

ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be 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.

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and/or included in the request for OMB approval of this information collection; they also will become a matter of public record.

Dated: July 27, 2016.

**Sarah Brabson,**

*NOAA PRA Clearance Officer.*

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## COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

### Agency Information Collection Activities Under OMB Review

**AGENCY:** Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, (PRA), this notice announces that the Information Collection Request (ICR) abstracted below has been forwarded to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and comment. The ICR describes the nature of the information collection and its expected costs and burden.

**DATES:** Comments must be submitted on or before September 1, 2016.

**ADDRESSES:** Comments regarding the burden estimated or any other aspect of the information collection, including suggestions on reducing the burden, may be submitted directly to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) in OMB, within 30 days of the notice's publication, by email at [OIRASubmissions@omb.eop.gov](mailto:OIRASubmissions@omb.eop.gov). Please identify the comments by OMB Control No. 3038-0111. Please provide the Commission with a copy of all submitted comments at the address listed below. Please refer to OMB Reference No. 3038-0111, found on <http://reginfo.gov>. Comments may also be mailed to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Attention: Desk Officer for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, 725 17th Street NW., Washington, DC 20503; or through the Agency's Web site at <http://comments.cftc.gov>. Follow the

instructions for submitting comments through the Web site.

Comments may also be mailed to: Christopher Kirkpatrick, Secretary of the Commission, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Three Lafayette Centre, 1155 21st Street NW., Washington, DC 20581 or by Hand Delivery/Courier at the same address.

A copy of the supporting statements for the collection of information discussed above may be obtained by visiting <http://RegInfo.gov>. All comments must be submitted in English, or if not, accompanied by an English translation. Comments will be posted as received to <http://www.cftc.gov>.

*For Further Information or a Copy Contact:* Laura B. Badian, Assistant General Counsel, 202-418-5969, [lbadian@cftc.gov](mailto:lbadian@cftc.gov); Paul Schlichting, Assistant General Counsel, 202-418-5884, [pschlichting@cftc.gov](mailto:pschlichting@cftc.gov); or Herminio Castro, Counsel, (202) 418-6705, [hcastro@cftc.gov](mailto:hcastro@cftc.gov); Office of the General Counsel, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Three Lafayette Centre, 1155 21st Street NW., Washington, DC 20581. Please refer to OMB Control No. 3038-0111 in any correspondence.

### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

*Title:* Margin Requirements for Uncleared Swaps for Swap Dealers and Major Swap Participants; Comparability Determinations with Margin Requirements, (OMB Control No. 3038-0111). This is a request for a revision of an information collection.

*Abstract:* Section 731 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act ("Dodd-Frank Act"),<sup>1</sup> amended the Commodity Exchange Act ("CEA"), to add, as section 4s(e) thereof, provisions concerning the establishment of initial and variation margin requirements for swap dealers and major swap participants.<sup>2</sup> Each swap dealer and major swap participant for which there is a Prudential Regulator, as defined in section 1a(39) of the CEA,<sup>3</sup> must meet margin requirements established by the applicable Prudential Regulator, and each swap dealer and major swap participant for which there is no Prudential Regulator (collectively, "Covered Swap Entities" or "CSEs") must comply with the Commission's margin requirements. With regard to the cross-border application of the swap provisions enacted by Title VII of the Dodd-Frank Act, section 2(i) of the CEA provides the Commission with express authority over activities outside the

United States relating to swaps when certain conditions are met. Specifically, section 2(i) of the CEA provides that the provisions of the CEA relating to swaps enacted by Title VII of the Dodd-Frank Act (including Commission rules and regulations promulgated thereunder) shall not apply to activities outside the United States unless those activities (1) have a direct and significant connection with activities in, or effect on, commerce of the United States or (2) contravene such rules or regulations as the Commission may prescribe or promulgate as are necessary or appropriate to prevent the evasion of any provision of Title VII.<sup>4</sup> Because margin requirements are critical to ensuring the safety and soundness of a CSE and the stability of the U.S. financial markets, the Commission believes that its margin rules should apply on a cross-border basis in a manner that effectively addresses risks to a CSE and the U.S. financial system.

