

three separate sets of provisions—in Title I (Labor provisions), Title II (Internal Revenue Code provisions), and Title IV PBGC provisions)—requiring administrators of employee benefit pension and welfare plans (collectively referred to as employee benefit plans) to file returns or reports annually with the federal government.

Since enactment of ERISA, PBGC, the Department of Labor (DOL), and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) (collectively, the Agencies), have worked together (under DOL's leadership) to produce the Form 5500 Annual Return/Report, through which the regulated public can satisfy the combined reporting/filing requirements applicable to employee benefit plans.

On November 16, 2007, the Agencies adopted revisions to the Form 5500 Annual Return/Report, including the establishment of a new Form 5500-SF (Short Form 5500) for certain small plans, in order to update and streamline the annual reporting process in conjunction with establishing a wholly electronic processing system for the receipt of the Form 5500 Annual Return/Reports and conform the forms to the provisions of the Pension Protection Act of 2006 (PPA). A final rule, which was published contemporaneously with the revisions, amended DOL's electronic filing regulation at 29 CFR 2520.104a-2 to provide that the electronic filing requirement is applicable only for plan years beginning on or after January 1, 2009.

On July 17, 2007, PBGC submitted a regular change request to OMB for approval of a three-year renewal period for the information collection requests (ICRs) contained under OMB Control Number 1212-0057. At that time, PBGC and OMB agreed that PBGC would file a non-material, non-substantive change request for the 2008 Form 5500 and Instructions and the 2008 Form 5500-SF and Instructions (Forms and Instructions) (and in 2009 for the 2009 Forms and Instructions) as long as no additional program changes were made. OMB approved the three-year renewal on September 24, 2007.

On November 10, 2008, PBGC submitted a non-material, non-substantive change request with updated cost and hour burden estimates for the 2008 Forms and Instructions, which were approved by OMB on November 10, 2008.

On July 25, 2009, PBGC submitted a non-material, non-substantive change request with updated cost and hour burden estimates for the 2009 and 2010 Forms and Instructions (without the Instructions for the 2010 Schedules SB

and MB), which were approved on November 6, 2009 with the understanding that these Instructions would be submitted to OMB when they are available.

On April 16, 2010, PBGC submitted a non-material, non-substantive change request for the 2009 and 2010 Forms and Instructions, to reflect revisions to the Instructions for Schedules SB and MB. This ICR was approved by OMB on April 26, 2010.

On May 20, 2010, PBGC submitted a non-material, non-substantive change request for guidance on the 2009 Instructions for Schedule R (Retirement Plan Information). This ICR was approved by OMB on June 6, 2010.

Thus, OMB has approved PBGC's annual reporting and disclosure collection of information (2008-2010 Forms and Instructions) under control number 1212-0057 through September 30, 2010. PBGC is requesting that OMB extend approval of this collection of information for three years, without change. 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 OMB control number.

PBGC estimates that it will receive 30,300 Form 5500 and Form 5500-SF filings per year under this collection of information. PBGC further estimates that the total annual burden of this collection of information is 1,200 hours and \$1,250,000.

Issued in Washington, DC, this 3rd day of September, 2010.

Catherine B. Klion,

Manager, Regulatory and Policy Division, Legislative and Regulatory Department, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

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SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

[Disaster Declaration #12283 and #12284]

Missouri Disaster Number MO-00041

AGENCY: U.S. Small Business Administration.

ACTION: Amendment 1.

SUMMARY: This is an amendment of the Presidential declaration of a major disaster for Public Assistance Only for the State of Missouri (FEMA-1934-DR), dated 08/17/2010.

Incident: Severe storms, flooding, and tornadoes.

Incident Period: 06/12/2010 through 07/31/2010.

DATES: *Effective Date:* 08/26/2010.

Physical Loan Application Deadline Date: 10/18/2010.

Economic Injury (EIDL) Loan Application Deadline Date: 05/17/2011.

ADDRESSES: Submit completed loan applications to: U.S. Small Business Administration, Processing and Disbursement Center, 14925 Kingsport Road, Fort Worth, TX 76155.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: A. Escobar, Office of Disaster Assistance, U.S. Small Business Administration, 409 3rd Street, SW., Suite 6050, Washington, DC 20416.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The notice of the President's major disaster declaration for Private Non-Profit organizations in the State of Missouri, dated 08/17/2010, is hereby amended to include the following areas as adversely affected by the disaster.

Primary Counties: Knox, Linn, Marion, Monroe, Pike, Ralls, Shelby.

All other information in the original declaration remains unchanged.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers 59002 and 59008)

James E. Rivera,

Associate Administrator for Disaster Assistance.

[FR Doc. 2010-22298 Filed 9-8-10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8025-01-M

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Proposed Collection; Comment Request

Upon Written Request, Copies Available From: Securities and Exchange Commission, Office of Investor Education and Advocacy, Washington, DC 20549-0213.

Extension:

Rule 237; SEC File No. 270-465; OMB Control No. 3235-0528.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501-3520), the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") is soliciting comments on the collection of information summarized below. The Commission plans to submit this existing collection of information to the Office of Management and Budget ("OMB") for extension and approval.

In Canada, as in the United States, individuals can invest a portion of their earnings in tax-deferred retirement savings accounts ("Canadian retirement accounts"). These accounts, which operate in a manner similar to individual retirement accounts in the United States, encourage retirement

savings by permitting savings on a tax-deferred basis. Individuals who establish Canadian retirement accounts while living and working in Canada and who later move to the United States ("Canadian-U.S. Participants" or "participants") often continue to hold their retirement assets in their Canadian retirement accounts rather than prematurely withdrawing (or "cashing out") those assets, which would result in immediate taxation in Canada.

