

**Supporting Statement
for the Paperwork Reduction Act Information Collection Submission for
Rule 17a-3
OMB Control No. 3235-0033**

A. JUSTIFICATION

1. Information Collection Necessity

All brokers and dealers in the ordinary course of their businesses need to maintain certain books and records reflecting, among other things, income and expenses, assets and liabilities, daily trading activity, and the status of customer and firm accounts. These books and records are, for the most part, standard and would be kept by any prudent individual engaging in a securities business.

The Securities and Exchange Commission (“Commission” or “SEC”) is statutorily authorized by Sections 17(a)¹ and 23(a)² of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Exchange Act”) to promulgate rules and regulations regarding the maintenance and preservation of books and records of exchange members, brokers, and dealers (“broker-dealers”). Exchange Act Section 17(a)(1) provides in pertinent part:

“[all members of a national securities exchange and registered brokers and dealers] shall make and keep for prescribed periods such records...as the Commission, by rule, prescribes as necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the [Exchange Act].”

To standardize recordkeeping practices throughout the industry, the Commission, in 1939, adopted Rule 17a-3,³ which established minimum standards with respect to business records that broker-dealers must create.⁴ Rule 17a-3 requires broker-dealers to make and keep current certain records relating to their financial condition, communications, customer information, and employees.

The Commission adopted certain Amendments to Rule 17a-3 on October 25, 2001 (the “2001 Amendments”), in part as a response to the National Securities Market Improvement Act of 1996 (“NSMIA”).⁵ NSMIA prohibits any State from establishing books and records rules for broker-dealers that differ from, or are in addition to, the Commission’s rules, and also requires the Commission to consult periodically with the States concerning the adequacy of the Commission’s books and records rules.⁶ The 2001 Amendments expanded the types of records that broker-dealers must create to include additional records necessary for State examiners to

¹ 15 U.S.C. § 78q(a).

² 15 U.S.C. § 78w(a).

³ 17 CFR 240.17a-3.

⁴ Exchange Act Release No. 2304 (Nov. 13, 1939).

⁵ Pub.L.No. 104-290, 110 Stat. 3416 (1996).

⁶ Exchange Act Section 15(h), 15 U.S.C. § 78o(h).

review for sales practice violations at office locations, and were designed to assist regulators, particularly State securities regulators, in conducting effective examinations.⁷

On June 5, 2019, the Commission adopted Rule 15l-1 under the Exchange Act establishing a standard of conduct for broker-dealers and natural persons who are associated persons of a broker-dealer (unless otherwise indicated, together referred to as “broker-dealer” or “BD”) when making a recommendation of any securities transaction or investment strategy involving securities to a retail customer (“Regulation Best Interest”).⁸ At the same time, the Commission adopted Exchange Act Rule 17a-14 (CFR 240.17a-14) and Form CRS (17 CFR 249.640) under the Exchange Act.⁹ As part of new Rule 17a-14 and Form CRS and Regulation Best Interest, the Commission amended Rule 17a-3 by adding new paragraphs (a)(24) and (a)(35), respectively.

On September 19, 2019, The Commission amended its recordkeeping requirements for broker-dealers in Rule 17a-3 to implement the new recordkeeping requirements mandated under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010¹⁰ (the “Dodd-Frank Act”) for broker-dealer SBSBs and broker-dealer MSBSPs, and to account for the security-based swap and swap activities of stand-alone broker-dealers.¹¹

On July 26, 2023, the Commission proposed a new rule 15l-2 under the Exchange Act to address how broker-dealers eliminate, or neutralize the effects of, conflicts of interest associated

⁷ See Exchange Act Release No. 37850 (October 22, 1996), 61 FR 55593 (October 28, 1996).

⁸ See Exchange Act Release No. 86031 (Jun. 5, 2019), 84 FR 33669 (July 12, 2019); see also Exchange Act Release No. 83062 (Apr. 18, 2018), 83 FR 21574 (May 9, 2018) (“Regulation Best Interest Adopting Release”).

⁹ See *Form CRS Relationship Summary; Amendments to Form ADV*, Exchange Act Release No. 86032, Advisers Act Release No. 5247, File No. S7-08-18 (June 5, 2019), 84 FR 33492 (July 12, 2019) (“Form CRS Adopting Release”); see also Release No. 34-83063, IA-4888, File No. S7-08-18 (Apr. 18, 2018), 83 FR 23848 (May 23, 2018).

¹⁰ Pub. L. 111–203, 124 Stat. 1376 (2010). Title VII of the Dodd-Frank Act (“Title VII”) established a new regulatory framework for the over-the-counter derivatives markets. Title VII was enacted, among other reasons, to provide for the registration and regulation of security-based swap dealers (“SBSBs”) and major security-based swap participants (“MSBSPs”), and create recordkeeping and reporting regimes for such entities. Section 764 of the Dodd-Frank Act added Section 15F to the Exchange Act, which directs the Commission to adopt rules governing reporting and recordkeeping for SBSBs and MSBSPs.

Additionally, Section 17(a)(1) of the Exchange Act provides the Commission with authority to adopt rules requiring broker-dealers – which would include broker-dealer SBSBs and broker-dealer MSBSPs – to make and keep for prescribed periods such records, furnish such copies thereof, and make and disseminate such reports as the Commission, by rule, prescribes as necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Exchange Act. See 15 U.S.C. 78q(a)(1).

¹¹ See *Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements for Security-Based Swap Dealers, Major Security-Based Swap Participants, and Broker-Dealers; Final Rules*, Exchange Act Release No. 34-87005 (Sep. 19, 2019), 84 FR 68550 (Dec. 16, 2019).

with the use of certain technologies in investor interactions.¹² The proposal includes corresponding amendments to Rule 17a-3 requiring broker-dealers to make and maintain certain records for customer accounts.¹³ Specifically, the proposed amendments would require broker-dealers to make and retain all records required to be made and maintained pursuant to proposed rule 15l-2, including: (i) written documentation of the evaluation conducted pursuant to proposed rule 15l-2(b)(1),¹⁴ (ii) written documentation of each determination made pursuant to proposed rule 15l-2(b)(2), including the rationale for such determination; (iii) written documentation of each elimination or neutralization made pursuant to proposed rule 15l-2(b)(3); (iv) written policies and procedures prepared in accordance with proposed rule 15l-2(c), including any written description and the date on which the policies and procedures were last reviewed; (v) a record of any disclosures provided to each investor regarding the broker-dealer's use of covered technologies, including, if applicable, the date such disclosure was provided or updated; and (vi) a record of each instance in which a covered technology was altered, overridden, or disabled, the reason for such action, and the date thereof, including a record of all instances where an investor requested that a covered technology be altered or restricted in any manner. Broker-dealers would be required to maintain the proposed records for a period of not less than six years as required under the current books and recordkeeping rule.¹⁵ These proposed amendments would help facilitate the Commission's inspection and enforcement capabilities, including assessing compliance with the requirements of the proposed rule.

