makes it unlawful for a municipal advisor to provide advice to or on behalf of a municipal entity or obligated person with respect to municipal financial products or the issuance of municipal securities, or to undertake a solicitation of a municipal entity or obligated person, unless the municipal advisor is registered with the Commission. Section 15B(a)(2) of the Exchange Act, as amended by Section 975(n)(2) of the Dodd-Frank Act, provides that a municipal advisor may be registered by filing with the Commission an application for registration in such form and containing such information and documents concerning the municipal advisor and any person associated with the municipal advisor as the Commission by rule may prescribe as necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors.

The registration requirement for municipal advisors became effective on October 1, 2010. On September 1, 2010, the Commission adopted interim final temporary Rule 15Ba2–6T under the Exchange Act, which permits municipal advisors to temporarily satisfy the statutory registration requirement by completing Form MA–T through the Commission’s public Web site. Rule 15Ba2–6T serves as a transitional step to the implementation of a permanent registration program, makes relevant information available to the public and municipal entities, and permits municipal advisors to continue their business after October 1, 2010.

Under Rule 15Ba2–6T, as initially adopted, all temporary registrations submitted pursuant to that rule and Form MA–T would sunset on the date on which the municipal advisor’s temporary registration is approved or disapproved by the Commission pursuant to a final rule adopted by the Commission establishing another manner of registration of municipal advisors and prescribing a form for such purpose; (2) the date on which the municipal advisor’s temporary registration is rescinded by the Commission; or (3) on December 31, 2011. Also, as initially adopted, Rule 15Ba2–6T itself would have expired on December 31, 2011. On December 20, 2010, the Commission proposed for public comment rules for the permanent registration of municipal advisors. On December 21, 2011, the Commission amended Rule 15Ba2–6T to extend the date on which that rule and Form MA–T would sunset from December 31, 2011, to September 30, 2012. On September 21, 2012, the Commission further amended Rule 15Ba2–6T to extend the date on which that rule and Form MA–T would sunset from September 30, 2012, to September 30, 2013. Accordingly, if the Commission does not take further action, all temporary registrations submitted pursuant to Rule 15Ba2–6T will expire no later than September 30, 2013. Further, existing Rule 15Ba2–6T will expire on September 30, 2013.

The Commission is also adopting the rules for the permanent registration of municipal advisors in a separate release. As stated in the Adopting Release, rules and forms for the permanent registration of municipal advisors will become effective 60 days after publication of the final rules in the Federal Register. Moreover, to ensure an orderly transition from the temporary registration regime to the permanent registration regime and submission of applications through EDGAR, the Commission in the Adopting Release provided staggered compliance dates for municipal advisors to complete their applications for registration under the

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4. See id., at Section V.
permanent registration regime. 12 These compliance dates are based on a municipal advisor’s registration number under Rule 15Ba2–6T and Form MA–T (“temporary registration number”). 13 The first filing period will begin on July 1, 2014, and the last filing period will end on October 31, 2014. 14 A municipal advisor that enters into the municipal advisory business on or after October 1, 2014, and does not have a temporary registration number as of October 1, 2014, must file a complete application for registration under the permanent registration regime on or after October 1, 2014, and be registered with the Commission before engaging in municipal advisory activities. 15 In contrast, new municipal advisors who engage in municipal advisory activities before October 1, 2014, must continue to submit applications for temporary registration until September 30, 2014.

As explained in the Adopting Release, for a municipal advisory firm registered under the temporary registration regime that files a complete application for permanent registration during the applicable filing period, its temporary municipal advisor registration will continue to be in effect until the Commission grants or denies the application for permanent registration, unless the temporary registration is rescinded by the Commission or withdrawn by the municipal advisory firm. 16 For a municipal advisory firm registered under the temporary registration regime that does not timely file a complete application for permanent registration, the firm’s temporary registration will expire forty-five days after the compliance date for permanent registration for the firm. 17 Because municipal advisors would need to rely on their temporary registrations until they are registered under the permanent registration regime, the Commission has determined that it is necessary and appropriate to extend the expiration date of Rule 15Ba2–6T and Form MA–T to December 31, 2014. 18 The extension will provide an orderly method for municipal advisors to continue to temporarily satisfy the registration requirement under Section 15B of the Exchange Act until their permanent registrations are granted or denied by the Commission. The extension will also prevent a gap between the time at which the temporary rule, absent this extension, expires and at which municipal advisors must be registered with the Commission under the permanent registration regime.

