

during air transport.<sup>5</sup> The rule (1) expanded the reporting requirement from the largest U.S. carriers (*i.e.*, U.S. carriers that account for at least 1 percent of domestic scheduled passenger revenue) to U.S. carriers that operate scheduled service with at least one aircraft with a design capacity of more than 60 seats; (2) expanded the definition of “animal” from only a pet in a family household to include all cats and dogs transported by covered carriers, regardless of whether the cat or dog is transported as a pet by its owner or as part of a commercial shipment (*e.g.*, shipped by a breeder); (3) required covered carriers to file a calendar-year report in December, even if the carrier did not have any reportable incidents during the calendar year; (4) required covered carriers to provide in their December reports the total number of animals that were lost, injured, or died during air transport in the calendar year; and (5) required covered carriers to provide in their December reports the total number of animals transported in the calendar year.

The ICR, “Reports by Air Carriers on Incidents Involving Animals During Air Transport,” OMB Control Number 2105–0552, was renewed twice: on August 25, 2015, OMB approved the reinstatement of the ICR through August 31, 2018, and on October 11, 2018, OMB approved the reinstatement of the ICR through October 31, 2021.

The PRA and its implementing regulations, 5 CFR part 1320, require Federal agencies to issue two notices seeking public comment on information collection activities before OMB may approve paperwork packages. A Federal agency generally cannot conduct or sponsor a collection of information, and the public is generally not required to respond to an information collection, unless it is approved by the OMB under the PRA and displays a currently valid OMB Control Number. In addition, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, no person shall generally be subject to monetary penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if the collection of information does not display a valid OMB Control Number.

As noted above, on January 24, 2024, DOT published a 60-day notice in the **Federal Register** soliciting comment on the reinstatement of this previously approved ICR. DOT received one comments in response to the notice. However, this comment is outside the scope of the ICR and does not discuss

the proposed collection of information and the estimated burden.

DOT announces that this ICR has been re-evaluated and certified under 5 CFR 1320.5(a) and forwarded to OMB for review and approval pursuant to 5 CFR 1320.12(c). Before OMB decides whether to approve these proposed collections of information, it must provide 30 days for public comment.<sup>6</sup> Federal law requires OMB to approve or disapprove paperwork packages between 30 and 60 days after the 30-day notice is published.<sup>7</sup> The 30-day notice informs the regulated community to file relevant comments and affords the agency adequate time to digest public comments before it renders a decision.<sup>8</sup> Therefore, respondents should submit their respective comments to OMB within 30 days of publication to best ensure their full consideration. The summaries below describe the nature of the ICR and the expected burden. The unchanged requirements are being submitted for clearance by OMB as required by the PRA.

**Respondents:** U.S. carriers that operate scheduled passenger service with at least one aircraft having a designed seating capacity of more than 60 seats.

**Estimated Number of Respondents:** 30.

**Frequency:** For each respondent, one information set for the month of December, plus one information set during some other months (1 to 12).

**Estimated Total Burden on Respondents:** (1) Monthly reports of incidents involving the loss, injury, or death of animals during air transport: 0 to 360 hours (Respondents [30] × Time to Prepare One Monthly Report [1 hour] × Frequency [0 to 12 per year]). (2) December report containing the total number of animals that were lost, injured, or died during air transport in the calendar year and the total number of animals that were transported in the calendar year: 15 hours (Respondents [30] × Time to Prepare One December Report [0.5 hour] × Frequency [1 per year]).

**Public Comments Invited:** You are asked to comment on any aspect of this information collection, including (a) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the Department’s performance; (b) the accuracy of the estimated burden; (c) ways for the Department to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collection; and (d) ways that the burden could be minimized

without reducing the quality of the collected information. All comments will become a matter of public record.

**Authority:** The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995; 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35, as amended; and 49 CFR 1.27(n).

Issued in Washington, DC.

