

Procedure for Application for Prohibited Transaction Exemption Regulation: Pursuant to 29 CFR § 2570.30, et seq.
OMB Number 1210-0060
Expiration Date: 04/30/2024

SUPPORTING STATEMENT FOR PROCEDURE FOR APPLICATION FOR PROHIBITED TRANSACTION EXEMPTION REGULATION: PURSUANT TO 29 CFR § 2570.30, ET SEQ.

This ICR seeks a revision of the collection of information under OMB Control Number 1210-0060.

A. 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 408(a) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA) and section 4975(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the Code) authorizes the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of the Treasury to establish an exemption procedure in order to grant a conditional or unconditional exemption of any fiduciary, disqualified person or class of fiduciaries, or orders of disqualified persons or transactions, from all or part of the restrictions imposed by sections 406 and 407(a) of ERISA and from the taxes imposed by section 4975(a) and (b) of the Code, by reason of section 4975(c)(1) of the Code. Under section 102 of Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1978 (Reorganization Plan No. 4), the Secretary of Labor was given the authority to establish the exemption procedure and to grant such exemptions.

Accordingly, on April 28, 1975, the Department of Labor (the Department) published ERISA Procedure 75-1 in the Federal Register (40 FR 18471). This procedure provided necessary information to the affected public regarding the procedure to follow when requesting an exemption. On August 10, 1990, the Department issued a regulation which replaced ERISA Procedure 75-1 for applications for prohibited transaction exemptions filed on or after September 10, 1990. (29 CFR 2570.30 *et seq.*, 55 FR 32836, Aug. 10, 1990).

Section 406 of ERISA prohibits various transactions between a plan and certain related parties. These related parties, referred to as parties in interest described in section 3(14) of ERISA and as disqualified persons in section 4975(e)(2) of the Code), which include plan fiduciaries, sponsoring employers, unions, service providers and affiliates, may not engage in a transaction described in section 406 of ERISA and section 4975(c) of the Code with a plan, unless a statutory or administrative exemption applies to the transaction. The transactions that are generally prohibited under these statutory

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provisions include sales, leases, loans, or the provision of services between a party in interest and a plan, as well as a use of plan assets by or for the benefit of, or a transfer of plan assets to, a party in interest or a disqualified person, unless a statutory or administrative exemption applies to the transaction.

The Department has authority under Reorganization Plan No. 4, pursuant to section 408 of ERISA and section 4975(c)(2) of the Code to grant either individual or class exemptions. In order to grant an exemption under section 408 and section 4975(c)(2), the Department must determine that the exemption is:

- (1) administratively feasible,
- (2) in the interests of the plan and in its participants and beneficiaries, and
- (3) protective of the rights of participants and beneficiaries of such plan.

In order to make such a determination, the Department requires full disclosure of information regarding all aspects of the transaction, and the parties and the assets involved. Sections 2570.34 and 2570.35 of the exemption procedure regulation describe the information that must be supplied by the applicant, such as: identifying information (name, type of plan, EIN number, etc.); an estimate of the number of plan participants; a detailed description of the exemption transaction and the parties for which an exemption is requested; a statement regarding which section of ERISA is thought to be violated and whether transaction(s) involved have already been entered into; a statement of whether the transaction is customary in the industry; a statement of the hardship or economic loss, if any, which would result if the exemption were denied; a statement explaining why the proposed exemption would be administratively feasible, in the interests of the plan and protective of the rights of plan participants and beneficiaries; and several other statements. In addition, the applicant must certify that the information supplied is accurate and complete.

On October 27, 2011 the Department published a final rule that superseded the existing rule of procedure governing the filing and processing of applications for administrative exemptions from the prohibited transaction provisions of ERISA, the Code, and the Federal Employees' Retirement System Act of 1986 (FERSA). This OMB submission is a renewal of an information collection that was approved by OMB in conjunction with the publishing of the final rule.

The 2011 final regulation updated the exemption procedure to reflect various changes in the Department's practices that have evolved since the current procedural rule was adopted in 1990. Among other things, key elements of the exemption policies and guidance currently found in ERISA Technical Release 85-1 (pertaining to retroactive exemptions) and the Department's 1995 exemption publication were consolidated within

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the text of a unitary, comprehensive final regulation, thus reducing the regulatory burdens on applicants for exemptive relief. This updated procedure promotes the prompt and efficient consideration of all exemption applications by clarifying the types of information and documentation generally required for a complete filing, by affording expanded opportunities for the electronic submission of information and comments relating to an exemption, and by providing plan participants and other interested persons with a more thorough understanding of the exemption under consideration.

