

the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this document. Note that all comments received will be posted without change to <http://www.regulations.gov>, including any personal information provided.

Privacy Act: Anyone is able to search the electronic form of all comments received into any of our dockets by the name of the individual submitting the comment (or signing the comment, if submitted on behalf of an association, business, labor union, etc.). You may review DOT's complete Privacy Act Statement in the **Federal Register** published on April 11, 2000 (65 FR 19477–78) or at <https://www.transportation.gov/privacy>.

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received, go to <http://www.regulations.gov> or to the street address listed above. Follow the online instructions for accessing the dockets.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Please contact us at automation@dot.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The *Comprehensive Plan* document is available at: www.transportation.gov/av.

Development of ADS technology is occurring along multiple paths and significant uncertainty still exists around what form ADS applications and vehicles will take in the future. Even with the progress the industry has made over the last decade, no vehicle equipped with an ADS is available for purchase in the U.S., to date. Technologies are still under development, and the deployment of ADS-equipped vehicles—outside of small-scale pilots—remains years away.

The *Comprehensive Plan* addresses clear near-term needs while laying the groundwork for longer-term changes. This plan does not attempt to predict the future forms of ADS-equipped vehicles or the services they may provide. U.S. DOT will periodically review its activities and plans to reflect new technology and industry developments and stakeholder feedback, eliminate unnecessary or redundant initiatives, and align investments with emerging focus areas. Comments received to this *Comprehensive Plan* will assist the Department in planning and prioritizing its future activities, but comments directed at any particular action contained in the Plan, including the ongoing rulemakings, are outside of the scope of this request and should, instead, be provided in the relevant docket for that action during its open comment period.

Public Participation

How do I prepare and submit comments?

Your comments must be written and in English. To ensure that your comments are filed correctly in the docket, please include the docket number of this document in your comments.

Please submit one copy (two copies if submitting by mail or hand delivery) of your comments, including the attachments, to the docket following the instructions given above under **ADDRESSES**. Please note, if you are submitting comments electronically as a PDF (Adobe) file, we ask that the documents submitted be scanned using an Optical Character Recognition (OCR) process, thus allowing the agency to search and copy certain portions of your submissions.

How do I submit confidential business information?

Any submissions containing Confidential Information must be delivered to OST in the following manner:

- Submitted in a sealed envelope marked “confidential treatment requested”;
- Accompanied by an index listing the document(s) or information that the submitter would like the Department to withhold. The index should include information such as numbers used to identify the relevant document(s) or information, document title and description, and relevant page numbers and/or section numbers within a document; and
- Submitted with a statement explaining the submitter's grounds for objecting to disclosure of the information to the public.

OST also requests that submitters of Confidential Information include a non-confidential version (either redacted or summarized) of those confidential submissions in the public docket. In the event that the submitter cannot provide a non-confidential version of its submission, OST requests that the submitter post a notice in the docket stating that it has provided OST with Confidential Information. Should a submitter fail to docket either a non-confidential version of its submission or to post a notice that Confidential Information has been provided, we will note the receipt of the submission on the docket, with the submitter's organization or name (to the degree permitted by law) and the date of submission.

Will the agency consider late comments?

The U.S. DOT will consider all comments received before the close of business on the comment closing date indicated above under **DATES**. To the extent practicable, the agency will also consider comments received after that date.

How can I read the comments submitted by other people?

You may read the comments received at the address given above under **COMMENTS**. The hours of the docket are indicated above in the same location. You may also see the comments on the internet, identified by the docket number at the heading of this notice, at <http://www.regulations.gov>.

Issued in Washington, DC, on January 13, 2021 under authority delegated at 49 U.S.C. 1.25a.

Thomas Finch Flton,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Transportation Policy.