**Kimberly Graber,**

*Deputy Assistant General Counsel, Office of Aviation Consumer Protection.*

[FR Doc. 2024–13498 Filed 6–18–24; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4910–9X–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

### Financial Crimes Enforcement Network

#### Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Renewal; Comment Request; Renewal Without Change of the Customer Identification Program Regulatory Requirements for Certain Financial Institutions

**AGENCY:** Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN), Treasury.

**ACTION:** Notice and request for comments.

**SUMMARY:** As part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, FinCEN invites comments on the proposed renewal, without change, of existing information collection requirements found in Bank Secrecy Act regulations that require banks, savings associations, credit unions, certain non-federally regulated banks and trust companies (collectively hereinafter “banks”), brokers-dealers, mutual funds, futures commission merchants, and introducing brokers in commodities, to develop and implement customer identification programs designed to allow the financial institutions to form a reasonable belief that they know the true identity of each of their customers. This request for comments is made pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA).

**DATES:** Written comments are welcome and must be received on or before August 19, 2024.

**ADDRESSES:** Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

- **Federal E-rulemaking Portal:** <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments. Refer to Docket Number FINCEN–2023–0015 and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control numbers 1506–0022, 1506–0026, 1506–0033, and 1506–0034.

- **Mail:** Policy Division, Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, P.O. Box 39, Vienna, VA 22183. Refer to Docket

<sup>5</sup> Reports by Air Carriers on Incidents Involving Animals During Air Transport, 79 FR 37938 (July 3, 2014) (codified at 14 CFR part 235).

<sup>6</sup> 44 U.S.C. 3507(b); 5 CFR 1320.12(d).

<sup>7</sup> 44 U.S.C. 3507(b)–(c); 5 CFR 1320.12(d).

<sup>8</sup> 60 FR 44978, 44983 (August 29, 1995).

Number FINCEN–2023–0015 and OMB control numbers 1506–0022, 1506–0026, 1506–0033, and 1506–0034.

Please submit comments by one method only. Comments will be reviewed consistent with the PRA and applicable OMB regulations and guidance. All comments submitted in response to this notice will become a matter of public record. Therefore, you should submit only information that you wish to make publicly available.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** FinCEN's Regulatory Support Section at 1–800–767–2825 or electronically at [frc@fincen.gov](mailto:frc@fincen.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**I. Statutory and Regulatory Provisions**

The legislative framework generally referred to as the Bank Secrecy Act (BSA) consists of the Currency and Foreign Transactions Reporting Act of 1970, as amended by the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (USA PATRIOT Act)<sup>1</sup> and other legislation, including the Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2020 (AML Act).<sup>2</sup> The BSA is codified at 12 U.S.C. 1829b and 1951–1960 and 31 U.S.C. 5311–5314 and 5316–5336, and notes thereto, with implementing regulations at 31 CFR chapter X.

The BSA authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury (Secretary) to, *inter alia*, require financial institutions to keep records and file reports that are determined to have a high degree of usefulness in criminal, tax, or regulatory matters, risk assessments or proceedings, or in the conduct of intelligence or counter-intelligence activities to protect against terrorism, and to implement anti-money laundering/countering the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) programs and compliance procedures.<sup>3</sup> The authority of the Secretary to administer the BSA has been delegated to the Director of FinCEN.<sup>4</sup>

31 U.S.C. 5318(l) requires the Secretary to issue regulations prescribing minimum standards for customer identification programs (CIPs) for financial institutions.<sup>5</sup> Regulations implementing section 5318(l) are as follows: (i) banks (31 CFR 1020.220); (ii) brokers-dealers (31 CFR 1023.220);<sup>6</sup> (iii) mutual funds (31 CFR 1024.220);<sup>7</sup> and (iv) futures commission merchants and introducing brokers in commodities (31 CFR 1026.220).<sup>8</sup>

All covered financial institutions<sup>9</sup> are required to implement a CIP appropriate for its size and type of business. The CIP must include at a minimum the following five requirements:

(1) Written CIP appropriate for the financial institution's size and type of business (if a financial institution is required to have an AML compliance program,<sup>10</sup> the CIP must be part of the written AML compliance program);<sup>11</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Section 5318(l)(2) prescribes that the regulations, at a minimum, require financial institutions to implement reasonable procedures for: (1) verifying the identity of any person seeking to open an account, to the extent reasonable and practicable; (2) maintaining records of the information used to verify the person's identity, including name, address, and other identifying information; and (3) determining whether the person appears on any lists of known or suspected terrorists or terrorist organizations provided to the financial institution by any government agency. Section 5318(l)(3) further directs that the regulations take into consideration the types of accounts maintained by financial institutions, the methods of opening accounts, and the types of identifying information available.