2. Information Collection Purpose and Use

The purpose of requiring broker-dealers, broker-dealer SBSBs, and broker-dealer MSBSPs to create the records specified in Rule 17a-3 is to enhance regulators' ability to protect investors. These records and the information contained therein are used by examiners and other representatives of the Commission, State securities regulatory authorities, and the self-regulatory organizations (e.g., FINRA, CBOE, etc.) ("SROs") to determine whether broker-dealers are in compliance with the Commission's antifraud and anti-manipulation rules, financial responsibility program, and other Commission, SRO, and State laws, rules, and regulations.

If broker-dealers, broker-dealer SBSBs, and broker-dealer MSBSPs were not required to create these records, Commission, SRO, and state examiners would be unable to conduct

¹² See *Conflicts of Interest Associated with the Use of Predictive Data Analytics by Broker-Dealers and Investment Advisers*, Release No. IA-6353 (July 26, 2023), 88 FR 53960 (Aug. 9, 2023) ("Rule 15l-2 Proposing Release"), <https://www.sec.gov/files/rules/proposed/2023/34-97990.pdf>.

¹³ See proposed Rule 17a-3(a)(36).

¹⁴ This proposed requirement would include: (A) a list or other record of all covered technologies used in investor interactions by the broker-dealer, including: (1) the date on which each covered technology is first implemented, and each date on which any covered technology is materially modified; and (2) the broker-dealer's evaluation of the intended as compared to the actual use and outcome of each covered technology in investor interactions; (B) documentation describing any testing of the covered technology in accordance with proposed rule 15l-2(b)(1), including: (1) the date on which testing was completed; (2) the methods used to conduct the testing; (3) any actual or reasonably foreseeable potential conflicts of interest identified as a result of the testing; (4) a description of any changes or modifications to the covered technology made as a result of the testing and the reason for those changes; and (5) any restrictions placed on the broker-dealer's use of the covered technology as a result of the testing.

¹⁵ See proposed Rule 17a-4(a).

effective and efficient examinations to determine whether broker-dealers were complying with relevant laws, rules, and regulations.

Requiring the creation and maintenance of the above records denoted in proposed amendments to Rule 17a-3 would facilitate the Commission's ability to inspect for and enforce compliance with firms' obligations with respect to the proposed new rule 15l-2 to address how broker-dealers eliminate, or neutralize the effects of, conflicts of interest associated with the use of covered technologies in investor interactions. The likely respondents for the amendments to the rule will be broker-dealers that engage in activity involving retail investors¹⁶ and thus, would likely be subject to the proposed rules.¹⁷ Responses provided to the Commission in the context of its examination and oversight program are generally required to be kept confidential.¹⁸

3. Consideration Given to Information Technology

The Commission believes that improvements in telecommunications and data processing technology may reduce any burdens that result from Rule 17a-3. Broker-dealers are not prevented by Rule 17a-3 from using computers or other mechanical devices to generate the records required under the Rule.

4. Duplication

Rule 17a-3 was drafted and amended to codify SRO record-keeping requirements and the record-keeping practices of prudent broker-dealers. Because most broker-dealers already create many of the records required by Rule 17a-3 either voluntarily or pursuant to SRO requirements, no duplication of such information is apparent.

5. Effect on Small Entities

The books and records required under Rule 17a-3 are normally created by small broker-dealers. Since small broker-dealers utilize processes that are more manual in nature, while large broker-dealers use more automated processes, the Commission has estimated some of the time factors for small broker-dealers to be higher, as described below.

The requirements of proposed paragraph (a)(36) to Rule 17a-3 do not distinguish between small entities and other broker-dealers, because the protections of the Exchange Act are intended

¹⁶ While proposed Rule 15l-2 does not use or define the term "retail investors," the Commission indicated in the Rule 15l-2 Proposing Release that it was using that term to mean "a natural person, or the legal representative of such natural person, who seeks to receive or receives services primarily for personal, family or household purposes," which is consistent with the definition of "retail investor" in Form CRS and would include both current and prospective retail investors. See Form CRS, Sec. 11.E. Separately, the Commission noted that, for broker-dealers, proposed Rule 15l-2 defines "investor" consistent with the definition of "retail investor" in Form CRS.

¹⁷ Consistent with the Form CRS Adopting Release, we estimate that 73.5% of registered broker-dealers report retail activity. However, we recognize proposed rule 15l-2, and relatedly these proposed amendments, may capture some broker-dealers that do not have retail activity.

¹⁸ See 17 C.F.R. § 240.0-4.

to apply equally to the retail investor customers of both large and small firms. Moreover, it would defeat the purpose of the new rule to exempt small entities from these requirements.

6. Consequences of Not Conducting Collection

The information required to be collected and recorded under Rule 17a-3 allows the Commission, State securities regulatory authorities, and the SROs to determine whether broker-dealers, broker-dealer SBSBs, and broker-dealer MSBSPs are in compliance with Commission, State, and SRO anti-fraud and anti-manipulation rules, financial responsibility rules, and other rules and regulations. If a broker-dealer, broker-dealer SBSB, or broker-dealer MSBSP does not make these records, or it makes these records less frequently, the level of investor protection will be reduced. The records a broker-dealer, broker-dealer SBSB, and broker-dealer MSBSP is required to make under Rule 17a-3 are, for the most part, essential to the successful operation of a securities firm, and failure to make the records on a current basis would likely cause the broker-dealer to experience operational difficulties.

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

There are no special circumstances. This collection is consistent with the guidelines in with 5 CFR 1320.5(d)(2).

8. Consultations Outside the Agency

The required Federal Register notice with a 60-day comment period soliciting comments on this collection of information was published. The Commission will evaluate any public comments received on the proposed amendments and their associated collection of information requirements prior to their adoption.

