

SUPPORTING STATEMENT
for the Paperwork Reduction Act Information Collection Submission for
Rules 300-304 of Crowdfunding (Intermediaries)
OMB Control No. 3235-0726

A. JUSTIFICATION

1. Necessity of Information Collection

The Jumpstart our Business Startups Act (the “JOBS Act”)¹ enacted on April 5, 2012 established the foundation for a regulatory structure for startups and small businesses to conduct securities offerings using the Internet through crowdfunding under new Section 4(a)(6) of the Securities Act of 1933 (“Section 4(a)(6)”). The crowdfunding provisions of the JOBS Act require persons who act as intermediaries in a transaction involving the offer or sale of securities pursuant to Section 4(a)(6) to register with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission”) as a broker or a funding portal.

On October 23, 2013, the Commission proposed Rules 300-304 under the Securities Act of 1933 (“Securities Act”) to impose certain burdens and recordkeeping requirements on intermediaries.² On October 30, 2015, the Commission adopted rules and forms to implement Rules 300-304 of Regulation Crowdfunding.³ The rules are based on an intermediary developing an electronic platform to offer or sell securities in reliance on Section 4(a)(6).

Rule 300 requires an intermediary to be registered with the Commission as a broker or as a funding portal and be a member of a registered national securities association.⁴ Registration for brokers requires the filing of Form BD and, if withdrawing from registration, the filing of Form BDW. Brokers must also promptly amend Form BD when information changes or becomes inaccurate.⁵

Rule 301 requires intermediaries to have a reasonable basis for believing that an issuer seeking to offer and sell securities in reliance on Section 4(a)(6) through the intermediary’s platform complies with the requirements in Section 4A(b) of the Securities Act and the related requirements in Regulation Crowdfunding. In satisfying this requirement, an intermediary may rely on the representations of the issuer concerning compliance with these requirements unless the intermediary has reason to question the reliability of those representations. Rule 301 further

¹ Pub. L. No. 112-106, 126 Stat. 306 (2012).

² See *Regulation Crowdfunding*, Exchange Act Release No. 70741, (Oct. 23, 2013) 78 Fed. Reg. 66428, 66559-62 (Nov. 5, 2013) (“Proposing Release”).

³ See *Regulation Crowdfunding*, Exchange Act Release No. 76324 (Oct. 30, 2015), 80 Fed. Reg. 71387 (Nov. 16, 2015) (Final Rule) (“Regulation Crowdfunding”).

⁴ Currently, FINRA is the only registered national securities association.

⁵ Registration of funding portals is addressed in a different PRA submission.

requires intermediaries to have a reasonable basis for believing that an issuer has established means to keep accurate records of the holders of the securities it will offer and sell through the intermediary's platform, provided that an intermediary may rely on the representations of the issuer concerning its means of recordkeeping unless the intermediary has reason to question the reliability of those representations. Rule 301 also requires intermediaries to conduct a background and securities enforcement regulatory history check on each issuer whose securities are to be offered by the intermediary and on each officer, director, or beneficial owner of 20 percent or more of the issuer's outstanding voting equity securities to determine whether the issuer or specified person is subject to a disqualification.

Rule 302 provides that no intermediary or associated person of an intermediary may accept an investment commitment in a transaction involving the offer or sale of securities made in reliance on Section 4(a)(6) until the investor has opened an account with the intermediary and the intermediary has obtained from the investor consent to electronic delivery of materials. The rule further requires intermediaries to deliver educational materials to such investors. Additionally, an intermediary is required to inform investors that any person who promotes an issuer's offering for compensation, whether past or prospective, or who is a founder or an employee of an issuer that engages in promotional activities on behalf of the issuer on the intermediary's platform, must clearly disclose in all communications on the intermediary's platform, respectively, the receipt of the compensation and that he or she is engaging in promotional activities on behalf of the issuer.

Rule 303 requires an intermediary to make publicly available on its platform the information that an issuer of crowdfunding securities is required to provide to potential investors, in a manner that reasonably permits a person accessing the platform to save, download or otherwise store the information, for a minimum of 21 days before any securities are sold in the offering, during which time the intermediary may accept investment commitments. This information, including any additional information provided by the issuer, must remain publicly available on the intermediary's platform until the offer and sale of securities is completed or cancelled. Rule 303 also requires intermediaries to comply with the requirements related to the maintenance and transmission of funds. An intermediary that is a registered broker is required to comply with the requirements of Rule 15c2-4 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act") (Transmission or Maintenance of Payments Received in Connection with Underwritings).⁶ An intermediary that is a registered funding portal must direct investors to transmit the money or other consideration directly to a qualified third party that has agreed in writing to hold the funds for the benefit of, and to promptly transmit or return the funds to, the persons entitled thereto in accordance with Regulation Crowdfunding. For purposes of Regulation Crowdfunding, a qualified third party means (i) a registered broker or dealer that carries customer or broker or dealer accounts and holds funds or securities for those persons or (ii) a bank or credit union (where such credit union is insured by National Credit Union Administration) that has agreed in writing either to hold the funds in escrow for the persons who have the beneficial interests therein and to transmit or return such funds directly to the persons entitled thereto when so directed by the funding portal as described in Regulation Crowdfunding. A funding portal is also required to promptly direct the qualified third party to either (i) transmit

⁶ 17 CFR 240.15c2-4.

funds from the qualified third party to the issuer when the aggregate amount of investment commitments from all investors is equal to or greater than the target amount of the offering; (ii) return to funds to an investor when an investment commitment has been cancelled; or (iii) return funds to investors when an issuer does not complete the offering.