Sections 2570.34 and 2570.35 of the exemption procedure regulation were expanded as follows: all applications are required to include a chronology of events leading to the exemption transaction; the specialized statements from qualified independent appraisers require the appraisal report to be current and not more than one year old as of the date of the transaction and the appraiser's rationale, credentials, and a statement regarding the appraiser's independence from the parties involved in the transaction need to be included; a new requirement was added regarding the content requirements for specialized statements submitted by third-party experts other than qualified independent appraisers; and statements from qualified independent fiduciaries are required to disclose the fiduciary's qualifications, duties, and current compensation.

In order to provide interested persons (such as participants and beneficiaries) with a clear understanding of the exemption transaction, the Department also amended section 2570.43 (through addition of new subsections (d) and (e)) to require that certain exemption applicants (e.g., those seeking exemptive relief for relatively complex transactions) provide notice recipients with an additional statement that succinctly explains the essential facts and circumstances surrounding the proposed exemption.

This additional statement, known as a summary of proposed exemption (SPE) must be written in a manner calculated to be understood by the average recipient. Among other things, the SPE must objectively describe the exemption transaction and the parties thereto, the reasons why the plan seeks to engage in the transaction, and the conditions and safeguards proposed to protect the plan and its participants from potential abuse or unnecessary risk of loss in the event the Department grants the exemption. Applicants who must provide interested persons with an SPE also are required to furnish the Department with a copy of the SPE for review and approval before it is distributed to interested persons.

Finally, the Department amended §2570.43 to permit applicants to utilize electronic means (such as e-mail) to deliver notice to interested persons of a pending exemption, provided that the applicant can demonstrate satisfactory proof of electronic delivery to the entire class of interested persons.

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Section 408(a) of ERISA requires that before granting an exemption from sections 406(a) or 407(a) of ERISA, the Secretary “shall require that adequate notice be given to interested persons, and shall afford interested persons opportunity to present views.” Thus, section 2570.43 of the exemption procedure regulation requires that the applicant for an exemption provide interested persons with a copy of the Federal Register notice containing the proposed exemption and a statement that informs them of their right to comment on the proposed exemption.

Proposed Changes to the Exemption Procedure Regulation

The current Exemption Procedure Regulation consists of 23 individual sections (§ 2570.30 through § 2570.52) arranged by topic that generally reflect the chronological order of the steps the Department takes to process an exemption application. This proposed revision to the Exemption Procedure Regulation retains the current section-by-section topical structure and most of the operative language. The Department made some proposed changes to the Exemption Procedure Regulation to improve its readability and other substantive amendments that are discussed below. The Department requests comments on these changes, particularly whether the changes improve the clarity of the procedure and whether additional clarifying edits would be useful.

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

There are two information disclosure requirements incorporated within the exemption procedure regulation. The first requirement states that an applicant for an exemption must disclose information regarding the application and certify that the information is necessary in order for the Department to make an informed determination regarding the application. The second requirement, the notice to interested persons, ensures that participants and beneficiaries are informed of the application for exemption and have an opportunity to respond.

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 for using information technology to reduce burden.

The Department’s 2011 final rule provides that the method used to furnish the notice to interested persons “must be reasonably calculated to ensure that interested persons actually receive the notice.” (29 CFR § 2570.43(b)) The rule specifies that applicants

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who furnish notices electronically must “provide satisfactory proof of electronic delivery to the entire class of interested persons,” and that “[i]n all cases, personal delivery and delivery by first-class mail will be considered reasonable methods of furnishing notice.” Therefore, based on the foregoing, the Department assumes that applicants will furnish most notices by first class mail to ensure that they satisfy the regulatory requirements.

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.

This procedure was originally issued jointly by the Department and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). From 1975 to 1979, the exemption procedure was a joint procedure. During this period, two copies of the application had to be filed with both the Department and the IRS. However, Reorganization Plan No. 4 published in the Federal Register on October 17, 1978 eliminated duplication in this area. Currently, applications are filed only with the Department.

5. If the collection of information impacts small businesses or other small entities describe any methods used to minimize burden.

No provisions have been included in this exemption procedure regulation to simplify the application for small businesses. Since the Department is required by the statute to make a finding in every case, it is not possible to require different information to be provided for large and small plans. The potential for abuse in any specific transaction is not less in small plans than in large plans, and participants and beneficiaries in small plans are afforded the same rights to protections under this exemption procedure regulation as those in large plans.

6. Describe the consequence to Federal program or policy activities if the collection is not conducted or is conducted less frequently, as well as any technical or legal obstacles to reducing burden.

