

publication submitted material that is obscene or subject to copyright protection. All submissions should refer to File Number SR-FICC-2025-025 and should be submitted on or before April 13, 2026. Rebuttal comments should be submitted by April 27, 2026.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.³³

Vanessa A. Countryman,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-05558 Filed 3-20-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements Under Office of Management and Budget Review

AGENCY: U.S. Small Business Administration.

ACTION: 30-Day notice; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Small Business Administration (SBA) will submit the information collection described below to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, as amended, on or after the date of publication of this notice. SBA is publishing this notice to allow all interested members of the public an additional 30 days to provide comments on the collection of information.

DATES: Submit comments on or before April 22, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for this information collection request should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain. Find this particular information collection request by selecting “Small Business Administration”; “Currently Under Review,” then select the “Only Show ICR for Public Comment” checkbox. This information collection can be identified by title and/or OMB Control Number, which are provided below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: You may obtain information including a copy of the forms and supporting documents from the Interim Agency Clearance Officer, Shauniece Carter, at (202) 205-6536, or shauniece.carter@sba.gov, or from www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The servicing agent agreement is executed

by the borrower and the certified development company as the loan servicing agent. The agreement is primarily used by the certified development company as the loan servicing agent and acknowledges the imposition of various fees allowed in SBA’s 504 loan program.

Summary of Information Collection

Title: Servicing Agent Agreement.
OMB Control Number: 3245-0193.
SBA Form: 1506.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 6,226.

Estimated Annual Responses: 6,226.

Estimated Annual Hour Burden: 6,226.

Solicitation of Public Comments

SBA invites the public to submit comments, including specific and detailed suggestions on ways to improve the collection and reduce the burden on respondents. Commenters should also address (i) whether the information collection is necessary for the proper performance of SBA’s functions, including whether it has any practical utility; (ii) the accuracy of the estimated burdens; (iii) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (iv) the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology to minimize the information collection burden on those who are required to respond.

Shauniece Carter,

Interim Agency Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2026-05614 Filed 3-20-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8026-09-P

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

[Disaster Declaration #21438 and #21439; MISSISSIPPI Disaster Number MS-20019]

Presidential Declaration Amendment of a Major Disaster for Public Assistance Only for the State of MISSISSIPPI and the MISSISSIPPI BAND OF CHOCTAW INDIANS

AGENCY: U.S. Small Business Administration.

ACTION: Amendment 2.

SUMMARY: This is an amendment of the Presidential declaration of a major disaster for Public Assistance Only for the State of MISSISSIPPI and the MISSISSIPPI BAND OF CHOCTAW INDIANS (FEMA-4899-DR), dated February 6, 2026.

Incident: Severe Winter Storm.

DATES: Issued on March 17, 2026.

Incident Period: January 23, 2026 through January 27, 2026.

Physical Loan Application Deadline Date: April 7, 2026.

Economic Injury (EIDL) Loan

Application Deadline Date: November 6, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Visit the MySBA Loan Portal at <https://lending.sba.gov> to apply for a disaster assistance loan.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sharon Henderson, Office of Disaster Recovery and Resilience, U.S. Small Business Administration, 409 3rd Street SW, Suite 6050, Washington, DC 20416, (202) 205-6734.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The notice of the President’s major disaster declaration for Private Non-Profit organizations in the State of MISSISSIPPI and the MISSISSIPPI BAND OF CHOCTAW INDIANS, dated February 6, 2026, is hereby amended to include the following areas as adversely affected by the disaster.

Primary Counties: Choctaw, Itawamba, Oktibbeha, Wilkinson.

All other information in the original declaration remains unchanged.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number 59008)

(Authority: 13 CFR 123.3(b).)

James Stallings,

Associate Administrator, Office of Disaster Recovery & Resilience.

[FR Doc. 2026-05654 Filed 3-20-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8026-09-P

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

[Docket No: SSA-2026-0133]

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.

³³ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(31).

(OMB) Office of Management and Budget, Attn: Desk Officer for SSA (SSA) Social Security Administration, OLCA, Attn: Reports Clearance Director, Mail Stop 3253 Altmeyer, 6401 Security Blvd., Baltimore, MD 21235, Fax: 833-410-1631, Email address: *OR.Reports.Clearance@ssa.gov*

Or you may submit your comments online through <https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAmain> by clicking on Currently under Review—Open for Public Comments and choosing to click on one of SSA’s published items. Please

reference Docket ID Number [SSA–2026–0133] in your submitted response.

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 May 22, 2026. Individuals can obtain copies of the collection instruments by writing to the above email address.

1. *Request for Corrections of Earnings Record—20 CFR 404.820 and 20 CFR 422.125—0960–0029.* Individuals alleging inaccurate earnings records in

SSA’s files use paper Form SSA–7008, or a personal interview during which SSA employees key their answers into our electronic Earnings Modernization Item Correction system, to provide the information SSA needs to check earnings posted, and as necessary, initiate development to resolve any inaccuracies. The respondents are individuals who request correction of earnings posted to their Social Security earnings record.

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)	Average theoretical hourly cost amount (dollars) *	Average wait time in field office/tele-phone wait time (minutes)**	Total annual opportunity cost (dollars) ***
SSA–7008	9,766	1	30	4,883	* \$32.66	.....	*** \$159,479
In-person or tele-phone interview ..	112,312	1	30	56,156	* 32.66	** 38	*** 4,157,193
mySSA Earnings Correction Screen	14,194	1	30	7,097	*32.66	.....	*** 231,788
Totals	136,272	.....	.....	68,136	.....	.....	*** 4,548,460.

* We based this figure on the average U.S. worker’s hourly wages, as reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics data (*Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics*)

** We based this figure on the average combined FY 2026 wait times for field offices (23 minutes) and for teleservice centers (52 minutes) which includes the average speed of answer of 11 minutes as well as the average 41-minute wait time for a call back from an SSA technician), based on SSA’s current management information data. This figure reflects both data from our systems and the data posted on our public facing website (Social Security performance | SSA) on the date we drafted this document. As the figures fluctuate daily, the wait times may be different on the website than they appear here. We continue to monitor our website and management information data on call back times to ensure we report updated figures when possible.

