

**SUPPORTING STATEMENT FOR NEW AND  
REVISED INFORMATION COLLECTIONS**

**OMB CONTROL NUMBER 3038-0091**

**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.**

Section 724(a) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, P.L. 111-023, 124 stat. 1376, amends the Commodity Exchange Act (“CEA”), 7 U.S.C. §§ 1 *et seq.*, to add, as section 4d(f) thereof, provisions concerning the protection of collateral provided by a Cleared Swaps Customer to margin, guaranty, or secure a swap cleared by or through a derivatives clearing organization (“DCO”). For purposes of this supporting statement, the term “collateral” will be used to refer specifically to collateral subject to CEA section 4d(f) and the term “customer” will be used to refer specifically to customers involved in cleared swaps transactions. Broadly speaking, in cleared swaps transactions customers provide collateral to futures commission merchants (“FCMs”) through whom they clear their transactions. FCMs, in turn, may provide customer collateral to DCOs, through which FCMs clear transactions for their customers. In some circumstances one FCM (“Depositing FCM”) may provide customer collateral to another FCM (“Collecting FCM”) in connection with the process of clearing swaps transactions. If a customer defaults on an obligation arising out of a swap transaction the relevant FCM or DCO, in appropriate circumstances, may apply customer collateral to meet the defaulted obligation.

The requirements imposed by CEA section 4d(f) include:

1. The FCM must treat and deal with all collateral (including accruals thereon) deposited by a customer to margin its cleared swaps as belonging to such customer;
2. The FCM may not commingle such collateral with its own property and may not, with certain exceptions, use such collateral to margin the cleared swaps of any person other than the customer depositing such collateral;
3. A DCO may not hold or dispose of the collateral that an FCM receives from a customer to margin cleared swaps in any manner that would indicate that such collateral belonged to the FCM or any person other than the customer; and
4. The FCM and the DCO may only invest such collateral in enumerated investments

The proposed new 17 C.F.R. Part 22 is intended to implement CEA section 4d(f). Several of the sections of Part 22 require collections of information.

Proposed section 22.2(g) requires each FCM with Cleared Swaps Customer Accounts to compute daily the amount of Cleared Swaps Customer Collateral on deposit in Cleared Swaps Customer Accounts, the amount of such collateral required to be on deposit in such accounts and the amount of the FCM's residual financial interest in such accounts. The computations and supporting data must be kept in accordance with the CFTC regulation 1.31, which establishes generally applicable rules for recordkeeping under the CEA. The purpose of this collection of information is to help ensure that FCMs' Cleared Swaps Customer Accounts are in compliance at all times with statutory and regulatory requirements for such accounts.

Proposed section 22.5(a) requires an FCM or DCO to obtain, from each depository with which it deposits cleared swaps customer funds,<sup>1</sup> a letter acknowledging that such funds belong to the Cleared Swaps Customers of the FCM, and not the FCM itself or any other person. The purpose of this collection of information is to confirm that the depository understands its responsibilities with respect to protection of cleared swaps customer funds.

Proposed section 22.11 requires each FCM that intermediates cleared swaps for customers on or subject to the rules of a DCO, whether directly as a clearing member or indirectly through a Collecting FCM, to provide the DCO or the Collecting FCM, as appropriate, with information sufficient to identify each customer of the FCM whose swaps are cleared by the FCM. Section 22.11 also requires the FCM, at least once daily, to provide the DCO or the Collecting FCM, as appropriate, with information sufficient to identify each customer's portfolio of rights and obligations arising out of cleared swaps intermediated by the FCM. The purpose of this collection of information is to facilitate risk management by DCOs and Collecting FCMs, and, in the event of default by the FCM, to enable DCOs and Collecting FCMs to perform their duty, pursuant to proposed section 22.15, to treat the collateral attributed to each customer of the FCM on an individual basis.

Proposed section 22.12 requires that each Collecting FCM and DCO, on a daily basis, calculate, based on information received pursuant to proposed section 22.11 and on information generated and used in the ordinary course of business by the Collecting FCM or DCO, and record certain information about the amount of collateral required for each Cleared Swaps Customer and the sum of these amounts. As with proposed section 22.11, the purpose of this collection of information is to facilitate risk management by DCOs and Collecting FCMs, and, in the event of default by the FCM, to enable DCOs and Collecting FCMs to perform their duty, pursuant to section 22.15, to treat the collateral attributed to each customer of the FCM on an individual basis.