Each information collection relates only to a particular application for exemption. The frequency of the collection relates only to the applicant’s election to enter into a transaction which would otherwise be prohibited by the ERISA and the Code.

7. Explain any special circumstances that would cause an information collection to be conducted in a manner:

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

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- **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 secret, 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.**

There are no special circumstances that require the collection to be conducted in a manner inconsistent with the above.

- 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.**

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.

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.

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The Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) that is associated with the revision to this ICR solicits public comment on the paperwork burden of the information collection request. The NPRM published on XXX,XX, 2022. The Federal Register Citation is 87 FR XXXXXXXX.

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

No payments or gifts are provided to respondents.

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

Because the Secretary must make a determination on the record, no assurance of confidentiality can be provided to applicants for exemption. The right to review all information supplied by an applicant is an essential part of providing interested parties with the opportunity to make informed comments on a proposed exemption.

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.

There are no questions of a sensitive nature pertaining to sexual behavior and attitudes, religious beliefs, or other matters that are commonly considered private. Therefore, this is not applicable to the requirements of this exemption procedure regulation.

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 10) 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.**

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- **If this request for approval covers more than one form, provide separate hour burden estimates for each form and aggregate the hour burdens.**
- **Provide estimates of annualized cost to respondents for the hour 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 14.**

Between 2019 and 2021, the Department received an average of 22 requests annually for prohibited transaction exemptions. For purposes of this analysis, the Department assumes that approximately the same number of applications will be received annually over the next three years.¹ The paperwork burden consists of the time required to prepare the information the outside attorney will use to prepare and submit an application for exemption and the time required to prepare and distribute the notice of an application to interested parties. Regardless of whether the applicant is a plan or a service provider, however, it is likely that the application will be completed by an outside professional, generally an attorney. Because notices are only distributed once a proposed application for an exemption has been published in the Federal Register, the Department estimates, based on the number of notices published between 2019 and 2021, that five applications annually will proceed to the notice stage.

An application for exemption may be made either directly by plans or by parties-in-interest to plans. The preparation of an application, however, is generally conducted by, or under the direction of, attorneys with specialized knowledge of employee benefit plans. The Department assumes that these same attorneys will also prepare and distribute the notice of the application to interested parties.

The Department estimates that, on average, 12 hours of in-house legal professional and 13 hours of in-house clerical time will be spent preparing the documentation for the application that will be used by the outside counsel. Total labor costs (wages plus benefits plus overhead) for legal staff was estimated to average \$140.96 per hour. Total labor costs for clerical staff were estimated to average \$55.23 per hour.² Therefore, the

¹This number excludes applications seeking expedited exemption approval under Prohibited Transaction Class Exemption 96-62. The estimated burden hours associated with PTE 96-62 are provided in OMB Control Number 1210-0098.

²The Department estimates of labor costs by occupation reflect estimates of total compensation and overhead costs. Estimates for total compensation are based on mean hourly wages by occupation from the 2020 Occupational Employment Statistics and estimates of wages and salaries as a percentage of total compensation by occupation from the 2020 National Compensation Survey's Employee Cost for Employee Compensation. Estimates for overhead costs for services are imputed from the 2017 Service Annual Survey. To estimate overhead cost on an occupational basis, the Office of Research and Analysis allocates total industry overhead cost to unique occupations using a matrix of detailed occupational employment for each NAICS industry. All values are presented in 2020 dollars.

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Department estimates that preparing the application will require 264 in-house legal professional hours (22 applications times 12 hours) and 286 clerical hours (22 applications times 13 hours) for a total of 550 hours at an equivalent cost of approximately \$53,009.^{3,4}

Because of the large amount of paperwork that is submitted (applications average approximately 100 pages with varying numbers of supporting documents), and complexity of the issues, the Department estimates that, on average, 52 hours of outside legal professional work will be spent preparing the documentation for the application. The Department requests comment on the accuracy of this assumption, and note that there could be a large dispersion in the number of hours required, based on the complexity of the application. Total labor costs (wages plus benefits plus overhead) for outside legal staff was estimated to average \$494.00 per hour.⁵ Therefore, the Department estimates that preparing the applications will require 1,144 in-house legal professional hours (22 applications times 52 hours) with an equivalent cost of \$565,136. This estimate includes potential meetings with Department personnel as well as preparation of supplementary documents that are requested following some of these meetings. For some of the more complex cases, the Department will request a Summary of Proposed Exemption (SPE), which will involve a one page summary of the rationale for the transaction.