The rules also require intermediaries to implement and maintain systems to comply with the information disclosure, communication channels, and investor notification requirements. These requirements include providing disclosure about compensation at account opening (Rule 302), obtaining investor acknowledgements to confirm investor qualifications and review of educational materials (Rule 303), providing investor questionnaires (Rule 303), providing communication channels with third parties and among investors (Rule 303), notifying investors of investment commitments (Rule 303), confirming completed transactions (Rule 303), and confirming or reconfirming offering cancellations (Rule 304).

2. Purpose and Use of Information Collection

The provisions of Rule 301 helps ensure that intermediaries take measures to reduce the risk of fraud with respect to transactions made in reliance on Section 4(a)(6). Specifically, the duty placed on intermediaries to have a reasonable basis for believing that an issuer complies with applicable requirements provides an additional layer of assurance that issuers had followed regulations. Likewise, the requirement that intermediaries have a reasonable basis for believing that an issuer has established a means to keep accurate records of security holders aids in ensuring that records exist and can be accessed by regulators, if requested. The requirement that intermediaries conduct a background and securities enforcement regulatory history check on each issuer and specified persons to determine whether the issuer or person is subject to a disqualification helps ensure that Section 4(a)(6) can be appropriately relied upon by the issuer.

The requirement under Rule 302 that an investor open an account with the intermediary provides the intermediary with basic information about the investor and helps ensure that the intermediary knows the identity of the person using its platform. An intermediary's obligation to provide information through electronic delivery of materials helps ensure the timely transmission of information necessary under the proposed rules. The provisions requiring intermediaries to provide educational materials to investors and to inform investors about disclosures relating to promoters aid investors in understanding risks and making appropriate investment decisions. Likewise, the requirement that an intermediary disclose the manner in which it is compensated further informs investors about the offering and any potential conflicts of interest.

Rule 303's provision requiring an intermediary to make publicly available on its platform the information that an issuer of crowdfunding securities is required to provide to potential investors helps ensure that investors have full and continuing access to this information. The requirements that an intermediary must have a reasonable basis for believing that the investor satisfies investment limitations, obtain certain representations from investors, and obtain a questionnaire demonstrating certain aspects of an investor's understanding of the investment serve to protect investors. The obligation that intermediaries comply with the requirements related to the maintenance and transmission of funds assists in safeguarding investor funds.

Finally, the requirement that intermediaries send notices of investment commitments and confirmations enables investors to track their investments.

The requirements under Rules 302 through 304 mandating that intermediaries implement and maintain systems to comply with information disclosure requirements and communication channels aid information flow to investors. Additionally, an intermediary's development of an electronic platform to offer or sell securities in reliance on Section 4(a)(6) helps facilitate transactions expeditiously and in the manner contemplated by Congress in Title III of the JOBS Act.

3. Consideration Given to Information Technology

The rules require that all crowdfunding transactions under Section 4(a)(6) be conducted through a registered intermediary on an Internet website or other similar electronic medium to help ensure that the offering is accessible to the public and that members of the crowd can share information and opinions. The rules do not permit offerings to be conducted through means other than the Internet or similar electronic medium because allowing other non-electronic means will be inconsistent with the underlying principles of crowdfunding and the statute.

Under the rules, all information to be provided by intermediaries must be provided electronically, and investors are permitted to participate only if they agree to accept electronic delivery of all documents in connection with the offering. Requiring investors to consent to electronic delivery of documents relating to the offering, and requiring that intermediaries provide information electronically, facilitates the ability of the investor, intermediary, and issuer to comply with, and act in a timely manner, with respect to certain requirements of Regulation Crowdfunding.

4. Duplication

Regulation Crowdfunding was drafted taking into account existing regulation so as to avoid any duplication. Intermediaries that are brokers are subject to existing broker-dealer requirements. Funding portals are also subject to FINRA's funding portal rules. FINRA's rules are streamlined to reflect the limited scope of activity permitted by funding portals and do not duplicate information collected by the Commission. As detailed below, the regulatory scheme for intermediaries was crafted from existing broker rules which are either expressly applied to intermediaries or tailored to fit the crowdfunding market.

Rule 302 requires intermediaries to open an account for investors, to provide educational materials, and to disclose information about promoters' and the intermediary's compensation. The requirement to open an account is standard practice by brokers in the securities industry. The additional requirements under Rule 302 provide a regulatory framework for the Internet-based crowdfunding market and did not duplicate rules in effect when they were promulgated.

Rule 303 requires intermediaries to make certain issuer information available, make determinations as to investor qualifications, provide communication channels, give investor notifications concerning commitments, maintain and transmit funds in accordance with the rule,

and send confirmations. To avoid duplication, the Commission did not impose obligations on brokers regarding the maintenance and transmission of investor funds beyond those already required by existing Rule 15c2-4, to which they were already subject. To tailor the regulatory scheme to the crowdfunding market, however, Rule 303(f)(2) allows an intermediary to be exempt from the confirmation requirements of Exchange Act Rule 10b-10⁷ (Confirmation of Transactions) if the intermediary satisfies certain requirements outlined in Regulation Crowdfunding. All other requirements under Rule 303 were new requirements and not duplicative.

Rule 301 (requiring an intermediary to take measures to reduce the risk of fraud) and Rule 304 (requiring intermediaries to give notices regarding certain events related to an offering) were tailored to the crowdfunding market.

5. Effect on Small Entities

The Commission's rules do not define "small business" or "small organization" for purposes of intermediaries involved in the offer or sale of securities in reliance on Section 4(a)(6). Intermediaries are required by statute to register with the Commission. As such, the final rules and forms affect intermediaries, which can be small entities. The Commission does not believe differing compliance or reporting requirements or an exemption from coverage of the final rules and forms, or any part thereof, for small entities is appropriate or consistent with investor protection or with the Commission's understanding of Congress's intent to have the Commission register intermediaries and oversee their activities. Thus, the rules and forms are designed to impose only those burdens necessary to accomplish the objectives of the JOBS Act and minimize any significant adverse impact on small entities.