[FR Doc. 2021–01115 Filed 1–19–21; 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 Purchases of Bank Checks and Drafts, Cashier's Checks, Money Orders, and Traveler's Checks

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 a currently approved information collection found in existing Bank Secrecy Act regulations. Specifically, the regulations require recordkeeping for the issuance or sale of bank checks and drafts, cashier's checks, money orders, and traveler's checks when the issuance or sale involves the use of currency in an amount between \$3,000 and \$10,000, inclusive. Although no changes are proposed to the information collection itself, this request for comments covers a future expansion of the scope of the annual hourly burden and cost estimate associated with these regulations. This request for comments is made pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: Written comments are welcome, and must be received on or before March 22, 2021.

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–2021–0001 and the specific Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number 1506–0057.

- *Mail:* Policy Division, Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, P.O. Box 39, Vienna, VA 22183. Refer to Docket Number FINCEN–2021–0001 and OMB control number 1506–0057.

Please submit comments by one method only. Comments will also be taken into account in FinCEN’s review of existing regulations, consistent with Treasury’s 2011 Plan for Retrospective Analysis of Existing Rules. 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: The FinCEN Regulatory Support Section at 1–800–767–2825 or electronically at 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 Financial 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) (Public Law 107–56) and other legislation. The BSA is codified at 12 U.S.C. 1829b, 12 U.S.C. 1951–1959, 31 U.S.C. 5311–5314 and 5316–5332, and notes thereto, with implementing regulations at 31 CFR Chapter X.

The BSA authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, *inter alia*, to require financial institutions to keep records and file reports that are determined to have a high degree of usefulness in criminal, tax, and regulatory matters, or in the conduct of intelligence or counter-intelligence activities to protect against international terrorism, and to implement anti-money laundering (AML) programs and compliance

procedures.¹ Regulations implementing the BSA appear at 31 CFR Chapter X. The authority of the Secretary to administer the BSA has been delegated to the Director of FinCEN.²

The BSA prohibits financial institutions from issuing any “bank check, cashier’s check, traveler’s check, or money order to any individual in connection with a transaction or group of such contemporaneous transactions which involves United States coins or currency (or such other monetary instruments as the Secretary may prescribe) in amounts or denominations of \$3,000 or more” unless the individual either has a verified transaction account with the financial institution or furnishes the financial institution with the information required by regulations and that information is verified and recorded by the financial institution; financial institutions must record the method of account verification or the information required to be furnished.³ To implement these requirements, FinCEN issued a regulation requiring financial institutions to maintain records of the issuance or sale of bank checks and drafts, cashier’s checks, money orders, and traveler’s checks.⁴ The regulation on its face applies to all financial institutions as defined in 31 CFR 1010.100(t). However, as a practical matter banks and money services businesses (MSBs) are the types of financial institutions most likely to be issuing or selling bank checks and drafts, cashier’s checks, money orders, and traveler’s checks.

Under 31 CFR 1010.415, financial institutions are required to maintain records of certain information related to the issuance or sale of bank checks and drafts, cashier’s checks, money orders,

and traveler’s checks when the issuance or sale involves currency between \$3,000–\$10,000, inclusive, to any individual purchaser of one or more of these instruments. Under 31 CFR 1010.415(a)(1)(i), if the purchaser has a deposit account with the financial institution, the financial institution is required to maintain records of: (A) The name of the purchaser; (B) the date of purchase; (C) the type(s) of instrument(s) purchased; (D) the serial number(s) of each of the instrument(s) purchased; and (E) the amount in dollars of each of the instrument(s) purchased. Under 31 CFR 1010.415(a)(1)(ii), the financial institution must also verify that the individual is a deposit account holder or must verify the individual’s identity.⁵

Under 31 CFR 1010.415(a)(2)(i), if the purchaser does not have a deposit account with the financial institution, the financial institution must maintain a record of: (A) The name and address of the purchaser; (B) the social security number of the purchaser, or if the purchaser is an alien and does not have a social security number, the alien identification number; (C) the date of birth of the purchaser; (D) the date of the purchase; (E) the type(s) of instrument(s) purchased; (F) the serial number(s) of the instrument(s) purchased; and (G) the amount in dollars of each of the instrument(s) purchased. Under 31 CFR 1010.415(a)(2)(ii), the financial institution must also verify the purchaser’s name and address by examination of a document which is normally acceptable as a means of identification when cashing checks for nondepositors and which contains the name and address of the purchaser, and must record the specific identifying information.