9. Payment or Gift

No gifts or payments will be given to respondents.

10. Confidentiality

The records required by Rule 17a-3 are available only to the examination staffs of the Commission, State regulatory authorities, and the SROs. Subject to the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552 (“FOIA”) and the Commission’s rules thereunder (17 CFR 200.80(b)(4)(iii)), the Commission generally does not publish or make available information contained in reports, summaries, analyses, letters, or memoranda arising out of, in anticipation of, or in connection with an examination or inspection of the books and records of any person or any other investigation.

11. Sensitive Questions

Rule 17a-3 establishes record keeping requirements for broker-dealers related to their security-based swap accounts and swap activities. The information collected may include personally identifiable information of broker-dealers’ customers. The broker-dealers will maintain the records within their records and systems. The SEC will not collect and maintain the

broker-dealers records pursuant to Rule 17a-3. Therefore, a PIA is not required. Subsequent SEC requests for the broker-dealer records to carry out an SEC function will be assessed for a PIA separately under the specific SEC program making the request. To provide notice to members of the public of how their information collected under Rule 17a-3 may be maintained and disclosed by the SEC, the SEC has published SORN SEC-03, Division of Trading and Markets Records.

12. Information Collection Burden

All registered broker-dealers are subject to Rule 17a-3. Rule 17a-3 establishes certain records that must be made by all broker-dealers, while other records must be made only by certain broker-dealers. All of these burdens are recordkeeping burdens that are calculated as follows:

Records to be Made by All Broker-Dealers

Rule 17a-3 - Records to be made by certain exchange members, brokers and dealers

While recordkeeping requirements will vary based on the size and complexity of the broker-dealer, the Commission estimates that one hour a day is the average amount of time needed by a broker-dealer to comply with the overall requirements of Rule 17a-3, in addition to the separate burdens described below. The number of working days is 249,¹⁹ and as a result the total estimated burden for broker-dealers with respect to Rule 17a-3 generally is 878,472 hours per year.²⁰ These hours are recordkeeping burdens.

Rule 17a-3(a)(12, 19)

In addition to the hour burden estimate for Rule 17a-3 generally, the Commission also believes that paragraphs (a)(12) and (19) of Rule 17a-3 will impose specific burdens on broker-dealers. Paragraphs (a)(12) and (a)(19) of Rule 17a-3 require that a broker-dealer create certain records regarding its associated persons.²¹ The Commission estimates that each broker-dealer spends, on average, approximately 30 minutes each year to ensure that it is in compliance with these requirements, resulting in a total annual burden of about 1,764 hours.²² These hours are recordkeeping burdens.

¹⁹ There were 261 non-weekend days and 12 federal holidays in 2021. 261 non-weekend days – 12 federal holidays = 249 business days.

²⁰ 3,528 (the number of broker-dealers as of December 31, 2021) multiplied by 1 hour per day multiplied by 249 working days equals 878,472 hours.

²¹ These records that a broker-dealer is required to make regarding the broker-dealer's associated persons include: (1) all agreements pertaining to the associated person's relationship with the broker-dealer and a summary of each associated person's compensation arrangement (17 CFR 240.17a-3(a)(19)(ii)); (2) a record delineating all identification numbers relating to each associated person (17 CFR 240.17a-3(a)(12)(ii)); (3) a record of the office at which each associated person regularly conducts business (17 CFR 240.17a-3(a)(12)(iii)); and (4) a record as to each associated person listing transactions for which that person will be compensated (17 CFR 240.17a-3(a)(19)(i)).

²² (3,528 broker-dealers x 30 minutes) / 60 minutes.

Rule 17a-3(a)(20-22)

Paragraphs (a)(20)–(22) of Rule 17a-3 require broker-dealers to make, among other things, records documenting the broker-dealer’s compliance, or that the broker-dealer has adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to establish compliance, with applicable federal regulations and SRO rules that require approval by a principal of the broker-dealer of any advertisements, sales literature or other communications with the public. Moreover, these rules require broker-dealers to create a record of the personnel responsible for establishing compliance policies and procedures and of the personnel capable of explaining the types of records the broker-dealer.²³ The Commission estimates that, on average, each broker-dealer will spend 10 minutes each year to ensure compliance with these requirements, yielding a total burden of about 588 hours per year.²⁴ These are recordkeeping burdens.

Rule 17a-3(a)(17)

Estimating the paperwork burden associated with paragraph (a)(17) requires a more complicated formula to calculate the compliance burden because it is based on the number of customer accounts for which a broker-dealer must collect this information as opposed to the number of broker-dealers. In addition, the Commission understands that large broker-dealers have more automated processes to collect and create these records than smaller broker-dealers, and has factored this into its estimates.

As of the end of 2021, 3,528 registered broker-dealers that filed the FOCUS Schedule I Reports on December 31, 2021 reported that they maintained a total of 240,576,070 customer accounts. Forty-nine (49) of those broker-dealers reported that they maintained over 100,000 accounts each (for purposes of this Supporting Statement, the “Large Broker-Dealers”), and the remaining 3,479 broker-dealers maintained less than 100,000 customer accounts each (for purposes of this Supporting Statement, the “Small Broker-Dealers”). The Large Broker-Dealers reported that they held a total of 238,170,309 customer accounts (or 99% of the total customer accounts reported), with the Small Broker-Dealers holding the remaining 2,405,761 customer accounts (or 1% of the total customer accounts reported). The Commission estimates that approximately 27.7% of the 240,576,070 total customer accounts would be excluded from the provisions of 17a-3(a)(17) because the accounts are either (i) not accounts of natural persons, (ii) inactive, or (iii) accounts for which the broker-dealer does not have a suitability requirement.²⁵ Accordingly, the total number of active customer accounts regarding which broker-dealers would need to provide customers with account information is approximately 173,936,499 (172,197,134, or 99%, held by Large Broker-Dealers and 1,739,365, or 1%, held by Small Broker-Dealers).

Rule 17a-3(a)(17)(i)(B)(1) – Large BD; and Rule 17a-3(a)(17)(i)(B)(1) – Small BD

²³ 17 CFR 240.17a-3(a)(20); 17 CFR 240.17a-3(a)(21); and 17 CFR 240.17a-3(a)(22).

²⁴ (3,528 broker-dealers x 10 minutes) / 60 minutes.