Specifically, the Commission is amending Rule 15Ba2–6T(e) to provide that all temporary registrations submitted pursuant to Rule 15Ba2–6T will expire on the earlier of: (1) The date that the municipal advisor’s permanent registration, submitted pursuant to the Exchange Act and the rules thereunder, is approved or disapproved by the Commission; (2) the date on which the municipal advisor’s temporary registration is rescinded by the Commission; (3) for a municipal advisor that has not applied for permanent registration with the Commission in accordance with the Exchange Act and the rules thereunder, forty-five days after the compliance date of such rules for the municipal advisor; or (4) on December 31, 2014. In addition, the Commission is amending Rule 15Ba2–6T(f) to provide that the interim final temporary rule will expire on December 31, 2014. Thus, absent further action by the Commission, Rule 15Ba2–6T and Form MA–T will expire on December 31, 2014, at 11:59 p.m. Eastern Time.

The Commission is adding new subsection (3) to Rule 15Ba2–6T(e), as indicated above, to coordinate the expiration date of the temporary registrations in light of the staggered compliance dates under the permanent registration regime and to clarify that the December 31, 2014 expiration date for Rule 15Ba2–6T is not meant to extend the date by which a municipal advisor must apply for registration under the permanent registration regime. Rule 15Ba2–6T(e)(3) also would help ensure an orderly transition from the temporary registration regime to the permanent registration regime.

As previously noted in the Extension Releases, the Commission has considered the seven comment letters received on the Interim Release and, given the limited nature of this extension and the upcoming compliance dates for the permanent registration regime, the Commission is not making any other changes to Rule 15Ba2–6T and Form MA–T. 19 Making other changes to the temporary registration regime is unnecessary in light of the Commission’s adoption of the permanent registration regime. The Commission also notes that the comment letters received in response to the Interim Release were addressed in the Proposing Release and were considered for purposes of the proposed and final rules for the registration of municipal advisors.

The amendments to Rule 15Ba2–6T will be effective on September 30, 2013. The Administrative Procedure Act (“APA”) generally requires an agency to publish notice of a proposed rulemaking in the Federal Register. 20 This requirement does not apply, however, if the agency “for good cause finds (and incorporates the finding and a brief statement of reasons therefor in the rules issued) that notice and public procedure thereon are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.” 21 The Commission notes that extending the expiration date of the temporary municipal advisor registration regime will not affect the substantive provisions of Rule 15Ba2–6T and Form MA–T. The amendments will merely allow municipal advisors who timely apply for permanent registration to continue to comply with the statutory registration requirement and thus continue to operate as municipal advisors until their permanent registration is granted or denied by the Commission. Extending the expiration date of Rule 15Ba2–6T and Form MA–T also will prevent a regulatory gap from developing between the temporary and permanent registration regimes. The extension, consequently, is designed to be temporally limited in scope to accommodate the staggered compliance dates under the permanent registration regime. For these reasons, and the reasons discussed throughout this release, the Commission believes that there is good cause to extend the expiration date of Rule 15Ba2–6T and Form MA–T to December 31, 2014, and to find that notice and solicitation of comment on the extension is impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest. 22

12 See id.
13 See id.
14 See id. For purposes of this release, the “applicable filing period” is the appropriate filing period for a specific municipal advisor.
15 See id.
16 See id.
17 See id.
18 The Commission notes that it is amending Rule 15Ba2–6T only to extend the expiration date of that rule and, consequently, the expiration date of Form MA–T in order to coordinate the expiration of the temporary registration regime with the compliance dates under the permanent registration regime.
19 See 2011 Extension Release, supra note 8, at 80734; and 2012 Extension Release, supra note 9, at 59662–63.
The APA also generally requires that an agency publish a substantive rule in the Federal Register not less than 30 days before its effective date. However, this requirement does not apply if the agency finds good cause and publishes such cause with the rule. As noted above, the Commission is also adopting the rules for the permanent registration of municipal advisors in a separate release. This extension is being adopted to accommodate the staggered compliance dates for permanent registration established in the Adopting Release. For this reason, and the reasons discussed throughout this release, the Commission finds good cause not to delay the effective date of the extension.

In connection with the adoption of Rule 15Ba2–6T and Form MA–T, the Commission submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (‘‘OMB’’) a request for approval of the ‘‘collection of information’’ requirements contained in the temporary rule and form in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. OMB initially approved the collection of information on an emergency basis with an expiration date of March 31, 2011. The Commission subsequently submitted a request for extension of the approval, and OMB extended the approval to March 31, 2014. The collection of information to which Rule 15Ba2–6T and Form MA–T relates is ‘‘Rule 15Ba2–6T and Form MA–T—Temporary Registration of Municipal Advisors.’’ The OMB control number for the collection of information is 3235–0659. Since the Commission is not amending Rule 15Ba2–6T or the disclosure requirements contained in Form MA–T other than to extend the expiration date for Rule 15Ba2–6T and Form MA–T, this amendment will not change the ‘‘collection of information’’ previously approved by the OMB.

