

the CHMSL do not provide a conflicting message. The illumination of the CHMSL is intended to signify that the vehicles brakes are being applied and that the vehicle might be decelerating. Hazard warning lamps are intended as a more general message to nearby drivers that extra attention should be given to the vehicle. A brief illumination of the CHMSL while activating the hazard warning lamps would not confuse the intended general message, nor would the brief illumination in the absence of the other brake lamps cause confusion that the brakes were unintentionally applied.”

## VI. NHTSA's Analysis

The burden of establishing the inconsequentiality of a failure to comply with a *performance requirement* in an FMVSS is substantial and difficult to meet. Accordingly, the Agency has not found many such noncompliances inconsequential.<sup>4</sup>

In determining inconsequentiality of a noncompliance, NHTSA focuses on the safety risk to individuals who experience the type of event against which a recall would otherwise protect.<sup>5</sup> In general, NHTSA does not consider the absence of complaints or injuries when determining if a noncompliance is inconsequential to safety. The absence of complaints does not mean vehicle occupants have not experienced a safety issue, nor does it mean that there will not be safety issues in the future.<sup>6</sup> Further, because each inconsequential noncompliance petition must be evaluated on its own facts and determinations are highly fact-dependent, NHTSA does not consider prior determinations as binding

<sup>4</sup> Cf. *Gen. Motors Corporation; Ruling on Petition for Determination of Inconsequential Noncompliance*, 69 FR 19897, 19899 (Apr. 14, 2004) (citing prior cases where noncompliance was expected to be imperceptible, or nearly so, to vehicle occupants or approaching drivers).

<sup>5</sup> See *Gen. Motors, LLC; Grant of Petition for Decision of Inconsequential Noncompliance*, 78 FR 35355 (June 12, 2013) (finding noncompliance had no effect on occupant safety because it had no effect on the proper operation of the occupant classification system and the correct deployment of an air bag); *Osram Sylvania Prods. Inc.; Grant of Petition for Decision of Inconsequential Noncompliance*, 78 FR 46000 (July 30, 2013) (finding occupant using noncompliant light source would not be exposed to significantly greater risk than occupant using similar compliant light source).

<sup>6</sup> See *Morgan 3 Wheeler Limited; Denial of Petition for Decision of Inconsequential Noncompliance*, 81 FR 21663, 21666 (Apr. 12, 2016); see also *United States v. Gen. Motors Corp.*, 565 F.2d 754, 759 (D.C. Cir. 1977) (finding defect poses an unreasonable risk when it “results in hazards as potentially dangerous as sudden engine fire, and where there is no dispute that at least some such hazards, in this case fires, can definitely be expected to occur in the future”).

precedent. Petitioners are reminded that they have the burden of persuading NHTSA that the noncompliance is inconsequential to safety.

Polaris did not elaborate on the sensitivity of the lamp activation but did indicate that it can occur while going over a large bump like on railroad tracks and rumble strips. The Agency believes that the stop lamp illuminating for 500 milliseconds will be noticeable to other road users and going over a large bump on the road like railroad tracks or rumble strips is not an uncommon occurrence for motorists. Activation of the stop lamps for a purpose other than to indicate stopping or slowing will create confusion for the driver following the noncompliant vehicle as to the meaning of the signal, with the potential of causing the following driver to apply the brakes in his or her vehicle inappropriately. This is consistent with a decision on a petition by Daimler Trucks North America, and in response to a request for interpretation from General Motors.<sup>7</sup> NHTSA continues to adhere to the position that inappropriate and misleading activation of stop lamps is consequential to safety.

Polaris cited three separate Agency decisions to past petitions for inconsequential noncompliance in its petition. The Agency does not find any of these past decisions to be relevant to the subject petition. Each decision is addressed below:

First, the Daimler Trucks North America petition granted by the Agency involved the automatic illumination of the stop lamps when the low air pressure warning indicator light illuminates, which is an event that will occur once and will need to be resolved by the operator before continuing operation of the vehicle.<sup>8</sup> The affected vehicle is taken out of service until the brake system can be repaired, which distinguishes that decision from the subject petition.