²⁵ See Rule 17 CFR 240.17a-3(a)(17)(i)(D). The Commission arrived at this number using estimates provided by the firms (in their comment letters and otherwise) as to how many of their accounts would fit in to one or more of these categories.

The Commission estimates that broker-dealers will be required to provide customer account information to approximately 57,978,833 customers per year to comply with paragraph (a)(17)(i)(B)(1).²⁶ Approximately 57,399,045 will be customers of Large Broker-Dealers,²⁷ and approximately 579,788 will be customers of Small Broker-Dealers.²⁸ Further, the Commission estimates that this will take Large Broker-Dealers an average of 1½ minutes per account, or a total of 1,434,976 hours per year for all Large Broker-Dealers,²⁹ and that it will take Small Broker-Dealers an average of 7 minutes per account, or a total of 67,642 hours per year for all Small Broker-Dealers.³⁰ Thus, the estimated total burden on the industry to comply with the paragraph (a)(17)(i)(B)(1) requirement to provide account information to customers when an account is opened and periodically thereafter is 1,502,618 hours per year.³¹ These hours are recordkeeping and third party disclosure burdens, with an assumption that the burden is split evenly between the two burden types.

Rule 17a-3(a)(17)(i)(B)(2) + (3) – Large BD; and Rule 17a-3(a)(17)(i)(B)(2) + (3) – Small BD

If a customer provides a broker-dealer with updated account record information, the broker-dealer must, pursuant to paragraphs (a)(17)(i)(B)(2) and (3), update the customer's account information and send the revised account information to the customer to verify its accuracy.³² The Commission estimates that approximately 20% of the customers from whom information is requested will update their account records, resulting in 11,595,767 updated account records each year.³³ In addition, the Commission estimates that 5% of active customer accounts, or 8,696,825,³⁴ will initiate changes to their account records on a yearly basis, just as they do now, with no prompting from any account record mailing. The total number of updates, therefore, will be approximately 20,292,592.³⁵ The Commission estimates that it would take, on average, 5 minutes for Large Broker-Dealers to update each account and 10 minutes³⁶ for Small

²⁶ (173,936,499 x (1 every 3 years)), or, in other words, (173,936,499 / 3) because the broker-dealer must send each customer a copy of his or her account record information once every three years.

²⁷ 57,978,833 account records x 99% = 57,399,045 account records, or 759,953.0444 account records per Large Broker-dealer (34,197,887 account records / 45).

²⁸ 57,978,833 account records x 1% = 579,788, or approximately 93 account records per Small Broker-dealer (345,433 / 3,719).

²⁹ (57,399,045 x 1.5 minutes / 60 minutes) = 1,434,976 hours per year.

³⁰ (579,788 x 7 minutes / 60 minutes) = 67,642 hours per year.

³¹ (1,434,976 hours + 67,642 hours) = 1,502,618 hours.

³² 17 CFR 240.17a-3(a)(17)(B)(2) and (3).

³³ (57,978,833 x 20%) = 11,595,767.

³⁴ (173,936,499 x 5%) = 8,696,825.

³⁵ (11,595,767 + 8,696,825) = 20,292,592.

³⁶ This estimate takes into account the 1½ and 7 minutes it would take Large and Small Broker-dealers, respectively, to provide this updated account information to customers, and the 3.5 minutes and 3 minutes it would take Large and Small Broker-dealers, respectively, to receive the returned data and input any changes into the account record. The estimated total minutes for updating and providing this information to

Broker-Dealers to update each account, resulting in an additional aggregate burden of approximately 1,707,960 hours per year (1,674,139 for all Large Broker-Dealers and 33,821 for all Small Broker-Dealers) to update account record information and provide the new account information to customers as required by paragraphs (a)(17)(i)(B)(2) and (3).³⁷ These hours are recordkeeping and third party disclosure burdens, with an assumption that the burden is split evenly between the two burden types.

Rule 17a-3(a)(23) Part I

Paragraph (a)(23) of Rule 17a-3, requires certain broker-dealers to make and keep current a record documenting credit, market, and liquidity risk management controls established and maintained by the broker-dealer to assist it in analyzing and managing the risks associated with its business activities. The Commission estimates that a broker-dealer spends, on average, approximately 100 hours of employee resources to comply with this requirement to ensure its market, credit, and liquidity risk controls are documented. Based on FOCUS Report data, as of December 31, 2021, the Commission estimates there are approximately 512 broker-dealers that are subject to paragraph (a)(23).³⁸ Therefore, the Commission estimates that the total one-time recordkeeping burden to all broker-dealers will be approximately 51,200 hours, or 17,067 hours per year when amortized over three years.³⁹

Rule 17a-3(a)(23) Part II

In addition to the one-time hour burden, based on similar collections of information requiring the documentation of risk management controls, broker-dealers required to comply with paragraph (a)(23) likely will incur annual hour burdens.⁴⁰ The Commission estimates that a broker-dealer spends approximately 45 hours per year to ensure its compliance with Paragraph (a)(23), for a total annual recordkeeping burden on the industry of 23,040 hours.⁴¹

Rule 17a-3(a)(16)

customers of 5 minutes for Large Broker-dealers and 10 minutes for Small Broker-dealers were taken from a comment letter to the 2001 Amendments.

³⁷ $((20,292,592 \text{ account records} \times 99\%) \times (5 \text{ minutes} / 60 \text{ minutes})) + ((20,292,592 \text{ account records} \times 1\%) \times (10 \text{ minutes} / 60 \text{ minutes}))$.

³⁸ This estimate is based on the number of firms that have \$1,000,000 in credits or \$20,000,000 in capital as of December 31, 2021.

³⁹ $512 \text{ broker-dealers} \times 100 \text{ hours} = 51,200 \text{ hours}$. For purposes of this supporting statement, the one-time burden annualized over the three year approval period is 17,067 ($51,200/3$), with an average hour burden per firm of 33.33 hours ($17,067/512 \text{ firms}$).

⁴⁰ *See Risk Management Controls for Brokers or Dealers with Market Access; Final Rule*, Exchange Act Release No. 63241 (Nov. 3, 2010), 75 FR 69792, 69815 (Nov. 15, 2010); *see also Capital, Margin, and Segregation Requirements for Security-Based Swap Dealers and Major Security-Based Swap Participants and Capital Requirements for Broker-Dealers*, Exchange Act Release 68071, 77 FR at 70295 and 70297.