Proposed section 22.16 requires that each FCM who has Cleared Swaps Customers disclose to each of such customers the governing provisions, as established by DCO rules or customer agreements between collecting and depositing FCMs, relating to use of customer collateral, transfer, neutralization of the risks, or liquidation of cleared swaps in the event of a default by a Depositing FCM relating to a Cleared Swaps Customer Account. The purpose of this collection of information is to ensure that Cleared Swaps Customers are informed of the

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<sup>1</sup> Proposed section 22.5(c) provides an exception for a DCO serving as a depository where such DCO has made effective rules that provide for the segregation of Cleared Swaps Customer Collateral in accordance with all relevant provisions of the CEA and the regulations thereunder.

procedures to which accounts containing their swaps collateral may be subject in the event of a default by their FCM.

**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 data required to be compiled and maintained pursuant to proposed section 22.2(g) would be used by FCMs (and, in some instances, the CFTC and self-regulatory organizations) to help ensure that FCMs' Cleared Swaps Customer Accounts are in compliance at all times with statutory and regulatory requirements for such accounts.

The data required to be obtained and maintained pursuant to proposed section 22.5(a) would be used by FCMs and DCOs (and, in some instances, the CFTC and self-regulatory organizations) to confirm that depositories of cleared swaps customer funds understand their responsibilities with respect to the protection of such funds.

The data required to be provided by FCMs to DCOs and Collecting FCMs pursuant to proposed section 22.11 would be used by DCOs and Collecting FCMs to facilitate risk management, and, in the event of default by an FCM, to enable DCOs and Collecting FCMs to perform their duty, pursuant to proposed section 22.15, to treat the collateral attributed to each customer of the FCM on an individual basis.

The data required to be calculated and maintained pursuant to proposed section 22.12 would be used by DCOs and Collecting FCMs to facilitate risk management, and, in the event of default by an FCM, to enable DCOs and Collecting FCMs to perform their duty, pursuant to proposed section 22.15, to treat the collateral attributed to each customer of the FCM on an individual basis.

The data required to be provided to customers pursuant to proposed section 22.16 would be used by such customers to inform themselves of the procedures to which accounts containing their swaps collateral may be subject in the event of a default by their FCM.

**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.**

The collections of information required by proposed sections 22.2(g), 22.11, and 22.12 could be conducted electronically. It is expected that this would be done using, with some modifications to software, information technology and systems already used by the relevant businesses.

**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.**

The proposed collections of information do not duplicate any existing collection of information. They are part of new proposed regulations implementing a new statute and are intended to make possible or facilitate the implementation of new substantive regulatory requirements. No laws or regulations requiring similar collections of information involving the relevant entities currently exist.

**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.**

This collection of information will not have a significant 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.**

If the collection of information required by proposed section 22.2(g) were performed less frequently it would not effectively serve the function of helping to ensure that FCMs' Cleared Swaps Customer Accounts are in compliance at all times with statutory and regulatory requirements for such accounts. If the collections of information required by proposed sections 22.11 and 22.12 were performed less frequently, they would not effectively serve the function of facilitating timely risk management by DCOs and Collecting FCMs and, in the event of default by an FCM, enabling DCOs and Collecting FCMs to perform their duty, pursuant to proposed section 22.15, to treat the collateral attributed to each customer of the FCM on an individual basis quickly enough to minimize market disruption and losses due to market volatility. If the collection of information required by proposed section 22.5(a) were conducted less frequently, it would be less effective in helping to ensure that funds belonging to the Cleared Swaps Customers of FCMs are at all times held by depositories that understand their legal responsibilities with regard to such funds. If the collection of information required by proposed section 22.16 were conducted less frequently, it would be less effective in ensuring that Cleared Swaps Customers are informed of the procedures to which accounts containing their swaps collateral may be subject in the event of a default by their FCM.

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

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

For law enforcement purposes, Commission rule 1.31, 17 C.F.R. § 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 2 years of the 5-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."

**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 CFR 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 *Federal Register* notice soliciting comments on this collection is attached. It was published at 76 Fed. Reg. 33818 (June 9, 2011). Sections 22.2(g), 22.5(a), 22.11, 22.12, and 22.16 and estimates of the expected information collection burden were published for comment. The collection of information required by the final versions of these rules and the associated information collection burden is substantially identical to that of the rules as proposed. Comments were received regarding proposed sections 22.5(a), 22.11, 22.12, and 22.16. There were no comments specifically addressing the Commission's numerical estimates of information collection burden.