Second, the General Motors, LLC (GM) petition concerns the activation of parking lamps which distinguishes it from the subject petition because parking lamps and stop lamps serve completely different functions.<sup>9</sup> Furthermore, other factors distinguish the two petitions including that the non-

<sup>7</sup> See *Daimler Trucks North America, Denial of Petition for Decision of Inconsequential Noncompliance*, 85 FR 67812 (Oct. 26, 2020); Letter from F. Seales, Jr., NHTSA, to C. Terry, GM (May 26, 2000), <https://isearch.nhtsa.gov/files/21281.ztv.html>.

<sup>8</sup> See *Daimler Trucks North America, Grant of Petition for Decision of Inconsequential Noncompliance*, 87 FR 14325 (March 24, 2022),

<sup>9</sup> 83 FR 7847 (February 22, 2018).

compliance in the GM petition only occurs during the daytime when parking lamps are generally not in use, requires a fairly high degree of unlikely user intervention for the non-compliance to occur, and the non-compliance will correct itself during operation. NHTSA believes that the noncompliance at issue here has the potential to occur more frequently because large bumps, railroad tracks, and rumble strips are obstacles found on roads throughout the United States.

The third decision notice which was cited, which is also in response to a GM petition, involved the brief activation of the center high-mounted stop lamp (“CHMSL”) when the hazard warning lamp switch was depressed to its limit of travel.<sup>10</sup> The Agency has previously concluded that this brief illumination of the CHMSL upon activation of the hazard warning signal did “not provide a conflicting message” and “would not confuse the intended general message.” In contrast, noticeable activation of the stop lamps in the manner described in Polaris’s petition would send a conflicting or confusing message since the vehicle appears to be braking when it is not.

## VII. NHTSA's Decision

In consideration of the foregoing, NHTSA has decided that Polaris has not met its burden of persuasion that the subject FMVSS No. 108 noncompliance is inconsequential to motor vehicle safety. Accordingly, Polaris’s petition is hereby denied and Polaris is consequently obligated to provide notification of and free remedy for that noncompliance under 49 U.S.C. 30118 and 30120.

(Authority: 49 U.S.C. 30118, 30120; delegations of authority at 49 CFR 1.95 and 501.8)

**Eileen Sullivan,**

*Associate Administrator for Enforcement.*

[FR Doc. 2024–01736 Filed 1–29–24; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4910–59–P**

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

### Financial Crimes Enforcement Network

#### Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Beneficial Ownership Information Requests

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

<sup>10</sup> See *General Motors Corporation; Grant of Application for Decision of Inconsequential Noncompliance*, 66 FR 32871 (June 18, 2001).

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

**SUMMARY:** FinCEN invites all interested parties to comment on the proposed information collection associated with requests made to FinCEN, by certain persons, for beneficial ownership information, consistent with the requirements of the Beneficial Ownership Information Access and Safeguards final rule. The details included in the information collection are listed below. This request for comment is made pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

**DATES:** Written comments must be received on or before April 1, 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-2024-0002 and the specific Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number 1506-0077.

- *Mail:* Policy Division, Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, P.O. Box 39, Vienna, VA 22183. Refer to Docket Number FINCEN-2024-0002 and OMB control number 1506-0077.

Please submit comments by one method only. Comments will be reviewed consistent with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) and applicable OMB regulations and guidance. 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:** The FinCEN Resource Center at 1-800-767-2825 or electronically at <https://www.fincen.gov/contact>.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

### I. Statutory and Regulatory Provisions

FinCEN issued the Beneficial Ownership Information Access and Safeguards final rule (the “BOI Access Rule”) on December 22, 2023,<sup>1</sup> regarding access by authorized recipients to beneficial ownership information (BOI) that will be reported to FinCEN pursuant to Section 6403 of the Corporate Transparency Act (CTA), enacted into law as part of National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (NDAA).<sup>2</sup> The BOI Access

Rule implements the strict protocols required by the CTA to protect sensitive personally identifiable information (PII) reported to FinCEN and establish the circumstances in which specified recipients have access to BOI, along with the data protection protocols and oversight mechanisms applicable to each recipient category. The disclosure of BOI to authorized recipients in accordance with appropriate protocols and oversight will help law enforcement and national security agencies prevent and combat money laundering, terrorist financing, tax fraud, and other illicit activity, as well as protect national security.

