

Build America Bureau, shall issue guidance on performance benchmarks, risk premiums, and expected rates of return on private financing for projects described in subsection (b).

United States Code, Title 23, Section 106(h)

(h) Major Projects.—

(1) In general.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a recipient of Federal financial assistance for a project under this title with an estimated total cost of \$500,000,000 or more, and recipients for such other projects as may be identified by the Secretary, shall submit to the Secretary for each project—

(A) a project management plan; and

(B) an annual financial plan, including a phasing plan when applicable.

(2) Project management plan.—A project management plan shall document—

(A) the procedures and processes that are in effect to provide timely information to the project decisionmakers to effectively manage the scope, costs, schedules, and quality of, and the Federal requirements applicable to, the project; and

(B) the role of the agency leadership and management team in the delivery of the project.

(3) Financial plan.—A financial plan—

(A) shall be based on detailed estimates of the cost to complete the project;

(B) shall provide for the annual submission of updates to the Secretary that are based on reasonable assumptions, as determined by the Secretary, of future increases in the cost to complete the project;

(C) may include a phasing plan that identifies fundable incremental improvements or phases that will address the purpose and the need of the project in the short term in the event there are insufficient financial resources to complete the entire project. If a phasing plan is adopted for a project pursuant to this section, the project shall be deemed to satisfy the fiscal constraint requirements in the statewide and metropolitan planning requirements in sections 134 and 135;

(D) for a project in which the project sponsor intends to carry out the project through a public-private partnership agreement, shall include a detailed value for money analysis or similar comparative analysis for the project; and

(E) shall assess the appropriateness of a public-private partnership to deliver the project.

United States Code, Title 49, Section 116(e)

(e) Innovative Financing Best Practices.—

(1) In general.—The Bureau shall work with the modal administrations within the Department, eligible entities, and other public and private interests to develop and promote best practices for innovative financing and public-private partnerships.

(2) Activities.—The Bureau shall carry out paragraph (1)—

(A) by making Federal credit assistance programs more accessible to eligible recipients;

(B) by providing advice and expertise to eligible entities that seek to leverage public and private funding;

(C) by sharing innovative financing best practices and case studies from eligible entities with other eligible entities that are interested in utilizing innovative financing methods; and

(D) by developing and monitoring—

(i) best practices with respect to standardized State public-private partnership authorities and practices, including best practices related to—

(I) accurate and reliable assumptions for analyzing public-private partnership procurements;

(II) procedures for the handling of unsolicited bids;

(III) policies with respect to noncompete clauses; and

(IV) other significant terms of public-private partnership procurements, as determined appropriate by the Bureau;

(ii) standard contracts for the most common types of public-private partnerships for transportation facilities; and

(iii) analytical tools and other techniques to aid eligible entities in determining the appropriate project delivery model, including a value for money analysis.

(3) Transparency.—The Bureau shall—

(A) ensure the transparency of a project receiving credit assistance under a program referred to in subsection (d)(1) and procured as a public-private partnership by—

(i) requiring the sponsor of the project to undergo a value for money analysis or a comparable analysis prior to deciding to advance the project as a public-private partnership;

(ii) requiring the analysis required under subparagraph (A), and other key terms of the relevant public-private partnership agreement, to be made publicly available by the project sponsor at an appropriate time;

(iii) not later than 3 years after the date of completion of the project, requiring the sponsor of the project to conduct a review regarding whether the private partner is meeting the terms of the relevant public-private partnership agreement; and

(iv) providing a publicly available summary of the total level of Federal assistance in such project; and

(B) develop guidance to implement this paragraph that takes into consideration variations in State and local laws and requirements related to public-private partnerships.

(4) Support to project sponsors.—At the request of an eligible entity, the Bureau shall provide technical assistance to the eligible entity regarding proposed public-private partnership agreements for transportation facilities, including assistance in performing a value for money analysis or comparable analysis.

Duane Callender,

Acting Executive Director, Build America Bureau.

[FR Doc. 2024-26210 Filed 11-12-24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Financial Crimes Enforcement Network

RIN 1506-AB54

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Real Estate Reports

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

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: FinCEN invites all interested parties to comment on the proposed information collection associated with the requirement to report information about certain residential real estate transfers, as required by the Anti-Money Laundering Regulations for Residential Real Estate Transfers final rule published on August 29, 2024. 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 are welcome and must be received on or before January 13, 2025.

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-2024-0019 and the specific Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number 1506-0080.

- *Mail:* Policy Division, Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, P.O. Box 39, Vienna, VA 22183. Refer to Docket Number FINCEN-2024-0019 and OMB control number 1506-0080.

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: FinCEN's 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 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)¹ and other legislation, including the Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2020 (AML Act).² The BSA is codified at 12 U.S.C. 1829b, 1951–1960 and 31 U.S.C. 5311–5314, 5316–5336, including 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.³ The authority of the Secretary to administer the BSA has been delegated to the Director of FinCEN.⁴

Among the financial institutions subject to these requirements are “persons involved in real estate closings and settlements.”⁵ In particular, section 5318(g) of the BSA authorizes the Secretary to require financial institutions to report, via Suspicious Activity Reports (SARs), any “suspicious transactions relevant to a possible violation of law or regulation.”⁶ However, the BSA affords the Secretary flexibility in implementing that requirement, and indeed directs the Secretary to consider “the means by or form in which the Secretary shall receive such reporting,” including the relevant “burdens imposed by such means or form of reporting,” “the efficiency of the means or form,” and the “benefits derived by the means or form of reporting.”⁷ A provision added to the BSA by section 6202 of the Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2020 (AML Act) further directs FinCEN to “establish streamlined . . .

processes to, as appropriate, permit the filing of noncomplex categories of reports of suspicious activity.” In assessing whether streamlined filing is appropriate, FinCEN must determine, among other things, that such reports would “reduce burdens imposed on persons required to report[.]” while at the same time “not diminish[ing] the usefulness of the reporting to Federal law enforcement agencies, national security officials, and the intelligence community in combating financial crime, including the financing of terrorism[.]”⁸

On August 29, 2024, FinCEN issued a final rule, “Anti-Money Laundering Regulations for Residential Real Estate Transfers,” hereafter referred to as the Residential Real Estate Rule (RRE Rule).⁹ The RRE Rule requires certain persons involved in real estate closings and settlements (reporting persons) to submit reports to FinCEN and keep records on certain non-financed transfers of residential real property to specified legal entities and trusts on a nationwide basis. The reports are expected to curtail the ability of illicit actors to launder illicit proceeds anonymously through transfers of residential real property, which threatens U.S. economic and national security. More broadly, the reports are expected to assist the U.S. Department of the Treasury (Treasury), law enforcement, and national security agencies in addressing illicit finance vulnerabilities in the U.S. residential real estate sector. The rule describes the circumstances in which a report must be filed, who must file a report, what information must be provided, and when a report is due.

II. Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995¹⁰

FinCEN conducted certain supplemental analyses, which are discussed below, to estimate the incremental Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) burden¹¹ attributable to the specifics of the proposed information collection associated with the RRE Rule, particularly those relating to the Real Estate Report (RER), including both the proposed data fields of the RER and the mechanism by which a RER would be submitted to FinCEN. Public comments

on this analysis, including relevant, readily generalizable data that would improve the accuracy of FinCEN’s estimates, are invited.

Title: Real Estate Reports.

OMB Control Number: 1506–0080.

Type of Collection: Revision.

Description: The RRE Rule imposes a new reporting and recordkeeping requirement on certain persons involved in real estate closings and settlements, or reporting persons, when they perform certain functions in relation to non-financed transfers of residential real property to a specified legal entity or a trust. The reports are to be filed electronically through an online interface using the same free system that other financial institutions required to file BSA reports use for purposes other than in connection with real estate transactions.¹² For some reporting persons, this system will already be familiar and ready for use as it is also the same filing system for submitting reports under geographic targeting orders relating to non-financed transfers of residential real estate (Residential Real Estate GTOs). Reporting persons who do not already use FinCEN’s BSA E-filing system will first need to enroll. The enrollment process for FinCEN’s BSA E-Filing System entails identifying the reporting person and assigning a designated Supervisory User.¹³ The Supervisory User is an individual who will facilitate the process of creating general user accounts for the reporting person’s other employees, if any, that may file RERs; the Supervisory User has access to system functionality not available to regular users, such as ability to update filing organization information and track the status of filings submitted by all users from across the organization. To file RERs through FinCEN’s BSA E-Filing System, individual users will be required to create a *login.gov* account (if they have not already done so for other purposes).¹⁴ Once the enrollment process has been completed, the BSA E-Filing System will provide three different filing options for RERs. Filers

¹² Other BSA reports include, for example, Suspicious Activity Reports (SARs) and Reports of Foreign Bank and Financial Accounts (FBARs). See FinCEN, BSA E-Filing System, “Supported Forms”, available at <https://bsaeifiling.fincen.treas.gov/SupportedForms.html>.

¹³ If the enrolling party intends to be the sole user of the access being set up, there is no distinction between the person named as Supervisory User and the general user, and there would be only one account.

¹⁴ *Login.gov* is available at <https://www.login.gov/>. To create a *Login.gov* account, users will be required to provide an email address and a form of identification. BSA E-filing is available at <https://bsaeifiling.fincen.treas.gov>.

¹ USA PATRIOT Act, Public Law 107–56, 115 Stat. 272 (2001).

² 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.

³ See 31 U.S.C. 5311.

⁴ Treasury Order 180–01 (Jan. 14, 2020); see also 31 U.S.C. 310(b)(2)(i) (providing that FinCEN Director “[a]dminister the requirements of subchapter II of chapter 53 of this title, chapter 2 of title I of Public Law 91–508, and section 21 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, to the extent delegated such authority by the Secretary.”).

⁵ See 31 U.S.C. 5312(a)(2)(U).

⁶ See 31 U.S.C. 5318(g)(1)(A).

⁷ See 31 U.S.C. 5318(g)(5)(B)(i)–(iii).

⁸ See AML Act, section 6202 (codified at 31 U.S.C. 5318(g)(D)(i)(1)).

⁹ FinCEN, Final Rule, “Anti-Money Laundering Regulations for Residential Real Estate Transfers,” 89 FR 70258 (Aug. 29, 2024).

¹⁰ Public Law 104–13, 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A).

¹¹ This is intended to include the “time, effort, or financial resources expended to generate, [. . .] or disclose or provide information to” FinCEN as required by the PRA. See Carey and Ortiz, “The Paperwork Reduction Act and Federal Collections of Information: A Brief Overview” (Apr. 17, 2024).

will file individual reports either through an online form or as a PDF form, or filers may file multiple reports through a user-developed automated interface.

The proposed RER contains 111 distinct fields, of which, FinCEN expects approximately 60 percent must be completed to report a given transfer per the requirements specified in the RRE rule.¹⁵ The form may require as few as approximately 40 fields to be completed, and FinCEN anticipates that significantly more fields may be required for certain highly complex reportable transfers, such as those with multiple beneficial owners or multiple sources of funds that would require the same fields to be populated for each owner or source of funds.

The effective date of the RRE Rule is December 1, 2025. As set forth in the rule, the RER must contain information about the person filing the report (the “reporting person”), the legal entity (the “transferee entity”) or trust (the “transferee trust”) receiving ownership of the property, the beneficial owners of the transferee entity or transferee trust, certain individuals signing documents on behalf of the transferee entity or transferee trust, the transferor (e.g., the seller), the property being transferred, and any payments made.¹⁶ The reporting person may reasonably rely on information obtained from others, absent knowledge of facts that would reasonably call into question the reliability of that information. For purposes of reporting beneficial ownership information in particular, a reporting person may reasonably rely on information obtained from a transferee or the transferee’s representative if the accuracy of the information is certified in writing to the best of the information provider’s own knowledge. The collected information will be maintained by FinCEN and made accessible to authorized users.

Report: Real Estate Report.

Affected Public: Residential Real Estate Settlement Agents, Title Insurance Carriers, Escrow Service Providers, Attorneys and Offices of

¹⁵ Because the requirement for certain fields to be populated is unique to the facts and circumstances of a given transfer, not all 111 original fields are relevant to each potential reportable transfer. However, due to the possibility that in some transfers, a single individual may perform more than one role, some fields might need to be completed more than once for the same individual, causing the number of fields completed in practice to exceed the percent of fields required to be completed for a given RER.

¹⁶ See FinCEN, Final Rule, “Anti-Money Laundering Regulations for Residential Real Estate Transfers,” 89 FR 70258 (Aug. 29, 2024). See also Appendix.

Attorneys, and Other Real Estate Professionals.

A. Respondent-Based Incremental Reporting Burdens

Estimated Number of Respondents: One per reportable transaction.

