

SUPPORTING STATEMENT FOR NEW AND REVISED INFORMATION COLLECTIONS

OMB CONTROL NUMBER 3038-0005

Justification

1. Explain the circumstances that make the collection of information necessary. Identify any legal or administrative requirements that necessitate the collection. Attach a copy of the appropriate section of each statute and regulation mandating or authorizing the collection of information.

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (“Dodd-Frank Act”) was signed into law on July 21, 2010. The legislation was enacted to reduce risk, increase transparency, and promote market integrity within the financial system by, inter alia, enhancing the Commission’s rulemaking and enforcement authorities with respect to all registered entities and intermediaries subject to the Commission’s oversight. The Dodd-Frank Act has expanded the scope of federal financial regulation to include instruments such as swaps, enhanced the rulemaking authorities of existing federal financial regulatory agencies including the Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”), and created new financial regulatory entities.

The Commodity Exchange Act (“CEA”) empowers the Commission with the authority to require commodity pool operators (CPOs) and commodity trading advisors (CTAs) to maintain books and records and to file reports as required by the Commission. The Commission also has the power to promulgate such regulations as it deems necessary to implement the purposes of the CEA. It is pursuant to this authority that the Commission has promulgated the current reporting requirements for CPOs in Part 4 of the Commission’s regulations.

Following the recent economic turmoil, and consistent with the tenor of the provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act, the Commission has reconsidered the level of regulation that it believes is appropriate with respect to entities participating in the commodity futures and derivatives markets. The Commission recently amended its exclusion from the definition of CPO for registered investment companies. In light of certain conflicts between the compliance regimes of the Commission and the SEC, the Commission determined that it was necessary to propose a harmonized compliance regime for CPOs of registered investment companies to enable such entities to comply with the compliance regimes of both commissions.

Under this collection, a new burden has been added to account for the proposed harmonized compliance regime for CPOs of registered investment companies.

2. Indicate how, by whom, and for what purpose the data would be used. Except for a new collection, indicate the actual use the agency has made of the information received from the current collection.

The disclosure, filing, and recordkeeping requirements within Part 4 of the Commission's regulations were established to assist customers, to facilitate the Commission and NFA in monitoring compliance with the Part 4 rules, and to enable the Commission to better monitor the markets risks posed by the Commission's registrants. The proposed harmonized compliance regime for CPOs of registered investment companies facilitates the compliance of such CPOs with Part 4 of the Commission's regulations. Failure to require the information in this collection would severely hamper these efforts. These records also provide the Commission with its source of independent aggregated financial information concerning the commodity pool industry, which informs the Commission's policy decision making.

3. Describe whether, and to what extent, the collection of information involves the use of automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g. permitting electronic submission of responses, and the basis for the decision for adopting this means of collection. Also describe any consideration of using information technology to reduce burden.

In March 2009, the Commission adopted requirements for electronic filing of CTA and CPO disclosure documents with NFA. In 2006, the Commission adopted a requirement that commodity pool annual reports be filed electronically, and in 2007, the Commission adopted requirements that exemption notices under Part 4 be submitted electronically. The Commission and NFA permit electronic filings to minimize the burden on registrants and to streamline the process of sending, receiving, and reviewing the filings. The Commission is proposing to have the proposed new data filed with NFA electronically.

4. Describe efforts to identify duplication. Show specifically why any similar information already available cannot be used or modified for use for the purposes described in Item 2 above.

No other Division within the agency regulates the solicitation and other activities of the respondents, and duplication in-house is therefore avoided. The respondents, however, are also registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), which has its own requirements. The regulations include provisions designed to harmonize the Commission's regulations with those of the SEC applicable to investment companies registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940.

5. If the collection of information involves small business or other small entities (Item 5 of OMB Form 83-I), describe the methods used to minimize burden.