### II. Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995<sup>3</sup>

*Title:* Beneficial Ownership Information (BOI) Requests.

*OMB Control Number:* 1506-0077.

*Type of Review:* Regular.

*Description:* As explained in the regulatory impact analysis (RIA) of the BOI Access Rule, the rule requires State, local, and Tribal agencies and financial institutions that access BOI to satisfy certain security and confidentiality requirements, including establishing certain standards and procedures, and developing and implementing safeguards. As a prerequisite for access to BOI, the rule also requires State, local, and Tribal agencies and financial institutions to provide a certification for each BOI request. Along with the certification, State, local, and Tribal agencies and financial institutions will also provide information by filling out data fields for each BOI request; these data fields are set out in the Appendix. While some data fields will be optional, others will be required.

As previewed in the BOI Access Rule, FinCEN is issuing this notice with regard to the information collection associated with such BOI requests. Thus, this notice seeks comment only on the burden for the information collection associated with such BOI requests, which corresponds to the burden associated with “submit[ting] written certification for each request that it meets certain requirements.” Further details about those burdens are set forth in the BOI Access Rule RIA (see Action G within Tables 1 and 2) and below. Also, as previously noted in the BOI Access Rule, FinCEN intends to

Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021, Public Law 116-283 (Jan. 1, 2021). Division F of the NDAA is the Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2020, which includes the CTA. Section 6403 of the CTA, among other things, amends the Bank Secrecy Act (BSA) by adding a new section 5336, Beneficial Ownership Information Reporting Requirements, to subchapter II of chapter 53 of title 31, United States Code.

<sup>3</sup> Public Law 104-13, 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A).

provide additional detail regarding the form and manner of BOI requests for all categories of authorized recipients through specific instructions and guidance.

The following analysis represents the entirety of the burden under OMB control number 1506-0077, which is associated with the BOI Access Rule. FinCEN previously solicited public comment on the full burden of the Access Rule, including the certification requirement for the information collection associated with BOI requests, as part of that rulemaking.

*Form:* None.

*Affected Public:* State, local and Tribal agencies, self-regulatory organizations (SROs), and financial institutions with customer due diligence requirements under applicable law, as defined in the final BOI access rule. While Federal and foreign requesters are able to access BOI after meeting specific requirements, FinCEN does not include them in the PRA analysis because the regulations implementing the PRA define “person” as an individual, partnership, association, corporation (including operations of government-owned contractor-operated facilities), business trust, or legal representative, an organized group of individuals, a State, territorial, tribal, or local government or branch thereof, or a political subdivision of a State, territory, Tribal, or local government or a branch of a political subdivision.<sup>4</sup> For foreign requesters in particular, FinCEN assumes that such requests will be made at the national level.

*Estimated Number of Respondents:* 15,934 entities. This total is composed of an estimated 215 State, local, and Tribal agencies, of which 158 are State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies and 57 are State regulatory agencies, 3 SROs, and 15,716 financial institutions.<sup>5</sup> While the requirements in the rule are only imposed on those that optionally access BOI, for purposes of PRA burden analysis, FinCEN assumes maximum participation from State, local, and Tribal agencies, SROs, and financial institutions.

*Frequency of Response:* As required; varies depending on the requirement.

*Estimated Time per Respondent:* See “Hours per Entity” column in Table 1 below for estimated time for each requirement per respondent.