As explained in the RRE Rule, the reporting person for any transfer is one of a number of persons who perform specified roles in a given real estate closing and settlement, with the specific reporting person determined through a cascading approach, unless superseded by a designation agreement among persons in the reporting cascade.¹⁷ The reporting cascade is ordered by function performed or service provided, rather than by the defined primary occupations (i.e., job titles such as real estate agent) or categories of service providers (e.g., real estate lawyers), because the role of the reporting person provides more clarity about their placement in the reporting cascade rather than a job title or occupational category or similar attribute originally intended for census purposes.

To estimate the total number of respondents in the RRE Rule, FinCEN grouped potential reporting persons by features of their primary occupation and treated them as functionally distinct members of the cascade.¹⁸ In the final rule, FinCEN estimated that there may be up to approximately 172,753 reporting persons and 642,508 employees of those persons.¹⁹ While FinCEN continues to treat these estimates as an expected upper bound on the number of persons who could incur the reporting burden estimated in

¹⁷ The reporting cascade consists of a list of seven different functions that a real estate professional may perform in a transfer of residential real property, with the reporting obligation for any such transfer applying to the professional that performed a function that appears highest on the list. For example, the first function on the list is the professional listed as the agent on the closing or settlement statement. If no such professional is involved in the transfer, then the reporting obligation applies to any professional that performed the second function on the list (i.e., the professional that prepared the closing or settlement statement), and so on down the list. See FinCEN, Final Rule, “Anti-Money Laundering Regulations for Residential Real Estate Transfers,” 89 FR 70258, 70290–70291 (Aug. 29, 2024).

¹⁸ Analysis of Residential Real Estate GTO filings to date illustrates certain potential limitations of this approach because it demonstrates that covered businesses under the GTO requirements (which are limited to title insurance agents), may function in a role other than their self-identified primary occupation. To illustrate, FinCEN notes that of the approximately 2,400 identifiably unique filers who submitted at least one Residential Real Estate GTO report through August 2024, approximately 38.4 percent self-identified as either primarily employed as an attorney or the employee of a law office.

¹⁹ See FinCEN, Final Rule, “Anti-Money Laundering Regulations for Residential Real Estate Transfers,” 89 FR 70258, 70283 (Aug. 29, 2024).

this notice, it is likely that the number of reporting persons and affected employees that would in practice incur the full incremental burden estimated in this notice would be much lower. In its experience with the more limited Residential Real Estate GTOs, FinCEN data suggests that most reporting has been performed by a concentrated subset of the total population of potential reporting entities and that few identifiably unique individual employees per reporting person are associated with the reports filed.²⁰ For example, from the date of the first effective Residential Real Estate GTOs in March 2016 through the end of August 2024, FinCEN estimates that approximately 64 percent of all reports filed²¹ were submitted by the five largest title companies²² and an additional 8 percent, approximately, were filed by the remaining 15 of the 20 largest title companies.²³ The residual share of total reports filed were submitted by either smaller title companies or law offices, with an average filing volume of 16 GTO reports filed per remaining filer and an average of one identifiably distinct employee filer per reporting year per reporting entity. Consequently, a number of the incremental burden estimates presented below have been calculated over a smaller subpopulation of the total number of respondents as estimated in the RRE Rule.

Estimated Burden per Respondent: 50 minutes.²⁴

²⁰ See 31 U.S.C. 5326; 31 CFR 1010.370; Treasury Order 180–01 (Jan. 14, 2020), available at <https://home.treasury.gov/about/general-information/orders-and-directives/treasury-order-180-01>. In general, a GTO is an order administered by FinCEN which, for a finite period of time, imposes additional recordkeeping or reporting requirements on domestic financial institutions or other businesses in a given geographic area, based on a finding that the additional requirements are necessary to carry out the purposes of, or to prevent evasion of, the BSA. The statutory maximum duration of a GTO is 180 days unless further renewed. Since 2016, the Residential Real Estate GTOs have required certain title insurance companies to file reports and maintain records concerning non-financed purchases of residential real estate above a specific price threshold by certain legal entities in select metropolitan areas of the United States.

²¹ This includes both reports filed on Form 8300, which were originally required for reports filed by the Residential Real Estate GTOs, and on a Currency Transaction Report (CTR), which has been the required form for the GTOs since April 13, 2018. FinCEN has included GTO reports incorrectly filed using Form 8300 after April 13, 2018, in its analysis because they conceptually represent reporting activity undertaken regarding real estate transfers of interest.

²² As measured by market share at the end of calendar year 2022.

²³ *Id.*

²⁴ FinCEN bases this estimate on an expected average training time cost of 30 minutes for one

FinCEN continues to acknowledge that some costs related to the proposed information collection may be independent of a potential respondent ever submitting an RER. These may be expected to include certain training and reporting mechanism-specific technology costs.

Training Costs

As in the regulatory impact analyses (RIAs) in both the February 2024 notice of proposed rulemaking (RRE NPRM) and the RRE Rule, FinCEN continues to expect that all potential reporting persons and at least some proportion of their respective employees, as a proper superset of all actual reporting persons, are likely to engage in some measure of preparatory training in advance of any instance in which a non-designatable reporting requirement is realized.²⁵ Unlike the RRE NPRM and RRE Rule however, FinCEN has considered it appropriate to include an incremental estimate of training costs as part of the PRA burden in this 60-day Notice. This is because training in how to complete and submit the RER itself represents an expenditure of resources without which it would not be possible to “disclose or provide information to”²⁶ FinCEN because the RER filing will be the only mechanism by which a reporting person may inform FinCEN of a reportable transfer.

The training burden contemplated in this notice is therefore intended to include an estimate of only the average expected reporting person’s necessary training specific to the completion of the RER in the format proposed, using the submission process anticipated to be adopted by such persons and their employees. It is intended to capture aspects of training distinct from, and complementary to, the broader training necessary to ensure adequate familiarity with the RRE Rule generally and a reporting person’s compliance policies and procedures specifically.²⁷

natural person per year and a one-time technology time cost of 1 hour, or 20 minutes per year for three years. FinCEN intends to request comment on filers’ realized technology costs and is prepared to further refine this estimate upon renewal of the OMB control number.

²⁵ See FinCEN, NPRM, “Anti-Money Laundering Regulations for Residential Real Estate Transfers,” 89 FR 12424 (Feb. 16, 2024), and FinCEN, Final Rule, “Anti-Money Laundering Regulations for Residential Real Estate Transfers,” 89 FR 70258 (Aug. 29, 2024).

²⁶ See *supra* note 11.

²⁷ As discussed in Section VI.A.4.a.i. of the RRE Rule, where the training burden was intended to capture “the costs of preparing informational material and training personnel about the proposed rule generally as well as certain firm-specific policies and procedures related to reporting, complying, and documenting compliance.”