*** This figure does not represent actual costs that SSA is imposing on recipients of Social Security payments to complete this application; rather, these are theoretical opportunity costs for the additional time respondents will spend to complete the application. *There is no actual charge to respondents to complete the application.*

2. *Application for Supplemental Security Income (Deferred or Abbreviated)—20 CFR 416.305–416.335, Subpart C—0960–0444.* SSA provides Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments to members of the public who meet the required eligibility criteria and file an application. SSA uses Form SSA8001BK, Application for SSI (Deferred or Abbreviated), to collect information from respondents to either: (1) provide a formal determination of ineligibility based on non-medical reasons only, or (2) document allegations of potential eligibility prior to requesting a medical determination from the state disability determination services (DDS) while deferring the collection of additional information until after the DDS approves a medical determination. Respondents apply for SSI using the deferred application through one of three modalities: (1) a paper application for both adult and child claims (Form SSA–8001), which

the public can access as a fillable PDF from our website and submit through SSA’s Upload Documents Portal (OMB Control No. 0960–0830); (2) a field office interview (in person or over the phone), during which an SSA employee enters applicant data directly into the Consolidated Claim Experience (CCE) and Intranet SSI Claims System screens; or (3) using the internet Claims (iClaim) System to complete the iSSI internet application to complete the basic eligibility questions. In December 2024, SSA implemented a new simplified SSI online application. SSA developed a hybrid approach to streamline and simplify the online application form and the modalities we offer across other service channels (*i.e.*, phone and in-person interviews). SSA’s hybrid approach consists of two separate steps: (1) capturing the claimant’s basic eligibility with a simplified application, and (2) a technician supported experience to develop additional

information necessary to make an initial determination. This second step only happens after we provide medical approval and identify what other information we need. This approach strikes a balance between improving the applicant’s filing experience and collecting all necessary information to make eligibility determinations. SSA uses the information we gather on the SSA–8001, deferred SSI Application, to: (1) formally deny SSI for nonmedical reasons when information the applicant provides results in ineligibility; or (2) establish a disability claim but defer the evidence development of non-medical issues until SSA approves the disability. The respondents are individuals who are applying for SSI and are either clearly ineligible or, disabled or blind, or are the third parties who aid these individuals in applying for SSI.

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)	Average theoretical cost amount (dollars) *	Average wait time in field office or for teleservice centers (minutes)**	Total annual opportunity cost (dollars) ***
Intranet CCE or SSI Claims System ...	596,633	1	28	278,429	* \$23.47	** 38	*** \$15,403,291
Internet Claim System (iSSI)	167,331	1	6	16,733	* 23.47	.....	*** 392,724
SSA-8001 (Paper Version)	371,585	1	15	92,896	* 23.47	** 38	*** 7,703,629
Total	1,135,579	.....	.....	388,058	.....	.....	*** 23,499,644

* We based this figure by averaging both the average DI payments based on SSA's current FY 2026 data (Effect of COLA on Average Social Security Benefits), and the average U.S. worker's hourly wages, as reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics data (Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics).

** We based this figure on the average combined FY 2026 wait times for field offices (23 minutes) and for teleservice centers (52 minutes which includes the average speed of answer of 11 minutes as well as the average 41-minute wait time for a call back from an SSA technician), based on SSA's current management information data. This figure reflects both data from our systems and the data posted on our public facing website (Social Security performance | SSA) on the date we drafted this document. As the figures fluctuate daily, the wait times may be different on the website than they appear here. We continue to monitor our website and management information data on call back times to ensure we report updated figures when possible.

*** This figure does not represent actual costs that SSA is imposing on recipients of Social Security payments to complete this application; rather, these are theoretical opportunity costs for the additional time respondents will spend to complete the application. *There is no actual charge to respondents to complete the application.*

3. *Authorization to Obtain Earnings Data From the Social Security Administration—0960-0602.* On occasion, public and private organizations and agencies need to obtain detailed earnings information about specific Social Security number (SSN) holding wage earners for business purposes (e.g. pension funds and State

agencies, etc.). Respondents use Form SSA-581 to identify the SSN holder whose information they are requesting, and provide authorization from the SSN holder, when applicable. SSA uses the information provided on Form SSA-581 to: (1) identify the wage earner; (2) establish the period of earnings information requested; (3) verify the

wage earner authorized SSA to release this information to the requesting party; and (4) produce the Itemized Statement of Earnings (SSA-1826). The respondents are private businesses, state or local agencies, and other federal agencies.

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)	Average theoretical hourly cost amount (dollars) *	Total annual opportunity cost (dollars)**
SSA-581	24,000	1	10	4,000	* \$39.86	** \$159,440

* We based this figure on the average Compensation, Benefits, and Job Analysis Specialists hourly wage data, as reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics data (Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics).

** This figure does not represent actual costs that SSA is imposing on recipients of Social Security payments to complete this application; rather, these are theoretical opportunity costs for the additional time respondents will spend to complete the application. *There is no actual charge to respondents to complete the application.*

4. *Medicare Subsidy Quality Review Forms—20 CFR 418(b)(5)—0960-0707* The Medicare Modernization Act of 2003 mandated the creation of the Medicare Part D prescription drug coverage program and provides certain subsidies for eligible Medicare beneficiaries to help pay for the cost of

prescription drugs. As part of its stewardship duties of the Medicare Part D subsidy program, SSA conducts periodic quality review checks of the information Medicare beneficiaries report on their subsidy applications (Form SSA-1020). SSA uses the Medicare Quality Review program to

conduct these checks. The respondents are applicants for the Medicare Part D subsidy whom SSA chose to undergo a quality review.

