

to replace the subordinated debt instrument with an instrument of an equivalent amount that satisfies the requirements for a tier 1 or tier 2 capital instrument.

The OCC also revised the requirements of § 163.81 in the interim rule. Specifically, the prepayment of subordinated debt securities or mandatorily redeemable preferred stock (“covered securities”) included in tier 2 capital now requires prior OCC approval. If the prepayment is in the form of a call option, a Federal savings association must submit the information required for general prepayment requests under paragraph (j)(2)(i) and also comply with paragraph (j)(2)(ii)(A), which requires a Federal savings association to submit either: (1) a statement explaining why the Federal savings association believes that following the proposed prepayment the savings association would continue to hold an amount of capital commensurate with its risk; or (2) a description of the replacement capital instrument that meets the criteria for tier 1 or tier 2 capital under 12 CFR 3.20, including the amount of such instrument and the time frame for issuance. The OCC may require the Federal savings association to replace the subordinated debt instrument with an instrument of an equivalent amount that satisfies the requirements for a tier 1 or tier 2 capital instrument.

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and included in the request for OMB approval. All comments will become a matter of public record. Comments are invited on:

(a) Whether the collections of information are necessary for the proper performance of the OCC’s functions, including whether the information has practical utility;

(b) The accuracy of the OCC’s estimates of the burden of the information collections, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

(c) Ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(d) Ways to minimize the burden of information collections on respondents, including through the use of automated

collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Dated: April 17, 2014.

**Stuart E. Feldstein**,  
*Director, Legislative and Regulatory Activities Division.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

### Office of Foreign Assets Control

#### Additional Designations, Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (“OFAC”) is publishing the name of one individual whose property and interests in property has been blocked pursuant to the Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act (“Kingpin Act”) (21 U.S.C. 1901–1908, 8 U.S.C. 1182).

**DATES:** The designation by the Director of OFAC of the one individual identified in this notice pursuant to section 805(b) of the Kingpin Act is effective on March 13, 2014.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Assistant Director, Sanctions Compliance & Evaluation, Office of Foreign Assets Control, U.S. Department of the Treasury, Washington, DC 20220, Tel: (202) 622–2490.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Electronic and Facsimile Availability

This document and additional information concerning OFAC are available on OFAC’s Web site at <http://www.treasury.gov/ofac> or via facsimile through a 24-hour fax-on-demand service at (202) 622–0077.

##### Background

The Kingpin Act became law on December 3, 1999. The Kingpin Act establishes a program targeting the activities of significant foreign narcotics traffickers and their organizations on a worldwide basis. It provides a statutory

framework for the imposition of sanctions against significant foreign narcotics traffickers and their organizations on a worldwide basis, with the objective of denying their businesses and agents access to the U.S. financial system and the benefits of trade and transactions involving U.S. companies and individuals.

The Kingpin Act blocks all property and interests in property, subject to U.S. jurisdiction, owned or controlled by significant foreign narcotics traffickers as identified by the President. In addition, the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Attorney General, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Homeland Security may designate and block the property and interests in property, subject to U.S. jurisdiction, of persons who are found to be: (1) Materially assisting in, or providing financial or technological support for or to, or providing goods or services in support of, the international narcotics trafficking activities of a person designated pursuant to the Kingpin Act; (2) owned, controlled, or directed by, or acting for or on behalf of, a person designated pursuant to the Kingpin Act; or (3) playing a significant role in international narcotics trafficking.

On March 13, 2014, the Director of OFAC designated the following one individual whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to section 805(b) of the Kingpin Act.

##### Individual

1. MENDOZA ROBLES, Eduardo (a.k.a. “ZETA 33”); DOB 05 Dec 1966; POB Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico; citizen Mexico; R.F.C. MERE661205MQ3 (Mexico); C.U.R.P. MERE661205HTSNBD09 (Mexico) (individual) [SDNTK].

Dated: March 13, 2014.

**Adam J. Szubin**,  
*Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control.*

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