*Estimated Total Annual Reporting and Recordkeeping Burden:* FinCEN estimates that during year 1 the annual

<sup>4</sup> See 5 CFR 1320.3(k).

<sup>5</sup> See Table 1 in the RIA of the BOI Access Rule for the types of financial institutions covered by this notice. 88 FR 88789 (Dec. 22, 2023).

<sup>1</sup> FinCEN, *Beneficial Ownership Information Access and Safeguards*, 88 FR 88732 (Dec. 22, 2023), available at <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2023/12/22/2023-27973/beneficial-ownership-information-access-and-safeguards>.

<sup>2</sup> Specifically, the CTA is Title LXIV of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense

hourly burden will be 8,743,781 hours. In year 2 and onward, FinCEN estimates that the annual hourly burden will be 3,616,964 hours. The annual estimated burden hours for State, local, and Tribal entities and SROs is 2,268,789 hours in the first year, and 1,699,612 hours in year 2 and onward. As shown in Table 1 below, the hourly burden in year 1 for State, local, and Tribal agencies and SROs includes the hourly burden associated with the following requirements in the rule: enter into an agreement with FinCEN and establish standards and procedures (Action B); establish a secure system to store BOI (Action D); establish and maintain an auditable system of standardized records for requests (Action E); submit written certification for each request that it meets certain requirements (Action G); restrict access to appropriate persons within the entity (Action H); conduct an annual audit and cooperate with FinCEN's annual audit (Action I); obtain certification of standards and procedures, initially and then semi-annually, by the head of the entity (Action J); and provide annual reports on procedures (Action K). The hourly burden in year 2 and onward for State, local, and Tribal agencies and SROs is associated with the same requirements as year 1, with the exception of Action B because FinCEN expects this action will result in costs for these entities in year 1 only.

The annual estimated hourly burden for financial institutions is 6,474,992 hours in the first year and 1,917,352 hours in year 2 and onward. The hourly burden for financial institutions in year 1 is associated with the following: develop and implement administrative and physical safeguards (Action A); develop and implement technical safeguards (Action C); obtain and document customer consent (Action F); submit certification for each request that it meets certain requirements (Action G); undergo training (Action H); comply with certain geographic restrictions (Action L); and notify FinCEN if they receive an information demand from a foreign government (Action M). The hourly burden in year 2 and onward for financial institutions is associated only with the requirements for Actions F, G, and H because FinCEN expects the other actions will result in costs for these entities in year 1 only. Annual estimated burden declines in year 2 and onward because State, local, and Tribal agencies, SROs, and financial institutions no longer need to complete Actions A and B, and have a lower hourly burden for Actions E and F. State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies have a lower hourly burden for Action G. Table 1 lists the type of entity, the number of entities, the hours per entity, and the total hourly burden by action. For Actions A, B, C, D, E, F, I, J, K, L, and M the hours per entity are

the maximum of the range estimated in the cost analysis of the RIA. For Action G and H, the hours per entity calculations are specified in footnotes to Table 1. Total annual hourly burden is calculated by multiplying the number of entities by the hours per entity for each action. In each subsequent year after initial implementation, FinCEN estimates that the total hourly annual burden is 3,616,964. This results in a 5-year average burden estimate of approximately 4,642,327 hours.<sup>6</sup>

This notice seeks comment on the estimated total annual reporting and recordkeeping burden for the information collection associated with BOI requests, specifically the requirement to submit written certification for each request that it meets certain requirements (Action G in Table 1 below). FinCEN previously provided notice and an opportunity for public comment on all actions that constitute the reporting and recordkeeping burden associated with the BOI Access Rule, including the certification requirement, as well as the estimated total annual burden, through the BOI Access rulemaking. As explained above, FinCEN is issuing this notice with regard to the information collection associated with BOI requests; therefore, this notice seeks comment only on the certification requirement.