6. Consequences of Not Conducting Collection

The collection of information under the rules and forms is designed to establish a regulatory framework for intermediaries. The registration regime allows the Commission to retrieve and analyze the data it needs more efficiently, which enhances the Commission's ability to carry out its mission with respect to intermediaries involved in the offer and sale of securities in reliance on Section 4(a)(6) effectively. Absent this registration regime, funding portals would not have a permanent mechanism through which to satisfy the requirement in the JOBS Act that they register with the Commission. Additionally, the consequence of not imposing other obligations on intermediaries would be contrary to the purposes of the JOBS Act.

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

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

8. Consultations Outside the Agency

⁷ 17 CFR 240.10b-10.

The required Federal Register notice with a 60-day comment period soliciting comments on this collection of information was published. No public comments were received.

9. Payment or Gift

Not applicable.

10. Confidentiality

The records required by Rules 301 through 304 are available only for the examination of the SEC staff, state securities authorities, and self-regulatory organizations. Subject to the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552 (2012), and the SEC's rules thereunder (17 CFR 200.80(b)(4)(iii)), the SEC does not generally publish or make available information contained in any 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. This information is useful in connection with the Commission's enforcement and examination functions pursuant to Section 15B(c) of the Exchange Act. Nonetheless, as stated in the instructions to the Form BD, social security numbers ("SSNs") are not required to be given. Furthermore, SSNs are not included in publicly available versions of the form.

11. Sensitive Questions

The Information Collection does not collect information about individuals, therefore, a PIA, SORN, and PAS are not required.

12. Information Collection Burden

The rules require intermediaries to register with the Commission as either a broker or funding portal. Based on information collected from Forms C-U collected from the date of effectiveness of the rules through December 31, 2021, there are 122 intermediaries registered with the Commission, including 88 funding portals and 34 broker-dealers. We also believe that 13 intermediaries per year that are not already registered as brokers will choose to be registered as funding portals in Y2 and Y3 and 5 intermediaries in Y2 and Y3 that are already registered as brokers with the Commission will choose to add to their current service offerings by also becoming crowdfunding intermediaries. For purposes of this PRA analysis, we have assumed that there are 101 funding portal registrants, 13 of which are new intermediaries and 34 broker-dealer registrants, 5 of which are new to crowdfunding.

a. Development and Maintenance of Intermediary Platform

The rules are based on an intermediary developing an electronic platform to engage in transactions involving the offer or sale of securities in reliance on Section 4(a)(6). A broker or funding portal that develops its initial platform in-house incurs an initial time burden associated with setting up its system. We estimate that intermediaries creating the initial platform in-house typically have a team of approximately 4 to 6 developers that work on all aspects of platform development, including, but not limited to, front-end programming, data management, systems analysis, communication channels, document delivery, and Internet security. To develop a

platform in-house, we estimate that intermediaries spend an average of 1,500 hours for planning, programming and implementation.⁸

If we assume that half of the 26 newly-registered intermediaries each year develop their initial platforms in-house, the total number of intermediary respondents is 26⁹ with a total initial one-time burden of 39,000 hours over the three-year period, or **13,000 hours when annualized over three years (IC 1)**.¹⁰

We estimate that annually updating the features and functionality of an intermediary's platform requires approximately 20% of the hours required to initially develop the platform, for an average burden of 300 hours per year. We assume that each year half of the intermediaries update their systems accordingly. The total ongoing burden will be 54,900 hours over the three-year period including the newly-registered intermediaries from each year before, or **18,300 hours when annualized over three years (IC 2)**.¹¹

In summary, the Commission estimates that, over a three-year period, the total burden for the development and maintenance of an intermediary platform will be 93,900 hours, or 31,300 hours per year¹² when annualized over three years. We estimate that approximately half of this burden is a recordkeeping burden, and half is a third-party disclosure burden.

b. Measures to Reduce the Risk of Fraud

The rules require intermediaries to have a reasonable basis for believing that an issuer seeking to offer and sell securities in reliance on Section 4(a)(6) through the intermediary's platform complies with the requirements in Section 4A(b) and the related requirements in Regulation Crowdfunding.¹³ The rules also require intermediaries to have a reasonable basis for believing that an issuer has established means to keep accurate records of the holders of the securities it offers and sells through the intermediary's platform. For both requirements, an intermediary may reasonably rely on the representations of the issuer, unless the intermediary has reason to question the reliability of those representations.

⁸ This average takes into account intermediaries that will develop a brand-new platform and those that will modify an existing platform to function in accordance with Regulation Crowdfunding.

⁹ $13 \text{ (estimated number of intermediaries } Y^2) + 13 \text{ (estimated number of intermediaries } Y^3) = 26$.

¹⁰ $Y^2 (1,500 \text{ hours} \times 13 \text{ new intermediaries}) + Y^3 (1,500 \text{ hours} \times 13 \text{ new intermediaries}) = 39,000 \text{ hours}$.

¹¹ $(300 \text{ hours} \times 61 \text{ intermediaries}) \times 3 \text{ years} = 54,900 \text{ hours}$.

¹² $39,000 \text{ hours (burden for developing an intermediary platform in-house, over three years)} + 54,900 \text{ hours (burden to update system, over three years)} = 93,900 \text{ hours} \div 3 = 31,300 \text{ hours per year}$.

¹³ See Rule 301(a) of Regulation Crowdfunding.