Comments on the proposed rule can be found on the CFTC website at:

<http://comments.cftc.gov/PublicComments/CommentList.aspx?id=1038>

Section 22.5(a), as described above, requires an FCM or DCO to obtain, from each depository with which it deposits cleared swaps customer funds, a letter acknowledging that such funds belong to the Cleared Swaps Customers of the FCM, and not the FCM itself or any other person. This provision applies to both domestic and foreign depositories. ISDA commented that

an acknowledgement letter from a foreign depository “may be difficult to get and of little purpose, if obtained” because the letter would not alter the fact that the foreign depository would be subject to local bankruptcy jurisdiction. The Commission is adopting section 22.5 as proposed. The requirements set forth in regulation 22.5 parallel the existing requirements set forth in 17 CFR §§ 1.20 and 1.26 with respect to depositories holding customer funds in futures transactions. The Commission has no reason to believe that written acknowledgements from foreign depositories would be more difficult to obtain in the swaps market than they are in the futures market. Moreover, the acknowledgment letter is intended to clearly establish the commercial expectations of the parties. In the event of a bankruptcy or insolvency of an FCM or DCO, the written acknowledgement could aid a bankruptcy judge’s or trustee’s allocation of assets to the extent a bankruptcy court or other insolvency regime—whether domestic or foreign—finds the commercial expectations of the parties to be helpful information.

Section 22.11, as described above, requires each FCM that intermediates cleared swaps for customers on or subject to the rules of a DCO, whether directly as a clearing member or indirectly through a Collecting FCM, to provide the DCO or the Collecting FCM, as appropriate, with information sufficient to identify each customer of the FCM whose swaps are cleared by the FCM. Section 22.11 also requires the FCM, at least once daily, to provide the DCO or the Collecting FCM, as appropriate, with information sufficient to identify each customer’s portfolio of rights and obligations arising out of cleared swaps intermediated by the FCM.

ISDA commented that the Commission should further clarify the language of section 22.11 to make explicit that a Depositing FCM must provide identifying information to the DCO or to the Collecting FCM the first time the Depositing FCM intermediates a swap for a Cleared Swaps Customer with the particular relevant DCO or Collecting FCM, not just any DCO or collecting FCM. In response, the Commission is slightly modifying the language of regulation 22.11 to make explicit that a Depositing FCM must provide identifying information to a DCO or Collecting FCM the first time it intermediates a Cleared Swap with that particular DCO or Collecting FCM.

Several commenters requested changes that could increase the information collection burden imposed by proposed section 22.11. The Commission did not alter the information collection requirements of the section in response to these comments. FHLB commented that an FCM should have to provide DCOs with certain information about particular collateral posted by particular customers. The CME commented that auditing a full breakdown of collateral for each end customer would be costly. The Commission rejected the FHLB proposal because the Complete Legal Segregation Model that the Commission is adopting as its model for protection of Cleared Swaps Customer Collateral in its Part 22 rules does not require the DCO to have information about particular items of collateral.

Several commenters, including CIEBA, CME, ICE, FHLB, SFMA, BlackRock, and Vanguard, stated that it is important to be able to ensure that an FCM’s books and records are accurate in order to support implementation of Complete Legal Segregation and suggested increased recordkeeping and monitoring burdens on FCMs and DCOs. In response, the Commission notes that section 22.11(e)(1) as proposed requires each DCO to “take appropriate steps to confirm that the information it receives [from FCMs] pursuant to [section 22.11] is

accurate and complete.” The Commission believes that this requirement is adequate to meet the concerns of these commenters and that additional burdens are not required. For the same reason, the Commission has not adopted the suggestion of AII, SIFMA, and Vanguard that the words “appropriate steps” in section 22.11(e)(1) be replaced by the words “all steps necessary” or the suggestion of CME that section 22.11 should specify the contents of the daily FCM report to the DCO.