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)	Average theoretical hourly cost amount (dollars) *	Average wait time telephone (minutes)**	Total annual opportunity cost (dollars)**
SSA-9301 (Medicare Subsidy Quality Review Case Analysis Form)	3,500	1	30	1,750	* \$32.66	** 52	*** \$156,212

Modality of completion	Number of respondents	Frequency of response	Average burden per response (minutes)	Estimated total annual burden (hours)	Average theoretical hourly cost amount (dollars) *	Average wait time telephone (minutes)**	Total annual opportunity cost (dollars)**
SSA-9302 (Notice of Quality Review Acknowledgment Form for those with Phones)	3,500	1	15	875	* 32.66	.....	*** 28,578
SSA-9303 (Notice of Quality Review Acknowledgment Form for those without Phones) ..	350	1	15	88	* 32.66	.....	*** 2,874
SSA-9308 (Request for Information)	7,000	1	15	1,750	* 32.66	.....	*** 57,155
SSA-9310 (Request for Documents)	3,500	1	5	292	* 32.66	.....	*** 9,537
SSA-9311 (Notice of Appointment-Denial -Reviewer Will Call)	450	1	15	113	* 32.66	.....	*** 3,691
SSA-9312 (Notice of Appointment-Denial-Please Call Reviewer)	50	1	15	13	* 32.66	.....	*** 425
SSA-9313 (Notice of Quality Review acknowledgment Form for those with Phones)	2,500	1	15	625	* 32.66	.....	*** 20,413
SSA-9314 (Notice of Quality Review acknowledgement Form for those without Phones) ..	500	1	15	125	* 32.66	.....	*** 4,083
Total	21,350	.....	.....	5,631	.....	53	** 282,968

* We based this figure on average U.S. citizen's hourly salary, as reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics data (Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics).

** We based this figure on the average combined FY 2026 wait times for field offices (23 minutes) and for teleservice centers (52 minutes which includes the average speed of answer of 11 minutes as well as the average 41-minute wait time for a call back from an SSA technician), based on SSA's current management information data. This figure reflects both data from our systems and the data posted on our public facing website (Social Security performance | SSA) on the date we drafted this document. As the figures fluctuate daily, the wait times may be different on the website than they appear here. We continue to monitor our website and management information data on call back times to ensure we report updated figures when possible.

*** This figure does not represent actual costs that SSA is imposing on recipients of Social Security payments to complete this application; rather, these are theoretical opportunity costs for the additional time respondents will spend to complete the application. *There is no actual charge to respondents to complete the application.*

5. *Electronic SSDI and SSI Wage Reporting: myWageReport, SSA Mobile Wage Reporting, and Supplemental Security Income Telephone Wage Reporting—20 CFR 404.1520(b), 404.1571–1576, 404.1584–1593, & 416.701–416.732—0960–0715.* SSA requires Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) beneficiaries or their representative payees to report changes when beneficiaries return to work, when their amount of work increases, or when their earnings increase. Similarly, SSA requires recipients of SSI, their deemors, and representative payees to report changes in work and monthly wages. SSA allows SSDI beneficiaries, SSI recipients, deemors, and representative payees to report earnings

via electronic means, though the methods available depend on the type of benefits received. SSDI users may report wages using an internet reporting system called myWageReport. myWageReport is a secure internet reporting tool within the mySSA portal that enables SSDI beneficiaries to submit pay stub information to SSA. In addition to myWageReport, SSI users have two other electronic options, the SSA Mobile Wage Reporting application (SSAMWR) and the SSI Telephone Wage Reporting System (SSITWR). The SSITWR allows callers to report their wages by speaking their responses through voice recognition technology, or by keying in responses using a telephone key pad. The SSAMWR

allows recipients to report their wages through the mobile wage reporting application on their smartphone. SSITWR and SSAMWR systems collect the same information and send it to SSA over secure channels. To ensure the security of the information provided, SSITWR and SSAMWR ask respondents to provide information SSA can compare against our records for authentication purposes. Once the system authenticates the identity of the respondents, they can report their wage data. The respondents are SSDI beneficiaries, SSI recipients, SSI deemors, or representative payees.

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

Modality of completion	Number of respondents	Frequency of response	Number of responses	Average burden per response (minutes)	Estimated total annual burden (hours)	Average theoretical hourly cost amount (dollars) **	Total annual opportunity cost (dollars) ***
Training/Instruction + myWageReport	129,032	1	129,032	35	75,269	*\$23.47	**\$1,766,563
SSITWR	37,425	12	449,100	22	164,670	*23.47	**3,864,805
SSAMWR	8,678	12	104,136	20	34,712	*23.47	**814,691
SSAMWR	82,929	12	995,148	20	331,716	*23.47	**7,758,375
Totals	258,064	.....	1,667,416	.....	606,367	.....	**14,204,434

* SSI respondents complete training and a modality of collection. SSA is not able to break down the number of new wage reporters who receive training and longtime wage reporters who did not receive training; therefore, the actual number may be less than the estimate we provided. SSA collects management information data based on the number of transactions; the number of respondents has been extrapolated from that number. We do not collect MI on unique reporters.

* We based this figure by averaging both the average DI payments based on SSA's current FY 2026 data (Effect of COLA on Average Social Security Benefits), and the average U.S. worker's hourly wages, as reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics data (Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics).

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6. Request for Evidence from Doctor and Request for Evidence from Hospital—20 CFR 404 Subpart P and 20 CFR 416 Subpart I—0960-0722.

Sections 223(d)(5) and 1614(a)(3)(H)(i) of the Act require claimants to furnish medical evidence of their disability when filing a disability claim. SSA uses Forms HA-66 and HA-67 to request

evidence from medical sources, which claimants identify as having information relative to their impairments, or ability to do work-related activities. In addition to accepting manual paper responses, SSA sends a barcode with the HA-66 and HA-67, allowing respondents to fax the information directly into the electronic claims folder rather than

submitting it manually. SSA uses the information to determine eligibility for benefits, and to pay medical sources for furnishing the information. The respondents are medical sources, doctors, and hospitals that evaluate the claimants.

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

Modality of completion	Number of respondents	Frequency of response	Number of responses	Average burden per response (minutes)	Estimated total annual burden (hours)	Average theoretical hourly cost amount (dollars) *	Total annual opportunity cost (dollars) **
HA-66—Paper Version	6,843	22	150,546	15	37,637	*\$103	**\$3,876,611
HA-66—Electronic Version (ERE or barcode)	12,708	22	279,576	15	69,894	*103	**7,199,082
HA-67—Paper Version	2,752	22	60,544	15	15,136	*103	**1,559,008
HA-67—Electronic Version (ERE or barcode)	5,111	22	112,442	15	28,111	*103	**2,895,433
Totals	27,414	.....	.....	.....	150,778	.....	**15,530,134

* We based this figures on the average Physician's hourly salary, the average Psychiatrist's hourly salary, and the average Psychologist's hourly salary as reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics data (*Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics*).