In two rounds of FinCEN’s internal tests of user experience with the RER, participants with self-reported prior familiarity with the RRE Rule ranging from none to moderate were provided with 10 to 20 minutes of training and instruction on how to complete a RER before being provided with sample scenarios of varying complexity, which were then used to populate a simulated version of the report. Participants’ responses to a post-exercise survey reported that, conditional on adequate familiarity with the rule, 78.9 percent found the training time they were provided to be adequate, while 21.1 percent signaled that more training time would be needed, expressing a belief that a mean training time including 22 additional minutes would be necessary. Participants who reported that more training time than they received would be helpful did not perform meaningfully differently from participants who reported a belief that the training time they received was adequate. While participants who recommended longer training scored an average of 3.2 percentage points lower than other participants, this difference could not be determined to be statistically significant.

FinCEN took into consideration the results of its internal testing as well as certain comments received in response to the RRE NPRM that FinCEN’s estimates of training time needs were insufficient.²⁸ FinCEN continues to believe that these comments may have intended to include both form-specific and form-independent training and that its expectation that an average of 30 minutes per trained employee is necessary for report-specific training is consistent with both the results of its testing and public comments received.

Technology Costs

FinCEN recognizes that potential reporting persons may need or opt to incur certain technology related expenditures to facilitate their filing activity, and that these costs may vary by the format and filing mechanism choices of the individual business. As in the RRE NPRM and the RRE Rule, FinCEN continues to anticipate that most reporting persons will make use of the online form and PDF form options. FinCEN is continuing to not assign an incremental cost for use of technology that is already incorporated into the ordinary business operations of potential respondents. However,

²⁸ One commenter suggested FinCEN estimates should be increased by 45 minutes, another by 75 minutes, and a third suggested the training burden should be estimated at one hour per report filed (or 850,000 hours annually).

FinCEN is assigning a non-recurring time cost of one hour per respondent associated with setting up access and accounts in the BSA E-Filing System.²⁹

FinCEN is not including additional cost estimates at this time associated with adopting new technologies that would facilitate batch-filing because while Residential Real Estate GTO filers have had the option to file reports in batch format since 2018,³⁰ FinCEN has not yet received any reportable real estate transaction filings in batch format.³¹ FinCEN acknowledges that this may underestimate costs which, because of the difference in scale and scope of the reporting requirements under the RRE Rule from those under the Residential Real Estate GTOs, certain reporting persons may now find it more cost effective to invest in technological updates that would facilitate batch filing. To the extent that this may be the case, FinCEN is soliciting public comment, including information on the expected per business costs and the anticipated benefits of these technological investments.

B. Response-Based Incremental Reporting Burdens

Estimated Number of Responses:
850,000 per year.³²

As described in the RRE Rule, because the specific conditions under which a person in the reporting cascade becomes the reporting person for a reportable transfer and would consequently file the RER may depend on factors unique to the specific reportable transaction, FinCEN considers it more appropriate to assign the remainder of the estimated incremental burden associated with the proposed information collection on a

²⁹ For entities that have already set up access in the course of Residential Real Estate GTO reporting compliance, this burden can be alternatively interpreted as a 20 minute per year burden, over three years, associated with maintaining accounts. In FinCEN’s review of Residential Real Estate GTO filings, it appears that while certain filers have submitted reports in each of the past nine years, the individual user(s) submitting the filing does not remain the same for more than one or two years at a time.

³⁰ While it has been possible to batch file CTRs since May 18, 2017 (see FinCEN Currency Transaction Report (CTR) Electronic Filing Requirements (*treas.gov*)), Residential Real Estate GTOs originally required reports to be submitted using Form 8300 (see note 20), which did not have a batch-filing option until March 2019 (see XMLUserGuide_FinCEN8300.pdf (*treas.gov*)). This analysis therefore treats 2018 as the earliest year in which Residential Real Estate GTO filers would have been able to submit batch filings.

³¹ Data analyzed covers the period January 1, 2016, through August 31, 2024, and includes both Form 8300 and CTR GTO filings.

³² See FinCEN, Final Rule, “Anti-Money Laundering Regulations for Residential Real Estate Transfers,” 89 FR 70258, 70277 (Aug. 29, 2024).

per response basis rather than on a per respondent basis.

Frequency of Response: Once per reportable transfer.³³

Estimated Incremental Time per Response: 15 minutes, or 0.25 hours.

In the RRE NPRM and the RRE Rule, FinCEN estimated that the reporting person would need an average of 2 hours per reportable transfer to collect and review transferee and transfer-specific reportable information and related documents, and an average of 30 minutes in additional time to complete and submit a RER. In providing this notice in connection with the proposed RER, FinCEN considered whether any elements of the specific format of the proposed RER and the proposed available variations in format and filing mechanisms might reasonably be expected to increase the previously estimated reporting burden. Similarly, FinCEN conducted internal testing that simulated the use of the proposed report to assess whether time in excess of the originally budgeted 30 minutes to file a report might be systematically necessary to represent the expected average completion and review needed to submit a RER.

Based on its two rounds of internal testing, FinCEN observed that the originally budgeted 30 minutes was generally sufficient insofar as the participants' self-reported time used to complete a RER for a transfer of low-complexity³⁴ was approximately 27 minutes on average. However, the average error rate in low-complexity responses was approximately 10 percent. Additionally, the average self-reported time needed to complete a high-complexity RER was 9 minutes longer than for a low-complexity RER and the average error rate was

³³ While FinCEN anticipates that some reported transfers may subsequently require amendment or revision, it is not inclined to speculate at this time on the potential future rate of refiling. Additionally, because FinCEN is revising its estimated time burden associated with RER completion in this notice to account for time reporting persons may need to review and revise reports before submission, this should correspond to a reduced need for additional filings per reportable transfer. FinCEN intends to review the inflow of filings to assess the realized volume of amendment filings and is prepared to further refine this estimate upon renewal of the OMB control-number.

³⁴ In FinCEN's internal testing, complexity represents the number of informational units that the study-participant would be required to report in the fields of the simulated RER.

approximately 6 percentage points higher. While there are certain limitations to the generalizability of FinCEN's internal testing, the results suggest that to incorporate sufficient time for reporting persons to review completed RERs for accuracy before submission and to account for the additional fields that must be completed and reviewed for transfers of higher complexity, the originally budgeted 30 minutes may be insufficient. FinCEN is revising its estimated time upward by 15 minutes, on average, per response to account for the time needed for variation in transfer complexity and the review of completed RERs.