The Department is proposing substantial revisions to the requirements set forth in subsections (c) through (f) regarding statements and documents about qualified independent appraisers and qualified independent fiduciaries that are involved in an exemption transaction. The changes relate to the revisions made to the definitions of qualified independent appraiser and qualified independent fiduciary in section 2570.31. The Department assumes that an outside qualified independent fiduciary and an outside appraiser/expert will help prepare documentation for the application. Total labor costs for outside fiduciary and outside appraiser were estimated to average \$291.23 per hour.⁶ Therefore, the Department estimates that preparing the applications will require 748 hours of work by outside fiduciaries (22 applications times 34 hours) and 308 hours of

³The 286 in-house clerical hours are estimated to cost \$15,796 and the 264 in-house legal professional hours are estimated to cost \$37,213. This totals to \$53,009.

⁴Any discrepancies in the calculations are a result of rounding.

⁵ The outside legal staff labor rate is a composite weighted average of the Laffey Matrix for Wage Rates. $((\$381 \times 0.4) + (\$468 \times 0.35) + (\$676 \times 0.15) + (\$764 \times 0.1) = \$494)$. <http://www.laffeymatrix.com/see.html>

⁶ The wage rate for the outside fiduciary and outside appraiser, which was estimated as \$250 in 2014, was adjusted for inflation. The CPI in October 2014 was 237.433 (https://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/cpi_11202014.pdf) and the CPI in October 2021 was 276.589 (<https://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/cpi.pdf>). Thus, the percent change in the CPI from October 2014 to October 2021 is estimated to be approximately 1.165 and therefore, the adjusted wage rate is \$291 ($\250×1.165).

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work by outside appraisers/experts (22 times 14 hours) totaling approximately \$307,539. The new requirements contained in the proposal are incorporated into these estimates.⁷

For applications that reach the stage of publication in the Federal Register as pending approval, a notice must be prepared and distributed to interested parties. The Department estimates that five applications will be published annually and that approximately 3,480 notices to interested parties will be distributed.⁸ The distribution of the notices is estimated to require 5 minutes of clerical time per interested party. Therefore, distribution of notices will require approximately 290 hours at an equivalent cost of approximately \$16,017 ((5minutes/60 minutes) times 3,480 notices times \$55.23 hourly clerical rate).

Proposed amendments to section 2730.31(k) define a pre-submission applicant and section 2570.34(d) imposes requirements on the pre-submission applicant. If an applicant desires to engage in a pre-submission conference or correspondence, the applicant or its representative must (1) identify and fully describe the exemption transaction; (2) identify the applicant, the applicable plan(s), and the relevant parties to the exemption transaction; and (3) set forth the prohibited transactions that the applicant believes are applicable. While the number of entities that would satisfy the definition of pre-submission applicant is not tracked, most applicants do contact the Department. Other entities that satisfy the definition of a pre-submission applicant, but that do not end up submitting an application also contact the Department. To account for these additional entities, an estimate of 25 pre-submission applicants is used. The required information is required on the application, so for those submitting an application, the requirement does not create a new burden, but rather only changes the timing of providing the information. For those five entities that do not submit an application, an hour of an in-house legal professional's time could be required. This creates an additional five hours of burden with an equivalent cost of \$705⁹

The overall hour burden for this ICR is approximately 3,045 hours at an equivalent cost of approximately \$942,406.

Estimated Annualized Respondent Cost and Hour Burden

⁷ The 308 outside appraiser/expert hours are estimated to cost \$89,699 and the 748 outside fiduciary hours are estimated to cost \$217,840. This totals to \$307,539.

⁸Based on a weighted average of 2018 Form 5500 Pension data. The data is split into firms with more than 100 participants and fewer than 100 participants. The Department estimates that half of the applications are from small plans (<100) and half from larger plans (>100). This gives a weighted average of 696 participants per plan. This number multiplied by 5 yields 3,480.

⁹ (5 * \$140.96)= \$705.

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Activity	No. of Respondents	No. of Responses per Respondent	Total Responses	Average Burden (Hours)	Total Burden (Hours)	Hourly Wage Rate	Equivalent Cost
Legal professionals preparing requests	22	1	22	12	264	\$140.96	\$37,213
Clerical staff preparing requests	22	1	22	13	286	\$55.23	\$15,796
Outside legal professional work	22	1	22	52	1,144	\$494.00	\$565,136
Clerical staff distributing notices	5	696	3,480	.08333	290	\$55.23	\$16,017
<i>Proposed Amendments</i>							
Outside Fiduciary	22	1	22	34	748	\$291.23	\$217,840
Outside Appraiser	22	1	22	14	308	\$291.23	\$89,699
Legal professionals pre-submission application for non-applicants	5	1	5	1	5	\$140.96	\$705
<i>Unduplicated Total</i> ¹⁰	22	-	5,799	-	3,045	--	\$942,406

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- 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 or 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 service 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 cost factors including system and technology acquisition, expected useful life of capital equipment, the**

¹⁰ The total number of responses include the number of responses discussed in Question 13.