⁵ Verification may be either through a signature card or other file or record at the financial institution provided the deposit account holder’s name and address were verified previously and that information was recorded on the signature card or other file or record; or by examination of a document which is normally acceptable as a means of identification when cashing checks for nondepositors and which contains the name and address of the purchaser. If the deposit account holder’s identity has not been verified previously, the financial institution may only verify the deposit account holder’s identity by examination of a document which is normally acceptable within the banking community as a means of identification when cashing checks for nondepositors and which contains the name and address of the purchaser, and must also record the specific identifying information (e.g., State of issuance and number of driver’s license).

¹ Section 358 of the USA PATRIOT Act added language expanding the scope of the BSA to intelligence or counter-intelligence activities to protect against international terrorism. Section 6101 of the Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2020 (“the AML Act”) added language further expanding the scope of the BSA but did not disturb these longstanding purposes. The AML Act is Division F of Pub. L. 116–283 (January 1, 2021).

² Treasury Order 180–01 (re-affirmed Jan. 14, 2020).

³ 31 U.S.C. 5325.

⁴ 31 CFR 1010.415. This regulation was originally published in 1990 as 31 CFR 103.29. See Amendment to the Bank Secrecy Act Regulations Relating to Identification Required to Purchase Bank Checks and Drafts, Cashier’s Checks, Money Orders and Traveler’s Checks, 55 FR 20139 (May 15, 1990). It was modified slightly in 1994. See Amendments to the Bank Secrecy Act Regulations Relating to Identification Required to Purchase Bank Checks and Drafts, Cashier’s Checks, Money Orders, and Traveler’s Checks, 59 FR 52250 (October 17, 1994).

Under 31 CFR 1010.415(b), financial institutions must treat contemporaneous purchases of the same or different types of instruments totaling \$3,000 or more as one purchase. Multiple purchases during one business day totaling \$3,000 or more must be treated as one purchase if an individual employee, director, officer, or partner of the financial institution has knowledge that these purchases have occurred.

Under 31 CFR 1010.415(c), financial institutions must retain all required records for a period of five years and make those records available to the Secretary upon request at any time.

II. Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) ⁶

Title: Purchases of bank checks and drafts, cashier’s checks, money orders, and traveler’s checks (31 CFR 1010.415).

OMB Control Number: 1506–0057.

Report Number: Not applicable.

Abstract: FinCEN is issuing this notice to renew the OMB control number for the recordkeeping requirement for the issuance or sale of bank checks and drafts, cashier’s checks, money orders, and traveler’s checks when the issuance or sale involves the use currency in an amount between \$3,000 and 10,000, inclusive.

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

Type of Review:

- Renewal without change of a currently approved information collection.
- Propose for review and comment a renewal of the portion of the PRA burden that has been subject to notice and comment in the past (the “traditional annual PRA burden”).
- Propose for review and comment a future expansion of the scope of the PRA burden (the “future annual PRA burden”).

Frequency: As required.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 15,677 financial institutions.⁷

Estimated Recordkeeping Burden: 117,579 burden hours.

Part 1 of this notice describes the breakdown of the estimated number of financial institutions, by type. Part 2 proposes for review and comment a renewal of the estimate of the traditional annual PRA hourly burden, which includes a scope and methodology similar to the estimate used in the past, with the incorporation of a more robust cost estimate. The scope and methodology used in the past was limited to an estimate of the burden of the overall regulation and did not assign or categorize burden estimates according to the specific steps to create and maintain records for issuances or sales of bank checks and drafts, cashier’s checks, money orders, and traveler’s checks between \$3,000–\$10,000, inclusive, to deposit accountholders or other customers. Part