The Commission has established certain definitions of "small entities" to be used by the Commission in evaluating the impact of its rules on such entities in accordance with the RFA. The Commission determined that registered CPOs are not small entities for the purpose of the RFA. With respect to CPOs exempt from registration, the Commission has previously determined that a CPO is a small entity if it meets the criteria for exemption from registration under current Rule 4.13(a)(2). Such CPOs will continue to qualify for either exemption or exclusion from registration. The Commission does not believe that any registered investment companies would qualify for exemption under Rule 4.13(a)(2). The Commission estimates that

the time required to complete this new requirement is not a significant time expenditure and will not create a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

6. Describe the consequence to the Federal Program or policy activities if the collection were conducted less frequently as well as any technical or legal obstacles to reducing burden.

Failure to require Part 4's disclosures, filings, and recordkeeping could expose the investing public to greater opportunities for fraud and mismanagement and would make monitoring of these entities by the Commission and NFA less effective.

7. Explain any special circumstances that require the collection to be conducted in a manner:

- requiring respondents to report information to the agency more often than quarterly;

The rules in question do not require the respondent to report any information to the Commission more often than quarterly.

- requiring respondents to prepare a written response to a collection of information in fewer than 30 days after receipt of it;

Respondents are not required to prepare any written responses because all responses will be submitted electronically.

- requiring respondents to submit more than an original and two copies of any document;

Respondents are not required to submit more than an original and two copies of any document.

- requiring respondents to retain records other than health, medical, government contract, grant-in-aid, or tax records, for more than three years;

Respondents must maintain certain records in order to demonstrate compliance with the Part 4 regulations. For enforcement purposes, Commission Rule 1.31 requires that:

All books and records required to be kept by the [Commodity Exchange] Act or by these regulations shall be kept for a period of five years from the date thereof and shall be readily accessible during the first two years of the five year period. All such books and records shall be open to inspection by any representative of the Commission or the U.S. Department of Justice.

- in connection with a statistical survey, that is not designed to produce valid and reliable results that can be generalized to the universe of study;

The rules do not involve a statistical survey.

- requiring the use of a statistical data classification that has not been reviewed and approved by OMB;

The rules do not involve the use of statistical data.

- that includes a pledge of confidentiality that is not supported by authority established in statute or regulation, that is not supported by disclosure and data security policies that are consistent with the pledge, or which unnecessarily impedes sharing of data with other agencies for compatible confidential use; or

The rules do not involve a pledge of confidentiality that is not supported by authority established in statute or regulation.

- requiring respondents to submit proprietary trade secrets, or other confidential information unless the agency can demonstrate that it has instituted procedures to protect the information's confidentiality to the extent permitted by law.

The rules do not require submission of proprietary trade secrets or other confidential information.

8. If applicable, provide a copy and identify the date and page number of publication in the Federal Register of the agency's notice required by 5 C.F.R. 1320.8(d), soliciting comments on the information collection prior to submission to OMB. Summarize public comments received in response to that notice and describe actions taken by the agency in response to these comments. Specifically address comments received on cost and hour burden.

A copy of the proposed rules has been submitted to the Federal Register for publication and public comment. They have not yet been published.

Describe efforts to consult with persons outside the agency to obtain their views on the availability of data, frequency of collection, the clarity of instructions and recordkeeping disclosure, or reporting format (if any, and on the data elements to be recorded, disclosed, or reported.

The Commission has consulted with staff from the SEC in determining the appropriate scope of the harmonization with the SEC's compliance obligations. The proposed rules will be published in the Federal Register and the Commission will seek comment on this collection associated with the revised rules.

Consultation with representatives of those from whom information is to be obtained or those who must compile records should occur at least once every three years—even if the collection of information activity is the same as in prior periods. There may be circumstances that may preclude consultation in a specific situation. These circumstances should be explained.

No such circumstances occur with respect to this collection.

9. Explain any decision to provide any payment or gift to respondents, other than remuneration of contractors or grantees.

This question does not apply.

10. Describe any assurance of confidentiality provided to respondents and the basis for the assurance in statute, regulations, or agency policy.