For the purposes of the PRA analysis, we expect that 100% of intermediaries will rely on the representations of issuers. This imposes an estimated time burden in the first year of five hours per intermediary to establish standard representations it will request from issuers, and 6 minutes per intermediary per issuer to obtain the issuer representation. These estimates are consistent with estimates we have used for other regulated entities to obtain similar documentation, such as consents, from customers. Based on our estimate that there will be approximately 1,500¹⁴ offerings per year, and that there will be approximately 135 intermediaries,¹⁵ we calculate that each intermediary will facilitate approximately 11 offerings per year.¹⁶ Therefore, we estimate that for the 61 new intermediary respondents, the total initial one-time burden will be 317 hours over the three-year period, or **106 hours when annualized over three years (IC 3).**¹⁷

We believe that the ongoing time burdens for this requirement will be approximately one hour per intermediary per year to review and check that the standard representations it requests from issuers remain appropriate, and 6 minutes per intermediary per issuer to obtain the representation. Therefore, we estimate that the ongoing total burden hours necessary for intermediaries to rely on the representations of the issuers will be approximately 851 hours over the three-year period, or **284 hours when annualized over three years (IC 4).**¹⁸

In summary, the Commission estimates that, over a three-year period, the total recordkeeping burden associated with measures taken to reduce the risk of fraud will be 1,168 hours or 389 hours per year¹⁹ when annualized over three years.

c. Account Opening: Accounts and Electronic Delivery

¹⁴ According to filings made on Form C-U with the Commission, we estimate that 1031, 799, and 645 new filings on Form C, respectively, were made during calendar year 2022, 2023, and 2024, respectively, for a yearly decrease of 232 and 154, respectively. On the assumption that the rate of decrease will continue to diminish at approximately the same rate, we estimate that there will be an average of approximately 1,500 offerings conducted over approximately three years.

¹⁵ Y^1 (122 intermediaries) + Y^2 (135 intermediaries) + Y^3 (148 intermediaries) = 405 intermediaries/3 = 135 intermediaries.

¹⁶ $1,500 \text{ offerings} \div 135 = 11.11$, rounded down to 11.

¹⁷ Y^2 ((5 hours/intermediary x 26 new intermediaries) + (6 minutes/issuer x 11 offerings x (26 new intermediaries))) + Y^3 ((5 hours/intermediary x 26 new intermediaries) + (6 minutes/issuer x 11 offerings x (26 new intermediaries))) = 317.2, rounded down to 317 hours.

¹⁸ ((1 hour/intermediary x 135 intermediaries) + (6 minutes/issuer x 11 offerings x (135 intermediaries))) x 3 = 850.5, rounded up to 851 hours.

¹⁹ 317 hours (burden to develop and obtain standard issuer representations, over three years) + 851 hours (burden associated with ongoing review of representations, over three years) = 601 hours \div 3 = 1,168 hours per year.

The rules provide that no intermediary or associated person of an intermediary may accept an investment commitment in a transaction involving the offer or sale of securities made in reliance on Section 4(a)(6) until the investor has opened an account with the intermediary and consented to electronic delivery of materials.²⁰ This requirement imposes certain information gathering and recordkeeping burdens on intermediaries. For the purposes of the PRA, we expect that the functionality required for an investor to open an account with an intermediary and obtain consents will result in an initial time burden of approximately 10 hours per intermediary in the first year. Therefore, for the 61 new intermediaries there will be a total initial one-time burden of 610 hours over the three-year period, or **200 hours when annualized over three years (IC 5).**²¹

We believe that the ongoing time burdens for this requirement is significantly less than the initial time burden, and thus we are estimating approximately two hours per intermediary per year, to review and assess the related processes. Therefore, we estimate that the ongoing total burden hours necessary for this functionality will be approximately 810 hours over the three-year period, or **270 hours when annualized over three years (IC 6).**²²

In summary, the Commission estimates that, over a three-year period, the total recordkeeping burden associated with account opening will be 1,420 hours, or 473 hours per year²³ when annualized over three years.

d. Account Opening: Educational Materials

The rules require intermediaries to provide educational materials to investors²⁴ about the risks and costs of investing in securities offered and sold in reliance on Section 4(a)(6). Given that the intermediary determines what electronic format will prove most effective in communicating the requisite contents of the educational material, the costs for intermediaries to develop the educational material varies widely. For the purposes of the PRA, we are assuming that half of the intermediaries will develop their educational materials in-house, potentially including online presentations and written documents, and that the other half will employ third-parties to produce educational materials, such as professional-quality online video presentations. We estimate that, to develop their non-video educational materials in-house, each intermediary will incur an initial time burden of approximately 20 hours. Therefore, we estimate that the total

²⁰ See Rule 302(a) of Regulation Crowdfunding.

²¹ $Y^2 (10 \text{ hours/intermediary} \times 30.5 \text{ new intermediaries}) + Y^3 (10 \text{ hours/intermediary} \times 30.5 \text{ new intermediaries}) = 610 \text{ hours.}$

²² $(2 \text{ hours/intermediary} \times 135 \text{ intermediaries}) \times 3 = 810 \text{ hours.}$

²³ $610 \text{ hours (burden associated with opening accounts and obtaining consents to electronic delivery of materials, over three years)} + 810 \text{ hours (burden associated with ongoing reviews, over three years)} = 1,420 \text{ hours} \div 3 = 473.33, \text{ rounded down to 473 hours per year.}$

²⁴ See Rule 302(b) of Regulation Crowdfunding.

number of new intermediary respondents will be 26 with a total initial one-time burden of 520 hours over the three-year period, or **173 hours when annualized over three years (IC 7).**²⁵

Assuming that half of the intermediaries will develop their educational materials in-house, we expect that these intermediaries also will update their educational materials in-house, as needed. We estimate that to update their educational materials in-house, each intermediary will incur an ongoing time burden of approximately 10 hours per year. Therefore, we estimate that the ongoing total burden hours will be approximately 1,830 hours over the three-year period, or **610 hours when annualized over three years (IC 8).**²⁶