C. Total Incremental Reporting Burden Estimates

Estimated Total Incremental Reporting Burden Hours: 356,461 hours.³⁵

Estimated Reporting Burden Hours in the RRE Rule: In the RRE Rule, FinCEN estimated that up to a maximum number of four non-reporting persons could be expected to incur a 15-minute reporting burden and that the reporting person who files a Real Estate Report that is also a party to a designation agreement would incur a three-hour reporting burden. In total, FinCEN estimated a PRA reporting and recordkeeping burden of 4,604,167 hours annually.

Revised Estimate of Total Burden Hours: The supplemental burden hour estimated in this notice is 50 minutes per potential respondent and 15 minutes per response per year, or approximately 356,461 hours in total, which would increase the total PRA burden associated with Anti-Money Laundering Regulations for Residential Real Estate Transfers under OMB control number 1506–0080 by approximately 7.7 percent from 4,604,167 to 4,960,628 hours.

Estimated Total Incremental Reporting Cost: \$45,324,233.33.³⁶

³⁵ This estimate includes an expected respondent-based incremental burden of 0.83 hours per potential reporting person (172,753) and a response-based incremental burden of 0.25 hours per response (850,000). The total is rounded to the nearest whole hour.

³⁶ This estimate includes an expected respondent-based incremental burden of \$12,709,733.33 and a response-based incremental burden of \$32,614,500.00 (using the same conservative assumptions as in the RRE Rule PRA).

Estimated Reporting Cost in the RRE Rule: Based on the range of expected reportable transfers and the wages associated with different persons in the potential reporting cascade in the RRE Rule, FinCEN anticipated that the rule's reporting costs may be between approximately \$174.6 million and \$466.5 million. In total, FinCEN estimated a PRA reporting and recordkeeping burden of up to approximately \$630,976,662.47.

Revised Estimate of Total Burden Cost: The supplemental reporting cost estimated in this notice is \$45,324,233.33, which would increase the total PRA burden associated with Anti-Money Laundering Regulations for Residential Real Estate Transfers under OMB control number 1506–0080 by approximately 7.2 percent from \$630,976,662.47 to \$676,300,895.80.

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—Real Estate Report Summary of Data Fields

BILLING CODE 4810-02-P

NOTE:

Fields with an asterisk (*) symbol are required by default (*i.e.*, in the report's initial state, fields with an asterisk symbol must contain an entry); however, field requirements may change based on certain data entry conditions (as noted in *italic text* throughout this document). Data entry conditions may also result in fields becoming non-required or disabled/not applicable. That fields are not labeled with an asterisk does not imply that they are optional; rather, all fields must contain a valid entity if the data is available (unless otherwise directed by FinCEN).

Filing Information

1. *Type of filing (*select one*)
 - a. Initial report
 - b. Correct/Amend prior report
 - i. BSA Identifier (BSA ID) of/associated with the prior report
(*If Correct/Amend prior report is selected, the BSA ID assigned to the previously filed report must be entered; otherwise, must be blank.*)
 - c. FinCEN directed back-filing
(*Select only if FinCEN directs the reporting person to file the report for a reportable transfer that was not previously reported.*)
2. *Date prepared
(*This is the date on which the report preparation is complete and it is ready for submission to FinCEN.*)
3. Note to FinCEN
(*Must be blank unless otherwise directed by FinCEN*)

Part I. Reporting Person Information

The report must include information about the reporting person as determined according to 31 CFR 1031.320(c). Only one reporting person may be recorded.

4. *Reporting Person category (*select one*)
 - a. Person listed as closing or settlement agent on the closing or settlement statement for the transfer
 - b. Person that prepares the closing or settlement statement for the transfer
 - c. Person that files with the recordation office the deed or other instrument that transfers ownership of the residential real property
 - d. Person that underwrites an owner's title insurance policy for the transferee with respect to the transferred residential real property
 - e. Person that disburses in any form the greatest amount of funds in connection with the residential real property transfer
 - f. Person that provides an evaluation of the status of the title
 - g. Person that prepares the deed or any other legal instrument that transfers ownership of the residential real property
5. *Reporting person's last name if an individual or legal name if an entity
6. Entity (*checkbox indicator*)
(*Select if the reporting person is an entity; as a result, first/middle/suffix name must be blank.*)
7. *First name
8. Middle name
9. Suffix
10. *Street address – number, street, and apt. or suite no.
(*Enter the reporting person's principal place of business in the United States.*)
11. *City
12. *U.S. or U.S. Territory
13. *State or U.S. Territory
(*If a U.S. Territory is selected in prior field, the same U.S. Territory will auto-populate in this field.*)
14. *ZIP code
15. *Date of closing

Part II. Property Information

The report must include information about the property involved in the reportable transfer. Multiple properties may be recorded, in which case Part II of the report will repeat for each property.

16. *Street address – number, street, and apt. or suite no.
 - a. No street address (*checkbox indicator*)
(*Select if there is no street address for this property; as a result, only this field will be blank for the property address.*)
17. *City
18. *U.S. or U.S. Territory
19. *State or U.S. Territory
(*If a U.S. Territory is selected in prior field, the same U.S. Territory will auto-populate in this field.*)
20. *ZIP code
21. *Legal description type (*select one*)
 - a. Lot and block
 - b. Subdivision
 - c. Government rectangular survey system
 - d. Metes and bounds
 - e. Other | Description
(*If “Other” is selected, the type must be described.*)
22. *Legal description
(*Enter the legal description of the property verbatim from the relevant deed.*)

Part III. Transferee Information

The report must include information about the transferee entity and/or trust involved. Multiple transferees may be recorded, in which case Part III of the report will repeat for each transferee entity or trust.