TABLE 1—ANNUAL HOURLY BURDEN ASSOCIATED WITH RULE REQUIREMENTS

Action	Type of entity	Number of entities	Hours per entity	Total annual hourly burden
A. Develop and implement administrative and physical safeguards.	Financial institutions .....	15,716	240 in Year 1; 0 in Years 2+	3,771,840 in Year 1; 0 in Years 2+.
B. Enter into an agreement with FinCEN and establish standards and procedures.	State, local, and Tribal agencies and SROs.	218	300 in Year 1; 0 in Years 2+	65,400 in Year 1; 0 in Years 2+.
C. Develop and implement technical safeguards.	Financial institutions .....	15,716	0 in Year 1; 0 in Years 2+ .....	0 in Year 1; 0 in Years 2+.
D. Establish a secure system to store BOI.	State, local, and Tribal agencies and SROs.	218	300 in Year 1; 4 in Years 2+	65,400 in Year 1; 872 in Years 2+.
E. Establish and maintain an auditable system of standardized records for requests.	State, local, and Tribal agencies and SROs.	218	200 in Year 1; 20 in Years 2+	43,600 in Year 1; 4,360 in Years 2+.
F. Obtain and document customer consent.	Financial institutions .....	15,716	70 in Year 1; 20 in Years 2+	1,100,120 in Year 1; 314,320 in Years 2+.
G. Submit certification for each request that it meets certain requirements <sup>1</sup> .	Financial institutions .....	15,716	94 in Year 1; 94 in Years 2+	1,474,161 in Year 1; 1,474,161 in Years 2+.
G. Submit written certification for each request that it meets certain requirements, including court authorization.	State, local, and Tribal law enforcement.	158	12,975 in Year 1; 10,443 in Years 2+.	2,050,003 in Year 1; 1,649,994 in Years 2+.
G. Submit written certification for each request that it meets certain requirements.	State regulatory agencies and SROs.	60	125 in Year 1; 125 in Years 2+.	7,500 in Year 1; 7,500 in Years 2+.

<sup>6</sup> The 5-year average equals the sum of (Year 1 burden hours of 8,743,781 + Year 2 burden hours

of 3,616,964 + Year 3 burden hours of 3,616,964 +

Year 4 burden hours of 3,616,964 + Year 5 burden hours of 3,616,964) divided by 5.

TABLE 1—ANNUAL HOURLY BURDEN ASSOCIATED WITH RULE REQUIREMENTS—Continued

Action	Type of entity	Number of entities	Hours per entity	Total annual hourly burden
H. Undergo training <sup>2</sup> .....	Financial institutions .....	15,716	8 in Year 1; 8 in Years 2+ .....	128,871 in Year 1; 128,871 in Years 2+.
H. Restrict access to appropriate persons within the entity, which specifies that appropriate persons will undergo training <sup>3</sup> .	State, local, and Tribal agencies and SROs.	218	9 in Year 1, 9 in Years 2+ .....	2,006 in Year 1; 2,006 in Years 2+.
I. Conduct an annual audit and cooperate with FinCEN's annual audit.	State, local, and Tribal agencies and SROs.	218	160 in Year 1; 160 in Years 2+.	34,880 in Year 1; 34,880 in Years 2+.
J. Obtain certification of standards and procedures initially and then semi-annually, by the head of the entity.	State, local, and Tribal agencies and SROs.	218	Included in I. ....	Included in I.
K. Provide initial and then an annual report on procedures.	State, local, and Tribal agencies and SROs.	218	Included in I. ....	Included in I.
L. Comply with certain geographic restrictions.	Financial institutions .....	15,716	0 in Year 1; 0 in Years 2+ .....	0 in Year 1; 0 in Years 2+.
M. Notify FinCEN of information demand from foreign government.	Financial institutions .....	15,716	0 in Year 1; 0 in Years 2+ .....	0 in Year 1; 0 in Years 2+.
<b>Total Annual Hourly Burden.</b>	.....	.....	.....	8,743,781 in Year 1; 3,616,964 in Years 2+.

<sup>1</sup> For all types of entities, the hours per entity for Action G is the per entity share of the aggregate burden estimated in the RIA.

