

on the existing collection of information provided for in Rule 8c-1 (17 CFR 240.8c-1), under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Exchange Act”) (15 U.S.C. 78a *et seq.*). The Commission plans to submit this existing collection of information to the Office of Management and Budget (“OMB”) for extension and approval.

Rule 8c-1 generally prohibits a broker-dealer from using its customers’ securities as collateral to finance its own trading, speculating, or underwriting transactions. More specifically, Rule 8c-1 states three main principles: (1) A broker-dealer is prohibited from commingling the securities of different customers as collateral for a loan without the consent of each customer; (2) a broker-dealer cannot commingle customers’ securities with its own securities under the same pledge; and (3) a broker-dealer can only pledge its customers’ securities to the extent that customers are in debt to the broker-dealer.¹

The information required by Rule 8c-1 is necessary for the execution of the Commission’s mandate under the Exchange Act to prevent broker-dealers from hypothecating or arranging for the hypothecation of any securities carried for the account of any customer under certain circumstances. In addition, the information required by Rule 8c-1 provides important investor protections.

There are approximately 60 respondents as of year-end 2015 (*i.e.*, broker-dealers that conducted business with the public, filed Part II of the FOCUS Report, did not claim an exemption from the Reserve Formula computation, and reported that they had a bank loan during at least one quarter of the current year). Each respondent makes an estimated 45 annual responses, for an aggregate total of 2,700 responses per year.² Each response takes approximately 0.5 hours to complete. Therefore, the total third-party reporting burden per year is 1,350 burden hours.³

Written comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Commission, including whether the

information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the Commission’s estimates of the burden of the proposed 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.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information under the PRA unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Please direct your written comments to: Pamela Dyson, Director/Chief Information Officer, Securities and Exchange Commission, c/o Remi Pavlik-Simon, 100 F Street NE., Washington, DC 20549, or send an email to: PRA_Mailbox@sec.gov.

Dated: January 3, 2017.

Eduardo A. Aleman,
Assistant Secretary.

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SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

[Docket No: SSA-2017-0001]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Request and Comment Request

The Social Security Administration (SSA) publishes a list of information collection packages requiring clearance by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in compliance with Public Law 104-13, the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, effective October 1, 1995. This notice includes revisions of OMB-approved information collections.

SSA is soliciting comments on the accuracy of the agency’s burden estimate; the need for the information; its practical utility; ways to enhance its

quality, utility, and clarity; and ways to minimize burden on respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology. Mail, email, or fax your comments and recommendations on the information collection(s) to the OMB Desk Officer and SSA Reports Clearance Officer at the following addresses or fax numbers.

(OMB), Office of Management and Budget, Attn: Desk Officer for SSA, Fax: 202-395-6974, Email address: OIRA_Submission@omb.eop.gov (SSA), Social Security Administration, OLCA, Attn: Reports Clearance Director, 3100 West High Rise, 6401 Security Blvd., Baltimore, MD 21235, Fax: 410-966-2830, Email address: OR.Reports.Clearance@ssa.gov

Or you may submit your comments online through www.regulations.gov, referencing Docket ID Number [SSA-2017-0001].

I. The information collections below are pending at SSA. SSA will submit them to OMB within 60 days from the date of this notice. To be sure we consider your comments, we must receive them no later than March 13, 2017. Individuals can obtain copies of the collection instruments by writing to the above email address.

1. *State Mental Institution Policy Review Booklet—20 CFR 404.2035, 404.2065, 416.635, & 416.665—0960-0110.* SSA uses Form SSA-9584-BK: (1) To determine if the policies and practices of a state mental institution acting as a representative payee for SSA beneficiaries conform to SSA’s regulations in the use of benefits; (2) to confirm institutions are performing other duties and responsibilities required of representative payees; and (3) as the basis for conducting onsite reviews of the institutions and preparing subsequent reports of findings. The respondents are state mental institutions serving as representative payees for Social Security beneficiaries and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) recipients.