23. *Transferee type (*select one*)
 - a. Transferee Entity
 - b. Transferee Trust
24. *Legal name
(*Enter the full legal name of the transferee entity or full legal name of the transferee trust, such as the full title of the agreement establishing the trust.*)
25. Alternate name (if any.)
(*Enter the trade name or "doing business as name." This field applies to a transferee entity only.*)
26. *Total consideration paid or to be paid, by or on behalf of this transferee (in U.S. dollars.)
 - a. No consideration paid (*checkbox indicator*)
(*Select if there was no consideration paid by or on behalf of this transferee entity or trust; as a result, total consideration paid above must be blank.*)
27. Foreign principal place of business with no U.S. location (*checkbox indicator*)
(*This field may be selected for a transferee entity only. Select if the entity's principal place of business is not in the United States and there is no U.S. location where business is conducted; as a result, only the entity's foreign principal place of business address is recorded below.*)
28. Address type (*select one; this may contain an entry for a transferee entity only*)
 - a. Principal place of business (U.S.)
(*Select if the entity's principal place of business is in the United States and record the address as the only address for the entity.*)
 - b. Foreign principal place of business (non-U.S.)
(*Select if the entity's principal place of business is not in the United States and record the non-U.S. address below. If the entity has a primary location in the United States where it conducts business, a second set of address fields must be recorded by selecting the address type: -c- Primary U.S. location where entity conducts business.*)
 - c. Primary U.S. location where entity conducts business
(*Select if the entity has a primary location in the United States where it conducts business in addition to the recorded foreign principal place of business. This selection can only be made when the principal place of business is not in the United States.*)
29. *Street address – number, street, and apt. or suite no.
(*This field, along with the address fields below, may contain an entry for a transferee entity only. Enter the principal place of business and, if applicable, the primary U.S. location. If such principal place of business is not in the United States, record the foreign address of the principal place of business and then add a second set of address fields to record the primary location in the United States where the transferee entity conducts business, if any.*)
30. *City
31. *Country/Jurisdiction
32. *State or U.S. Territory
(*If a U.S. Territory is selected in prior field, the same U.S. Territory will auto-populate in this field.*)
33. *ZIP/Foreign postal code

34. *Type of unique identifying number (*select one*)
- a. EIN
 - b. SSN-ITIN
 - c. Foreign tax identification number
 - d. Foreign entity registration number
(*This type of unique identifying number may be selected for a transferee entity only.*)
 - e. No identification
(*Select if the transferee entity/trust does not have any of the above types of unique identifying numbers; as a result, unique identifying number and issuing jurisdiction must be blank.*)
35. *Unique identifying number
36. Issuing jurisdiction (if foreign)
(*If a foreign tax identification number or foreign entity registration number is selected above, the foreign issuing jurisdiction must be entered; otherwise, this field must be blank.*)
37. *Date trust instrument was executed
(*This field is applicable only for a transferee trust.*)
38. Revocable trust (*checkbox indicator*)
(*This field is applicable only for a transferee trust. Select if the trust is revocable or leave blank if it is not.*)

Person(s) associated with this Transferee

The report must include information about the person(s) associated with each recorded transferee. Multiple persons may be recorded per transferee. The same person may be reportable in more than one category of associated person, as both a beneficial owner and a signing individual.

The following guidelines apply when recording the person(s) associated with the transferee:

- ❖ For each recorded transferee entity:
 - One or more beneficial owners, or parent/guardian of a beneficial owner minor child, must be recorded.
 - One or more signing individuals must be recorded (if any) must be recorded.
- ❖ For each recorded transferee trust:
 - One or more beneficial owners (if any), or parent/guardian of a beneficial owner minor child where the child is a beneficial owner of the trust indirectly through a legal entity, must be recorded.
 - One or more signing individuals (if any) must be recorded.
 - One or more trustees, limited to trustees that are legal entities (if any), must be recorded – NOTE: A trustee that is an individual is considered to be a beneficial owner of the transferee trust for the purposes of this report; therefore, they should be recorded as a beneficial owner. If a trustee is a legal entity (reported here as a trustee that is a legal entity) or a trust, a beneficial owner of that legal entity or trust is considered to be a beneficial owner of the transferee trust.

-
39. *Person type (*select one*)
- a. Beneficial Owner
 - b. Signing Individual
 - c. Trustee that is a Legal Entity

40. Parent/guardian information instead of minor child (*checkbox indicator*)
(*Select if the person type is beneficial owner and the parent/guardian of the beneficial owner minor child is being recorded instead of the minor child; otherwise, this field must be blank*)
41. *Last name or entity legal name of person associated with this transferee
(*Enter the last name of the beneficial owner / signing individual, or the full legal name of the trustee that is a legal entity*)
42. Alternate name (if any)
(*This field applies to a trustee that is a legal entity only.*)
43. *First name
(*This field applies to a beneficial owner / signing individual only.*)
44. Middle name
(*This field applies to a beneficial owner / signing individual only.*)
45. Suffix
(*This field applies to a beneficial owner / signing individual only.*)
46. *Date of birth
(*This field applies to a beneficial owner / signing individual only.*)
47. Foreign principal place of business with no U.S. location (*checkbox indicator*)
(*This field may be selected for a trustee that is a legal entity only. Select if the entity's principal place of business is not in the United States and there is no U.S. location where business is conducted; as a result, only the entity's foreign principal place of business address is recorded below.*)
48. Address type (*select one; this field applies to a trustee that is a legal entity and must contain an entry*)
 - a. Principal place of business (U.S.)
(*Select if the entity's principal place of business is in the United States and record the address as the only address for the entity.*)
 - b. Foreign principal place of business (non-U.S.)
(*Select if the entity's principal place of business is not in the United States and record the non-U.S. address below. If the entity has a primary location in the United States where it conducts business, a second set of address fields must be recorded by selecting the address type: -c- Primary U.S. location where entity conducts business.*)
 - c. Primary U.S. location where entity conducts business
(*Select if the entity has a primary location in the United States where it conducts business in addition to the recorded foreign principal place of business. This selection can only be made when the principal place of business is not in the United States.*)
49. *Street address – number, street, and apt. or suite no.
(*If the person recorded is a beneficial owner or signing individual, enter current residential address. If the person recorded is a trustee that is a legal entity, enter the principal place of business and, if applicable, the primary U.S. location. If such principal place of business is not in the United States, record the foreign address here and then add a second set of address fields to record the primary location in the United States where the transferee entity conducts business, if any.*)
50. *City
51. *Country/Jurisdiction
52. *State or U.S. Territory
53. *ZIP/Foreign postal code
54. * Type of unique identifying number (*select one*)