FIA noted in a comment that the section 22.11 does not require information to be provided by any specific time each business day, and recommended that the Commission specify such a deadline. Vanguard, SIFMA and AII also suggested that the Commission consider requiring information to be provided “as frequently as necessary” rather than “at least once each business day.” The Commission has determined to retain the requirement that FCMs provide information under section 22.11 at least once each business day without further requirements, but notes that DCOs have freedom to require by their own rules that FCMs provide them with information more frequently if that is desirable. In addition, the Commission notes that it may revisit this issue in the future if more frequent reporting becomes an industry standard.

Section 22.12, as described above, requires that each Collecting FCM and DCO, on a daily basis, calculate, based on information received pursuant to proposed section 22.11 and on information generated and used in the ordinary course of business by the Collecting FCM or DCO, and record certain information about the amount of collateral required for each Cleared Swaps Customer and the sum of these amounts. A comment by SIFMA stated that DCOs and FCMs should be required to perform the calculations specified in regulation 22.12 “as frequently as technologically possible” rather than “no less frequently than once each business day.” The Commission is adopting regulation 22.12 as proposed. The calculations required by regulation 22.12 are based on information provided under regulation 22.11, which is sent to the DCOs and FCMs “at least once each business day” as described immediately above. If more frequent collection of such information becomes an industry standard at a later point in time, the Commission might then consider requiring more frequent calculation of collateral requirements by regulation.

Section 22.16, as described above, requires that each FCM who has Cleared Swaps Customers disclose to each of such customers the governing provisions, as established by DCO rules or customer agreements between collecting and depositing FCMs, relating to use of customer collateral, transfer, neutralization of the risks, or liquidation of cleared swaps in the event of a default by a Depositing FCM relating to a Cleared Swaps Customer Account. A comment by FIA advocated that these FCM disclosures be the subject of a uniform disclosure document prepared by the industry, subject to Commission approval. Given the diversity of industry practice in the swaps market, the Commission has determined not to mandate the use of a uniform disclosure document. Nonetheless, the Commission sees no reason to object to an FCM’s use of a document prepared by an industry committee, so long as the document accurately provides the required information.

In addition to comments on these sections, a comment by FIA on the definition of “Cleared Swaps Customer Collateral” in section 22.1 is indirectly relevant to these collections of information. The comment requested that the Commission confirm that the term “Cleared Swaps

Customer Collateral” includes all assets provided to an FCM by a Cleared Swaps Customer, including amounts in excess of the amount required to margin a Cleared Swap by the relevant DCO. In response to this comment, the Commission has included in the final rule a new permissive provision, section 22.13(c)(2). Section 22.13(c)(2) provides that an FCM may transmit to a DCO collateral posted by a Cleared Swaps Customer in excess of the amount required by the DCO if (1) the rules of the DCO permit such transmission; and (2) the DCO provides a mechanism by which the FCM is able to, and maintains rules requiring the FCM to, identify each business day, for each Cleared Swaps Customer, the amount of collateral posted in excess of the amount required by the DCO. To the extent that FCMs and DCOs take advantage of it, section 22.13(c)(2) will result in some FCMs performing a daily computation of the amount of collateral posted in excess of the amount required by the relevant DCO. This computation does not materially change, or add to the burden of, the information collection required by the Part 22 rules as proposed. This is so because the computation of the amount of collateral posted in excess of the amount required by the relevant DCO will be performed using same computer systems, software, and data that would be used for the information collections required by subsections 22.2(g) (requiring daily computation by FCMs of the amount of Cleared Swaps Customer Collateral on deposit in Cleared Swaps Customer Accounts, the amount of such collateral required to be on deposit in such accounts and the amount of the FCM’s residual financial interest in such accounts) and 22.12 (requiring daily computation by DCOs of the amount of collateral required for each Cleared Swaps Customer and the sum of these amounts for each FCM).

**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 is seeking public comments on the proposed collection of information.

**Consultation with representatives of those from whom information is to be obtained or those who must compile records should occur at least once every 3 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.**

Does not apply. The proposed collections of information are ongoing collections that affected persons will need to perform in order to be able to comply with proposed substantive regulatory obligations.

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

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 collections of information described herein involve the disclosure of information by private business entities to other private business entities or individuals or the maintenance of records by private business entities.

**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 proposed collections of information do not involve information in the nature of sexual behavior, religious beliefs, or the like.