In summary, the Commission estimates that, over a three-year period, the total third-party disclosure burden associated with educational materials will be 2,350 hours, or 783 hours per year²⁷ when annualized over three years. This is a third-party disclosure burden.

e. Account Opening: Promoters

The rules require an intermediary, at the account opening stage, to disclose to users of its platform that any person who receives compensation to promote an issuer's offering, or who is a founder or employee of an issuer engaging in promotional activities on behalf of the issuer, must clearly disclose the receipt of compensation and his or her engagement in promotional activities on the platform.²⁸ For purposes of the PRA, we expect that this requirement will result in an estimated time burden of five hours per new intermediary in the first year, to prepare this particular disclosure and incorporate it into the account opening process. Therefore, we estimate that for the 61 new intermediary respondents, the total initial one-time burden of 260 hours over the three-year period, or **87 hours when annualized over three years (IC 9).**²⁹

We believe that the ongoing time burdens for this requirement will be approximately one hour per intermediary per year to review and check that the disclosures remain appropriate. Therefore, we estimate that the ongoing total burden hours will be approximately 405 hours over the three-year period, or **135 hours when annualized over three years (IC 10).**³⁰

²⁵ Y^2 (20 hours/intermediary x 13 new intermediaries) + Y^3 (20 hours/intermediary x 13 new intermediaries) = 520 hours.

²⁶ (10 hours/intermediary x 61 intermediaries) x 3 = 1,830 hours.

²⁷ 520 hours (burden on intermediaries engaged in developing educational materials in-house, over three years) + 1,830 hours (burden on intermediaries engaged in updating educational materials in-house, over three years) = 2,350 hours ÷ 3 = 783.33, rounded down to 783 hours per year.

²⁸ See Rule 302(c) of Regulation Crowdfunding.

²⁹ Y^2 (5 hours/intermediary x 26 new intermediaries) + Y^3 (5 hours/intermediary x 26 new intermediaries) = 260 hours.

³⁰ (1 hour/intermediary x 135 intermediaries) x 3 = 405 hours.

In summary, the Commission estimates that, over a three-year period, the total burden associated with preparing the initial disclosure and ongoing reviews of the disclosure will be 665 hours, or 222 hours³¹ per year when annualized over three years. This is a third-party disclosure burden.

f. Issuer Disclosures to be Made Available

The rules requires an intermediary to make publicly available on its platform the information that an issuer of crowdfunding securities is required to provide to potential investors, in a manner that reasonably permits a person accessing the platform to save, download or otherwise store the information, until the offer and sale of securities is completed or cancelled.³²

For purposes of the PRA, our estimate of the hourly burdens related to the public availability of the issuer information is included as part of our estimate of the third-party disclosure hourly burdens associated with overall platform development, as discussed above. The platform functionality includes not only the ability to display, upload and download issuer information as required under the rules, but also the ability to provide users with required online disclosures, as discussed below.

We recognize that, over time, intermediaries may need to update their systems that allow issuer information to be uploaded to their platforms. We do not expect a significant ongoing burden for providing issuer disclosures, primarily because the functionality required for required issuer disclosure information to be uploaded is a standard feature offered on many websites and will not require frequent or significant updates.

g. Other Disclosures to Investors and Potential Investors

Intermediaries are required to implement and maintain systems to comply with the information disclosure, communication channels and investor notification requirements of Regulation Crowdfunding. These requirements include providing disclosure about compensation at account opening, obtaining investor acknowledgements to confirm investor qualifications and review of educational materials, providing investor questionnaires, maintaining communication channels with third parties and among investors, notifying investors of investment commitments, confirming completed transactions and confirming or reconfirming offering cancellations. We expect these functionalities will generally be part of the overall platform development process and costs. We discuss platform development costs above, and note that these include developing the functionality that allow intermediaries to comply with disclosure and notification requirements.

We do not expect a significant ongoing burden for providing disclosures, as required by the final rules, because the functionality required to provide information and communication

³¹ 260 hours (burden on intermediaries associated with preparing the initial disclosure, over three years) + 405 hours (burden on intermediaries associated with ongoing reviews of disclosure, over three years) = 665 hours ÷ 3 = 221.66, rounded up to 222 hours per year.

³² See Rule 303(a) of Regulation Crowdfunding.

channels are not likely to require frequent updates. We incorporate the total burden to update the required functionality for processing issuer disclosure and investor acknowledgment information in the total burden estimates relating to platform development discussed above.

h. Maintenance and Transmission of Funds

Intermediaries are required to comply with the requirements related to the maintenance and transmission of funds. An intermediary that is a registered broker will be required to comply with the requirements of Rule 15c2-4 of the Exchange Act.³³ An intermediary that is a registered funding portal is required to enter into a written agreement with a qualified third party that has agreed to hold its client funds, or to open a bank account for the exclusive benefit of the investors and issuer, and it also is required to send directions to the qualified third party depending on whether an investing target is met or an investment commitment or offering is cancelled. For purposes of the PRA, we are providing an estimate for the time that a funding portal will incur to enter into on an initial basis, and review and update on an ongoing basis, a written agreement with the qualified third party. We expect that the burden associated with the website functionality required to send directions to third parties is included as part of the platform development discussed above. Based on discussion with industry participants, we estimate that 13 new funding portals will incur an initial burden of approximately 20 hours each to comply with these requirements. Therefore, we estimate that the total number of intermediary respondents is 26,³⁴ with a total initial one-time burden of 520 hours over the three-year period, or **173.333 hours when annualized over three years (IC 11).**³⁵