- a. EIN
 - b. SSN-ITIN
 - c. Foreign tax identification number
 - d. Foreign passport
(This type of unique identifying number may be selected for a beneficial owner / signing individual only.)
 - e. Foreign entity registration number
(This type of unique identifying number may be selected for a trustee that is a legal entity only.)
 - f. No identification
(Select if the trustee that is a legal entity does not have any of the above types of unique identifying numbers; as a result, unique identifying number and issuing jurisdiction must be blank.)
55. * Unique identifying number
56. Issuing jurisdiction (if foreign)
(If a foreign tax identification number, foreign passport, or foreign entity registration number is selected above, the foreign issuing jurisdiction must be entered; otherwise, this field must be blank.)
57. Beneficial Owner category
(This field applies to a beneficial owner associated with a transferee trust only. Select all that apply.)
- a. An individual who is a trustee of the transferee trust
 - b. An individual other than a trustee with the authority to dispose of transferee trust assets
 - c. A beneficiary who is the sole permissible recipient of income and principal from the transferee trust or who has the right to demand a distribution of, or withdraw, substantially all of the assets from the transferee trust
 - d. A grantor or settlor who has the right to revoke the transferee trust or otherwise withdraw the assets of the transferee trust
 - e. A beneficial owner of a legal entity or trust that is a trustee of the transferee trust
 - f. A beneficial owner of a legal entity or trust with authority to dispose of transferee trust assets in a manner other than as a trustee of a transferee trust
 - g. A beneficial owner of a legal entity or trust that is the sole permissible recipient of income and principal from the transferee trust or who has the right to demand a distribution of, or withdraw, substantially all of the assets from the transferee trust
 - h. A beneficial owner of legal entity or trust that is a grantor or settlor with the right to revoke the transferee trust or otherwise withdraw the assets of the transferee trust
58. Country/Jurisdiction of citizenship
(Select all that apply for the beneficial owner.)
59. Authorization capacity description *(select one for the signing individual).*
- a. Employee
 - b. Agent
 - c. Partner
 - d. Officer
 - e. Counsel
 - f. Trustee
 - g. Other | Description
(If "Other" is selected, a description must be entered.)
60. Name of employer, principal, partnership, etc.
(Enter for signing individual unless authorization capacity above is "Other" in which case this field may be blank.)

Part IV. Transferor Information

The report must include information about the transferor individual, entity, and/or trust involved in the reportable transfer. Multiple transferors may be recorded, in which case Part IV of the report will repeat for each transferor.

61. If transferor is not an individual, select the appropriate option
(By default, the transferor is considered an individual; otherwise, one of the below values must be selected.)
 - a. Transferor Entity
 - b. Transferor Trust
62. *Transferor's last name if an individual or legal name if an entity
(Enter the transferor's last name if an individual, full legal name if a legal entity, or full legal name, such as the full title of the agreement establishing the trust, if a trust.)
63. Alternate name (if any)
(This field applies to a transferor entity only.)
64. *First name
(This field applies to a transferor individual only.)
65. Middle name
(This field applies to a transferor individual only.)
66. Suffix
(This field applies to a transferor individual only.)
67. *Date of birth
(This field applies to a transferor individual only.)
68. Foreign principal place of business with no U.S. location *(checkbox indicator)*
(This field may be selected for a transferor entity only. Select if the entity's principal place of business is not in the United States and there is no U.S. location where business is conducted; as a result, only the entity's foreign principal place of business address is recorded below.)
69. Address type *(select one; this field applies to a transferor entity and must contain an entry)*
 - a. Principal place of business (U.S.)
(Select if the entity's principal place of business is in the United States and record the address as the only address for the entity.)
 - b. Foreign principal place of business (non-U.S.)
(Select if the entity's principal place of business is not in the United States and record the non-U.S. address below. If the entity has a primary location in the United States where it conducts business, a second set of address fields must be recorded where the address type selected is -c- Primary U.S. location where business is conducted.)
 - c. Primary U.S. location where business is conducted
(Select if the entity has a primary location in the United States where it conducts business in addition to the recorded foreign principal place of business. This selection can only be made when the principal place of business is not in the United States.)
70. *Street address – number, street, and apt. or suite no.
(If the transferor is an individual, enter current residential address. If the transferor is an entity, enter the principal place of business and, if applicable, the primary U.S. location. If such principal place of business is not in the United States, record the foreign address here and then add a second set of address fields to record the primary location in the United States where the transferee entity conducts business, if any.)

71. *City
72. *Country/Jurisdiction
73. *State or U.S. Territory
74. *ZIP/Foreign postal code
75. *Type of unique identifying number (*select one*)
 - a. EIN
 - b. SSN-ITIN
 - c. Foreign tax identification number
 - d. Foreign passport
(*This type of unique identifying number may be selected for a transferor individual only.*)
 - e. Foreign entity registration number
(*This type of unique identifying number may be selected for a transferor entity only.*)
 - f. No identification
(*Select if the transferor entity or trust does not have any of the above types of unique identifying numbers; as a result, unique identifying number and issuing jurisdiction must be blank.*)
76. *Unique identifying number
77. Issuing jurisdiction (if foreign)
(*If a foreign tax identification number, foreign passport, or foreign entity registration number is selected above, the foreign issuing jurisdiction must be entered; otherwise, this field must be blank.*)
78. *Date trust instrument was executed
(*This field applies to a transferor trust only.*)

If the Transferor is a trust, then record the Trustee(s)

The report must include information about the trustee(s) of each recorded transferor trust. Multiple trustees may be recorded per transferor trust.

79. *Trustee's last name, if an individual or legal name if an entity
80. Entity (*checkbox indicator*)
(*Select if the trustee is an entity; as a result, first/middle/suffix name and date of birth must be blank.*)
81. Alternate name (if any)
(*This field applies to a trustee entity only.*)
82. *First name
(*This field applies to a trustee individual only.*)
83. Middle name
(*This field applies to a trustee individual only.*)
84. Suffix
(*This field applies to a trustee individual only.*)
85. Foreign principal place of business with no U.S. location (*checkbox indicator*)
(*This field may be selected for a trustee entity only. Select if the entity's principal place of business is not in the United States and there is no U.S. location where business is conducted; as a result, only the entity's foreign principal place of business address is recorded below.*)
86. Address type (*select one; this field applies to a trustee entity and must contain an entry*)

- a. Principal place of business (U.S.)
(Select if the entity's principal place of business is in the United States and record the address as the only address for the entity)
 - b. Foreign principal place of business (non-U.S.)
(Select if the entity's principal place of business is not in the United States and record the non-U.S. address below. If the entity has a primary location in the United States where it conducts business, a second set of address fields must be recorded where the address type selected is -c- Primary U.S. location where business is conducted.)
 - c. Primary U.S. location where business is conducted
(Select if the entity has a primary location in the United States where it conducts business in addition to the recorded foreign principal place of business. This selection can only be made when the principal place of business is not in the United States.)
87. *Street address – number, street, and apt. or suite no.
(If the trustee is an individual, enter current residential address. If the trustee is an entity, enter the principal place of business and, if applicable, the primary U.S. location. If such principal place of business is not in the United States, record the foreign address here and then add a second set of address fields to record the primary location in the United States where the transferee entity conducts business, if any.)
88. *City
89. *Country/Jurisdiction
90. *State or U.S. Territory
91. *ZIP/Foreign postal code
92. * Type of unique identifying number *(select one)*
- a. EIN
 - b. SSN-ITIN
 - c. Foreign tax identification number
 - d. Foreign passport
(This type of unique identifying number may be selected for a trustee individual only)
 - e. Foreign entity registration number
(This type of unique identifying number may be selected for a trustee entity only)
 - f. No identification
(Select if the trustee entity does not have any of the above types of unique identifying numbers; as a result, unique identifying number and issuing jurisdiction must be blank.)
93. *Unique identifying number
94. Issuing jurisdiction (if foreign)
(If a foreign tax identification number, foreign passport, or foreign entity registration number is selected above, the foreign issuing jurisdiction must be entered; otherwise, this field must be blank.)