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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. In developing cost burden estimates, agencies may consult with a sample of respondents (fewer than 10), 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.**

The cost burden associated with this ICR is the material costs and distribution costs for the exemption application and notice to interested parties.

The Department estimates that 3,480 notices to interested persons will be sent, and that 2,784 of the notices (80 percent) will be distributed via first class mail with a material cost of \$.05 per page and distribution costs of \$0.58 per notice. This generates an estimated cost of approximately \$1,754. The Department further estimates that approximately 522 (15 percent of the total number of notices) will be distributed electronically and 174 (5 percent) will be distributed by alternative means approved by the Department, for example in highly visible area within a factory, at no cost. The Department notes that it determines whether it is appropriate to distribute notices by means other than mailing on a case-by-case basis and only will allow a method to be used that ensures actual receipt based on the demographics of the class of interested persons.

The Departments estimates that SPEs will be requested with respect to approximately 3 submissions (15% of the 22 submissions) per year, and that the SPEs will be sent with the notices. Based on an average plan size of 696 participants per plan, this results in the distribution of approximately 2,297 SPEs, of which approximately 1,837 (80 percent) will be mailed. The material cost associated with mailing the 1,837 SPEs at \$.05 per page is approximately \$92. Therefore, the total cost burden for distribution of the notices

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and SPEs is estimated to be approximately \$1,846 (\$1,754 for the notices + \$92 for the cost of including the SPEs).

Overall, the cost burden associated with this ICR is approximately \$1,846.

- 14. Provide estimates of annualized cost 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 also may aggregate cost estimates from Items 12, 13, and 14 in a single table.**

The ERISA exemption procedure results in certain costs to the government. Section 2570.42 of the procedure requires that before an exemption can be granted the Secretary shall publish a notice of a proposed exemption in the Federal Register. The Department estimates that, on average, these notices will cover two pages in the Federal Register; therefore, the cost to publish the notice at \$453 per page (2 pages per application) for 5 applications is \$4,530.

Additional costs include the filing, handling, and storing of the applications and supporting documentation. EBSA has assigned approximately 84 staff hours to this function at a cost of roughly \$5,956.¹¹ (This includes space, supplies, and other overhead costs in addition to salary and fringe benefits.)

Based on the above, the total annual cost to the Federal government for publishing and processing the paperwork required under the application exemption procedure is estimated at \$10,486.

- 15. Explain the reasons for any program changes or adjustments reporting in Items 13 or 14.**

The Department has increased the total burden estimates due to both an update in the number of responses and the additional burden brought forth by the proposed changes to the exemption procedure regulation.

The Department has updated the burden estimates to reflect a increase in the number of exemption applications and the number of exemptions granted and proposed, relative to

¹¹This cost also includes the costs of filing and storage of documents processed under PTE 96-62 for the accelerated approval of prohibited transactions exemptions. This is based on the salary of a GS 6 step 5 in the Washington, DC area for 2022. Wages and salary as a percent of total compensation of 69.1 percent can be found in table 1 here <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/eccec.pdf> and EBSA requests a flat \$73,000 annually per FTE in its budget requests based on actual spending, which converts to an hourly rate of \$35.10 for overhead costs.

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the last submission. This new estimated burden totals approximately 1,984 hours, and was accompanied by an increase in the cost of labor and postage.

Due to the proposed revisions to the requirements set forth in subsections (c) through (f), the Department takes into account the additional burden on qualified independent appraisers and qualified independent fiduciaries that will be involved in exemption transactions. The Department also estimates additional burden due to the amendments to section 2730.31(k) and section 2570.34(d) will be placed on those entities that do not submit a pre-submission application. In total, the Department estimates that the proposed amendments will add 1,061 hours to the total burden.

- 16. For collections of information whose results will be published, outline plans for tabulation, and publication. Address any complex analytical techniques that will be used. 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 is not a collection of information for statistical use and there are no plans to publish the results of this collection.

- 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.**

The expiration date will be published in the Federal Register following OMB approval.

- 18. Explain each exception to the certification statement identified in Item 19.**

Not applicable. There are no exceptions to the certification statement.

B. COLLECTIONS OF INFORMATION EMPLOYING STATISTICAL METHODS

Not applicable. The use of statistical methods is not relevant to this collection of information.