automated quotation systems meeting criteria established by the Commission, issued by registered investment companies, or otherwise excluded or exempted by the Commission based on price, net tangible assets, or other relevant criteria. Section 3(a)(51) also grants to the Commission certain additional authority to classify or exempt securities as penny stocks. Rule 3a51-1 would further exclude from the term "penny stock" securities traded on an exchange or automated quotation system that meets certain requirements, transactions in which are reported pursuant to a consolidated transaction reporting plan, or that are priced at five dollars per share or more.

Under Section 15(g)(1), it is unlawful for a broker or dealer to use the mails or other means of interstate commerce to effect, induce, or attempt to induce customer transactions in penny stocks except in accordance with the requirements of Section 15(g) and the rules promulgated thereunder. In general, Section 15(g): (i) requires broker-dealers, prior to effecting a penny stock transaction, to provide to the customer a risk disclosure document that contains certain information describing the nature and level of risk in the penny stock market, the broker-dealer's duties to the customer, and the customer's rights and remedies for violations, as well as a narrative description of certain aspects of a dealer market generally, all in such form and containing such additional information as the Commission may require by rule; (ii) mandates that the Commission adopt rules relating to the disclosure, prior to each penny stock transaction and in the customer confirmation, of information concerning (A) price data, including bid and ask quotations, and the depth and liquidity of the market for particular securities and (B) the amount and a description of the compensation received by broker-dealers and their associated persons; (iii) calls for Commission rulemaking to require broker-dealers to provide for customers' monthly account statements indicating the market value of the penny stocks in their accounts or indicating that the market value can not be determined because of the unavailability of firm quotes; and (iv) provides the Commission with authority to adopt additional rules regarding disclosure by broker-dealers to their customers of information related to penny stock transactions.

Rule 15g-6 makes it unlawful for a broker-dealer that has effected a penny stock sale to a customer to fail to provide the customer a monthly statement disclosing certain price and quotation information regarding the shares in the customer's account.

The scope of the rule is limited by operation of Rule 3a51-1 and Rule 15g-1, which exempts certain transactions from certain rules adopted under Section 15(g). Specifically, the rule does not apply to transactions: (i) by a broker-dealer that does less than five percent of its securities business in penny stocks and that has not been a market maker, during the past year, in the penny stock that is the subject of the transaction; (ii) in securities the issuer of which has net tangible assets in excess of \$2 million, if that issuer has been in continuous operation for at least three years, or \$5 million, if the issuer has been in continuous operation for less than three years; (iii) where the purchaser is an institutional accredited investor; or (iv) that are not recommended by the broker-dealer; or (v) in securities registered or approved for registration, and executed on, a national securities exchange that makes transaction reports available pursuant to an effective transaction reporting plan, or authorized, or approved for authorization, for quotation in the NASDAQ system, where the transaction is executed with or by a dealer registered as a NASDAQ market maker in the penny stock, a broker crossing two customer orders on an agency basis, or an underwriter or any syndicate or selling group member that is participating in a distribution of the penny stock that is the subject of the transaction.

(2) Purpose of and Consequences of Not Requiring the Information Collection

The information is required to be provided to customers of broker-dealers that effect penny stock transactions in order to provide those customers with information that is not now publicly available. Without this information, investors would be less able to protect themselves from fraud and to make informed investment decisions.

(3) Role of Improved Information Technology and Obstacles to Reducing Burden

The Commission's electronic filing project, called EDGAR for Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis & Retrieval, is designed to automate the filing, processing, and dissemination of full disclosure filings. Such automation will increase the speed, accuracy, and availability of information, generating benefits to investors and financial markets. This improved information technology is not applicable to this rule, because the information is sent to individual investors and is meant to be contained in written form.

Broker-dealers that already provide account statements generally generate these statements through automated means through information systems that contain updated information concerning securities held in each customer's account. It is anticipated that broker-dealers furnishing account statements under the rule would also be able to generate account statements through automated means and that automated processing would limit the burden imposed by the requirement.

(4) Efforts to Identify Duplication

Broker-dealers are not otherwise required to provide the information required by the rule. Investors would have no assurance of receiving the information, or comparable information, in the absence of the rule.

(5) Effect on Small Entities

Some of the broker-dealers that are subject to the rule are small businesses. However, the additional cost of complying with the rule is minimal, because the information will already be known by or readily available to the broker-dealer. Broker-dealers are required to provide the information in writing following a trade, but because trade confirmations are already required, the additional burden relates to incorporating this information in the trade confirmations that are now provided.