Part V. Payment Information

The report must include information about the total consideration paid for the reportable transfer as well as each payment made by or on behalf of each recorded transferee entity/trust.

95. *Total consideration paid or to be paid for the transfer by all transferees, including transferees not reportable in Part III (in U.S. dollars).
- No consideration paid (*checkbox indicator*)
(*Select if there is no paid consideration associated with the transfer, such as in the case of a non-sale transfer; as a result, the above total consideration paid field along with all remaining fields in the section must be blank.*)
96. Hard money, private, or other similar loans involved in reportable transfer
(*Select if the buyer is using credit extended by a person that is not a financial institution with an obligation to maintain an anti-money laundering program and an obligation to report suspicious transactions under Chapter X of Subtitle B of Title 31 of the Code of Federal Regulations; as a result, the type of credit must be entered below*)
97. Type of hard money, private, and other similar loans (*select one*)
- Hard money
 - Private money
 - Seller financed
 - Other | Description
(*If "Other" is selected, a description must be entered.*)

Payment made by or on behalf of the Transferee entity/trust

The report must include information about each payment made by or on behalf of each recorded transferee entity/trust; however, this section must be blank when "No consideration paid" is indicated above for the transfer. Multiple payments may be recorded.

98. *Payment amount (in U.S. dollars.)
99. *Payment method
- Wire
 - Cashier's check
 - Personal/Business check
 - Money order
 - U.S. currency
 - Foreign currency
 - Digital assets
 - Stocks/Bonds
 - Other | Description
(*If "Other" is selected, a description must be entered.*)
100. If foreign payment method, select currency code
(*Select the currency code from the ISO-4217 currency code list when foreign currency payment method is selected above. If the appropriate foreign currency code is not found in this list, enter a description, such as the currency name and issuing country/jurisdiction name, below.*)
- If the foreign currency code is not listed above, enter description
101. Payment not from financial institution account
(*Select if the recorded payment did not originate from an account held at a financial institution; as a result, account number and financial institution legal name must be blank.*)
102. *Account number

103. *Financial institution legal name
104. Payment associated with all recorded transferees
(Select if the recorded payment is associated with all recorded transferee entities and trusts; as a result, the “Associated Transferee legal name” must be blank.)
105. *Associated transferee legal name
(Enter the full legal name of the recorded transferee entity or trust that is associated with this payment. If more than one recorded transferee is associated with this payment, add multiples of this field to record each associated transferee legal name. If this payment is associated with all recorded transferees, leave this field blank and select “Payment associated with all recorded Transferees” above.)
106. All payors are recorded transferees (checkbox indicator)
(Select if this payment only involved payors that are the above recorded transferee entities or trusts. If not selected, the name of the payor(s) must be entered in the fields below.)
107. *Payor’s last name if an individual or legal name if an entity
(Enter the last name of the payor if an individual or the legal name of the payor if an entity. Record multiple payors by adding additional sets of payor name fields.)
108. Entity (checkbox indicator)
(Select if the payor is an entity; as a result, first/middle/suffix name must be blank)
109. *First name
110. Middle name
111. Suffix

[FR Doc. 2024–26262 Filed 11–12–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810–02–C

UNITED STATES SENTENCING COMMISSION

Requests for Applications; Practitioners Advisory Group

AGENCY: United States Sentencing Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The United States Sentencing Commission is issuing this notice to advise the public that the application period for membership for the First Circuit in the Practitioners Advisory Group has been extended to December 2, 2024. The deadline was originally October 14, 2024. An applicant for voting membership for the First Circuit of the Practitioners Advisory Group should apply by sending a letter of interest and resume to the Commission as indicated in the **ADDRESSES** section below.

DATES: Application materials for voting membership of the Practitioners Advisory Group should be received not later than December 2, 2024.

ADDRESSES: An applicant for voting membership of the Practitioners Advisory Group should apply by

sending a letter of interest and resume to the Commission by electronic mail or regular mail. The email address is pubaffairs@ussc.gov. The regular mail address is United States Sentencing Commission, One Columbus Circle NE, Suite 2–500, South Lobby, Washington, DC 20002–8002, Attention: Public Affairs—PAG Membership.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jennifer Dukes, Senior Public Affairs Specialist, (202) 502–4597. More information about the Practitioners Advisory Group is available on the Commission’s website at www.ussc.gov/advisory-groups.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The United States Sentencing Commission is an independent agency in the judicial branch of the United States Government. The Commission promulgates sentencing guidelines and policy statements for federal courts pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 994(a). The Commission also periodically reviews and revises previously promulgated guidelines pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 994(o) and submits guideline amendments to the Congress not later than the first day of May each year pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 994(p).

The Practitioners Advisory Group is a standing advisory group of the United States Sentencing Commission

established pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 995 and Rule 5.4 of the Commission’s Rules of Practice and Procedure. Under the charter for the advisory group, the purpose of the advisory group is (1) to assist the Commission in carrying out its statutory responsibilities under 28 U.S.C. 994(o); (2) to provide to the Commission its views on the Commission’s activities and work, including proposed priorities and amendments; (3) to disseminate to defense attorneys, and to other professionals in the defense community, information regarding federal sentencing issues; and (4) to perform other related functions as the Commission requests. The advisory group consists of not more than 17 voting members, each of whom may serve not more than two consecutive three-year terms. Of those 17 voting members, one shall be Chair, one shall be Vice Chair, 12 shall be circuit members (one for each federal judicial circuit other than the Federal Circuit), and three shall be at-large members.

To be eligible to serve as a voting member, an individual must be an attorney who (1) devotes a substantial portion of his or her professional work to advocating the interests of privately-represented individuals, or of individuals represented by private