3 of this notice proposes for review and comment a methodology for a future estimate of an annual PRA burden. The estimate would include the PRA hourly burden and cost of creating and maintaining records related to issuances or sales of bank checks and drafts, cashier’s checks, money orders, and traveler’s checks between \$3,000 and 10,000, based on estimates of the volume of these instruments issued or sold, the number of depository accountholder or other customers purchasing these instruments per year, and the average time to verify the identity of depository accountholder and other customers. Finally, Part 4 solicits input from the public about: (a) The accuracy of the traditional annual PRA burden estimate; (b) the more granular calculation needed to establish a future annual PRA burden; (c) the criteria, metrics, and most appropriate questions FinCEN should consider when conducting research to obtain the information on which to base an estimate of the future annual PRA burden; and (d) any other comments about the regulations and the current and proposed future hourly burden and cost estimates of these requirements.

Part 1. Breakdown of the Financial Institutions Covered by This Notice

The breakdown of financial institutions, by type, covered by this notice is reflected in Table 1 below:

TABLE 1—BREAKDOWN OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS COVERED BY THIS NOTICE, BY TYPE OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTION

Type of financial institution	Number of financial institutions
Banks	⁸ 11,161
Issuers/Sellers of Money Orders	⁹ 4,353
Issuers/Sellers of Traveler’s Checks	¹⁰ 163
Total Number of Financial Institutions	15,677

Part 2. Traditional Annual PRA Burden and Cost

The scope of the traditional annual PRA burden and cost estimates in this renewal encompasses all of the recordkeeping requirements for the issuance or sale of bank checks and

drafts, cashier’s checks, money orders, and traveler’s checks between \$3,000–\$10,000, inclusive. FinCEN continues to estimate the annual hourly burden of creating and maintaining records for the issuance or sale of bank checks and drafts, cashier’s checks, money orders, or traveler’s checks to individual

purchasers when the sale involves currency between \$3,000–\$10,000, inclusive, at seven and a half hours per covered financial institution, irrespective of the volume of such transactions. This estimate covers the burden of (i) verifying the identity of depository accountholder and other

⁶ Public Law 104–13, 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A).

⁷ Table 1 below sets forth a breakdown of the types of financial institutions covered by this notice.

⁸ According to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) there were 5,103 FDIC-insured banks as of March 31, 2020. According to the Federal Reserve Board (FRB), there were 203 other entities supervised by the FRB, as of June 16, 2020, that fall within the definition of bank (20 Edge Act institutions, 15 agreement corporations (as defined

in 12 CFR 28.2) and 168 foreign banking organizations). According to the National Credit Union Administration there were 5,236 federally regulated credit unions as of December 31, 2019. Approximately 297 state-chartered non-depository trust companies, 228 non-federally insured credit unions, 12 non-federally insured state-chartered banks and savings and loan or building and loan associations, 1 private bank, 52 international financial entities, and 29 international banking entities—all of which are required to implement

written AML program as a result of a final rule issued on September 15, 2020 (85 FR 57129)—are also required to keep the records described in this notice.

⁹ This number is derived from self-reported information in MSB registrations submitted to FinCEN. FinCEN’s MSB registration database available at <https://www.fincen.gov/msb-state-selector>.

¹⁰ *Id.*

customers purchasing bank checks and drafts, cashier's checks, money orders, or traveler's checks when the issuance or sale involves currency between \$3,000-\$10,000, inclusive, and (ii)

creating and maintaining records of certain information for a minimum of five years to be made available to the Secretary upon request.¹¹

The estimated burden associated with each portion of the traditional annual PRA estimate is as follows:

TABLE 2—BURDEN ASSOCIATED WITH MAINTAINING RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS FOR ISSUANCE/SALE OF BANK CHECKS AND DRAFTS, CASHIER'S CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS, OR TRAVELER'S CHECKS

Type of financial institution	Number of financial institutions	Time per financial institution	Total burden hours
Banks	11,161	7.5 hour	83,708
Issuers/Sellers of Money Orders	4,353	7.5 hour	32,648
Issuers/Sellers of Travel Checks	163	7.5 hour	1,223
Total Burden Hours			117,579

To calculate the hourly costs of the burden estimate, FinCEN identified two roles and corresponding staff positions involved in verifying documentation and maintaining records for the issuance or sale of bank checks and drafts, cashier's checks, money orders and traveler's checks between \$3,000-

\$10,000, inclusive: (i) Direct supervision (reviewing operational-level work and cross-checking all or a sample of the work product against supporting documentation) and (ii) clerical work (engaging in verification and recordkeeping).