Regulatory Flexibility Act, the term ‘‘rule’’ means any rule for which the agency publishes a general notice of proposed rulemaking.

The Commission is sensitive to the costs and benefits of its rules. Section 3(f) of the Exchange Act requires the Commission, whenever it engages in rulemaking and is required to consider or determine whether an action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, to consider, in addition to the protection of investors, whether the action would promote efficiency, competition, and capital formation. In addition, Section 23(a)(2) of the Exchange Act requires the Commission, when making rules under the Exchange Act, to consider the impact such rules would have on competition. Section 23(a)(2) of the Exchange Act prohibits the Commission from adopting any rule that would impose a burden on competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Exchange Act.

As discussed above, the amendments to Rule 15Ba2–6T extend the expiration date of that rule and Form MA–T to December 31, 2014. The temporary registration regime currently in effect serves as the economic baseline against which the costs and benefits, as well as the impact on efficiency, competition, and capital formation, of the amendments are measured. In the Interim Release, the Commission considered and discussed the costs and benefits of Rule 15Ba2–6T and Form MA–T.

In the Interim Release, the Commission also considered the effects of Rule 15Ba2–6T and Form MA–T on efficiency, competition, and capital formation. In addition, in the Adopting Release, the Commission discussed the costs and benefits of the temporary registration regime and the current state of the municipal advisor market.

Since the Commission is not amending Rule 15Ba2–6T and Form MA–T other than to extend their expiration date, the Commission believes the discussion of the temporary registration regime in the Adopting Release applies and the Commission does not expect additional significant costs or effects on efficiency, competition, or capital formation to result from the extension. The Commission also continues to believe that Rule 15Ba2–6T and Form MA–T, as extended, will not result in a burden on competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Exchange Act.

The Commission, however, recognizes that allowing municipal advisors to continue to comply with the statutory registration requirement until a permanent registration regime becomes effective and preventing a regulatory gap from developing between the temporary and permanent registration regimes is important. The Commission also notes that not extending the expiration date of Rule 15Ba2–6T and Form MA–T could result in significant costs and burdens on efficiency, competition, and capital formation for municipal advisors who will be unable to comply with the statutory registration requirement.

II. Statutory Authority and Text of Rule and Amendments


List of Subjects in 17 CFR Parts 240 and 249

Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Municipal advisors, Temporary registration requirements.

Text of Rule and Amendments

For the reasons set out in the preamble, Title 17, Chapter II, of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows.

PART 240—GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS, SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

1. The general authority citation for Part 240 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 77c, 77d, 77g, 77j, 77s, 77s–2, 77s–3, 77ee, 77ggg, 77nnn, 77sss, 77ttt, 78c, 78c–3, 78c–5, 78d, 78e, 78f, 78g, 78i, 78j, 78j–1, 78k, 78k–1, 78l, 78m, 78n, 78n–1, 78o, 78o–4, 78q, 78q–1, 78s, 78u–5, 78w, 78x, 78ll, 78mm, 80a–20, 80a–23, 80a–29, 80a–37, 80b–3, 80b–4, 80b–10, 7201 et. seq., and 8302, 7 U.S.C. 21c(2)(E); 12 U.S.C. 5221(e)(3); 18 U.S.C. 1350; and Pub. L. 111–203, 939A, 124 Stat. 1376, (2010), unless otherwise noted.

* * * * *

2. In § 240.15Ba2–6T, paragraphs (e) and (f) are revised to read as follows:

§ 240.15Ba2–6T Temporary registration as a municipal advisor; required amendments; and withdrawal from temporary registration.

(e) All temporary registrations submitted pursuant to this section will expire on the earlier of:
(1) The date that the municipal advisor’s permanent registration, submitted pursuant to the Act and the rules thereunder, is approved or disapproved by the Commission;

(2) The date on which the municipal advisor’s temporary registration is rescinded by the Commission;

(3) For a municipal advisor that has not applied for permanent registration with the Commission in accordance with the Act and the rules thereunder, forty-five days after the compliance date of such rules for the municipal advisor; or


This section will expire on December 31, 2014.

* * * * *

PART 249—FORMS, SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

3. The authority citation for Part 249 continues to read in part as follows:


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4. Subpart N, consisting of §249.1300T, continues to read as follows:

Subpart N—Forms for Registration of Municipal Advisors

§249.1300T Form MA–T—For temporary registration as a municipal advisor, and for amendments to, and withdrawals from, temporary registration.