** This figure does not represent actual costs that SSA is imposing on recipients of Social Security payments to complete this application; rather, these are theoretical opportunity costs for the additional time respondents will spend to complete the application. *There is no actual charge to respondents to complete the application.*

7. Government-to-Government Services Online website Registration Form; Government-to-Government Services Online website Account Modification/Deletion Form—20 CFR 401.45—0960-0757. The Government-to-Government Services Online (GSO) website allows various external organizations to submit files to a variety of SSA systems and, in some cases, receive files in return. The SSA systems that process data transferred via GSO include, but are not limited to, systems

responsible for disability processing and benefit determination or termination. SSA uses the information on Form SSA-159, Government-to-Government Online website Registration Form, to register the requestor to use the GSO website. Once we receive the SSA-159, SSA provides the user with account information and conducts a walkthrough of the GSO website as necessary. Established organizations may submit Form SSA-159 to register additional users as well. The established

requesting organizations can also complete Form SSA-160, Government-to-Government Online website Account Modification/Deletion Form, to modify their online accounts (e.g., address change). Respondents are State and local government agencies, and some private sector business entities.

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)	Average theoretical hourly cost amount (dollars) *	Total annual opportunity cost (dollars) **
SSA-159	1,973	1	15	493	*\$21.44	**\$10,570
SSA-160	366	1	15	92	*21.44	**1,972
Totals	2,339	.....	.....	585	.....	** 12,542

*We based these figures on average Information and Record Keeping Clerk's hourly salary, as reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics data (Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics).

** This figure does not represent actual costs that SSA is imposing on recipients of Social Security payments to complete this application; rather, these are theoretical opportunity costs for the additional time respondents will spend to complete the application. *There is no actual charge to respondents to complete the application.*

8. *Request to Show Cause for Failure to Appear—20 CFR 404.938, 416.1438, and 404.957(b)(i) and (ii)—0960-0794.* When claimants who requested a hearing before an administrative law judge (ALJ) fail to appear at their scheduled hearing, the ALJ may reschedule the hearing if the claimants establish good cause for missing the hearings. To establish good cause, respondents must show proof of one of the following: (1) SSA did not properly notify the claimant of the hearing; or (2) an unexpected event occurred without sufficient time for the claimant to request a postponement. The claimants

can use paper Form HA-L90 or HA-L90-OP1 to provide their reason for not appearing at their scheduled hearings; or the claimants' representatives can use Electronic Records Express (ERE), OMB Control No. 0960-0753, to submit the HA-L90 online. SSA uses the HA-L90 for new cases, and the HA-L90-OP1 for redeterminations cases. We need two versions of the paper form, as the ALJ follows different procedures when determining the good cause on redetermination cases (cases that have a prior decision and evidence on file), than they do for new cases (where we have no evidence on file). The ERE

modality automatically adjusts for redetermination cases, so we only need one version of the internet screens. If the ALJ determines the claimant established good cause for failure to appear at the hearing, the ALJ will schedule a supplemental hearing; if not, the ALJ will make a claims eligibility determination based on the claimants' evidence of record. Respondents are claimants, or their representatives, seeking to establish good cause for failure to appear at a scheduled hearing before an ALJ.

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)	Average theoretical hourly cost amount (dollars) *	Total annual opportunity cost (dollars) **
HA-L90	37,265	1	10	6,211	*\$23.47	**\$145,772.17
HA-L90-OP1	500	1	10	83	*23.47	**1948.01
Totals	37,765	.....	.....	6,294	.....	** 147,720.18

*We based this figure on averaging both the average DI payments based on SSA's current FY 2026 data (Effect of COLA on Average Social Security Benefits), and the average U.S. worker's hourly wages, as reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics data (Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics).

** This figure does not represent actual costs that SSA is imposing on recipients of Social Security payments to complete this application; rather, these are theoretical opportunity costs for the additional time respondents will spend to complete the application. *There is no actual charge to respondents to complete the application.*

9. *Vocational Resource Facilitator Demonstration—0960-0829.* SSA administers the Vocational Resource Facilitator Demonstration (VRFD) under the Interventional Cooperative Agreement Program (ICAP). ICAP allows SSA to partner with various non-federal groups and organizations to advance interventional research connected to the SSI and SSDI programs. VRFD tests the Vocational Resource Facilitator (VRF) intervention, which helps newly injured spinal cord injury or disease (SCI) or brain injury (BI) patients in pursuing their employment goals. The VRFD provides empirical evidence on the impact of the intervention on patients in several critical areas: (1) employment and earnings; (2) SSI and SSDI benefit receipt; and (3) satisfaction and well-

being. A rigorous evaluation of VRFD is critical to help SSA and other interested parties assess promising options to improve employment-related outcomes and decrease benefit receipt. The VRFD evaluation uses a randomized control experimental design that includes one treatment group and one control group. Control group members receive a referral for services to the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Services (DVRS), New Jersey's state Vocational Rehabilitation agency. The treatment group receives a referral to DVRS and employment services from a resource facilitator (RF). RFs are fully integrated members of clinical teams who engage with injured workers during inpatient rehabilitation about return to work. The central research questions include:

- Was the intervention implemented as planned?
- What are key considerations for scaling up or adopting the VRF model at other facilities?
- What were the impacts of VRF on outcomes of interest?
- Did treatment group members earn or work more than control group members?
- Were treatment group members relatively less likely to apply to or receive SSI or SSDI benefits?
- Did treatment group members experience greater satisfaction and well-being than control group members?
- What were the benefits and costs of the demonstration across key groups?

The proposed public survey data collections supports three components of the planned implementation, impact, and benefit-cost analyses. The data collection efforts provides information that is not available in SSA program

records about the characteristics and outcomes of VRFD participants in the treatment and control groups. Respondents are newly injured SCI and BI patients, who will provide written consent before agreeing to participate in

the study and are randomly assigned to one of the study groups.