**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.**

The recordkeeping and disclosure requirements of sections 22.2(g) and 22.11 are expected to apply to approximately 100 entities on a daily basis.<sup>2</sup> The recordkeeping requirement of section 22.5 is expected to apply to approximately 100 entities on an approximately annual basis. Based on experience with analogous recordkeeping and disclosure requirements for FCMs in futures transactions, the recordkeeping and disclosure required by section 22.2(g) is expected to require about 100 hours annually per entity, for a total burden of

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<sup>2</sup> This estimate is based on the following: there are currently approximately 125 FCMs registered with the Commission. However, it is expected that only FCMs with substantial capital will be capable of clearing swaps. There are approximately 75 FCMs with adjusted net capital in excess of \$25 million, accordingly, and allowing room for growth, it is estimated that there will be 100 FCMs subject to these requirements.

approximately 10,000 hours. At an hourly rate of \$25 per hour, the cost burden would be approximately \$2500 per entity per year for a total of \$250,000. Also based on experience with analogous recordkeeping requirements for FCMs in futures transactions, the recordkeeping requirement of section 22.5 is expected to require about 5 hours per entity per year, for a total burden of approximately 500 hours per year. At an hourly rate of \$25 per hour, the cost burden would be approximately \$125 annually per entity, for a total of \$12,500.

The disclosure required by section 22.11 involves information that FCMs that intermediate swaps generate and use in the usual and customary ordinary course of their business. It is expected that the required disclosure will be performed using automated data systems that FCMs maintain and use in the usual and customary ordinary course of their business but that certain additional functionality will need to be added to these systems to perform the required disclosure. Because of the novel character of proposed section 22.11, it is not possible to make a precise estimate of the paperwork burden. We estimate that the necessary modifications to, and maintenance of, systems may require a range of between 20 and 40 hours of work annually at a salary of approximately \$75 per hour.<sup>3</sup> The total annual burden for section 22.11 therefore is estimated at 2,000 to 4,000 hours and \$150,000 to \$300,000.

The recordkeeping required by proposed section 22.12 involves information that Collecting FCMs and DCOs will receive pursuant to proposed section 22.11 or that they generate and use in the usual and customary ordinary course of their business. It is expected that the required recordkeeping will be performed using automated data systems that Collecting FCMs and DCOs maintain and use in the usual and customary ordinary course of their business but that certain additional functionality will need to be added to these systems to perform the required disclosure. Because of the novel character of proposed section 22.12, it is not possible to make a precise estimate of the paperwork burden. We estimate that the necessary modifications to, and maintenance of, systems may require a range of between 20 and 40 hours of work annually at a salary of approximately \$75 per hour.<sup>4</sup> It is expected that the required recordkeeping will be performed by approximately 100 entities. The total annual burden for section 22.11 therefore is estimated at 2,000 to 4,000 hours and \$150,000 to \$300,000.

Proposed section 22.16 would apply to the same estimated 100 entities as sections 22.2(g), 22.5(a) and 22.11. The required disclosure would have to be made once each time a swaps customer begins to be cleared through a particular DCO or collecting FCM and each time a DCO or collecting FCM through which a customer's swaps are cleared changes its policies on the matters covered by the disclosure. It is expected that each disclosure would require about 0.2 hours of staff time by staff with a salary level of about \$25 per hour. It is uncertain what average number of swaps customers FCMs will have, and what average number of disclosures will be

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<sup>3</sup> The range of estimates of hours is influenced by the fact that FCMs commonly use similar or identical data systems produced by a small number of vendors, so there may be significant economies of scale in making the system modifications required for the section 22.11 disclosure. The estimates also are based on the assumption that half of the time required to modify systems will be expended on a one-time basis and annualized over five years.

<sup>4</sup> The range of estimates of hours is influenced by the fact that FCMs and DCOs commonly use similar or identical data systems produced by a small number of vendors, so there may be significant economies of scale in making the system modifications required for the section 22.12 recordkeeping. The estimates also are based on the assumption that half of the time required to modify systems will be expended on a one-time basis and annualized over five years.

required for each customer annually. Assuming an average of 500 customers per FCM and two disclosures per customer per year, the estimated total annual burden would be 200 hours and \$5000 per entity, for an overall burden of \$500,000.

**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.**

Does not apply. Costs are covered in Item 12.

**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 collection of information is not expected to impose significant annual costs on the Federal Government because it involves a requirement for certain private parties to keep records and make disclosures to other private parties with whom they do business.

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

This is a new collection of information to implement statutory requirements as describe in the answer to question 1.

**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.**

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.**

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.**

Does not apply.