We expect that, on an ongoing basis, a registered funding portal has to periodically review and update its written agreement with the qualified third party to hold its client funds. A registered funding portal also is required to send directions on an ongoing basis to a qualified third party depending on whether an investing target is met or an investment commitment or offering is cancelled. We estimate that funding portals will incur an ongoing annual burden of approximately 5 hours each to comply with these requirements. Therefore, we estimate that the ongoing total burden hours will be approximately 1,515 hours over the three-year period, or **505 hours when annualized over three years (IC 12).**³⁶

³³ For purposes of this PRA discussion, the burdens associated with this rule, as well as for any other rule to which brokers are subject regardless of whether they engage in transactions pursuant to Section 4(a)(6), are not addressed here; rather, they are included in any OMB approvals for the relevant rule. Rule 15c2-4, however, does not include any information collection requests for purposes of the PRA, and so there is no relevant approval or control number from OMB for this rule.

³⁴ $13 \text{ (estimated number of funding portals } Y^2) + 13 \text{ (estimated number of funding portals } Y^3) = 26.$

³⁵ $Y^2 \text{ (20 hours/funding portal} \times 13 \text{ new funding portals)} + Y^3 \text{ (20 hours/funding portal} \times 13 \text{ new funding portals)} = 520 \text{ hours.}$

³⁶ $Y^1 \text{ (5 hours/funding portal} \times 88 \text{ funding portals)} + Y^2 \text{ (5 hours/funding portal} \times 101 \text{ funding portals)} + Y^3 \text{ (5 hours/funding portal} \times 114 \text{ funding portals)} = 1,515 \text{ hours.}$

In summary, the Commission estimates that, over a three-year period, the total third-party disclosure burden associated with maintenance and transmission of funds will be 2,035 hours, or 678 hours per year³⁷ when annualized over three years.

i. Summary of Hourly Burdens

The table below summarizes the Commission's estimates of the total hourly reporting burden for intermediaries under Rules 300 to 304 except burdens associated with registration for funding portals, which are included in a separate submission.

IC		Nature of Information Collection Burden	Type of Burden	Number of Respondents	Number of Responses Per Year	Annualized Burden Estimate Per Respondent	Annualized Hourly Burden Estimate Industry-Wide	Small Business Entities Affected ³⁸
1	a. Initial	Development and Maintenance of the Intermediary Platform						
		i. Recordkeeping	Recordkeeping	13	1	250	3,250	8
		ii. Third-Party Disclosure	Third-Party Disclosure	13	1	250	3,250	8
2	Ongoing	i. Recordkeeping	Recordkeeping	61	1	150	9,150	37
		ii. Third-Party Disclosure	Third-Party Disclosure	61	1	150	9,150	37
3	b. Initial	Measures to Reduce the Risk of Fraud	Recordkeeping	61	1	2.23	136	37
4	Ongoing		Recordkeeping	135	1	2.7	364	81
5	c. Initial	Account Opening: Accounts and Electronic Delivery	Recordkeeping	61	1	3.33	203	37
6	Ongoing		Recordkeeping	135	1	2	270	81
7	d. Initial	Account Opening: Educational Materials	Third-Party Disclosure	13	1	6.66	87	8
8	Ongoing		Third-Party Disclosure	61	1	10	610	37
9	e. Initial	Account Opening: Promoters	Third-Party Disclosure	61	1	1.66	102	37
10	Ongoing		Third-Party Disclosure	135	1	1	135	81
	f.	Issuer Disclosures to be Made Available	Third-Party Disclosure			Estimate included in a. Development of the Intermediary Platform		
	g.	Other Disclosures to Investors and Potential Investors	Recordkeeping			Estimate included in a. Development of the Intermediary Platform		
11	h. Initial	Maintenance and Transmission of Funds	Third-Party Disclosure	26	1	20	520	8
12	Ongoing		Third-Party Disclosure	101	1	5	505	61
		TOTAL					27,732	

³⁷ 520 hours (burden on funding portal intermediaries associated with initially entering into a written agreement with a qualified third party, over three years) + 1,515 hours (burden on funding portal intermediaries associated with periodic reviews of written agreements and the ongoing sending of directions, over three years) = 2,035 hours ÷ 3 = 678.33 hours per year.

³⁸ For PRA purposes, the number of small business entities is calculated by multiplying the number of respondents by the 30/50 percentage or 60%.

13. Costs to Respondents

a. Development and Maintenance of Intermediary Platform

There is a cost to developing a platform for an intermediary that hires a third-party to develop its platform rather than developing it in-house. We estimate that it will cost an intermediary approximately \$250,000 to \$600,000 to build a new Internet-based crowdfunding portal and all of its basic functionality. For purposes of this PRA, we will use an average of these two numbers or \$425,000.³⁹ Assuming that half of the 13 newly-registered intermediaries hire outside developers to build or to tailor their platforms, the total initial one-time cost will be \$5,525,000 over the three-year period, or **\$1,841,667 when annualized over three years (IC 13).**⁴⁰

We estimate that it will typically cost an intermediary approximately one-fifth of the initial development cost per year to use a third-party developer to provide annual maintenance on an Internet-based crowdfunding portal, including updating and basic functionality, or \$85,000 per year on average.⁴¹ We assume that half of the intermediaries updated their systems accordingly. Therefore, we estimate that the ongoing total cost will be approximately \$15,555,000 over the three-year period, or **\$5,185,000 when annualized over three years (IC 14).**⁴²

In summary, the Commission estimates that, over a three-year period, the total cost for intermediaries to develop a platform will be approximately \$20,710,000, or \$6,903,333.33 per year⁴³ when annualized over three years.

b. Measures to Reduce the Risk of Fraud

The rules require intermediaries to conduct a background and securities enforcement regulatory history check on each issuer and each officer, director, or beneficial owner of 20 percent or more of the issuer's outstanding voting equity securities to determine whether the

³⁹ Our estimate of the average initial external cost per intermediary to develop a crowdfunding platform is the average of the cited range of \$250,000 to \$600,000, or $((\$250,000 + \$600,000) \div 2) = \$425,000$.