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)	Average theoretical hourly cost amount (dollars) *	Total annual opportunity cost (dollars) **
12-month Follow-up Survey	90	1	25	38	*\$14.27	** \$542
Staff Interviews with Site Staff	12	1	66	13	* 32.66	** 425
Onsite Audit of sample of case files ..	1	1	30	1	* 32.66	** 32.66
Totals	103	.....	.....	51	.....	** 1,000

* We based this figure on DI Payments, based on SSA's current management information data (Effect of COLA on Average Social Security Benefits) and on the average U.S. worker's hourly wages, as reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics data (Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics).

** This figure does not represent actual costs that SSA is imposing on recipients of Social Security payments to complete this application; rather, these are theoretical opportunity costs for the additional time respondents will spend to complete the application. *There is no actual charge to respondents to complete the application.*

II. SSA submitted the information collections below to OMB for clearance. Your comments regarding these 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 April 22, 2026. Individuals can obtain copies of these OMB clearance packages

by writing to the OR.Reports.Clearance@ssa.gov.
 1. *Application for Child's Insurance Benefits—20 CFR 404.350–404.368, 404.603, & 416.350–0960–0010.* Title II of the Social Security Act (Act) provides for the payment of monthly benefits to children of an insured worker who is retired, disabled, or deceased. Section 202(d) of the Act discloses the conditions and requirements SSA requires the applicant to meet when

filing an application. SSA uses the information on Form SSA–4–BK to determine entitlement for children of living and deceased workers to monthly Social Security payments. Respondents are guardians completing the form on behalf of the children of living or deceased workers, or the children of living or deceased workers.

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)	Average theoretical hourly cost amount (dollars) *	Average wait time in field office and teleservice centers (minutes) ***	Total annual opportunity cost (dollars) ***
SSA–4–BK (Death Claim): Paper	1,702	1	12	340	* \$32.66	.....	*** \$11,104
SSA–4–BK (Death Claim): MCS Interview	235,166	1	11	43,114	* 32.66	** 38	*** 6,272,418
SSA–4–BK (Life Claim): Paper	2,912	1	12	582	* 32.66	.....	*** 19,008
SSA–4–BK (Life Claim): MCS Interview	332,333	1	11	60,928	* 32.66	** 38	*** 8,864,120
Totals	572,113	.....	.....	104,964	.....	.....	*** 15,166,650

* We based this figure on average U.S. citizen's hourly salary, as reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics data (Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics).

** We based this figure on the average combined FY 2026 wait times for field offices (23 minutes) and for teleservice centers (52 minutes which includes the average speed of answer of 11 minutes as well as the average 41-minute wait time for a call back from an SSA technician), based on SSA's current management information data. This figure reflects both data from our systems and the data posted on our public facing website (Social Security performance | SSA) on the date we drafted this document. As the figures fluctuate daily, the wait times may be different on the website than they appear here. We continue to monitor our website and management information data on call back times to ensure we report updated figures when possible. We note that we combined these two figures for the purposes of this information collection, as SSA does not track whether the respondents who complete the MCS interview do so via telephone or in person. In addition, we did not calculate wait time for the respondents who use the paper form, as they submit the forms via mail.

*** This figure does not represent actual costs that SSA is imposing on recipients of Social Security payments to complete this application; rather, these are theoretical opportunity costs for the additional time respondents will spend to complete the application. *There is no actual charge to respondents to complete the application.*

2. *Statement Regarding Marriage*—20 CFR 404.726—0960–0017. Section 216(h)(1)(A) of the Act directs SSA to apply State law to determine an individual’s marital relationship. Some state laws recognize marriages without a ceremony (*i.e.*, common-law marriages). In such cases, SSA provides the same spouse or widow(er) benefits to the common-law spouses as it does to ceremonially married spouses. To determine common-law spouses, SSA must elicit information from blood

relatives or other persons who are knowledgeable about the alleged common-law relationship. SSA uses Form SSA–753, Statement Regarding Marriage, to collect information from third parties to verify the applicant’s statements about intent; cohabitation; and holding out to the public as married, which are the basic tenets of a common-law marriage. SSA uses the information to determine if a valid marital relationship exists, and if the common-law spouse is entitled to Social

Security spouse, or widow(er) benefits. The respondents are blood relatives of the worker or claimant for spouse’s or widow(er)’s benefits, or other third parties who can confirm or deny an alleged common-law marriage.

This is a correction notice: SSA published the incorrect burden information for this collection at 90 FR 42294, on 8/29/25. We are correcting this error here.

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)	Average theoretical hourly cost amount (dollars) *	Total annual opportunity cost (dollars) **
SSA–753 (paper)	179,804	1	9	26,971	*\$32.66	***\$880,873
SSA–753 Submittable PDF Version via Upload Documents (0960–0830)	165	1	9	25	*32.66	**817
Totals	179,969	.....	.....	56,990	.....	**881,690

*We based this figure on average U.S. citizen’s hourly salary, as reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics data (Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics).

**This figure does not represent actual costs that SSA is imposing on recipients of Social Security payments to complete this application; rather, these are theoretical opportunity costs for the additional time respondents will spend to complete the application. *There is no actual charge to respondents to complete the application.*

3. *Claimant’s Work Background*—20 CFR 404.1512(a); 404.1520(a)(4); 404.1565(b); 416.912(a); 416.920(a)(4); 416.965(b)—0960–0300. Sections 205(a) and 1631(e) of the Act provide the Commissioner of Social Security with the authority to establish procedures for determining if a claimant is entitled to disability benefits. The administrative law judge (ALJ) may ask individuals to provide background information on Form HA–4633 about work they performed in the past 15 years. When a

claimant requests a hearing before an ALJ to establish an entitlement to disability benefits, the ALJ may request that the claimant provide a work history to assist the ALJ in fully inquiring into issues related to the disability. The ALJ uses the information collected from the claimants on Form HA–4633 to: (1) identify the claimant’s relevant work history; (2) decide if SSA requires expert vocational testimony and, if so, have a vocational expert available to testify during the hearing; and (3)

provide a reference for the ALJ to discuss the claimant’s work history. The ALJ makes the completed Form HA–4633 part of the documentary evidence of record. The respondents are claimants for disability benefits under Title II or Title XVI who requested a hearing before an ALJ after SSA denied their application for disability payments.