<sup>6</sup> "Broker-dealer" means a person registered or required to be registered as a broker or dealer with the Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 77a *et seq.*), except persons who register pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 78o(b)(11). 31 CFR 1023.100(b).

<sup>7</sup> "Mutual fund" means an "investment company" (as the term is defined in section 3 of the Investment Company Act (15 U.S.C. 80a–3)) that is an "open-end company" (as that term is defined in section 5 of the Investment Company Act (15 U.S.C. 80a–5)) that is registered or is required to register with the Commission under section 8 of the Investment Company Act (15 U.S.C. 80a–8). 31 CFR 1010.100(gg).

<sup>8</sup> "Futures commissions merchants" means any person registered or required to be registered as a futures commission merchant with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") under the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. 1 *et seq.*), except persons who register pursuant to Section 4f(a)(2) of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. 6f(a)(2)). 31 CFR 1026.100(f). "Introducing broker" means any person registered or required to be registered as an introducing broker with the CFTC under the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. 1 *et seq.*), except persons who register pursuant to Section 4f(a)(2) of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. 6f(a)(2)). 31 CFR 1026.100(g).

<sup>9</sup> The term "covered financial institution" applies to all financial institutions with a CIP regulatory requirement, namely banks, brokers-dealers, mutual funds, futures commission merchants, and introducing brokers in commodities.

<sup>10</sup> 31 CFR 1020.210; 1023.210; 1024.210; and 1026.210.

<sup>11</sup> 31 CFR 1020.220(a)(1); 1023.220(a)(1); 1024.220(a)(1); and 1026.220(a)(1).

(2) Identity verification procedures (risk-based procedures for verifying the identity of each customer to the extent reasonable and practicable that enable the financial institution to form a reasonable belief that it knows the true identity of the customer);<sup>12</sup>

(3) Recordkeeping (procedures for making and maintaining a record of all information obtained under the CIP requirements);<sup>13</sup>

(4) Consultation of government lists (procedures to determine whether the customer appears on any list of known or suspected terrorists or terrorist organizations issued by any Federal government agency and designated as such by Treasury in consultation with the Federal functional regulators);<sup>14</sup> and

(5) Customer notice (procedures for providing bank customers with adequate notice that the bank is requesting information to verify their identities).<sup>15</sup>

The CIP may also include procedures specifying when a financial institution may rely on another financial institution to perform any of the financial institution's CIP procedures, provided certain conditions are met.<sup>16</sup>

**II. Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995**<sup>17</sup>

*Title:* Customer identification programs (CIPs) for certain financial institutions (31 CFR 1020.220, 1023.220, 1024.220, and 1026.220).

*OMB Control Numbers:* 1506–0022, 1506–0026, 1506–0033, and 1506–0034.<sup>18</sup>

*Form Number:* Not applicable.

*Abstract:* FinCEN is issuing this notice to renew the OMB control numbers for the CIP regulatory requirements for covered financial institutions.

*Affected Public:* Businesses or other for-profit institutions, and non-profit institutions.

*Type of Review:* Renewal without change of currently approved information collections.

<sup>12</sup> 31 CFR 1020.220(a)(2); 1023.220(a)(2); 1024.220(a)(2); and 1026.220(a)(2).

<sup>13</sup> 31 CFR 1020.220(a)(3); 1023.220(a)(3); 1024.220(a)(3); and 1026.220(a)(3).