The form shall be used for temporary registration as a municipal advisor, and for amendments to, and withdrawals from, temporary registration pursuant to Section 15B of the Exchange Act, (15 U.S.C. 78o–4).

[Note: The text of Form MA–T does not, and the amendments will not, appear in the Code of Federal Regulations.]


By the Commission.

Elizabeth M. Murphy,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2013–23519 Filed 9–27–13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

28 CFR Part 0

[Docket No. USMS 110; AG Order]

RIN 1105–AB42

Revision to United States Marshals Service Fees for Services

AGENCY: United States Marshals Service, Department of Justice.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule revises the United States Marshals Service fees to reflect current costs to the United States Marshals Service for service of process in federal court proceedings. A proposed rule with invitation to comment was published in the Federal Register on April 12, 2013, at 78 FR 21862. Only one comment was received within the 60-day comment period and that comment supported adoption of the rule. Accordingly, the proposed rule is finalized without change.

DATES: Effective October 30, 2013.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Joe Lazar, Associate General Counsel, United States Marshals Service, 2604 Jefferson Davis Highway, Alexandria, VA 22301, telephone number (202) 307–9054 (not a toll-free number).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Legal Authority for the United States Marshals Service To Charge Fees

The Attorney General must establish fees to be taxed and collected for certain services rendered by the United States Marshals Service in connection with federal court proceedings 28 U.S.C. 1921(b). These services include, but are not limited to, serving writs, subpoenas, or summonses, preparing notices or bills of sale, keeping attached property, and certain necessary travel. 28 U.S.C. 1921(a). To the extent practicable, these fees shall reflect the actual and reasonable costs of the services provided. 28 U.S.C. 1921(b). The Attorney General initially established the fee schedule in 1991 based on the actual costs, e.g., salaries, overhead, etc., of the services rendered and the hours expended at that time. 56 FR 2436 (Jan. 23, 1991). Due to an increase in the salaries and benefits of United States Marshals Service personnel over time, the initial fee schedule was amended in 2000, see 65 FR 47859 (Aug. 4, 2000), and again in 2008, see 73 FR 69552 (Nov. 19, 2008). The current fee schedule is inadequate and no longer reflects the actual and reasonable costs of the services rendered.

Federal Cost Accounting and Fee Setting Standards and Guidelines Being Used

When developing fees for services, the United States Marshals Service adheres to the principles contained in Office of Management and Budget Circular No. A–25 Revised (“Circular No. A–25”). Circular No. A–25 states that, as a general policy, a “user charge . . . will be assessed against each identifiable recipient for special benefits derived from Federal activities beyond those received by the general public.” Id. § 6.

The United States Marshals Service follows the guidance contained in Circular No. A–25 to the extent that it is not inconsistent with any federal statute. When a statute “prohibits the assessment of a user charge on a service or addresses an aspect of the user charge (e.g., who pays the charge; how much is the charge; where collections are deposited),” the statute takes precedence over Circular No. A–25. Id. § 4(b). When a statute does not address issues of how to calculate fees or what costs to include in fee calculations, Circular No. A–25 instructs that its principles and guidance should be followed “to the extent permitted by law.” Id. According to Circular No. A–25, federal agencies generally should charge the full cost or the market price of providing services that provide a special benefit to identifiable recipients. Id. § 6. Circular No. A–25 defines full cost as including “all direct and indirect costs to any part of the Federal Government of providing a good, resource, or service.” These costs may include an “appropriate share” of: (a) “[d]irect and indirect personnel costs, including salaries and fringe benefits such as medical insurance and retirement;” (b) “[p]hysical overhead, consulting, and other indirect costs including material and supply costs, utilities, insurance, travel, and rents or imputed rents on land, buildings, and equipment;” (c) “management and supervisory costs;” and (d) “costs of enforcement, collection, research, establishment of standards, and regulation.” Id. § 6(d)(1).

Processes Used To Determine the Amount of the Fee Revision

The Attorney General initially established the fee schedule in 1991 based on the average salaries, benefits, and overhead of the Deputy U.S. Marshals who executed process on behalf of a requesting party. The fee schedule was revised in 2000 and again in 2008. The 2008 rates, which are still being charged, are set forth at 28 CFR 0.114(a) as follows:

(1) For process forwarded for service from one U.S. Marshals Service office or suboffice to another—$8 per item forwarded;

(2) For process served by mail—$8 per item mailed;

(3) For process served or executed personally—$55 per hour (or portion thereof) for each item served by one U.S. Marshals Service employee, agent, or contractor, plus travel costs and any other out-of-pocket expenses. For each additional U.S. Marshals Service