FinCEN calculated the fully-loaded hourly wage for each of these two roles by using the median wage estimated by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS),¹² and computing an additional benefits cost as follows:

TABLE 3—FULLY-LOADED HOURLY WAGE BY ROLE AND BLS JOB POSITION FOR ALL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS COVERED BY THIS NOTICE

Role	BLS-Code	BLS-Name	Median hourly wage	Benefit factor	Fully-loaded hourly wage
Direct supervision	13-1041	Compliance Officer	\$33.20	1.50	\$49.80
Clerical work (research, review, and recordkeeping).	43-3099	Financial Clerk	20.40	1.50	30.60

FinCEN estimates that, *in general and on average*,¹³ each role would spend different amounts of time on each portion of the traditional annual PRA

burden. For verifying the identity of the purchaser and maintaining the recordkeeping requirement, the estimated cost of the hourly burden is

\$33.00, per the calculations in Table 4 below:

TABLE 4—WEIGHTED AVERAGE HOURLY COST OF MAINTAINING RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

Direct supervision		Clerical work		Weighted average hourly cost
% time	Hourly cost	% time	Hourly cost	
10%	\$4.98	90%	\$27.54	* \$33.00

(*) \$32.52 rounded to \$33.00.

The total estimated cost of the traditional annual PRA burden is

\$3,880,107 as reflected in Table 5 below:

¹¹ Some of this estimated burden, particularly with respect to depository customers of a bank, may duplicate burden estimated in connection with a bank's compliance with its ordinary customer identification program obligations under 31 CFR 1020.220. FinCEN plans to take this other burden into account in future estimates.

¹² The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics-National, May

2019, available at <https://www.bls.gov/oes/tables.htm>. The most recent data from the BLS corresponds to May 2019. For the benefits component of total compensation, see U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employer's Cost per Employee Compensation as of December 2019, available at <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/ecec.nr0.htm>. The ratio between benefits and wages for financial activities is \$15.95 (hourly benefits)/\$32.05 (hourly wages) = 0.50. The benefit factor is 1 plus the

benefit/wages ratio, or 1.50. Multiplying each hourly wage by the benefit factor produces the fully-loaded hourly wage per position.

¹³ By "in general," FinCEN means without regard to outliers. By "on average," FinCEN means the mean of the distribution of each subset of the population.

¹⁴ See Table 2.

¹⁵ See Table 4.

TABLE 5—TOTAL COST OF TRADITIONAL ANNUAL PRA BURDEN

Steps	Hourly burden	Hourly cost	Total cost
Verifying and maintaining records (divided between the roles listed in Table 4)	¹⁴ 117,579	¹⁵ \$33	\$3,880,107
Total Cost	\$3,880,107

Part 3. Future Annual PRA Burden

In the future, FinCEN intends to be more granular in estimating the annual PRA burden, by including the estimated hourly burden and cost behind the individual steps required to maintain records for the issuance or sale of bank checks and drafts, cashier's checks, money orders, and traveler's checks between \$3,000-\$10,000, inclusive, to depository account holder and other customers. In particular, FinCEN seeks to include in this calculation the number of these instruments issued or sold per financial institution annually, the number of depository account holder and other customers purchasing these instruments per year, and the average time per financial institution to verify the identity of depository account holder and other customers. FinCEN does not have the information to estimate the annual number of instruments issued or sold to depository account holder and other customers that trigger the recordkeeping requirements being renewed in this notice. For that reason, FinCEN is relying on estimates used in prior renewals of this OMB control number and the applicable regulations. FinCEN further recognizes that after receiving public comments as a result of this notice, future traditional annual PRA hourly burden and cost estimates may vary significantly from those contained in this document. FinCEN intends to conduct more granular studies of the actions included in the proposed scope of the annual PRA burden in the near future, to arrive at more accurate estimates of net BSA hourly burden and cost.¹⁶ The data obtained in these studies also may result in a significant change from the estimated traditional annual PRA burden.

