

Rule 17a-8, Sec File No. 270-53, OMB Control No. 3235-0092

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*) the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") is soliciting comments on the collections of information summarized below. The Commission plans to submit these existing collections of information to the Office of Management and Budget for extension and approval.

- Rule 15g-6—Account statements for penny stock customers.

Rule 15g-6 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Act") requires brokers and dealers that sell penny stocks to their customers to provide monthly account statements containing information with regard to the penny stocks held in customer accounts. The information is required to be provided to customers of broker-dealers that effect penny stock transactions in order to provide those customers with information that is not now publicly available. Without this information, investors would be less able to protect themselves from fraud and to make informed investment decisions.

The staff estimates that there are approximately 270 broker-dealers that are subject to the rule. The staff estimates that the firms affected by the rule will, at any one time, have approximately 150 new customers with whom they have effected transactions in penny stocks, each of whom would receive a maximum of 12 account statements per year, for a total of 1,800 account statements annually for each firm (150 customers × 12 account statements/customer). The staff estimates that a broker-dealer would expend approximately three minutes in processing the information required for each account statement. Accordingly, the estimated average annual burden would equal 90 hours (1,800 account statements × 3 minutes/account statement × 1 hour/60 minutes), and the estimated average total burden would equal 24,300 hours (90 hours × 270).

- Rule 17a-8—Financial Recordkeeping and Reporting of Currency and Foreign Transactions.

Rule 17a-8 under the Act requires brokers and dealers to make and keep certain reports and records concerning their currency and monetary instrument transactions. The requirements allow the Commission to ensure that brokers and dealers are in compliance with the Currency and Foreign Transactions Reporting Act of 1970 ("Bank Secrecy Act") and with the Department of the Treasury regulations under that Act.

The reports and records required under this rule initially are required under Department of the Treasury regulations, and additional burden hours and costs are not imposed by this rule.

Written comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology. Consideration will be given to comments and suggestions submitted in writing within 60 days of this publication.

Please direct your written comments to Kenneth A. Fogash, Acting Associate Executive Director/CIO, Office of Information Technology, Securities and Exchange Commission, 450 5th Street, NW., Washington, DC 20549.

Dated: January 8, 2003.

Margaret H. McFarland,

Deputy Secretary.

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Requests Under Review by Office of Management and Budget

Upon written request, copies available from: Securities and Exchange Commission, Office of Filings and Information Services, Washington, DC 20549.

Extension:

Rule 2a-7, SEC File No. 270-258, OMB Control No. 3235-0268.

Notice is hereby given that under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget, a request for extension of approval for rule 2a-7 (17 CFR 270.2a-7) under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a) (the "Act").

Rule 2a-7 governs money market funds. Money market funds are open-end management investment companies that differ from other open-end management investment companies in that they seek to maintain a stable price

per share, usually \$1.00. The rule exempts money market funds from the valuation requirements of the Act and, subject to certain risk-limiting conditions, permits money market funds to use the "amortized cost method" of asset valuation or the "penny-rounding method" of share pricing.

Rule 2a-7 imposes certain recordkeeping and reporting obligations on money market funds. The board of directors of a money market fund, in supervising the fund's operations, must establish written procedures designed to stabilize the fund's net asset value ("NAV"). The board also must adopt guidelines and procedures relating to certain responsibilities it delegates to the fund's adviser. These procedures and guidelines typically address various aspects of the fund's operations. The fund must maintain and preserve for six years a written copy of both procedures and guidelines. The fund also must maintain and preserve for six years a written record of the board's considerations and actions taken in connection with the discharge of its responsibilities, to be included in the board's minutes. In addition, the fund must maintain and preserve for three years written records of certain credit risk analyses, evaluations with respect to securities subject to demand features or guarantees, and determinations with respect to adjustable rate securities and asset backed securities. If the board takes action with respect to defaulted securities, events of insolvency, or deviations in share price, the fund must file with the Commission an exhibit to form N-SAR describing the nature and circumstances of the action. If any portfolio security fails to meet certain eligibility standards under the rule, the fund also must identify those securities in an exhibit to form N-SAR. After certain events of default or insolvency relating to a portfolio security, the fund must notify the Commission of the event and the actions the fund intends to take in response to the situation.

The recordkeeping requirements in rule 2a-7 are designed to enable Commission staff in its examinations of money market funds to determine compliance with the rule, as well as to ensure that money market funds have established procedures for collecting the information necessary to make adequate credit reviews of securities in their portfolios. The reporting requirements of rule 2a-7 are intended to assist Commission staff in overseeing money market funds.