<sup>14</sup> 31 CFR 1020.220(a)(4); 1023.220(a)(4); 1024.220(a)(4); and 1026.220(a)(4).

<sup>15</sup> 31 CFR 1020.220(a)(5); 1023.220(a)(5); 1024.220(a)(5); and 1026.220(a)(5).

<sup>16</sup> 31 CFR 1020.220(a)(6); 1023.220(a)(6); 1024.220(a)(6); and 1026.220(a)(6).

<sup>17</sup> Public Law 104–13, 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A).

<sup>18</sup> The CIP regulatory requirements are currently covered under the following OMB control numbers: 1506–0022 (31 CFR 1026.220—Customer identification programs for futures commission merchants and introducing brokers); 1506–0026 (31 CFR 1020.220—Customer identification programs for banks); 1506–0033 (31 CFR 1024.220—Customer identification programs for mutual funds); and 1506–0034 (31 CFR 1023.220—Customer identification programs for brokers-dealers).

<sup>1</sup> USA PATRIOT Act, Public Law 107–56.

<sup>2</sup> The AML Act was enacted as Division F, sections 6001–6511, of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021, Public Law 116–283, 134 Stat. 3388 (NDAA).

<sup>3</sup> Section 358 of the USA PATRIOT Act expanded the purpose of the BSA by including a reference to reports and records "that have a high degree of usefulness in intelligence or counterintelligence activities to protect against international terrorism." See 12 U.S.C. 1829b(a). Section 6101 of the AML Act further expanded the purpose of the BSA to cover such matters as preventing money laundering, tracking illicit funds, assessing risk, and establishing appropriate frameworks for information sharing. See 31 U.S.C. 5311.

<sup>4</sup> Treasury Order 180–01 (Jan. 14, 2020).

*Frequency:* As required.  
*Estimated Number of Respondents:* 16,232 financial institutions.<sup>19</sup>  
*Estimated Recordkeeping Burden:*  
 In Part 1 of this notice, FinCEN describes the distribution of the estimated number of covered financial institutions, by type, and the estimated number of new accounts opened per year, by type of covered financial institution. In addition, Part 1 describes

the primary characteristics of covered financial institutions' CIP requirements. In Part 2, FinCEN proposes for review and comment a renewal of the calculation of the annual PRA burden that includes a scope and methodology similar to that used in the 2020 notice to renew the OMB control numbers associated with these information collections.<sup>20</sup>

*Part 1. Distribution of the Financial Institutions and New Accounts Covered by This Notice*

The distribution of financial institutions and new accounts opened annually that are covered by this notice, by type of financial institution, is as follows:

TABLE 1—DISTRIBUTION OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND NEW ACCOUNTS COVERED BY THIS NOTICE, BY TYPE OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTION

Type of financial institution	Number of financial institutions	Number of new accounts opened annually
Banks with a Federal functional regulator (FFR) .....	<sup>a</sup> 9,800	<sup>f</sup> 9,305,000
Banks lacking an FFR .....	<sup>b</sup> 600	<sup>g</sup> 315,000
Brokers-dealers .....	<sup>c</sup> 3,478	<sup>h</sup> 28,000,000
Mutual funds .....	<sup>d</sup> 1,400	<sup>i</sup> 16,150,000
Futures commission merchants and introducing brokers in commodities .....	<sup>e</sup> 954	<sup>j</sup> 557,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>16,232</b>	<b>54,327,000</b>

<sup>a</sup> This estimate is based on call report data, as publicly available for download at the end of June 2023, from the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC) for certain types of banks, savings associations, thrifts, trust companies (<https://cdr.ffiec.gov/public/pws/download/bulkdata.aspx>) and from the NCUA for credit unions (<https://www.ncua.gov/analysis/credit-union-corporate-call-report-data>).

<sup>b</sup> This estimate of active entries as of year-end 2023 incorporates data from both public and non-public sources, including: Call Reports; various State banking/financial institution regulators' websites and directories; the Federal Reserve Board of Governors' Master Account and Services database (<https://federalreserve.gov/paymentsystems/master-account-and-services-database-exisiting-access.htm>); and data from the OCIF (Oficina del Comisionado de Instituciones Financieras); and was derived in consultation with staff from the Internal Revenue Service's Small Business/Self-Employed Division.