Estimated Recordkeeping Burden: The average estimated annual PRA burden,

¹⁶ Net hourly burden and cost are the burden and cost a financial institution incurs to comply with requirements that are unique to the BSA, and that do not support any other business purpose or regulatory obligation of the financial institution. Burden for purposes of the PRA does not include the time and financial resources needed to comply with an information collection, if the time and resources are for things a business (or other person) does in the ordinary course of its activities if the agency demonstrates that the reporting activities needed to comply are usual and customary. 5 CFR 1320.3(b)(2).

measured in hours per respondent, is seven and a half hours.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 15,677, as set out in Table 1.

Estimated Total Annual Recordkeeping Burden: The estimated total annual PRA burden is 117,579 hours, as set out in Table 2.

Estimated Total Annual Recordkeeping Cost: The estimated total annual PRA cost is \$3,880,107, as set out in Table 5.

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.

Part 4. Request for Comments

(a) Specific Request for Comments on the Traditional Annual PRA Hourly Burden and Cost

FinCEN invites comments on any aspect of the traditional annual PRA burden, as set out in Part 2 of this notice. In particular, FinCEN seeks comments on the adequacy of: (i) FinCEN's assumptions underlying its burden estimate; (ii) the estimated number of hours required by each portion of the burden; and (iii) the organizational roles of the financial institution engaged in each portion of the burden, the roles' estimated hourly remuneration, and the estimated proportion of time spent by each role on the requirements. FinCEN encourages commenters to include any publicly available sources for alternative estimates or methodologies.

(b) Specific Request for Comments on the Proposed Criteria for Determining the Scope of a Future Annual PRA Hourly Burden and Cost Estimate

FinCEN invites comments on any aspect of the criteria for an estimate of the future annual PRA burden, as set out in Part 3 of this notice.

(c) Specific Request for Comments on the Appropriate Criteria, Methodology, and Questionnaire Required To Obtain Information to More Precisely Estimate the Future Annual PRA Hourly Burden and Cost

FinCEN invites comments on the most appropriate and comprehensive means

to question financial institutions about the annual hourly burden and cost attributable solely to creating and maintaining records for the issuance or sale of bank checks and drafts, cashier's checks, money orders and traveler's checks between \$3,000-\$10,000, inclusive (*i.e.*, the hourly burden and cost of complying with the recordkeeping requirements imposed exclusively by the BSA; the volume of these instruments issued or sold; the number of depository account holder and other customers purchasing these instruments per year; and the average time to verify the identity of depository account holder and other customers).

The future annual PRA hourly burden and cost estimate of the recordkeeping necessary to comply with maintaining records for issuance or sale of bank checks and drafts, cashier's checks, money orders and traveler's checks between \$3,000-\$10,000, inclusive, to any individual purchaser must take into consideration only the effort involved in obtaining those data elements that are used exclusively for complying with requirements under 31 CFR 1010.415. FinCEN seeks comments from the public regarding any questions we should consider posing in future notices, in addition to the specific questions for comment outlined directly below. Also, due to the evident difficulty involved in estimating the volume of bank checks and drafts, cashier's checks, money orders and traveler's checks issued or sold that involve currency between \$3,000-\$10,000, inclusive, the annual number of depository account holder and other customers purchasing these instruments, and the average time to verify the identity of depository account holder and other customers, FinCEN welcomes any suggestions as to how to derive these estimates by using publicly available financial information.