On May 31, 2016, the Commission published a Final Rule addressing the cross-border application of its margin requirements for uncleared swaps of CSEs (with substituted compliance available in certain circumstances), except as to a narrow class of uncleared swaps between a non-U.S. CSE and a non-U.S. counterparty that fall within a limited exclusion (the "Exclusion").<sup>5</sup> As described below, the adopting release for the Final Rule contained a collection of information regarding requests for comparability determinations, which was previously included in the proposing release, and for which the Office of Management and Budget ("OMB") assigned OMB control number 3038-0111, titled "Margin Requirements for Uncleared Swaps for Swap Dealers and Major Swap Participants; Comparability Determinations with Margin Requirements." In addition, the adopting release included two additional information collections regarding non-segregation jurisdictions<sup>6</sup> and non-netting jurisdictions<sup>7</sup> that were

<sup>4</sup> 7 U.S.C. 2(i).

<sup>5</sup> 81 FR 34818 (May 31, 2016).

<sup>6</sup> As used in the adopting release, a "non-segregation jurisdiction" is a jurisdiction where inherent limitations in the legal or operational infrastructure of the foreign jurisdiction make it impracticable for the CSE and its counterparty to post initial margin pursuant to custodial arrangements that comply with the Commission's margin rules, as further described in section II.B.4.b of the adopting release.

<sup>7</sup> As used in the adopting release, a "non-netting jurisdiction" is a jurisdiction in which a CSE cannot conclude, with a well-founded basis, that the netting agreement with a counterparty in that foreign jurisdiction meets the definition of an "eligible master netting agreement" set forth in the

<sup>1</sup> Pub. L. 111-203, 124 Stat. 1376 (2010).

<sup>2</sup> 7 U.S.C. 6s(e).

<sup>3</sup> 7 U.S.C. 1a(39).

not previously proposed. Accordingly, the Commission is requesting approval by OMB of the revised information collection under OMB Control Number 3038–0111.

Section 23.160(d) of the Final Rule includes a special provision for non-netting jurisdictions. This provision allows CSEs that cannot conclude after sufficient legal review with a well-founded basis that the netting agreement with a counterparty in a foreign jurisdiction meets the definition of an “eligible master netting agreement” set forth in the Commission’s final margin rule (“Final Margin Rule”)<sup>8</sup> to nevertheless net uncleared swaps in determining the amount of margin that they post, provided that certain conditions are met.<sup>9</sup> In order to avail itself of this special provision, the CSE must treat the uncleared swaps covered by the agreement on a gross basis in determining the amount of initial and variation margin that it must collect, but may net those uncleared swaps in determining the amount of initial and variation margin it must post to the counterparty, in accordance with the netting provisions of the Final Margin Rule.<sup>10</sup> A CSE that enters into uncleared swaps in “non-netting” jurisdictions in reliance on this provision must have policies and procedures ensuring that it is in compliance with the special provision’s requirements, and maintain books and records properly documenting that all of the requirements of this exception are satisfied.<sup>11</sup>

Section 23.160(e) of the Final Rule includes a special provision for non-segregation jurisdictions that allows

Final Margin Rule, as described in section II.B.5.b of the adopting release.

<sup>8</sup> See Margin Requirements for Uncleared Swaps for Swap Dealers and Major Swap Participants, 81 FR 636 (Jan. 6, 2016). The Final Margin Rule, which became effective April 1, 2016, is codified in part 23 of the Commission’s regulations. See 17 CFR 23.150–159, 161.

<sup>9</sup> The Final Margin Rule permits offsets in relation to either initial margin or variation margin calculation when (among other things), the offsets related to swaps are subject to the same eligible master netting agreement. This ensures that CSEs can effectively foreclose on the margin in the event of a counterparty default, and avoids the risk that the administrator of an insolvent counterparty will “cherry-pick” from posted collateral to be returned.

<sup>10</sup> In the event that the special provision for non-segregation jurisdictions applies to a CSE, then the special provision for non-netting jurisdictions would not apply to the CSE even if the relevant jurisdiction is also a “non-netting jurisdiction.” In this circumstance, the CSE must collect the gross amount of initial margin in cash (but would not be required to post initial margin), and post and collect variation margin in cash in accordance with the requirements of the special provision for non-segregation jurisdictions, as discussed in section II.B.4.b.