Once in the United States, however, these participants historically have been unable to manage their Canadian retirement account investments. Most securities that are "qualified investments" for Canadian retirement accounts are not registered under the U.S. securities laws. Those securities, therefore, generally cannot be publicly offered and sold in the United States without violating the registration requirement of the Securities Act of 1933 ("Securities Act").¹ As a result of this registration requirement, Canadian-U.S. Participants previously were not able to purchase or exchange securities for their Canadian retirement accounts as needed to meet their changing investment goals or income needs.

The Commission issued a rulemaking in 2000 that enabled Canadian-U.S. Participants to manage the assets in their Canadian retirement accounts by providing relief from the U.S. registration requirements for offers of securities of foreign issuers to Canadian-U.S. Participants and sales to Canadian retirement accounts.² Rule 237 under the Securities Act³ permits securities of foreign issuers, including securities of foreign funds, to be offered to Canadian-U.S. Participants and sold to their Canadian retirement accounts without being registered under the Securities Act.

Rule 237 requires written offering documents for securities offered and sold in reliance on the rule to disclose prominently that the securities are not registered with the Commission and are exempt from registration under the U.S. securities laws. The burden under the

rule associated with adding this disclosure to written offering documents is minimal and is non-recurring. The foreign issuer, underwriter, or broker-dealer can redraft an existing prospectus or other written offering material to add this disclosure statement, or may draft a sticker or supplement containing this disclosure to be added to existing offering materials. In either case, based on discussions with representatives of the Canadian fund industry, the staff estimates that it would take an average of 10 minutes per document to draft the requisite disclosure statement.

The Commission understands that there are approximately 3811 Canadian issuers other than funds that may rely on rule 237 to make an initial public offering of their securities to Canadian-U.S. Participants.⁴ The staff estimates that in any given year approximately 38 (or 1 percent) of those issuers are likely to rely on rule 237 to make a public offering of their securities to participants, and that each of those 38 issuers, on average, distributes 3 different written offering documents concerning those securities, for a total of 114 offering documents.

The staff therefore estimates that during each year that rule 237 is in effect, approximately 38 respondents⁵ would be required to make 114 responses by adding the new disclosure statements to approximately 114 written offering documents. Thus, the staff estimates that the total annual burden associated with the rule 237 disclosure requirement would be approximately 19 hours (114 offering documents × 10 minutes per document). The total annual cost of burden hours is estimated to be \$6004 (19 hours × \$316 per hour of attorney time).⁶

In addition, issuers from foreign countries other than Canada could rely on rule 237 to offer securities to

Canadian-U.S. Participants and sell securities to their accounts without becoming subject to the registration requirements of the Securities Act. However, the staff believes that the number of issuers from other countries that rely on rule 237, and that therefore are required to comply with the offering document disclosure requirements, is negligible.

These burden hour estimates are based upon the Commission staff's experience and discussions with the fund industry. The estimates of average burden hours are made solely for the purposes of the Paperwork Reduction Act. These estimates are not derived from a comprehensive or even a representative survey or study of the costs of Commission rules.

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.

Written comments are invited on: (a) Whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Commission, including whether the information has practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the Commission's estimate of the burdens of the collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burdens 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 Charles Boucher, Director/CIO, Securities and Exchange Commission, C/O Remi Pavlik-Simon, 6432 General Green Way, Alexandria, VA 22312; or send an e-mail to: PRA_Mailbox@sec.gov.

Dated: September 1, 2010.

Florence E. Harmon,

Deputy Secretary.

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¹ 15 U.S.C. 77. In addition, the offering and selling of securities of investment companies ("funds") that are not registered pursuant to the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("Investment Company Act") is generally prohibited by U.S. securities laws. 15 U.S.C. 80a.

² See Offer and Sale of Securities to Canadian Tax-Deferred Retirement Savings Accounts, Release Nos. 33-7860, 34-42905, IC-24491 (June 7, 2000) [65 FR 37672 (June 15, 2000)]. This rulemaking also included new rule 7d-2 under the Investment Company Act, permitting foreign funds to offer securities to Canadian-U.S. Participants and sell securities to Canadian retirement accounts without registering as investment companies under the Investment Company Act. 17 CFR 270.7d-2.

³ 17 CFR 230.237.

⁴ This estimate is based on the following calculation: 3700 equity issuers + 111 bond issuers = 3811 total issuers. See World Federation of Exchanges, Number of Listed Issuers, available at <http://www.world-exchanges.org/statistics/annual/2009> (providing numbers of equity and fixed-income issuers on Canada's Toronto Stock Exchange in 2009).

⁵ This estimate of respondents only includes foreign issuers. The number of respondents would be greater if foreign underwriters or broker-dealers draft stickers or supplements to add the required disclosure to existing offering documents.

⁶ The Commission's estimate concerning the wage rate for attorney time is based on salary information for the securities industry compiled by the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association ("SIFMA"). The \$316 per hour figure for an attorney is from SIFMA's *Management & Professional Earnings in the Securities Industry 2009*, modified by Commission staff to account for an 1800-hour work-year and multiplied by 5.35 to account for bonuses, firm size, employee benefits, and overhead.