The Commission's Freedom of Information Act and Sunshine Act regulations, 17 C.F.R. Parts 145 and 147 provide for confidential treatment of certain proprietary information. Certain confidential financial information submitted to the Commission is designated as nonpublic under the Commission's FOIA and Sunshine Act regulations. Outside of the Commission's Freedom of Information and Sunshine Act regulations, there is no basis for confidential treatment of any of the information governed by these rules.

11. Provide additional justification for any questions of a sensitive nature, such as sexual behavior and attitudes, religious beliefs, and other matters that are commonly considered private. This justification should include the reasons why the agency considers the questions necessary, the specific uses to be made of the information, the explanation to be given to persons from whom the information is requested, and any steps to be taken to obtain their consent.

The regulations covered by this collection do not require the giving of sensitive information, as the term is used in Question 11.

12. Provide estimates of the hour burden of the collection of information. The Statement should:

- Indicate the number of respondents, frequency of response, annual hour burden and an explanation of how the burden was estimated. Unless directed to do so, agencies should not conduct special surveys to obtain information on which to base hour burden estimates. Consultation with a sample (fewer than ten) of potential respondents is desirable. If the hour burden on respondents is expected to vary widely because of differences in activity, size or complexity, show the range of estimated hour burden, and explain the reasons for the variance. Generally, estimates should not include burden hours for customary and usual business practices.

- If the request for approval covers more than one form, provide separate hour burden estimates for each form and aggregate the hour burdens in Item 13 of OMB Form 83-I.
- Provide estimates of annualized cost to respondents for the hours burdens for collections of information, identifying and using appropriate wage rate categories. The cost of contracting out or paying outside parties for information collection activities should not be included here. Instead, this cost should be included in Item 13.

See Attachment A. Depending on the technical expertise of the filer or recordkeeper, the cost to the public of the hour burdens varies between \$10 and \$25 per hour.

13. Provide an estimate of the total annual cost burden to respondents or recordkeepers resulting from the collection of information. (Do not include the cost of any hour burden shown in Items 12 and 14).

- The cost estimate should be split into two components; (a) a total capital and start-up cost component (annualized over its expected useful life) and (b) a total operation and maintenance and purchase of services component. The estimates should take into account costs associated with generating, maintaining, and disclosing or providing the information. Include descriptions of methods used to estimate major costs factors including system and technology acquisition, expected useful life of capital equipment, the discount rate(s), and the time period over which costs will be incurred. Capital and start-up costs include, among other items, preparations for collecting information such as purchasing computers and software, monitoring, sampling, drilling and testing equipment, and record storage facilities.
- If cost estimates are expected to vary widely, agencies should present ranges of cost burdens and explain the reasons for the variance. The cost of purchasing or contracting out information collection services should be a part of this cost burden estimate, agencies may consult with a sample of respondents (fewer than ten), utilize the 60-day pre-OMB submission public comment process and use existing economic or regulatory impact analysis associated with the rulemaking containing the information collection, as appropriate.
- Generally, estimates should not include purchases of equipment or services, or portions thereof, made: (1) prior to October 1, 1995, (2) to achieve regulatory compliance with requirements not associated with the information collection, (3) for reasons other than to provide information or keep records for the government, or (4) as part of customary and usual business or private practices.

See Attachment A.

14. Provide estimates of the annualized costs to the Federal Government. Also provide a description of the method used to estimate cost, which should include quantification of hours, operational expenses (such as equipment, overhead, printing and support staff), and any other expense that would not have been incurred without this collection of information. Agencies may also aggregate cost estimates from Items 12, 13, and 14 in a single table.

The primary costs for reviewing and analyzing document under this collection are the salaries and benefits of existing staff, including auditors and attorneys.

15. Explain the reasons for any program changes or adjustments reported in Items 13 or 14 of the OMB Form 83-I.

The disclosure, filing, and recordkeeping requirements within Part 4 of the Commission's regulations were established to assist customers and to facilitate the Commission and NFA in monitoring compliance with the Part 4 rules. Failure to require the information in this collection would severely hamper these efforts. These records also provide the Commission with its source of independent aggregated financial information concerning the commodity pool industry, which informs the Commission's policy decision making.