<sup>2</sup> For financial institutions, the hours per entity for Action H equals the weighted average of the large and small financial institutions' maximum burden estimated in the RIA.

<sup>3</sup> For State, local, and Tribal agencies and SROs, the hours per entity for Action H equals the per entity share of the aggregate burden.

*Estimated Total Annual Reporting and Recordkeeping Cost:* As described in Table 3 of the BOI Access Rule RIA, FinCEN calculated the fully loaded hourly wage for each type of affected entity type.<sup>7</sup> Using these estimated wages, the total cost of the annual burden in year 1 is \$868,200,270. In year 2 and onward, FinCEN estimates that the total cost of the annual burden is \$339,309,502, owing to Actions A and B only imposing burdens in year 1, Actions D and E having lower annual per entity burdens, and Action G having lower burden per request for State, local, and Tribal law enforcement

agencies. The annual estimated cost for State, local, and Tribal agencies and SROs is \$181,851,118 in the first year and \$136,070,190 in year 2 and onward. The annual estimated cost for financial institutions is \$686,349,152 in the first year and \$203,239,312 in year 2 and onward. The 5-year average annual cost estimate is \$445,087,656.<sup>8</sup>

This notice seeks comment on the estimated total annual reporting and recordkeeping cost for the information collection associated with BOI requests, specifically the requirement to “submit written certification for each request that it meets certain requirements”

(Action G in Table 2 below). FinCEN previously provided notice and an opportunity for public comment on all actions that constitute the reporting and recordkeeping cost associated with the BOI Access Rule, including the certification requirement, as well as the estimated total annual reporting and recordkeeping cost, through the BOI Access rulemaking. As FinCEN is issuing this notice with regard to the information collection associated with BOI requests, this notice seeks comment only on the certification requirement.

TABLE 2—ANNUAL COST ASSOCIATED WITH RULE REQUIREMENTS

Action	Type of entity	Hourly wage	Total annual hourly burden	Total annual cost
A. Develop and implement administrative and physical safeguards.	Financial institutions .....	\$106	3,771,840 in Year 1; 0 in Years 2+.	\$399,815,040 in Year 1; \$0 in Years 2+.
B. Enter into an agreement with FinCEN and establish standards and procedures.	State, local, and Tribal agencies.	80	65,400 in Year 1; 0 in Years 2+.	\$5,232,000 in Year 1; \$0 in Years 2+.
C. Develop and implement technical safeguards.	Financial institutions .....	106	0 in Year 1; 0 in Years 2+ .....	\$0 in Year 1; \$0 in Years 2+.
D. Establish a secure system to store BOI.	State, local, and Tribal agencies.	80	65,400 in Year 1; 872 in Years 2+.	\$5,232,000 in Year 1; \$69,760 in Years 2+.

<sup>7</sup> 88 FR 88791 (Dec. 22, 2023).

<sup>8</sup> The 5-year average equals the sum of (Year 1 costs of \$868,200,270 + Year 2 costs of \$339,309,502 + Year 3 costs of \$339,309,502 + Year

4 costs of \$339,309,502 + Year 5 costs of \$339,309,502) divided by 5.