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)	Average theoretical hourly cost amount (dollars) *	Total annual opportunity cost (dollars) **
HA–4633 (paper)	48,450	1	20	16,150	*\$14.27	**\$230,461
Electronic Records Express Submissions	236,550	1	20	78,850	*32.66	**275,241
Totals	285,000	.....	.....	142,500	.....	***505,702

*We based these figures on average DI hourly wages based on SSA’s current FY 2026 SSI data (Effect of COLA on Average Social Security Benefits), and on average U.S. citizen’s hourly salary, as reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics data (Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics).

**This figure does not represent actual costs that SSA is imposing on recipients of Social Security payments to complete this application; rather, these are theoretical opportunity costs for the additional time respondents will spend to complete the application. *There is no actual charge to respondents to complete the application.*

4. *Disability Update Report*—20 CFR 404.1589–404.1595 and 416.988–416.996—09600511. As part of our statutory requirements, SSA periodically uses Form SSA–455, the Disability Update Report, to evaluate current Title II disability beneficiaries’

and Title XVI disability payment recipients’ continued eligibility for Social Security disability payments. Specifically, SSA uses the form to determine if: (1) there is enough evidence to warrant referring the respondent for a full medical

Continuing Disability Review (CDR); (2) the respondent’s impairments are still present and indicative of no medical improvement, precluding the need for a CDR; or (3) the respondent has unresolved work related issues. SSA mails Form SSA–455 to specific

disability recipients, whom we select as possibly qualifying for the CDR process. SSA pre-fills the form with data specific to the disability recipient, except for the sections we ask the recipients to complete. When SSA receives the

completed form, we scan it into SSA's system. This allows us to gather information electronically and enables SSA to process the returned forms through automated decision logic to decide the proper course of action to

take. The respondents are recipients of Title II and Title XVI Social Security disability payments.

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)	Average theoretical hourly cost amount (dollars) *	Average wait time in teleservice center (minutes)**	Total annual opportunity cost (dollars)***
SSA-455 (mail-in) ..	1,049,176	1	15	262,294	* \$14.27	.....	*** \$3,684,818
SSA-455 (elec- tronic online proc- ess)	89,104	1	15	22,276	* 14.27	.....	*** 317,879
Telephone Interview Process	100	1	15	25	* 14.27	** 52	*** 1,598
Totals	1,138,380	.....	.....	284,595	.....	.....	*** 4,004,295

* We based this figure on average DI payments based on SSA's current FY 2026 data (Effect of COLA on Average Social Security Benefits).

** We based this figure on the average FY 2026 wait times for teleservice centers (52 minutes which includes the average speed of answer of 11 minutes as well as the average 41-minute wait time for a call back from an SSA technician), based on SSA's current management information data. This figure reflects both data from our systems and the data posted on our public facing website (800 number performance | SSA) on the date we drafted this notice. As the figures fluctuate daily, the wait times may be different on the publication date of this notice.

*** This figure does not represent actual costs that SSA is imposing on recipients of Social Security payments to complete this application; rather, these are theoretical opportunity costs for the additional time respondents will spend to complete the application. *There is no actual charge to respondents to complete the application.*

5. *Incorporation by Reference of Oral Findings of Fact and Rationale in Wholly Favorable Written Decisions (Bench Decision Regulation)—20 CFR 404.953 and 416.1453—0960-0694.* If an administrative law judge (ALJ) makes a wholly favorable oral decision, including all the findings and rationale for the decision for a claimant of Title II or Title XVI payments, at an administrative appeals hearing, the ALJ sends a Notice of Decision (Form HA-82), as the records from the oral hearing preclude the need for a written decision.

We call this the incorporation-by-reference process. In addition, the regulations for this process state that if the involved parties want a record of the oral decision, they may submit a written request for these records. SSA collects identifying information under Sections 20 CFR 404.953 and 416.1453 of the Code of Federal Regulations to determine how to send interested individuals written records of a favorable incorporation-by-reference oral decision made at an administrative review hearing. Since there is no

prescribed form to request a written record of the decision, the involved parties send SSA their contact information and reference the hearing for which they would like a record. The respondents are applicants for Disability Insurance Benefits and SSI payments, or their representatives, to whom SSA gave a wholly favorable oral decision under the regulations cited above.

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)	Average theoretical hourly cost amount (dollars) *	Total annual opportunity cost (dollars) **
HA-82	622	1	5	52	* \$14.27	** \$742

* We based this figure on the average DI payments based on SSA's current FY 2026 data (Effect of COLA on Average Social Security Benefits).

** This figure does not represent actual costs that SSA is imposing on recipients of Social Security payments to complete this application; rather, these are theoretical opportunity costs for the additional time respondents will spend to complete the application. *There is no actual charge to respondents to complete the application.*

6. *Help America Vote Act—0960-0706.* Public Law 107-252, the Help America Vote Act of 2002, mandates that States verify the identities of newly registered voters. When newly registered voters do not have driver's licenses or State-issued ID cards, they must supply the last four digits of their Social Security number to their local

State election agencies for verification. The election agencies forward this information to their State Motor Vehicle Administration (MVA), and the State MVA inputs the data into the American Association of MVAs (AAMVA), a central consolidation system that routes the voter data to SSA's Help America Vote Verification (HAVV) system. SSA's

HAVV system returns the result (a "match" or "no match" of name, DOB, and last four digits of an SSN) to the AAMVA hub, which then routes the information back to the state MVA. The respondents are State MVAs seeking to confirm voter identities.

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

Modality of completion	Number of respondents	Frequency of response	Number of responses	Average burden per response (minutes)	Estimated total annual burden (hours)	Average theoretical hourly cost amount (dollars) *	Total annual opportunity cost (dollars) **
HAVV	+ 45	121,01345	5,445,585	2	181,520	* \$24.14	** \$4,381,893

* The 45 respondents here represent the number of states participating in HAVV. SSA has agreements with forty-four states and one territory (Puerto Rico) for the use of HAVV to support their states' voter registration process. Five States (i.e., New Mexico, Kentucky, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia) are permitted to use the 9-digit SSN on applications for voter registration; therefore, these States do not obtain SSN verifications from SSA through HAVV for voter registration (which requires states to use on the last four digits of the SSN for verification). North Dakota has no voter registration requirement and, therefore, does not use the HAVV system.