16. For collection of information whose results are planned to be published for statistical use, outline plans for tabulation, statistical analysis, and publication. Provide the time schedule for the entire project, including beginning and ending dates of the collection of information, completion of report, publication dates, and other actions.

This question does not apply.

17. If seeking approval to not display the expiration date for OMB approval of the information collection, explain the reasons that display would be inappropriate.

This question does not apply.

18. Explain each exception to the certification statement identified in Item 19, "Certification for Paperwork Reduction Act Submissions," of OMB Form 83-I.

No exceptions exist.

3038-0005 - Rules Relating to the Operations and Activities of Commodity Pool Operators and Commodity Trading Advisors and to Monthly Reporting by Futures Commission Merchants

	ESTIMATED # OF RESPONDENTS OR RECORD KEEPERS PER YEAR	POOLS BY EACH RESPONDENT	REPORTS ANNUALLY BY EACH POOL OR RESPONDENT, AS APPLICABLE	TOTAL ANNUAL RESPONSES	ESTIMATED AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOURS PER RESPONSE	ESTIMATED TOTAL NUMBER OF HOURS OF ANNUAL BURDEN IN FISCAL YEAR
REPORTING 4.12(b) (Exemption from Certain CPO Requirements)	10		1	10	0.5	5.00
4.12(c) (Exemption from Certain CPO Requirements)	416	5	2,080	5	2	4,160.00
4.14(a)(8) (Notice of Exemption from CTA Registration)	300		1	300	0.5	150.00
4.5 (Notice of Exclusion from CPO Definition)	7,890.00		1	7,890.00	0.5	3,945.00
4.7 (Notice of Claim for Exemption for Pool Offered to QEPs)	3,900.00	1	1	3,900.00	0.5	1,950.00
4.7(b)(2) (QEP Pool Periodic Reports)	3,900.00	3	4	15,600.00	2	31,200.00
4.13(a)(5) (Disclosures- Exempt CPOs) ¹	3,612.00	1	1	3,612.00	0.5	1806.00
4.13(b)(4) (Reporting-	3,612.00	1	1	3,612.00	0.1	361.20

¹ Rule 4.13(b)(1) in previous collection.

Exempt CPOs) ²						
4.21, 4.26 (CPO Disclosure Documents)	160		3	480	3.25	1,560.00
4.22(a) (Pool Account Statements)	180	1.5	9	2,430.00	3.85	9,355.50
4.22(c) (Pool Annual Reports)	180	1.5	1	270.00	9.58	2,586.60
4.22(f) (Extension for Pool Annual Report)	962		1	962	0.5	481.00
4.31, 4.36 (CTA Disclosure Documents)	450		1	450	1.85	832.50
1.33(d) (FCM Reports)	100		12	1,200.00	6	7,200.00
4.27 Schedule A-Form CPO-PQR (non-Large CPOs)	3,800.00		1	3,800.00	6	22,800.00
Schedule A-Form CPO-PQR (Large CPOs)	586.00		4	2,344.00	6	14,064.00
Schedule B-Form CPO-PQR (mid-size CPOs)	440.00		1	440.00	4	1,760.00
Schedule B-Form CPO-PQR (Large CPOs)	586.00		4	2,344.00	4	9,376.00
Schedule C-Form CPO-PQR	586.00		4	2,344.00	18	42,192.00
Form CTA-PR	450.00		1	450.00	0.5	225.00
SUBTOTAL REPORTING	32,120.00			106,436.00		188,129.60
RECORDKEEPING						
4.7(b)(4) (CPOs)	3,900.00		1	3,900.00	42	37,800.00

² Rule 4.13(b)(2) in previous collection.

4.13(b)(2)(ii)					46,956.0
(Exempt CPOs)	3,612.00	1	3,612.00	13	0
4.23 (CPOs)	160	1	160	52	8,320.00
4.33 (CTAs)	450	1	450	18	8,100.00
SUBTOTAL					
RECORDKEEPING	8,122.00		8,122.00		101,176.00
GRAND TOTAL	40,242.00		114,558.00		289,305.60