(6) Consequences of Less Frequent Collection

The rule provides investors with periodic information concerning the value of their holdings of penny stocks over time, where the information is available. Because market value may vary significantly over a short period of time, the information would be much less useful to investors as a means of monitoring their investments if it were provided less frequently than on a monthly basis. However, for accounts that are inactive, and the need for frequent updating of the information is less, the rule allows statements to be provided on a quarterly basis. There is no comparable information already available to investors. The information is available to broker-dealer firms but would not generally be provided to customers of those firms in the absence of the requirement imposed by the rule.

(7) Inconsistencies with Guidelines in 5 CFR 1320.5(d)(2)

The collection is not inconsistent with 5 CFR 1320.5(d)(2).

(8) Consultations Outside the Agency

The Commission solicited comment at the proposing stage of this rule relating to a variety of matters, including the effectiveness of the rules in deterring fraud in the penny stock market, the value of the information required to be furnished to investors, and the costs and operational difficulties that would be faced by broker-dealers subject to the rules. The Commission also was concerned with the potential effect of the proposed rules on the ability of legitimate small issuers to obtain capital needed for growth.

The Commission received 73 written comments relating to the proposed rules. In addition, members of the Commission's staff spoke directly to various broker-dealers, lawyers, and other securities market participants with respect to compliance issues and the potential

impact of the proposed rules on small business capital formation.

The Rules that were eventually adopted by the Commission reflect its concern that the Rules not stifle the formation of capital for legitimate small companies or eliminate a viable secondary market for their securities. Recognizing the important economic function served by small companies, the Commission adopted rules to ease certain filing requirements and limitations applicable to limited offerings by small issuers.

(9) Payment or Gift to Respondents

Not applicable.

(10) Assurance of Confidentiality

Though the information is not now generally available to public investors, it is not considered confidential and no assurances of confidentiality are provided.

(11) Sensitive Questions

Questions of a sensitive nature are not asked.

(12) Estimate of Respondent Reporting Burden

The staff estimates that there presently are approximately 240 broker-dealers that are subject to the rule. The information required to be contained in the account statement is already known to the broker-dealer. The burden imposed by the rule would relate to compiling this information in a comprehensible format, through automated or other means. The staff estimates that the firms affected by the rule will, at any one time, have approximately 150 new customers with whom they have effected transactions in penny stocks, each of whom would receive a maximum of 12 account statements per year, for a total of 1,800 account statements annually for each firm (150 customers x 12 account statements/customer) and a total of 432,000 account statements annually for all firms (1,800 account statements x 240). Because these statements generally will be provided by automated means, the staff estimates that a broker-dealer would expend approximately three minutes in processing the information required for each account statement. Accordingly, the estimated average annual burden would equal 90 hours (1,800 account statements x 3 minutes/account statement x 1 hour/60 minutes), and the estimated average total burden would equal 21,600 hours (90 hours x 240).

(13) Estimates of Total Annualized Cost Burden

Not applicable; (a) it is not anticipated that respondents will have to incur any capital and start up cost to comply with the rule; (b) it is not anticipated that the respondents will have to incur any additional operational or maintenance cost (other than provided for in item no. 12) to comply with the rule.

(14) Estimate of Cost to Federal Government

Cost to the federal government results from appropriate regulatory agency staff time and related overhead cost devoted to assuring compliance by broker-dealers with the requirements of the rule. The staff estimates that approximately 50 hours of staff time per year will be devoted to assuring that broker-dealers comply with the rule at a cost of \$1,500 per year.

(15) Explanation of Changes in Burden

We previously estimated that 270 broker-dealers were subject to the penny stock rules. We now estimate that there are approximately 120 penny stock dealers subject to the penny stock rules. Since the identities of penny stock dealers are not readily available, the staff of the Commission developed a methodology to identify them. The staff currently estimates that there may be as many as 240 penny stock dealers.

(16) Information Collection Planned for Statistical Purposes

Not applicable because the information will not be used for statistical purposes.

(17) Explanation as to Why Expiration Date Will Not be Displayed

The Commission is not seeking approval to not display the expiration date for OMB approval.

(18) Exceptions to Certification

The Commission is not seeking an exception to the certification statement.

B. Collection of Information Employing Statistical Methods

Not applicable because the collection of information will not employ statistical methods.