<sup>c</sup> This estimate is based on a December 2023 file downloaded from data maintained by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC). SEC, *Company Information About Active Broker-Dealers* available at <https://www.sec.gov/help/foiadocsbdfolia> (accessed on Feb. 28, 2024).

<sup>d</sup> This estimate is based on the number of active mutual funds as of year-end 2023, which is based on Form N-CEN filings received by the SEC through January 20, 2023, as represented by data downloaded from SEC Open Data. SEC, Open Data, available at <https://www.sec.gov/dera/data/form-ncen-data-sets> (accessed Feb. 29, 2024).

<sup>e</sup> This estimate is based on the number of futures commissions merchants as of December 31, 2023, and was obtained from data available through the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC). CFTC, Financial Data for Futures Commission Merchants, available at <https://www.cftc.gov/MarketReports/financialfcmdata/index.htm> (accessed Mar. 1, 2024). To prevent double counting in burden estimates, 35 covered financial institutions that are also affected entities as broker-dealers were removed from the count; the count of introducing brokers in commodities as of year-end 2023 was provided by the CFTC.

<sup>f</sup> This estimate represents a lower bound of potential new accounts opened annually because it is based on limited available data. The public is invited to provide data, studies, or estimates that might revise this value. The current estimate is informed by consultation with staff from the National Credit Union Association (NCUA), which estimated that there are approximately 5,300,000 new accounts opened annually by credit unions with an FFR (based on the ten-year annual average growth rate in credit union membership computed using year end data from 2014 to 2023, as reported by Federally insured credit unions (FICUs)). It also includes an estimate of 4,005,000 new accounts opened annually by banks with an FFR, based on the observed number of bank-on accounts opened in calendar year 2022, see Bank On National Data Hub: Findings from 2022 √ St. Louis Fed ([stlouisfed.org](http://stlouisfed.org)). This estimate does not include a number of traditional bank accounts opened annually, but as FinCEN assumes that such a value is strictly non-zero, it requests public comment to revise.

<sup>g</sup> This estimate was calculated by applying an estimated growth rate (3.8%) provided by the NCUA to the average new members per institute derived from 2023-year end data on credit unions lacking an FFR (13,806 new members/accounts opened annually). Applied to all banks lacking an FFR in the category (per financial institution new members annually: ((1,353,017/98) × 0.038) equals approximately 315,000 total new members annually per: 600 banks lacking an FFR multiplied by approximately 525 new members per financial institution.

<sup>h</sup> According to the SEC, there were approximately 28,000,000 new accounts opened by broker or dealers in securities in 2023, based on forms filed with the SEC.

<sup>i</sup> This estimate was derived, in consultation with SEC staff, using publicly available information from the Investment Company Institute (ICI) Fact Book available at: <https://www.ici.org/fact-book>. FinCEN notes that this estimate of new accounts per year may be overinclusive because the ICI data utilized covers all U.S. registered funds, and not only mutual funds and exchange-traded funds. Additionally, because this estimate reflects certain assumptions about the extent to which individuals who already invest in registered funds may open new accounts with different funds, it may approximate with greater imprecision the underlying number of unique new customers that are onboarded each year.

<sup>j</sup> This estimate was formed in consultation with CFTC staff input based on data from the end of calendar year 2023. Because this estimate pertains to the number of new accounts opened in a one-year period, which may be numerically distinct from the number of customers (who open such accounts), it can be treated as a potential upper bound on the number of instances that would incur a distinct CIP compliance burden.

In connection with a variety of initiatives FinCEN is undertaking to implement the AML Act, FinCEN intends to conduct, in the future, additional assessments of the PRA

burden associated with BSA requirements.