TABLE 2—ANNUAL COST ASSOCIATED WITH RULE REQUIREMENTS—Continued

Action	Type of entity	Hourly wage	Total annual hourly burden	Total annual cost
E. Establish and maintain an auditable system of standardized records for requests.	State, local, and Tribal agencies.	80	43,600 in Year 1; 4,360 in Years 2+.	\$3,488,000 in Year 1; \$348,800 in Years 2+.
F. Obtain and document customer consent.	Financial institutions .....	106	1,100,120 in Year 1; 314,320 in Years 2+.	\$116,612,720 in Year 1; \$33,317,920 in Years 2+.
G. Submit certification for each request that it meets certain requirements.	Financial institutions .....	106	1,474,161 in Year 1; 1,474,161 in Years 2+.	\$156,261,066 in Year 1; \$156,261,066 in Years 2+.
G. Submit written certification for each request that it meets certain requirements, including court authorization.	State, local, and Tribal law enforcement.	80	2,050,003 in Year 1; 1,649,994 in Years 2+.	\$164,000,240 in Year 1; \$131,999,520 in Years 2+.
G. Submit written certification for each request that it meets certain requirements.	State regulatory agencies .....	80	7,500 in Year 1; 7,500 in Years 2+.	\$600,000 in Year 1; \$600,000 in Years 2+.
H. Undergo training .....	Financial institutions .....	106	128,871 in Year 1; 128,871 in Years 2+.	\$13,660,326 in Year 1; \$13,660,326 in Years 2+.
H. Restrict access to appropriate persons within the agency, which specifies that appropriate persons will undergo training.	State, local, and Tribal agencies.	80	2,006 in Year 1; 2,006 in Years 2+.	\$160,480 in Year 1; \$160,480 in Years 2+.
I. Conduct an annual audit and cooperate with FinCEN's annual audit.	State, local, and Tribal agencies.	80	34,880 in Year 1; 34,880 in Years 2+.	\$2,790,400 in Year 1; \$2,790,400 in Years 2+.
J. Obtain certification of standards and procedures initially and then semi-annually, by the head of the entity.	State, local, and Tribal agencies.	80	Included in I. ....	Included in I.
K. Provide initial and then an annual report on procedures.	State, local, and Tribal agencies.	80	Included in I. ....	Included in I.
L. Comply with certain geographic restrictions.	Financial institutions .....	106	0 in Year 1; 0 in Years 2+ .....	\$0 in Year 1; \$0 in Years 2+.
M. Notify FinCEN of information demand from foreign government.	Financial institutions .....	106	0 in Year 1; 0 in Years 2+ .....	\$0 in Year 1; \$0 in Years 2+.
Actions B, D, E, G, H, I–K .....	SRO .....	106	3,283 in Year 1; 955 in Years 2+.	\$347,998 in Year 1; \$101,230 in Years 2+.
<b>Total Annual Cost .....</b>				<b>\$868,200,270 in Year 1; \$339,309,502 in Years 2+.</b>

*Request for Comments:*

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. 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 collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use

of technology; and (e) estimates of capital or start-up costs and costs of operation, maintenance, and purchase of services required to provide information.

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

**Andrea M. Gacki,**  
 Director, Financial Crimes Enforcement Network.

**Appendix—Beneficial Ownership Information (BOI) Request: Summary of Data Fields by Authorized Recipient**

**I. Financial Institutions**

- Proposed data fields and certification:
- Company name (*reporting company legal name*)
  - Identifier type (*reporting company tax identification number type; select one from list of options*)
    - EIN (Employer Identification Number)

- SSN/ITIN (Social Security Number/ Individual Taxpayer Identification Number)
- Foreign Company identifier (*reporting company tax identification number*)

[Select "I agree"] I certify on behalf of the financial institution making this request that: The financial institution is subject to customer due diligence requirements under applicable law and is requesting beneficial ownership information from FinCEN to facilitate the financial institution's compliance with those requirements; the financial institution has obtained and documented the consent of the above identified company to request its beneficial ownership information from FinCEN; and the financial institution has fulfilled all other requirements of 31 CFR 1010.955(d)(2).

**II. State, Local, and Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies**

- Proposed data fields and certification:
- Agency Reference (*agency's internal reference name for BOI Request*)

Name of court of competent jurisdiction  
Date of court authorization  
Court authorization description (*description of the information the court has authorized the agency to seek*)  
**Checkbox** Request on behalf of another person in the same agency (*select this checkbox if the BOI Request is made on behalf of another person in the same agency; provide the following information for this person, as applicable: first name; middle name; last name; title; city; country/jurisdiction; state; ZIP/foreign postal code*)

[Select "I agree"] I certify that a court of competent jurisdiction has authorized my agency to seek this information in a criminal or civil investigation and that the requested information is relevant to the criminal or civil investigation.