⁴¹ $512 \text{ broker-dealers} \times 45 \text{ hours} = 23,040 \text{ hours}$. The 45 per hour annual estimate is based on a similar collection of information. *See Risk Management Controls for Brokers or Dealers with Market Access; Final Rule*, Exchange Act Release No. 63241 (Nov. 3, 2010), 75 FR 69792, 69815 (Nov. 15, 2010).

Paragraph (a)(16) of Rule 17a-3 requires any broker-dealer that sponsors an internal broker-dealer system to make and keep current certain records relating to such system. The Commission estimates that paragraph (a)(16) of Rule 17a-3 imposes an annual burden of 27 hours per year per internal broker-dealer system to create the requisite records. The Commission estimates that there are approximately 200 internal broker-dealer systems,⁴² resulting in a total annual recordkeeping burden of approximately 5,400 hours.⁴³

Records to be Made by Certain Broker-Dealers: Rules 17a-3(a)(24) and 17a-3(a)(35)

Based on prior estimates based on data obtained from Form BR, the Commission preliminarily believes that approximately 73.5% of registered broker-dealers, or 2,593 broker-dealers, have retail customers and therefore would likely be subject to Rules 17a-3(a)(24) and 17a-3(a)(35).

Rule 17a-3(a)(24)

Rule 17a-3(a)(24) requires certain SEC-registered broker-dealers to make a record indicating the date that a Form CRS was provided to each customer and to each prospective customer.

The Commission estimates that it would take each broker-dealer from 0.1 hours to 0.5 hours to create the records required by paragraph (a)(24) of rule 17a-3. The incremental hour burden for broker-dealers to create the records required by paragraph (a)(24) of rule 17a-3 as adopted will therefore be approximately 1,297 hours per year.⁴⁴

Rule 17a-3(a)(35)

Rule 17a-3(a)(35) requires a broker-dealer to make a record of all information collected from and provided to the retail customer pursuant to Regulation Best Interest, as well as the identity of each natural person who is an associated person of a broker or dealer, if any, responsible for the account. This requirement applies with respect to each retail customer to whom a recommendation of any securities transaction or investment strategy involving securities is provided. The burdens associated with each component of this rule are estimated as follows:

Rule 17a-3(a)(35): Record of Information Collected From and Provided to the Retail Customer Pursuant to Regulation Best Interest

The Commission understands that broker-dealers currently make records of relevant customer investment profile information, and therefore the Commission believes that no

⁴² The Commission believes that most over-the-counter (“OTC”) market makers maintain an internal broker-dealer system. In 2010, the Commission estimated that there are approximately 200 OTC market makers responsible for more than 1% of the trading volume in an exchange-traded security. *See Disclosure of Order Handling Information*, Exchange Act Release No. 84528 (Nov. 2, 2018), 83 FR 58338 (Nov. 19, 2018).

⁴³ 27 hours x 200 internal broker-dealer systems = 5,400 hours.

⁴⁴ 2,593 broker-dealers x 0.5 hours annually = 1,297 annual hours for recordkeeping

additional record-making obligations would arise as a result of broker-dealers' or their registered representatives' collection of information from retail customers.⁴⁵

Rule 17a-3(a)(35): Record of Identity of Associate Person Responsible for Account/ Firm Burden

In addition, Rule 17a-3(a)(35) requires a broker-dealer, “for each retail customer to whom a recommendation of any securities transaction or investment strategy involving securities is or will be provided,” to make a record of the “identity of each natural person who is an associated person, if any, responsible for the account.” The Commission assumes, for purposes of compliance with Rule 17a-3(a)(35), that broker-dealers will need to create a record, or modify an existing record, to identify the associated person, if any, responsible for the account in the context of Regulation Best Interest. For small broker-dealers, the use of outside counsel would result in a cost burden, which is discussed in Item 13 below. For large broker-dealers, the Commission estimates that the initial burden will be 2 hours for each broker-dealer (1 hour for compliance personnel and 1 hour for legal personnel). The Commission therefore estimates the aggregate initial one-time burden for large broker-dealers to be approximately 2,910 burden hours.⁴⁶ When annualized over three years, this equates to 970 hours per year.

Rule 17a-3(a)(35): Record of Identity of Associated Person Responsible for Account/ Individual Burden

As noted above, Rule 17a-3(a)(35) requires a broker-dealer, “for each retail customer to whom a recommendation of any securities transaction or investment strategy involving securities is or will be provided,” to make a record of the “identity of each natural person who is an associated person, if any, responsible for the account.” The Commission estimates that for the first year after Regulation Best Interest is in effect, registered representatives associated with each of the 2,593 broker-dealer respondents will spend an additional 0.04 hours (or 0.0133333 hours per year when annualized over three years) per each of its retail customer accounts to fill out the information in the account disclosure document. The Commission estimates that each broker-dealer will incur this burden for approximately 68,261 accounts per year.⁴⁷ The Commission continues to believe that there are no ongoing costs and burdens associated with this record-keeping requirement of Rule 17a-3(a)(35). As a result, the total annual estimated recordkeeping burden associated with the Identity of Associated Person Responsible for the Account requirement is approximately 2,360,004 hours for all broker-dealer respondents.⁴⁸

Rule 17a-3(a)(35): Record of Oral Disclosure

⁴⁵ The Commission estimates, for the purposes of this rule, that there are 1,455 large broker-dealers. Consequently, the Commission estimates that the remaining 1,138 broker-dealers are small broker-dealers.

⁴⁶ This estimate is based on the following calculation: (2 burden hours per broker-dealer) x (1,455 large broker-dealers) = 2,910 aggregate burden hours per year.

⁴⁷ For the purposes of this rule, the Commission assumes that each broker-dealer has 68,261 retail customer accounts (i.e., (177 million retail customer accounts) / (2,593 broker-dealers)).

⁴⁸ (2,593 broker-dealers) x (0.0133333) x (68,261 retail customer accounts) = 2,360,004 hours.