*Part 2. Annual PRA Burden and Cost*

For all covered financial institutions, FinCEN continues estimating the

incremental annual PRA recordkeeping burden associated with maintaining and updating the CIP ("maintenance") at ten hours per financial institution. This estimate covers: (a) an average of approximately nine hours per financial

<sup>19</sup> Table 1 below sets forth a distribution of the types of financial institutions covered by this notice.

<sup>20</sup> See FinCEN, *Agency Information Collections Activities; Proposed Renewal; Comment Request: Renewal Without Change of the Customer*

*Identification Program Regulatory Requirements for Certain Financial Institutions*, 85 FR 49425 (Aug. 13, 2020).

institution per year associated with the burden of updating the records necessary to demonstrate compliance with CIP requirements to take into consideration any regulatory changes and any modifications required as a result of a financial institution making changes to the type of accounts maintained, the methods used to open accounts, and the types of documentary or non-documentary methods for verifying identifying information the financial institution intends to use; and

(b) an average of approximately one hour per financial institution associated with the burden of presenting the updated CIP to the appropriate level of management within the financial institution and obtaining approval.

In addition, FinCEN continues estimating the incremental annual PRA recordkeeping burden associated with providing customers with notification of the CIP (“notification”) at one hour per financial institution.

FinCEN also continues estimating the incremental annual PRA recordkeeping burden associated with obtaining and verifying a customer’s identity (i.e., verification and recordkeeping requirements, and consulting government lists) (“implementation”) at two minutes per new account opened.

Under these assumptions, FinCEN’s estimate of the annual incremental PRA burden is 1,989,452 hours, as detailed in tables 2 and 3.<sup>21</sup>

TABLE 2—INCREMENTAL ANNUAL BURDEN ASSOCIATED WITH UPDATING AND MAINTAINING THE CIP AND CUSTOMER NOTIFICATION FOR ALL COVERED FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Type of financial institution	Number of financial institutions <sup>22</sup>	Time per financial institution (hours) (hour)		Burden hours per step		Total burden hours
		Maintenance	Notification	Maintenance	Notification	
Banks with an FFR .....	9,800	10	1	98,000	9,800	107,800
Banks lacking an FFR .....	600	10	1	6,000	600	6,600
Brokers-dealers .....	3,478	10	1	34,780	3,478	38,258
Mutual funds .....	1,400	10	1	14,000	1,400	15,400
Futures commission merchants and introducing brokers in commodities .....	954	10	1	9,540	954	10,494
Totals .....	16,232	.....	.....	162,320	16,232	178,552

TABLE 3—INCREMENTAL ANNUAL BURDEN ASSOCIATED WITH IMPLEMENTING THE IDENTITY VERIFICATION, RECORDKEEPING, AND CONSULTING GOVERNMENT LISTS REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL COVERED FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Type of financial institution	Number of financial institutions <sup>23</sup>	New accounts opened per year	Time per new account (minutes)	Total burden in minutes	Total burden converted to hours
Banks with an FFR .....	9,800	9,305,000	2	18,610,000	310,167
Banks lacking an FFR .....	600	315,000	2	630,000	10,500
Brokers-dealers .....	3,478	28,000,000	2	56,000,000	933,333
Mutual funds .....	1,400	16,150,000	2	32,300,000	538,333
Futures commission merchants and introducing brokers in commodities .....	954	557,000	2	1,114,000	18,567
Totals .....	16,232	54,327,000	.....	108,654,000	1,180,900

FinCEN is utilizing the same fully loaded composite hourly wage rate of \$106.30 utilized in other OMB control

number renewals and notices of proposed rulemakings (NPRMs) currently opened to public review and comment.<sup>24</sup>

The total estimated cost of the annual PRA burden is \$211,478,747.60, as reflected in table 4 below:

TABLE 4—TOTAL COST OF ANNUAL PRA BURDEN

Steps	Hourly burden	Hourly cost	Total cost
Maintaining and updating the CIP .....	162,320	\$106.30	\$17,254,616.00
Notifying customers of CIP requirements .....	16,232	106.30	1,725,461.60
Implementing the CIP (identifying and verifying customer information, maintaining records, and consulting government lists) .....	1,810,900	106.30	192,498,670.00

<sup>21</sup> The total estimate of the annual PRA burden is the summation of the total hourly burden of CIP maintenance (162,320), notification (16,232) and

implementation (1,810,900) as set out in table 2 and 3, for a total of 1,989,452 hours.