⁴⁰ $Y^2 (\$425,000 \times 6.5 \text{ new intermediaries}) + Y^3 (\$425,000 \times 6.5 \text{ new intermediaries}) = \$5,525,000$.

⁴¹ Our estimate of the average initial external cost per intermediary to develop a crowdfunding platform is the average of the cited range of \$250,000 to \$600,000, or $((\$250,000 + \$600,000) \div 2) = \$425,000$. One-fifth of the cost of \$425,000 is $(\$425,000 \div 5) = \$85,000$.

⁴² $(\$85,000/\text{intermediary} \times 61 \text{ intermediaries}) \times 3 = \$15,555,000$.

⁴³ $\$5,525,000 \text{ (costs associated with developing an intermediary platform, over three years)} + \$15,185,000 \text{ (costs associated with updating an intermediary platform, over three years)} = \$20,710,000 \div 3 = \$6,903,333.33 \text{ per year}$.

issuer or such person is subject to a disqualification. We believe most intermediaries employ third parties to perform background and securities enforcement regulatory history checks, and for the purposes of this PRA discussion, we assume that 100% of intermediaries use these third-party service providers in light of the costs of developing the capability to conduct background and securities enforcement regulatory history checks in-house. The cost to perform a background check is estimated to be between \$200 and \$500, depending on the nature and extent of the information provided.⁴⁴ We recognize that some issuers require more than one background check (*e.g.*, for officers or directors of the issuer), and we estimate that intermediaries perform four background checks per issuer, on average. We base this number on the assumption that most crowdfunding issuers are startups and small businesses with small management teams and few owners. For purposes of this PRA, we use an average of these two numbers, or \$350.⁴⁵ Assuming there is an average of approximately 1,378 offerings made in reliance on Section 4(a)(6) per year, the total estimated cost to fulfill the required background and securities enforcement regulatory history checks is \$1,929,200 per year.⁴⁶

Therefore, we estimate that the total number of intermediary respondents is 135 with a total initial cost of \$5,787,600 over the three-year period, or \$1,929,200 per year (IC15).⁴⁷

c. Account Opening: Accounts and Electronic Delivery

To the extent an intermediary uses a third party to establish account opening functionality, the initial costs relevant to this requirement will be incorporated into the cost of hiring a third party to develop the platform, discussed above. We do not believe that there are any ongoing costs relevant to this requirement.

d. Account Opening: Educational Materials

For the purposes of this PRA analysis, we assume that half of the intermediaries employ third-party companies to produce educational materials, such as professional-quality online video presentations, instead of developing materials in-house. Public sources indicate that the typical cost to produce a professional corporate training video ranges from approximately \$5,000 to

⁴⁴ See, *e.g.*, A Matter of Fact, *Background Check FAQ: Frequently Asked Questions*, available at <http://www.amof.info/faq.htm>. (Matter of Fact is a background check provider accredited by the National Association of Professional Background Screeners and the Background Screening Credentialing Council and states that the cost for a comprehensive background check is \$200 to \$500).

⁴⁵ Our estimated initial cost for all intermediaries to fulfill the required background and securities enforcement regulatory history checks is the average of the cited range of \$200 to \$500, or $((\$200 + \$500) \div 2) = \$350$.

⁴⁶ $1,404 \text{ Form C filings in 2022} + 1,352 \text{ Form C filings in 2023} + 1,379 \text{ Form C filings in 2024} = 4,135$. $4,135 / 3 = 1,378.33$, rounded down to 1,378 offerings per year. $1,378 \text{ offerings} \times \$350 \times 4 \text{ background checks} = \$1,929,200 \text{ per year}$.

⁴⁷ $Y^1 (\$1,929,200) + Y^2 (\$1,929,200) + Y^3 (\$1,929,200) = \$5,787,600$.

\$20,000 per production minute.⁴⁸ For purposes of this PRA, we will use an average of these two numbers or \$12,500.⁴⁹ We assume that, on average, half of the intermediaries will produce a series of short educational videos that will cover all of the requirements of the final rules, and that the video material is 10 minutes long in total. Based on this assumption, we estimate that the total number of intermediary respondents is 26,⁵⁰ with a total initial one-time cost of \$3,250,000, or **\$1,0833.33 annualized over the three-year period (IC16).**⁵¹

We estimate that, on an ongoing basis, when using a third-party company to update their video educational materials, each intermediary spends approximately half of the initial average cost. We estimate, therefore, that the average ongoing annual cost for an intermediary to update its video educational materials ranges from approximately \$25,000 to \$100,000. For purposes of this PRA, we will use an average of these two numbers or \$62,500.⁵² Therefore, we estimate that the ongoing total cost is approximately **\$3,812,500 each year (IC17)**, or \$11,437,500 over the three-year period.⁵³

In summary, the Commission estimates that, over a three-year period, the total cost for intermediaries which use a third-party company to develop and update their video educational material will be approximately \$14,687,500, or \$4,895,833.33 per year⁵⁴ when annualized over three years.

e. Account Opening: Promoters

To the extent an intermediary uses a third party to develop the functionality for this requirement, the initial costs relevant to this requirement will be incorporated into the cost of

⁴⁸ See, e.g., Lee W. Frederiksen, *What Is the Cost of Video Production for the Web?*, Hinge Marketing, available at <https://hingemarketing.com/blog/story/what-is-the-cost-of-video-production-for-the-web>.