Commission staff estimates that 891 money market funds are subject to rule

2a-7 each year.¹ The staff estimates that each of these funds spends an average of 539 hours each year to document credit risk analyses, and determinations regarding adjustable rate securities, asset backed securities, and securities subject to a demand feature or guarantee.² In addition, each year an estimated average of three money market funds each spends approximately one-half hour to record (in the board minutes) board determinations and actions in response to certain events of default or insolvency, and to notify the Commission of the event.³ Finally, Commission staff estimates that in the first year of operation, the board of directors, counsel, and staff of an average of 15 new money market funds each spends 38.5 hours to formulate and establish written procedures for stabilizing the fund's NAV and guidelines for delegating certain of the board's responsibilities to the fund's adviser. Based on these estimates, Commission staff estimates the total burden of the rule's paperwork requirements for money market funds to be 480,830 hours.⁴ This is an increase from the previous estimate of 319,211 hours. The increase is attributable to updated information from money market funds regarding hourly burdens, a more accurate calculation of the component parts of some information collection burdens, and the significant differences in burden hours reported by the funds selected at random to be surveyed in different submission years.

These estimates of burden hours are made solely for the purposes of the Paperwork Reduction Act. The estimates are not derived from a comprehensive or even a representative survey or study of Commission rules.

In addition to the burden hours, Commission staff estimates that money market funds will incur costs to preserve records, as required under rule 2a-7. These costs will vary significantly for individual funds, depending on the amount of assets under fund management and whether the fund preserves its records in a storage facility in hard copy or has developed and maintains a computer system to create

¹ This estimate is based on information in the Money Fund Vision database, compiled by iMoneyNet (Sept. 6, 1999).

² This average is based on discussions with individuals at money market funds and their advisers. The amount of time may vary significantly for individual money market funds.

³ This number may vary significantly from year to year.

⁴ This estimate is based on the following calculation: $((891 \times 539) + (3 \times 1) + (15 \times 38.5)) = 480,830$.

and preserve compliance records.⁵ Commission staff estimates that the amount an individual fund may spend ranges from \$100 per year to \$1 million. Based on an average cost of \$0.0000052 per dollar of assets under management for small and medium-sized funds to \$0.0000024 per dollar of assets under management for large funds,⁶ the staff estimates compliance with rule 2a-7 costs the fund industry approximately \$5 million.⁷ Based on responses from individuals in the money market fund industry, the staff estimates that some of the largest fund complexes have created computer programs for maintaining and preserving compliance records for rule 2a-7. Based on a cost of \$0.0000097 per dollar of assets under management for large funds, the staff estimates that the total annualized capital/startup costs range from \$0 for small funds to \$20 million for all large funds. Commission staff further estimates, however, that even absent the requirements of rule 2a-7, money market funds would spend at least half of the amount for capital costs (\$10 million) and for record preservation (\$2.5 million) to establish and maintain these records and the systems for preserving them as a part of sound business practices to ensure diversification and minimal credit risk in a portfolio for a fund that seeks to maintain a stable price per share.

The collections of information required by rule 2a-7 are necessary to obtain the benefits described above. Notices to the Commission will not be kept confidential. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid control number.

Please direct general comments regarding the information above to: (i) Desk Officer for the Securities and Exchange Commission, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, New

⁵ The amount of assets under management in money market funds ranges from approximately \$100,000 to \$70.6 billion.

⁶ For purpose of this PRA submission, Commission staff used the following categories for fund sizes: (i) Small—money market funds with \$50 million or less in assets under management, (ii) medium—money market funds with more than \$50 million up to and including \$1 billion in assets under management; and (iii) large—money market funds with more than \$1 billion in assets under management.

⁷ The staff estimated the annual cost of preserving the required books and records by identifying the annual costs incurred by several funds and then relating this total cost to the average net assets of these funds during the year. With a total of \$191.3 billion under management in small and medium funds, and \$2,078 billion under management in large funds, the total amount was estimated as follows: $(\$0.0000052 \times \$191.3 \text{ billion}) + (\$0.0000024 \times \$2,078 \text{ billion}) = \5 million .

Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20503; and (ii) Kenneth A. Fogash, Acting Associate Executive Director/CIO, Office of Information Technology, Securities and Exchange Commission, 450 Fifth Street, NW., Washington, DC 20549. Comments must be submitted to OMB within 30 days of this notice.

Dated: January 7, 2003.

Margaret H. McFarland,
Deputy Secretary.

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Review

Upon written request, copies available from: Securities and Exchange Commission; Office of Filings and Information Services; Washington, DC 20549.

Extension:

Rule 12a-5, Sec File No. 270-85, OMB Control No. 3235-0079;
Rule 15c1-7, Sec File No. 270-146, OMB Control No. 3235-0134;
Rule 15Aj-1, Sec File No. 270-25, OMB Control No. 3235-0044.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget requests for extension of the previously approved collections of information discussed below.

- Rule 12a-5—Temporary Exemption of Substituted or Additional Securities.

Rule 12a-5 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Act") generally makes it unlawful for any security to be traded on a national securities exchange unless such security is registered on the exchange in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder.

Rule 12a-5 and form 26 were adopted by the Commission in 1936 and 1955 pursuant to sections 3(a)(12), 10(b), and 23(a) of the Act. Subject to certain conditions, rule 12a-5 affords a temporary exemption (generally for up to 120 days) from the registration requirements of section 12(a) of the Act for a new security when the holders of a security admitted to trading on a national securities exchange obtain the right (by operation of law or otherwise) to acquire all or any part of a class of another or substitute security of the same or another issuer, or an additional amount of the original security. The purpose of the exemption is to avoid an