* We based this figure on the average Information and Record Clerks, as reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics data (Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics).

** This figure does not represent actual costs that SSA is imposing on recipients of Social Security payments to complete this application; rather, these are theoretical opportunity costs for the additional time respondents will spend to complete the application. *There is no actual charge to respondents to complete the application.*

Cost Burden: Per our current management information data, the 45 state MVAs participating in HAVA each pay an annual maintenance cost of \$1,344.88. Additionally, states pay .30 per verification request. Therefore, the total annual cost to respondents is \$60,520.

7. *Advance Designation of Representative Payee—0960-0814.* On April 13, 2018, the President signed into law The Strengthening Protections for Social Security Beneficiaries Act of 2018, also known as Public Law (Pub. L.) 115-165. Section 201 of the law allows SSA beneficiaries and applicants under Title II, Title VIII and Title XVI, of the Act to designate individuals to serve as a representative payee should the need arise in the future. Section 201(j)(2) of Public Law 115-165

provides the requirements for selecting a qualified representative payee. SSA only offers the option to advance designate to capable adults and emancipated minors. Beneficiaries who have an assigned representative payee, or have a representative application in process, cannot advance designate. SSA uses Form SSA-4547, Advance Designation of Representative Payee, or the electronic modalities for this form [the internet i4547 (available through both iClaim and an individual's mySocial Security account), and Intranet SSI Claim System, Modernized Claim System (MCS), and iMain System screens] to allow beneficiaries or applicants the option to designate individuals in order of priority, to serve as a representative. Beneficiaries or applicants can update or change the

advance designee order of priority at any time. SSA uses the information on Form SSA-4547 or its equivalent modalities to select a qualified representative payee in order of priority. If the selected representative payee is unable or unwilling to serve, or does not meet SSA requirements, SSA selects another representative payee to serve in the beneficiaries and applicant's best interest. SSA notifies beneficiaries annually of the individuals they chose in advance to be their representative payee. The respondents are SSA beneficiaries and claimants who want to designate individuals to serve as a representative payee should the need arise in the future.

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)	Average theoretical hourly cost amount (dollars) *	Average wait time for a field office or teleservice center (minutes) **	Total annual opportunity cost (dollars) ***
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Submission of Advance Designation

Intranet version (Paper Form SSA-4547, SSI Claims System, MCS, iMain)	+ 693,339	1	6	69,334	* \$23.47	** 38	*** \$11,933,298
Internet version (mySocial Security)	304,471	1	6	30,447	* 23.47	.....	*** 714,591
Internet version (iClaim)	898,233	1	6	89,823	* 23.47	.....	*** 2,108,146
Totals	1,896,043	.....	.....	189,604	.....	.....	*** 14,756,035

Waiver of Advance Designation

Intranet version (Paper Form SSA-4547, SSI Claims System, MCS, iMain)	1,507,403	1	2	50,247	* 23.47	** 38	*** 23,585,848
Internet version (mySSA)	1,442	1	2	48	* 23.47	.....	*** 1,127
Internet version (iClaim)	1,498,363	1	2	49,945	* 23.47	.....	*** 1,172,209

Modality of completion	Number of respondents	Frequency of response	Average burden per response (minutes)	Estimated total annual burden (hours)	Average theoretical hourly cost amount (dollars)*	Average wait time for a field office or teleservice center (minutes)**	Total annual opportunity cost (dollars)***
Totals	3,007,208	100,240	*** 24,759,184

Grand Totals

Totals	4,903,251	289,844	*** 39,515,219
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+SSA enters advance designation information we receive on the paper Form SSA-4547 in the advanced designation representative payee system using one of the Intranet applications. Accordingly, we have included the paper form responses in this figure for Intranet responses.

* We based this figure by averaging both the average DI payments based on SSA's current FY 2026 data (Effect of COLA on Average Social Security Benefits), and the average U.S. worker's hourly wages, as reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics data (Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics).

** We based this figure on the average combined FY 2026 wait times for field offices (23 minutes) and for teleservice centers (52 minutes which includes the average speed of answer of 11 minutes as well as the average 41-minute wait time for a call back from an SSA technician), based on SSA's current management information data. This figure reflects both data from our systems and the data posted on our public facing website (Social Security performance √ SSA) on the date we drafted this document. As the figures fluctuate daily, the wait times may be different on the website than they appear here. We continue to monitor our website and management information data on call back times to ensure we report updated figures when possible.

*** This figure does not represent actual costs that SSA is imposing on recipients of Social Security payments to complete this application; rather, these are theoretical opportunity costs for the additional time respondents will spend to complete the application. *There is no actual charge to respondents to complete the application.*

8. *Electronic Consent Based Social Security Number Verification—20 CFR 400.100—0960-0817.* The electronic Consent Based Social Security Number Verification (eCBSV) is a fee-based Social Security Number (SSN) verification service that allows permitted entities (a financial institution as defined by Section 509 of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act. 42 U.S.C. 405b(b)(4), Public Law 115-174, Title II, 215(b)(4), or service provider, subsidiary, affiliate, agent, subcontractor, or assignee of a financial institution), to verify that an individual's name, date of birth (DOB), and SSN match our records based on the SSN holder's signed—including electronic—consent in connection with a credit transaction or any circumstance described in section 604 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681b).

Background

We created this service due to section 215 of the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act of 2018 (Banking Bill), Public Law 115-174. Permitted entities are able to submit an SSN, name, and DOB of the number holder in connection with a credit transaction or any circumstances described in Section 604 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act to SSA for verification via an application programming interface. The purpose of the information collection is for SSA to verify for the permitted entity (PE) that the submitted SSN, name and DOB matches, or does not match, the data contained in our records. After obtaining number holders' consents, a PE submits the names, DOBs, and SSNs of number holders to the eCBSV service.