<sup>11</sup> See § 23.160(d) of the Final Rule.

non-U.S. CSEs that are Foreign Consolidated Subsidiaries (as defined in the Final Rule) and foreign branches of U.S. CSEs to engage in swaps in foreign jurisdictions where inherent limitations in the legal or operational infrastructure make it impracticable for the CSE and its counterparty to post collateral in compliance with the custodial arrangement requirements of the Commission’s margin rules, subject to certain conditions. In order to rely on this special provision, a Foreign Consolidated Subsidiary or foreign branch of a U.S. CSE is required to satisfy all of the conditions of the rule, including that (1) inherent limitations in the legal or operational infrastructure of the foreign jurisdiction make it impracticable for the CSE and its counterparty to post any form of eligible initial margin collateral for the uncleared swap pursuant to custodial arrangements that comply with the Commission’s margin rules; (2) foreign regulatory restrictions require the CSE to transact in uncleared swaps with the counterparty through an establishment within the foreign jurisdiction and do not permit the posting of collateral for the swap in compliance with the custodial arrangements of section 23.157 of the Final Margin Rule in the United States or a jurisdiction for which the Commission has issued a comparability determination under the Final Rule with respect to section 23.157; (3) the CSE’s counterparty is not a U.S. person and is not a CSE, and the counterparty’s obligations under the uncleared swap are not guaranteed by a U.S. person;<sup>12</sup> (4) the CSE collects initial margin in cash on a gross basis, and posts and collects variation margin in cash, for the uncleared swap in accordance with the Final Margin Rule; (5) for each broad risk category, as set out in section 23.154(b)(2)(v) of the Final Margin Rule, the total outstanding notional value of all uncleared swaps in that broad risk category, as to which the CSE is relying on section 23.160 (e), may not exceed 5 percent of the CSE’s total outstanding notional value for all uncleared swaps in the same broad risk category; (6) the CSE has policies and procedures ensuring that it is in compliance with the requirements of this provision; and (7) the CSE maintains books and records properly

<sup>12</sup> The Commission would expect the CSE’s counterparty to be a local financial end user that is required to comply with the foreign jurisdiction’s laws and that is prevented by regulatory restrictions in the foreign jurisdiction from posting collateral for the uncleared swap in the United States or a jurisdiction for which the Commission has issued a comparability determination under the Final Rule, even using an affiliate.

documenting that all of the requirements of this provision are satisfied.<sup>13</sup>

The new information collections covered by this notice require CSEs to have policies and procedures ensuring that they are in compliance with all of the requirements of the special provisions for non-netting jurisdictions and non-segregation provisions, respectively, and to maintain books and records properly documenting that all of the requirements of the special provisions for non-netting jurisdictions and non-segregation jurisdictions, respectively, are satisfied. Both information collections are necessary as a means for the Commission to be able to determine that CSEs relying on these special provisions are entitled to do so and are complying with the special provisions’ requirements. Both information collections are also necessary to implement sections 4s(e) of the CEA, which mandates that the Commission adopt rules establishing minimum initial and variation margin requirements for CSEs on all swaps that are not cleared by a registered derivatives clearing organization, and section 2(i) of the CEA, which provides that the provisions of the CEA relating to swaps that were enacted by Title VII of the Dodd-Frank Act (including any rule prescribed or regulation promulgated thereunder) apply to activities outside the United States that have a direct and significant connection with activities in, or effect on, commerce of the United States.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The Commission did not receive any comments on the 60-day **Federal Register** notice, 81 FR 34855, dated May 31, 2016.

• *Burden Statement—Information Collection for Non-Netting Jurisdictions:* The Commission estimates that approximately 54 CSEs may rely on section 23.160(d) of the Final Rule.<sup>14</sup> Furthermore, the Commission estimates that these CSEs would incur an average of 10 annual burden hours to maintain books and records properly documenting that all of the

<sup>13</sup> See 17 CFR 23.160(e).