(d) Specific Questions for Comment Associated With Recordkeeping Requirements for Issuance or Sale of Bank Checks and Drafts, Cashier's Checks, Money Orders and Traveler's Checks That Involve Currency Between \$3,000-\$10,000, Inclusive, by Depository Accountholder and Other Customers

- Annually, on average, how often does your financial institution issue or sell bank checks and drafts, cashier's checks, money orders, or traveler's checks that involve currency between \$3,000-\$10,000, inclusive?
- On average, how long does it take your institution to create a record for the issuance or sale of bank checks and drafts, cashier's checks, money orders, or traveler's checks that involve currency between \$3,000-\$10,000, inclusive?
- On average, what is the cost to maintain records of the issuance or sale of bank checks and drafts, cashier's checks, money orders, or traveler's checks that involve currency between \$3,000-\$10,000, inclusive?
- On average, what is the amount of time and cost to verify and maintain a record for depository customers that purchase bank checks and drafts, cashier's checks, money orders, or traveler's checks that involve currency between \$3,000-\$10,000, inclusive, for a period of five years?
- On average, what is the amount of time and cost to verify and maintain a record for customers who do not hold depository accounts that purchase bank checks and drafts, cashier's checks, money orders, or traveler's checks that involve currency between \$3,000-\$10,000, inclusive, for a period of five years?

(e) General 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.

Kenneth A. Blanco,

Director, Financial Crimes Enforcement Network.

[FR Doc. 2021-01187 Filed 1-19-21; 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 one or more individuals that have been placed on OFAC's Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons 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 individuals 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: Andrea Gacki, Director, tel.: 202-622-2480; Associate Director for Global Targeting, tel.: 202-622-2420; Assistant Director for Sanctions Compliance & Evaluation, tel.: 202-622-2490; Assistant Director for Licensing, tel.: 202-622-2480; or Assistant Director for Regulatory Affairs, tel.: 202-622-4855.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Electronic Availability

The Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons List and additional information concerning OFAC sanctions programs are available on OFAC's website (<https://www.treasury.gov/ofac>).

Notice of OFAC Actions

On December 30, 2020 OFAC determined that the property and interests in property subject to U.S. jurisdiction of the following individuals are blocked under the relevant sanctions authority listed below.

Individuals

1. CORNIELLES RUIZ, Lorena Carolina, Coche Miguel Otero Silva Vereda 80, Casa 3, Caracas, Venezuela; DOB 03 Jul 1988; nationality Venezuela; Gender Female; Cedula No. V-18967792 (Venezuela) (individual) [VENEZUELA].

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(ii)(C) of E.O. 13692, as amended by E.O. 13857, for being a current or former official of the Government of Venezuela.

2. TORRES ESPINOZA, Ramon Antonio, Castillejo Principal del Portico 0301, Guatire, Venezuela; DOB 13 Sep 1968; nationality Venezuela; Gender Male; Cedula No. V-6303894 (Venezuela) (individual) [VENEZUELA]. Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(ii)(C) of E.O. 13692, as amended by E.O. 13857, for being a current or former official of the Government of Venezuela.

Dated: December 30, 2020.

Bradley T. Smith,

Deputy Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

Proposed Collection; Comment Request for Regulation Project

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Internal Revenue Service (IRS), as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on information collections, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. The IRS is soliciting comments concerning Diesel Fuel and Kerosene Excise Tax; Dye Injection.

DATES: Written comments should be received on or before March 22, 2021 to be assured of consideration.

ADDRESSES: Direct all written comments to Kinna Brewington, Internal Revenue Service, Room 6526, 1111 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20224.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or copies of the regulations should be directed to Sara Covington, at (737) 800-6149 or at Internal Revenue Service, Room 6526, 1111 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20224, or through the internet at Sara.L.Covington@irs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Diesel Fuel and Kerosene Excise Tax; Dye Injection.

OMB Number: 1545-1418.

Regulation Project Number: T.D. 9199.

Abstract: In order for diesel fuel and kerosene that is used in a nontaxable