In cases where broker-dealers choose to meet part of the Disclosure Obligation orally under the circumstances outlined in Section II.C.1 of the Regulation Best Interest Adopting Release, the Commission believes the requirement to maintain a record of the fact that oral disclosure was provided to the retail customer will trigger a record-making obligation under paragraph (a)(35) and the Commission estimates that this would take place among 52% of a broker-dealer's retail customer accounts (and thus 52% of a registered representative's retail customer accounts) annually. The Commission estimates that there are currently 177 million customer accounts. Consequently, the Commission estimates the total hour burden associated with the record of oral disclosure requirement of Rule 17a-3(a)(35) to be 1,840,823 hours per year.⁴⁹

Proposed Rule 17a-3(a)(36)

Proposed paragraph (a)(36) of Rule 17a-3 would require broker-dealers to make and keep certain records related to the Commission's proposed new rule 15l-2 under the Exchange Act to address how broker-dealers eliminate, or neutralize the effects of, conflicts of interest associated with the use of certain technologies in investor interactions.⁵⁰ Specifically, the proposed amendments would require broker-dealers to make and retain all records required to be made and maintained pursuant to proposed rule 15l-2, including: (i) written documentation of the evaluation conducted pursuant to proposed rule 15l-2(b)(1), (ii) written documentation of each determination made pursuant to proposed rule 15l-2(b)(2), including the rationale for such determination; (iii) written documentation of each elimination or neutralization made pursuant to proposed rule 15l-2(b)(3); (iv) written policies and procedures prepared in accordance with proposed rule 15l-2(c), including any written description and the date on which the policies and procedures were last reviewed; (v) a record of any disclosures provided to each investor regarding the investment adviser's use of covered technologies, including, if applicable, the date such disclosure was provided or updated; (vi) a record of each instance in which a covered technology was altered, overridden, or disabled, the reason for such action, and the date thereof, including a record of all instances where an investor requested that a covered technology be altered or restricted in any manner.⁵¹ The Commission estimates that, on average, each of the approximately 2,575⁵² broker-dealers that would be subject to the proposed rules would spend

⁴⁹ For the purposes of this rule, the Commission assumes that each broker-dealer has 68,261 retail customer accounts (i.e., (177 million retail customer accounts) / (2,593 broker-dealers)). The Commission further assumes that 52% of the 68,261 retail customer accounts per broker-dealer would trigger the record-making obligation, or $(0.52 \times 68,261) = 35,496$ retail customer accounts per broker-dealer. Thus, the Commission estimates the burden to be: $(35,496 \text{ affected retail customer accounts}) \times (0.02 \text{ hours for recording each oral disclosure relating to a retail customer's account}) \times (2,593 \text{ broker-dealers}) = 1,840,823 \text{ hours}$.

⁵⁰ See 15l-2 Proposing Release *supra* note 12.

⁵¹ See *id*; see also proposed rule 17a-3(a)(36).

⁵² Based on FOCUS filing data as of March 2023, the Commission, as of February 28, 2023 there were 3,504 broker-dealers registered with the Commission. Consistent with the Form CRS Adopting Release, we estimate that 73.5% of registered broker-dealers report retail activity and thus, would likely be subject to the proposed rules. However, the Commission recognizes the proposed rule may capture some broker-dealers that do not have retail activity.

18.4 hours each year to ensure compliance with these requirements, yielding a total burden of about 47,380 hours per year.⁵³ These would be recordkeeping burdens.

Burdens Associated with Rule 17a-3 Related to Security-Based Swap Activities

Security-Based Swap Activities – Paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(3), (a)(5), (a)(6), (a)(7), (a)(8), (a)(9), (a)(26), and (a)(27): Paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(3), (a)(5), (a)(6), (a)(7), (a)(8), (a)(9), (a)(26), and (a)(27) of Rule 17a-3 include a provision requiring broker-dealers to make and keep current various records for security-based swaps.⁵⁴ The Commission estimates that the provisions of paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(3), (a)(5), (a)(6), (a)(7), (a)(8), (a)(9), (a)(26), and (a)(27) of Rule 17a-3 related to security-based swaps impose on each broker-dealer that engages in security-based swap activities an initial burden of approximately 70 hours in the first year (approximately 23.33 hours per year when annualized over three years) and an ongoing burden of approximately 10 minutes per business day, or about 43.5 hours per year (including the first year).⁵⁵ The Commission estimates that there are 20 respondents—6 broker-dealer SBSBs, 13 non-SBSB/MSBSP broker-dealers that are engaged in security-based swap activities, and 1 broker-dealer MSBSP that the Commission believes could register in the future.⁵⁶ Thus, these provisions add to the industry an average of approximately 1,337 burden hours per year ($23.33 + 43.5 = 66.83$, and $66.83 \times 20 = 1,336.6$ rounded up to 1,337).

Broker-Dealer SBSBs and Broker-Dealer MSBSPs – Paragraphs (a)(25), (a)(28), and (a)(30): Paragraphs (a)(25), (a)(28), and (a)(30) require three additional types of records to be made and kept current by broker-dealer SBSBs and broker-dealer MSBSPs.⁵⁷ The Commission estimates that paragraphs (a)(25), (a)(28), and (a)(30) of Rule 17a-3 impose an initial burden of 60 hours per firm in the first year (20 hours per firm per year when annualized over three years) and an ongoing annual burden of approximately 75 hours per firm in each year (including the first year). The Commission estimates that there are 7 respondents (6 broker-dealer SBSBs and 1 broker-dealer MSBSP). Thus, these provisions add to the industry an average of approximately 665 burden hours per year ($20 + 75 = 95$ and $95 \times 7 = 665$).

Broker-Dealer SBSBs Only – Paragraph (a)(29): Paragraph (a)(29) of Rule 17a-3 requires certain records relating to political contributions to be made and kept current by broker-

⁵³ $(2,575 \text{ broker-dealers} \times 18.4 \text{ hours}) = 47,380 \text{ hours}$.

⁵⁴ The requirements for securities other than security-based swaps largely mirror existing requirements. *See* paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(3), (a)(5)(i), (a)(6)(i), (a)(7)(i), (a)(8)(i), and (a)(9)(i)-(iii) of Rule 17a-3, as amended. The adopted requirements relating to security-based swap activity are tailored to such activity. *See* paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(3), (a)(5)(ii), (a)(6)(ii), (a)(7)(ii), (a)(8)(ii), and (a)(9)(iv) of Rule 17a-3, as amended.

⁵⁵ $(10 \text{ minutes} / 60 \text{ minutes}) \times (261 \text{ business days} / \text{year}) = 43.5 \text{ hours} / \text{year}$. There are 261 non-weekend days in 2021. For the purposes of this rule, the Commission does not include U.S. public holidays in estimating the number of business days per year, given that many broker-dealers trading security-based swaps operate internationally.