### III. State Regulatory Agencies

Proposed data fields and certification:

Financial Institution(s)  
Financial Institution Employer Identification Number  
Reporting Company Legal Name  
Reporting Company Tax Identification Number  
Start Date  
End Date

[Select "I agree"] I certify that my agency is authorized by law to assess, supervise, enforce, or otherwise determine the compliance of a relevant financial institution with customer due diligence requirements under applicable law and that my agency will use the requested information solely for the purpose of conducting such activities.

[FR Doc. 2024-01828 Filed 1-29-24; 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 U.S. Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) is publishing the names of one or more persons 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 are blocked, and U.S. persons are generally prohibited from engaging in transactions with them.

**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 Sanctions Enforcement, Compliance & Analysis, tel.: 202-622-2490.

#### **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

##### **Electronic Availability**

The SDN List and additional information concerning OFAC sanctions programs are available on OFAC's website (*ofac.treasury.gov*).

##### **Notice of OFAC Action(s)**

On January 25, 2024, OFAC determined that the property and interests in property subject to U.S. jurisdiction of the following persons are blocked under the relevant sanctions authority listed below.

##### **Individuals**

1. AL-ATIFI, Mohamed (a.k.a. AL-ATIFI, Mohammad; a.k.a. AL-ATIFI, Mohammed; a.k.a. AL-ATIFI, Muhammad Nasser), Yemen; DOB 1969; POB Bani Atef Village, Sanaa Governorate, Yemen; nationality Yemen; Gender Male; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886 (individual) [SDGT].

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(C) of Executive Order 13224 of September 23, 2001, "Blocking Property and Prohibiting Transactions With Persons Who Commit, Threaten to Commit, or Support Terrorism," 66 FR 49079, as amended by Executive Order 13886 of September 9, 2019, "Modernizing Sanctions To Combat Terrorism," 84 FR 48041 (E.O. 13224, as amended), for having materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or service to or in support of, an act of terrorism, as defined in section 3(d) of E.O. 13224, as amended.

2. AL-QADIRI, Muhammad Ali (a.k.a. AL-QADIRI, Muhammad; a.k.a. AL-QADRI, Muhammad), Yemen; DOB 1970; POB Hodaydah Governorate, Yemen; nationality Yemen; Gender Male; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886 (individual) [SDGT].

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(C) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for having materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or service to or in support of, an act of terrorism, as defined in section 3(d) of E.O. 13224, as amended.

3. AL-TALIBI, Muhammad Ahmad (a.k.a. "AL-TALIBI, Abi Ja'far"), Yemen; DOB 01 Jan 1983; POB Dhahyan, Sa'dah, Yemen; nationality Yemen; Gender Male; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; Passport 01197425 (Yemen) (individual) [SDGT].

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(C) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for having materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or service to or in support of,

an act of terrorism, as defined in section 3(d) of E.O. 13224, as amended.

4. AL-NABI, Muhammad Fadl Abd (a.k.a. NABI, Mohammed Fadl Abdul), Yemen; DOB 01 Jan 1952; nationality Yemen; Gender Male; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886 (individual) [SDGT].

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(C) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for having materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or service to or in support of, an act of terrorism, as defined in section 3(d) of E.O. 13224, as amended.

Dated: January 25, 2024.

**Bradley T. Smith,**

*Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control, U.S. Department of the Treasury.*

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## 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 U.S. Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) is publishing the names of one or more persons 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 are blocked, and U.S. persons are generally prohibited from engaging in transactions with them.

**DATES:** See **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for applicable 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 Sanctions Enforcement, Compliance & Analysis, tel.: 202-622-2490.

#### **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

##### **Electronic Availability**

The SDN List and additional information concerning OFAC sanctions programs are available on OFAC's website (*ofac.treasury.gov*).

##### **Notice of OFAC Action(s)**

On January 22, 2024, OFAC determined that the property and