<sup>22</sup> As set out in table 1 above.

<sup>23</sup> As set out in table 1 above.

<sup>24</sup> See, e.g., FinCEN and SEC, *NPRM Customer Identification Programs for Registered Investment Advisers and Exempt Reporting Advisers*, 89 FR 44571 (May 21, 2024).

TABLE 4—TOTAL COST OF ANNUAL PRA BURDEN—Continued

Steps	Hourly burden	Hourly cost	Total cost
Total cost .....	.....	.....	211,478,747.60

*Estimated Recordkeeping Burden:* The average estimated annual PRA burden, measured in time per respondent is as follows:

a. Ten hours annually per financial institution to maintain and update the CIP.

b. One hour annually per financial institution to provide customers with notification of the CIP.

c. Two minutes per account opened by a financial institution to obtain and verify a customer’s identity (*i.e.*, verification and recordkeeping requirements, and consulting government lists).

*Estimated Number of Respondents:* 16,232, as set out in table 1.

*Estimated Total Annual Responses:* a. 16,232 updated and board approved CIPs annually, as set out in table 2.

b. 16,232 notifications to customers of CIP requirements, as set out in table 2.

c. 54,327,000 new account relationships opened for which covered financial institutions obtained and verified customer identification, as set out in table 3.

*Estimated Total Annual Recordkeeping Burden:* The estimated total annual PRA burden is 178,552 hours, as set out in table 2, plus 1,810,900 hours, as set out in table 3, for a total of 1,989,452 hours.

*Estimated Total Annual Recordkeeping Cost:* The estimated total annual PRA cost is \$211,478,747.60, as set out in table 4.

An Agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless the collection of information displays a valid OMB control number. Records required to be retained under the BSA must be retained for five years.

*Request for Comments:* Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and/or included in the request for OMB approval. All comments will become a matter of public record. Comments are invited on: (i) whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (ii) the accuracy of the agency’s estimate of the burden of the collection of information; (iii) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; (iv) 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; and (v) estimates of capital or start-up costs and costs of operation, maintenance, and purchase of services to provide information.

**Andrea M. Gacki,**  
*Director, Financial Crimes Enforcement Network.*  
 [FR Doc. 2024–13590 Filed 6–18–24; 8:45 am]  
**BILLING CODE 4810–02-P**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY**

**Office of Foreign Assets Control**

**Notice of OFAC Sanctions Actions**

**AGENCY:** Office of Foreign Assets Control, Treasury.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) is publishing the names

of four entities, four individuals, and two vessels that have been placed on OFAC’s Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons List (SDN List) based on OFAC’s determination that one or more applicable legal criteria were satisfied. All property and interests in property subject to U.S. jurisdiction of these persons and vessels are blocked, and U.S. persons are generally prohibited from engaging in transactions with them. OFAC is additionally updating the entries on the SDN List for two additional vessels. OFAC is removing one aircraft from the SDN List.

**DATES:** See **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for effective date(s).

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** OFAC: Bradley Smith, Director, tel.: 202–622–2490; Associate Director for Global Targeting, tel.: 202–622–2420; Assistant Director for Licensing, tel.: 202–622–2480; Assistant Director for Regulatory Affairs, tel.: 202–622–4855; or Assistant Director for Compliance, tel.: 202–622–2490.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Electronic Availability**

The SDN List and additional information concerning OFAC sanctions programs are available on OFAC’s website (<https://www.treasury.gov/ofac>).

**Notice of OFAC Action(s)**

On June 10, 2024, OFAC determined that the property and interests in property subject to U.S. jurisdiction of the following persons and vessels are blocked under the relevant sanctions authority listed below.