<sup>14</sup> Currently, there are approximately 106 swap entities provisionally registered with the Commission. The Commission estimates that of the approximately 106 swap entities that are provisionally registered, approximately 54 are CSEs that are subject to the Commission’s margin rules as they are not subject to a Prudential Regulator. Because all of these CSEs are eligible to use the special provision for non-netting jurisdictions, the Commission estimates that 54 CSEs may rely on section 23.160(d) of the Final Rule.

requirements of this exception are satisfied (including policies and procedures ensuring that they are in compliance). Based upon the above, the estimated hour burden for collection is calculated as follows:

*Estimated Number of Respondents per Year:* 54.

*Estimated Burden Hours per Registrant:* 10.

*Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours:* 540.

*Frequency of Collection:* Once; As needed.

- **Burden Statement—Information Collection for Non-Segregation Jurisdictions:** The Commission currently estimates that there are between five and ten jurisdictions for which the first two conditions specified above for non-segregation jurisdictions are satisfied and where Foreign Consolidated Subsidiaries and foreign branches of U.S. CSEs that are subject to the Commission's margin rules may engage in swaps, or for purposes of the PRA estimate, an average of 7.5 non-segregation jurisdictions. The Commission estimates that approximately 12 Foreign Consolidated Subsidiaries and foreign branches of U.S. CSEs may rely on section 23.160(e) of the Final Rule in some or all of these jurisdiction(s). The Commission estimates that each Foreign Consolidated Subsidiary or foreign branch of a U.S. CSE relying on this provision would incur an average of 20 annual burden hours to maintain books and records properly documenting that all of the requirements of this provision are satisfied (including policies and procedures ensuring that they are in compliance) with respect to each jurisdiction as to which they rely on the special provision. Thus, based on the average of 7.5 non-segregation jurisdictions, the Commission estimates that each of the approximately 12 Foreign Consolidated Subsidiaries and foreign branches of U.S. CSEs that may rely on this provision will incur an estimated 150 average burden hours per year (*i.e.*, 20 average burden hours per jurisdiction multiplied by 7.5). Based upon the above, the estimated hour burden for collection is calculated as follows:

*Estimated Number of Respondents per Year:* 12.

*Estimated Burden Hours per Registrant:* 150.

*Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours:* 1,800 hours.

*Frequency of Collection:* Once; As needed.

There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with this collection.

**Authority:** 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*

Dated: July 27, 2016.

**Christopher J. Kirkpatrick,**

*Secretary of the Commission.*

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English translation. Comments will be posted as received to <http://www.cftc.gov>.

*For Further Information or a Copy Contact:* Sue McDonough, Counsel, Office of General Counsel, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, (202) 418-5132; email: [smcdonough@cftc.gov](mailto:smcdonough@cftc.gov), and refer to OMB Control No. 3038-0067.

### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

**Title:** Part 162 Subpart C—Identity Theft Rule (OMB Control No. 3038-0067). This is a request for extension of a currently approved information collection.

**Abstract:** This collection of information is needed because under part 162 subpart C—Identify Theft, CFTC-regulated entities are required to develop and implement reasonable policies and procedures to identify, detect, and respond to relevant red flags (the Identity Theft Red Flags Rules) and, in the case of entities that issue credit or debit cards, to assess the validity of, and communicate with cardholders regarding, address changes. Section 162.30 includes the following information collection requirements for each CFTC-regulated entity that qualifies as a "financial institution" or "creditor" under part 162 subpart C and that offers or maintains covered accounts: (i) Creation and periodic updating of an identity theft prevention program ("Program") that is approved by the board of directors, an appropriate committee thereof, or a designated senior management employee; (ii) periodic staff reporting to the board of directors on compliance with the Identity Theft Red Flags Rules and related guidelines; and (iii) training of staff to implement the Program. Section 162.32 includes the following information collection requirements for each CFTC-regulated entity that is a credit or debit card issuer: (i) Establishment of policies and procedures that assess the validity of a change of address notification if a request for an additional or replacement card on the account follows soon after the address change; and (ii) notification of a cardholder, before issuance of an additional or replacement card, at the previous address or through some other previously agreed-upon form of communication, or alternatively, assessment of the validity of the address change request through the entity's established policies and procedures. The Commission uses the collection of information to discharge its regulatory responsibilities to protect investors from the risks of identity theft.