⁴⁹ Our estimate of the average initial cost for an intermediary to develop and produce educational materials is the average of the cited range of \$5,000 to \$20,000, or $((\$5,000 + \$20,000) \div 2) = \$12,500$.

⁵⁰ $13 \text{ (estimated number of intermediaries } Y^2) + 13 \text{ (estimated number of intermediaries } Y^3) = 26$.

⁵¹ $Y^2 (\$12,500 \times 10 \text{ min} \times 13 \text{ new intermediaries}) + Y^3 (\$12,500 \times 10 \text{ min} \times 13 \text{ new intermediaries}) = \$3,250,000$.

⁵² Our estimate of the cost for an intermediary to update their educational materials is the average of the cited range of \$25,000 to \$100,000, or $((\$25,000 + \$100,000) \div 2) = \$62,500$.

⁵³ $(\$62,500/\text{intermediary} \times 61 \text{ intermediaries}) \times 3 = \$11,437,500$.

⁵⁴ $\$3,250,000 \text{ (estimated initial costs for intermediaries using third-party companies to produce professional-quality video materials, over three years)} + \$11,437,500 \text{ (estimated ongoing costs for intermediaries using a third-party company to update their video educational materials, over three years)} = \$14,687,500 \div 3 = \$4,895,833.33 \text{ per year}$.

hiring a third party to develop the platform, discussed above. We do not believe that there are any ongoing costs relevant to this requirement.

f. Issuer Disclosures to be Made Available

We do not expect a significant ongoing cost for providing issuer disclosures, primarily because the functionality required to upload required issuer disclosure information is a standard feature offered on many websites and will not require frequent updates. Because we are including the burdens that are associated with providing issuer disclosures as part of our estimates for overall platform development, we discuss our cost estimates for ongoing platform development and updates in that section, above.

g. Other Disclosures to Investors and Potential Investors

We recognize that some intermediaries may add the required functionality for processing issuer disclosure and investor acknowledgments by using a third-party developer. We also do not expect there to be a significant ongoing cost for developing the functionality to process these disclosures and acknowledgments, primarily because this functionality will likely not require frequent updates by third-party developers. The total cost to add the required functionality for processing issuer disclosure and investor acknowledgments, as well as to update the required functionality for processing issuer disclosure and investor acknowledgments, is incorporated into the total cost estimates discussed above relating to platform development.

h. Maintenance and Transmission of Funds

For purposes of the PRA, we are not providing any cost estimate for this requirement, because we expect that the cost associated with developing the functionality to send instructions to third parties is included as part of the platform development discussed above.

i. Summary of Cost Burdens

The table below summarizes the Commission's estimate of the annual cost burdens for intermediaries under Rules 300 to 304 except burdens associated with registration for funding portals, which are included in a separate submission.

IC		Nature of Information Collection Burden	Type of Burden	Number of Respondents	Number of Responses Per Year	Annualized Cost Estimate Per Respondent	Annualized Hourly Cost Estimate Industry-Wide	Small Business Entities Affected
	a.	Development and Maintenance of the Intermediary Platform						
13	Initial	i. Recordkeeping	Recordkeeping	26	1	\$70,833	\$1,841,666	16
		ii. Third-Party Disclosure	Third-Party Disclosure	26	1	\$70,833	\$1,841,666	16
14	Ongoing	i. Recordkeeping	Recordkeeping	61	1	\$42,500	\$2,592,500	37
		ii. Third-Party Disclosure	Third-Party Disclosure	61	1	\$42,500	\$2,592,500	37
15	b.	Measures to Reduce the Risk of Fraud – Background Checks	Recordkeeping	135	1	\$23,676.47	\$3,196,550	81

	c.	Account Opening: Accounts and Electronic Delivery	Recordkeeping			Estimate included in a. Development of the Intermediary Platform		
16	d. Initial	Account Opening: Educational Materials	Third-Party Disclosure	26	1	\$41,667	\$1,083,333	16
17	Ongoing		Third-Party Disclosure	61	1	\$62,500	\$3,812,500	37
	e.	Account Opening: Promoters	Third-Party Disclosure			Estimate included in a. Development of the Intermediary Platform		
	f.	Issuer Disclosures to be Made Available	Third-Party Disclosure			Estimate included in a. Development of the Intermediary Platform		
	g.	Other Disclosures to Investors and Potential Investors	Recordkeeping			Estimate included in a. Development of the Intermediary Platform		
	h.	Maintenance and Transmission of Funds	Third-Party Disclosure			Estimate included in a. Development of the Intermediary Platform		
		TOTAL					\$16,960,716	

14. Costs to Federal Government

There will be no additional costs to the Federal Government.

15. Changes in Burden

The burden has increased because the number of respondents, i.e. intermediaries registered with the Commission has increased from 106 to 122, the number of funding portals increased from 74 to 88 and the number of broker-dealers increased from 32 to 34. Costs per respondent have not changed. In addition, as explained above, the Commission staff's estimate for the number of new funding portals per year has decreased from 25 to 13, based on new registrations in the past three years. In addition, based on filings made in the past three years, which record the number of offerings per year increasing by 232 and 154 offerings a year, the Commission staff have updated their estimate of yearly offerings decreased from approximately 2,300 to 1,378. Because the status quo numbers (the number of currently registered broker-dealers and funding portals) are larger, because the estimated of new funding portals each year has increased, and because the estimated number of yearly offerings has increased, the overall burden is proportionally larger.

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

We request authorization to omit the expiration date on the electronic version of the form. Including the expiration date on the electronic version of this form will result in increased costs, because the need to make changes to the form may not follow the application's scheduled version release dates. The OMB control number will be displayed.

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.