⁵⁶ $6 \text{ broker-dealer SBSBs} + 1 \text{ broker-dealer MSBSP} + 13 \text{ non-SBSB/MSBSP broker-dealers engaged in security-based swap activities} = 20 \text{ broker-dealers engaged in security-based swap activities}$.

⁵⁷ *See* Rule 17a-3, as amended (recordkeeping requirements for Rule 18a-3 calculations (paragraph (a)(25)), unverified transactions (paragraph (a)(28)), and compliance with business conduct requirements (paragraph (a)(30))).

dealer SBSBs.⁵⁸ The Commission estimates that paragraph (a)(29) of Rule 17a-3, as amended, imposes an initial burden of approximately 20 hours per firm in the first year (approximately 6.67 hours per firm per year when annualized over three years) and an ongoing annual burden of approximately 25 hours per firm in each year (including the first year). The Commission estimates that there are 6 broker-dealer SBSBs. Thus, this paragraph adds to the industry an average of approximately 190 burden hours per year ($6.67 + 25 = 31.67$ and $31.67 \times 6 = 190$).

In summary, the aggregate annual hour burden attributed to Rule 17a-3 if proposed amendments to add paragraph (a)(36) are adopted would be approximately 8,389,575 hours broken down as set forth in the following table:

Summary of Hour Burdens					
Name of Information Collection	Type of Burden	Number of Respondents	Annual Responses per Respondent	Hourly Burden per Response	Annual Burden for all Respondents
Rule 17a-3; Records to be Made by Certain Exchange Members, Brokers and Dealers	Recordkeeping	3,528	249	1	878,472
Rule 17a-3(a)(12) & (19)	Recordkeeping	3,528	1	0.50	1,764
Rule 17a-3(a)(20-22)	Recordkeeping	3,528	1	0.1666	588
Rule 17a-3(a)(17)(i)(B)(1) - Large BD	Recordkeeping & Third Party Disclosure	49	1,171,409	0.0250	1,434,976
Rule 17a-3(a)(17)(i)(B)(1) - Small BD	Recordkeeping & Third Party Disclosure	3,479	166.65	0.11667	67,642
Rule 17a-3(a)(17)(i)(B)(2) & (3) - Large BD	Recordkeeping & Third Party Disclosure	49	409993.18	0.083333333	1,674,139
Rule 17a-3(a)(17)(i)(B)(2) & (3) - Small BD	Recordkeeping & Third Party Disclosure	3,479	58.3288	0.166666	33,821
Rule 17a-3(a)(23) Part I	Recordkeeping	512	1	33.334	17,067
Rule 17a-3(a)(23) Part II	Recordkeeping	512	1	45	23,040
Rule 17a-3(a)(16)	Recordkeeping	200	1	27	5,400
Rule 17a-3(a)(24): Record of Date Form CRS Provided to Each Customer and Prospective Customer (ongoing burden)	Recordkeeping	2,593	1	0.5	1,297
Rule 17a-3(a)(35): Record of Identity of Associate Person Responsible for	Recordkeeping	1,455	1	0.667	970

⁵⁸ See paragraph (a)(29) of Rule 17a-3, as amended (political contributions).

Summary of Hour Burdens					
Name of Information Collection	Type of Burden	Number of Respondents	Annual Responses per Respondent	Hourly Burden per Response	Annual Burden for all Respondents
Account - Large Broker-Dealers (initial one-time burden)					
Rule 17a-3(a)(35): Record of Identity of Associate Person Responsible for Account/Individual Burden (initial one-time burden)	Recordkeeping	2,593	68,261	0.0133333	2,360,004
Rule 17a-3(a)(35): Record of Oral Disclosure (ongoing burden)	Recordkeeping	2,593	35,496	.02	1,840,823
Rule 17a-3(a)(36)	Recordkeeping	2,575	1	18.4	47,380
Security-based swap activities: Paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(3), (a)(5),(a)(6), (a)(7), (a)(8), (a)(9), (a)(26), and (a)(27)	Recordkeeping	20	1	66.83	1,337
Broker-dealer SBSDs and broker-dealer MSBSPs: Paragraphs (a)(25), (a)(28), and (a)(30)	Recordkeeping	7	1	95	665
Broker-dealer SBSDs only: Paragraph (a)(29)	Recordkeeping	6	1	31.67	190
TOTAL					8,389,575

13. Costs to Respondents

The Commission estimates that the aggregate cost burden of the information collection requirements associated with Rule 17a-3 if proposed paragraph (a)(36) is adopted would be approximately \$124,841,559 per year, calculated as follows:

Rule 17a-3(a)(17) – providing updated information to customers

Ongoing operation and maintenance costs include the cost of postage to provide customers with account information, and costs for equipment and systems development. The Commission estimates that under Rule 17a-3(a)(17), approximately 78,271,425 customers (57,978,833 account records⁵⁹ + 11,595,767 updated account records⁶⁰ + 8,696,825 updated account records for customers that will initiate changes to their account records on a yearly basis,

⁵⁹ This figure is based on the number of active customer accounts (173,936,499) divided by 3 since the broker-dealer must send each customer a copy of his or her account record information once every three years.

⁶⁰ This figure is based on the number of active customer accounts that receive their account record (57,978,833) times .20, since the Commission estimates that 20% of customers that receive their account record will update their account record information.

with no prompting from any account record mailing⁶¹) will need to be provided with information regarding their account on a yearly basis. Firms may include this information with other communications sent to customers, for instance in customer account statements. In response to requests for comment relating to the 2001 Amendments, those firms that provided estimates of postage costs indicated that postage costs to provide customers with account record information would be about \$0.244 per item mailed.⁶² However, postage costs have increased since that time. The current estimate for postage costs is \$0.41.⁶³ Consequently, the Commission estimates that the postage costs associated with providing 78,271,425 customers with copies of their account record information would be approximately \$32,091,284 per year (78,271,425 x \$0.41). These costs are recordkeeping and third party disclosure burdens, with an assumption that the burden is split evenly between the two burden types.