Type of Request: Revision of an OMB-approved information collection.

Modality of completion	Number of respondents	Frequency of response	Average burden per response (minutes)	Estimated total annual burden (hours)
SSA-9584-BK	69	1	60	69

¹ See Exchange Act Release No. 2690 (November 15, 1940); Exchange Act Release No. 9428 (December 29, 1971).

² 60 respondents × 45 annual responses = 2,700 aggregate total of annual responses.

³ 2,700 responses × 0.5 hours = 1,350 hours.

2. *Statement of Death by Funeral Director*—20 CFR 404.715 and 404.720—0960-0142. When an SSA-insured worker dies, the funeral director or funeral home responsible for the worker’s burial or cremation completes Form SSA-721 and sends it to SSA.

SSA uses this information for three purposes: (1) To establish proof of death for the insured worker; (2) to determine if the insured individual was receiving any pre-death benefits SSA needs to terminate; and (3) to ascertain which surviving family member is eligible for

the lump-sum death payment or for other death benefits. The respondents are funeral directors who handled death arrangements for the insured individuals.

Type of Request: Revision of an OMB-approved information collection.

Modality of completion	Number of respondents	Frequency of response	Average burden per response (minutes)	Estimated total annual burden (hours)
SSA-721	703,638	1	4	46,909

3. *Employee Identification Statement*—20 CFR 404.702—0960-0473. When two or more individuals report earnings under the same Social Security Number (SSN), SSA collects information on Form SSA-4156 to

credit the earnings to the correct individual and SSN. We send the SSA-4156 to the employer to: (1) Identify the employees involved; (2) resolve the discrepancy; and (3) credit the earnings to the correct SSN. The respondents are

employers involved in erroneous wage reporting for an employee.

Type of Request: Revision of an OMB-approved information collection.

Modality of completion	Number of respondents	Frequency of response	Average burden per response (minutes)	Estimated total annual burden (hours)
SSA-4156	4,750	1	10	792

4. *Employee Work Activity Questionnaire*—20 CFR 404.1574, 404.1592—0960-0483. SSI recipients qualify for payments when a verified physical or mental impairment prevents them from working. If disability claimants attempt to return to work after receiving payments, but are unable to

continue working, they submit the SSA-3033, Employee Work Activity Questionnaire, so SSA can evaluate their work attempt. SSA also uses this form to evaluate unsuccessful subsidy work and determine applicants’ continuing eligibility for disability payments. The respondents are

employers of Social Security disability beneficiaries and SSI recipients who unsuccessfully attempted to return to work.

Type of Request: Revision of an OMB-approved information collection.

Modality of completion	Number of respondents	Frequency of response	Average burden per response (minutes)	Estimated total annual burden (hours)
SSA-3033-BK	15,000	1	15	3,750

5. *Epidemiological Research Report*—20 CFR 401.165—0960-0701. Section 1106(d) of the Social Security Act directs the Social Security Administration (SSA) to provide support to researchers involved in epidemiological or similar research. Specifically, when, in consultation with the Department of Health and Human

Services, we determine a study contributes to a national health interest, SSA furnishes information to determine if a study subject appears in SSA administrative records as alive or deceased (vital status). SSA charges a small fee per request for providing this information. SSA’s Internet application questions solicit the information SSA

needs to provide the data and to collect the fees. The respondents are qualified health and scientific researchers who apply to receive vital status information about individuals from Social Security administrative data records.

Type of Request: Revision of an OMB-approved information collection.

Modality of completion	Number of respondents	Frequency of response	Average burden per response (minutes)	Estimated total annual burden (hours)
State & Local Government—Internet Application	15	1	120	30
Private Entities—Internet Application	10	1	120	20
Totals	25	.....	.....	50

Cost Burden:

• Average annual cost per respondent (based on SSA data): \$3,500.

• Total estimated annual cost burden: \$87,500.