SSA matches the information against our Master File, using SSN, name, and DOB. The eCBSV service responds in real time with an indication as to whether there is a match with a "yes" or "no" response, along with details specifying which data element(s) do not align with SSA records. Additionally, if applicable, the SSN verification result indicates the status of the individual's death based on data in SSA's records. The verification does not authenticate the identity of the number holders or conclusively prove the number holders we verify are who they claim to be. Respondents can find up-to-date information on the service, eligibility, fees, enrollment, technical specifications, and guides to written consent on the eCBSV website.

Consent Requirements

Under the eCBSV process, the PE does not submit the number holder's consent forms to SSA. SSA requires each PE to retain a valid consent for each SSN verification request submitted for a period of 5 years. The agency permits the PE to retain the consent in an electronic format.

SSA requires a wet or electronic signature on the consent. A PE may request verification of a number holder's SSN on behalf of a financial institution pursuant to the terms of the Banking Bill, the user agreement between SSA and the PE, and the SSN Holder's consent. In this case, the PE ensures that the financial institution agrees to the terms in the user agreement, which require the PE use the SSN verification only for the purpose stated in the consent, and to mark their own records as "verified" or "unverified," and

prohibits entities from further using or disclosing the SSN verification. This relationship is subject to the terms in the user agreement between SSA and the PE.

Compliance Review

SSA requires each PE to undergo compliance reviews. An SSA approved certified public accountant (CPA) conducts the compliance reviews. SSA designed the compliance reviews to ensure that the permitted entities meet all terms and conditions of the user agreement, including that the permitted entities obtain valid consent from number holders. The PE pays all compliance review costs through the eCBSV fees. In general, every permitted entity is subject to an initial audit then once within five (5) years based on compliance. The CPA follows review standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and contained in the Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards (GAGAS). eCBSV is available to all interested permitted entities, as defined in section 215 of the Banking Bill with an estimated annual 58,000,000 requests. The respondents to the eCBSV information collection are the permitted entities; members of the public who consent to SSN verifications; and CPAs who provide compliance review services.

Note: Per OMB's Terms of Clearance, SSA is allowing for public comment on several minor changes to the User Agreement which OMB approved via Change Request. These minor changes enhance the match/no match data we provide to include which elements do not align with our records; minor

language changes to update language which discusses the match/no match data process; revisions to the agreement period and tier levels to allow for

greater flexibility in costs and utilization; and to update language for clarity purposes.

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

TIME BURDEN

Requirement	Number of respondents	Frequency of response	Average burden per response (minutes)	Estimated total annual burden (hours)	Average theoretical hourly cost amount (dollars) *	Total annual opportunity cost (dollars) **
a) People whose SSNs SSA will verify—Reading and Signing	58,000,000	1	3	2,900,000	* \$14.27	** \$41,383,000
a) Sending in the verification request, calling our system, getting a response	58,000,000	1	1	966,667	* 45.04	** 43,538,682
c) CPA Compliance Review and Report ***	21	1	4,800	1,680	* 44.96	** 75,533
Totals	116,000,021			3,868,347		** 84,997,215

* We based these figures on average Business and Financial operations occupations (Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics), and Accountants and Auditors hourly salaries as reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics data, and average 2026 DI payments, as reported in SSA’s disability insurance payment data (Effect of COLA on Average Social Security Benefits).

** This figure does not represent actual costs that SSA is imposing on recipients of Social Security payments to complete this application; rather, these are theoretical opportunity costs for the additional time respondents will spend to complete the application. There is no actual charge to respondents to complete the application.

*** The enrollment process occurs automatically through the eCBSV Customer Connection, and entails providing consent for SSA to verify the EIN; electronically signing the eCBSV User Agreement, and the permitted entities certification; selecting their annual tier level; and linking to pay.gov to make payment for services.

**** SSA uses one CPA firm (an SSA-approved contractor) to conduct compliance reviews and prepare written reports of findings on the permitted entities.

Cost Burden

The public cost burden depends on the number of PEs using the service and the annual transaction volume. We based the current tier fee schedule below on 21 participating PEs in fiscal year (FY) 2024 submitting an anticipated annual volume of 58 million transactions. For FY 2026, we are

maintaining the current tier structure, based on our analysis, which estimated 21 participating PEs with an anticipated annual volume of 68 million. The total cost for developing and operating the service is \$66.3 million through FY 2024. Of this amount, \$25.5 million remains unrecovered/unreimbursed. The current subscription tier structure

and associated fees are intended to recover these costs over a three-year period, assuming projected enrollments and transaction volumes meet these projections. SSA uses the fee to allocate forecasted systems and operational expenses; agency oversight; and overhead necessary to sustain the service.

eCBSV TIER FEE SCHEDULE

Tier	Annual transaction threshold	Annual fee
1	Up to 10,000 (1–10,000)	\$5,100
2	Up to 75,000 (10,001–75,000)	37,125
3	Up to 200,000 (75,001–200,000)	98,000
4	Up to 500,000 (200,001–500,000)	240,000
5	Up to 1 million (500,001–1 million)	470,000
6	Up to 2.5 million (1,000,001–2.5 million)	907,500
7	Up to 5 million (2,500,001–5 million)	1,765,500
8	Up to 10 million (5,000,001–10 million)	3,206,250
9	Up to 15 million (10,000,001–15 million)	3,562,500
10	Up to 20 million (15,000,001–20 million)	4,453,125
11	Up to 25 million (20,000,001–25 million)	5,165,625
12	Up to 200 million (25,000,001–200 million)	5,878,125

SSA calculates fees based on forecasted systems and operational expenses, agency oversight, overhead, and Certified Public Accountant audit contract costs. Section 215(h)(1)(B) of the Banking Bill requires that the Commissioner shall “periodically adjust” the price paid by users to ensure that amounts collected are sufficient to fully offset the costs of administering

the eCBSV system. On at least an annual basis, SSA monitors costs incurred to provide eCBSV services and revises the tier fee schedule accordingly. SSA notifies permitted entities of the tier fee schedule in effect at the renewal of eCBSV user agreements, when a permitted entity begins a new 365-day agreement period, and via notice in the Federal Register. Permitted entity

renewals are governed by the tier in effect at the time of renewal.

Mark Steffensen,

General Counsel, Chief of Law and Policy, Social Security Administration.

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