Ongoing Cost for Equipment and Systems Development

At the time of the 2001 Amendments, Large Broker-Dealers that provided cost information estimated that their ongoing, yearly costs for equipment and systems development resulting from Rule 17a-3 would be approximately \$0.25 per customer account. The Commission believes that the additional cost for smaller broker-dealers is included in the increased hourly burden costs delineated above.⁶⁴ However costs for equipment and systems development have increased since 2001. Consequently, the Commission believes that the total ongoing equipment and systems development costs relating to Rule 17a-3 for the industry would be about \$72,322,796 per year (172,197,134 active customer accounts held by the 49 Large Broker-Dealers x \$0.42⁶⁵), or an annual cost burden of approximately \$1,475,975.43 for each of the 49 Large Broker-Dealers. This cost is a recordkeeping burden.

Rule 17a-3(a)(23) Part 1

With respect to paragraph (a)(23) of Rule 17a-3, a broker-dealer is required to document its liquidity, credit, and market risk management controls, if it has established such controls. These broker-dealers may incur one-time startup costs to hire outside counsel to review the documented controls to ensure the broker-dealer is meeting the requirements of the rule. Based on staff experience with similar reviews, the Commission estimates that 512 broker-dealers would incur \$2,000 in legal costs,⁶⁶ or \$1,024,000, in the aggregate, initial one-time

⁶¹ This figure is based on the number of active customer accounts (173,936,499) times 0.05, since 5% of customers update their account record information each year.

⁶² See Morgan Stanley Dean Witter comment letter submitted by J. Higgins in response to the 2001 Amendments; See Merrill Lynch comment letter to the 2001 Amendments.

⁶³ The CPI has increased by about 67% since the end of 2001. $(\$0.244 \times 1.67) = \0.41 . In addition, postage costs have increased. Therefore, the Commission is increasing the estimate to \$0.41.

⁶⁴ Smaller broker-dealers are not as automated, and their processes tend to be more manual in nature. In addition, no smaller broker-dealers provided information regarding any increased equipment or systems development costs at the time of the 2001 Amendments.

⁶⁵ The CPI has increased by about 67% since the end of 2001. $(\$0.25 \times 1.67) = \0.42 .

⁶⁶ The Commission staff estimates that the review of the documented controls would require 5 hours of outside counsel time at a cost of \$400 per hour.

recordkeeping burden to review and comment on the documented risk management controls.⁶⁷ For purposes of this supporting statement, the one-time cost of \$1,024,000 annualized over the three-year approval period is approximately \$341,333,⁶⁸ with an average cost per respondent of approximately \$666.67.⁶⁹

**Rule 17a-3(a)(35): Record of Identity of Associate Person Responsible for Account/
Firm Burden**

To meet the requirement under Rule 17a-3(a)(35) to make a record of the “identity of each natural person who is an associated person, if any, responsible for the account,” the Commission believes that small broker-dealers will require, on average, approximately 1 hour per year for outside legal counsel, at an updated average rate of \$497/hour, for an average annual cost of \$497 for each small broker-dealer to update an account disclosure document. The projected aggregate annual cost for small broker-dealers is therefore estimated to be \$565,586 per year, or (1,138 x \$497).

Proposed Rule 17a-3(a)(36)

To meet the requirements under proposed Rule 17a-3(a)(36) to make and retain all records required to be made and maintained pursuant to proposed Rule 15l-2, the Commission believes that broker-dealers will require, on average, approximately 18.4 hours per year of work cumulatively conducted by internal compliance attorneys, senior programmers, and senior corporate managers at a blended average rate of \$412/hour, for an average annual cost of \$7,580.80 for each broker-dealer subject to proposed Rule 15l-2. The projected aggregate annual cost for broker-dealers is therefore estimated to be \$19,520,560, or (2,575 x \$7,580.80).

In summary, the total cost burden associated with Rule 17a-3 if proposed paragraph (a)(36) is adopted would be approximately \$124,841,559 per year, broken down as indicated below.⁷⁰

Summary of Cost Burdens				
Name of Information Collection	Type of Burden	Number of Respondents	Annual Cost Burden per Respondent	Annual Cost for all Respondents
Rule 17a-3 - providing updated information to customers	Recordkeeping & Third Party Disclosure	3,528	\$9,096.16893	\$ 32,091,284

⁶⁷ \$2,000 x 512 broker-dealers = \$1,024,000.

⁶⁸ \$1,024,000 / 3 years = \$341,333.333 rounded down to \$341,333.

⁶⁹ \$341,333 / 512 firms = \$666.666016 rounded up to \$666.67.

⁷⁰ This includes annual postage costs of \$32,091,284 and ongoing equipment and systems development costs of \$72,322,796.30 per year.

Ongoing cost for equipment & systems development	Recordkeeping	49	\$1,475,975.43	\$ 72,322,796
Rule 17a-3(a)(23) Part 1	Recordkeeping	512	\$666.666667	\$341,333
Rule 17a-3(a)(35): Record of Identity of Associate Person Responsible for Account/ Firm Burden -Small Broker-dealers	Recordkeeping	1,138	\$497	\$565,586
Rule 17a-3(a)(36)	Recordkeeping	2,575	\$7,580.80	\$19,520,560
TOTAL				\$ 124,841,559

14. Costs to Federal Government

There will be no additional costs to the Federal Government.

15. Changes in Burden

The annual hour burden has changed due to the hours burdens associated with proposed paragraph (a)(36) of Rule 17a-3. If proposed paragraph (a)(36) to Rule 17a-3 is adopted, the net result would be an increase in the annual hour burden from approximately 8,342,195 hours to approximately 8,389,574 hours, a change of 47,380 hours per year. The annual cost burden associated with proposed paragraph (a)(36) to Rule 17a-3 would increase the cost burden by \$19,520,560, going from \$105,320,999 to \$124,841,559 per year. These changes are summarized in the tables below.

Changes in Hour Burdens				
Name of Information Collection	Annual Industry Burden	Annual Industry Burden Previously Reviewed	Change in Burden	Reason for Change
Rule 17a-3(a)(36)	47,380	0	47,380	Proposed adoption of new burden

Changes in Cost Burdens				
Name of Information Collection	Annual Industry Cost	Annual Industry Cost Previously Reviewed	Change in Cost	Reason for Change

16. Information Collection Planned for Statistical Purposes

Not applicable. The information collection is not used for statistical purposes.

17. Approval to Omit OMB Expiration Date

The Commission is not seeking approval to omit the expiration date.

18. Exceptions to Certification for Paperwork Reduction Act Submissions

This collection complies with the requirements in 5 CFR 1320.9.

B. COLLECTIONS OF INFORMATION EMPLOYING STATISTICAL METHODS

This collection does not involve statistical methods.