6. *Request for Medical Treatment in an SSA Employee Health Facility:* Patient Self-Administered or Staff

Administered Care—0960–0772. SSA operates onsite Employee Health Clinics (EHC) in eight different States. These clinics provide health care for all SSA employees including treatments of personal medical conditions when authorized through a physician. Form SSA–5072 is the employee’s personal

physician’s order form. The information we collect on Form SSA–5072 gives the nurses the guidance they need by law to perform certain medical procedures and to administer prescription medications such as allergy immunotherapy. In addition, the form allows the medical officer to determine whether they can

administer treatment safely and appropriately in the SSA EHCs. Respondents are physicians of SSA employees who need to have medical treatment in an SSA EHC.

Type of Request: Revision of an OMB-approved information collection.

Modality of collection	Number of respondents	Frequency of response	Number of responses	Average burden per response (minutes)	Estimated total annual burden (hours)
SSA–5072 Annually	25	1	25	5	2
SSA–5072 Bi-Annually	75	2	150	5	13
Totals	100	.....	.....	.....	15

II. SSA submitted the information collections below to OMB for clearance. Your comments regarding the information collections would be most useful if OMB and SSA receive them 30 days from the date of this publication. To be sure we consider your comments, we must receive them no later than February 13, 2017. Individuals can obtain copies of the OMB clearance package by writing to OR.Reports.Clearance@ssa.gov.

1. Petition to Obtain Approval of a Fee for Representing a Claimant Before the Social Security Administration—20 CFR 404.1720 and 404.1725; 20 CFR 416.1520 and 416.1525—0960–0104. A Social Security claimant’s representative, whether an attorney or a non-attorney, uses Form SSA–1560–U4 to petition SSA for authorization to charge and collect a fee. A claimant may also use the form to agree or disagree with the requested fee amount or other

information the representative provides on the form. The SSA official responsible for setting the fee uses the information from the form to determine a reasonable fee amount representatives may charge for their services. The respondents are attorneys and non-attorneys who represent Social Security claimants.

Type of Request: Revision of an OMB-approved information collection.

Modality of collection	Number of respondents	Frequency of response	Average burden per response (minutes)	Estimated total annual burden (hours)
SSA–1560–U4	44,365	1	30	22,183

2. Requests for Self-Employment Information, Employee Information, Employer Information—20 CFR 422.120—0960–0508. When SSA cannot identify Form W–2 wage data for an individual, we place the data in an earnings suspense file and contact the individual (and in certain instances the

employer) to obtain the correct information. If the respondent furnishes the name and SSN information that agrees with SSA’s records, or provides information that resolves the discrepancy, SSA adds the reported earnings to the respondent’s Social Security record. We use Forms SSA–

L2765, SSA–L3365, and SSA–L4002 for this purpose. The respondents are self-employed individuals and employees whose name and SSN information do not agree with their employer’s and SSA’s records.

Type of Request: Revision of an OMB approved information collection.

Modality of completion	Number of respondents	Frequency of response	Average burden per response (minutes)	Estimated total annual burden (hours)
SSA–L2765	12,321	1	10	2,054
SSA–L3365	179,749	1	10	29,958
SSA–L4002	121,679	1	10	20,280
Totals	313,749	.....	.....	52,292

Dated: January 9, 2017.
Naomi R. Sipple,
Reports Clearance Officer, Social Security Administration.
 [FR Doc. 2017–00500 Filed 1–11–17; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4191–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
[Public Notice 9850]
E.O. 13224 Designation of Mustafa Mughniyeh, aka Mustafa Mughniyah as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist
 Acting under the authority of and in accordance with section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224 of September 23,

2001, as amended by Executive Order 13268 of July 2, 2002, and Executive Order 13284 of January 23, 2003, I hereby determine that the person known as Mustafa Mughniyeh, also known as Mustafa Mughniyah, committed, or poses a significant risk of committing, acts of terrorism that threaten the security of U.S. nationals or the national security, foreign policy, or economy of