

information collection may be submitted to OMB.

Title: Tire Identification and Recordkeeping.

OMB Control Number: 2127-0050.

Form Number: This collection of information uses no standard form.

Type of Request: Extension of a currently approved collection of information.

Summary of the Collection of Information: 49 U.S.C. 30117(b) requires each tire manufacturer to collect and maintain records of the first purchasers of new tires. To carry out this mandate, 49 CFR Part 574, Tire Identification and Recordkeeping, requires tire dealers and distributors to record the names and addresses of retail purchasers of new tires and the identification numbers(s) of the tires sold. A specific form is provided to tire dealers and distributors by tire manufacturers for recording this information. The completed forms are returned to the tire manufacturers where they are retained for not less than five years. Part 574 requires independent tire dealers and distributors to provide a registration form to consumers with the tire identification number(s) already recorded and information identifying the dealer/distributor. The consumer can then record his/her name and address and return the form to the tire manufacturer via U.S. mail, or alternatively, the consumer can provide this information electronically on the tire manufacturer's Web site if the tire manufacturer provides this capability. Additionally, motor vehicle manufacturers are required to record the names and addresses of the first purchasers (for purposes other than resale), together with the identification numbers of the tires on the new vehicle, and retain this information for not less than five years.

Description of the Need for the Information and the Use of the Information: The information is used by a tire manufacturer after it or the agency determines that some of its tires either fail to comply with an applicable safety standard or contain a safety related defect. With the information, the tire manufacturer can notify the first purchaser of the tire and provide them with any necessary information or instructions to remedy the non-compliance situation or safety defect.

Without this information, efforts to identify the first purchaser of tires that have been determined to be defective or nonconforming pursuant to Sections 30118 and 30119 of Title 49 U.S.C. would be impeded. Further, the ability of the purchasers to take appropriate action in the interest of motor vehicle safety may be compromised.

Description of the Likely Respondents (Including Estimated Number and Proposed Frequency of Response to the Collection of Information): We estimate that the collection of information affects 10 million respondents annually. This group consists of approximately 20 tire manufacturers, 59,000 new tire dealers and distributors and 10 million consumers who choose to register their tire purchases with tire manufacturers. A response is required by motor vehicle manufacturers upon each sale of a new vehicle and by non-independent tire dealers with the each sale of a new tire. A consumer may elect to respond when purchasing a new tire from an independent tire dealer.

Estimate of the Total Annual Reporting and Recordkeeping Burden Resulting from the Collection of Information: The estimated burden is as follows:

New tire dealers and distributors: 59,000.

Consumers: 10,000,000.

Total tire registrations (manual): 54,000,000.

Total tire registration hours (manual): 225,000.

Recordkeeping hours (manual): 25,000.

Total annual tire registration and recordkeeping hours: 250,000.

Comments are invited on: Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Department, including whether the information will have practical utility; the accuracy of the Department's estimate of the burden of the proposed information collection; ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information to be collected; and ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology. A comment to OMB is most effective if OMB receives it within 30 days of publication of this notice.

Issued on: February 8, 2012.

Christopher J. Bonanti,

Associate Administrator for Rulemaking.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of the Secretary

List of Countries Requiring Cooperation With an International Boycott

In accordance with section 999(a)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986,

the Department of the Treasury is publishing a current list of countries which require or may require participation in, or cooperation with, an international boycott (within the meaning of section 999(b)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986).

On the basis of the best information currently available to the Department of the Treasury, the following countries require or may require participation in, or cooperation with, an international boycott (within the meaning of section 999(b)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986).

Kuwait
Lebanon
Libya
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
Syria
United Arab Emirates
Yemen

Iraq is not included in this list, but its status with respect to future lists remains under review by the Department of the Treasury.

Dated: February 3, 2012.

Michael J. Caballero,

International Tax Counsel (Tax Policy).

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of Foreign Assets Control

Information Regarding General Licenses A and B Under the New Executive Order of February 5, 2012

AGENCY: Office of Foreign Assets Control, Treasury.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC") is providing information regarding General Licenses A and B issued pursuant to the new Executive Order of February 5, 2012 ("Blocking Property of the Government of Iran and Iranian Financial Institutions") ("new Executive Order").

DATES: General Licenses A and B went into effect on February 6, 2012.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Assistant Director for Sanctions, Compliance, & Evaluation, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, Washington, DC 20220, tel.: 202/622-2490.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Electronic and Facsimile Availability

This document and additional information concerning OFAC are

available from OFAC's Web site (www.treasury.gov/ofac). Certain general information pertaining to OFAC's sanctions programs also is available via facsimile through a 24-hour fax-on-demand service, tel.: 202/622-0077.

Background

On February 5, 2012, the President, invoking the authority of, *inter alia*, the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701–1706) (“IEEPA”), issued a new Executive Order (“Blocking Property of the Government of Iran and Iranian Financial Institutions”) (“new Executive Order”), in order to take additional steps with respect to the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12957 of March 15, 1995, particularly in light of the deceptive practices of the Central Bank of Iran and other Iranian banks to conceal transactions of sanctioned parties, the deficiencies in Iran's anti-money laundering regime and the weaknesses in its implementation, and the continuing and unacceptable risk posed to the international financial system by Iran's activities.

The new Executive Order blocks the property and interests in property of the Government of Iran, including the Central Bank of Iran, any Iranian financial institution, and any person determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to be owned or controlled by, or to have acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to the new Executive Order.

Certain general licenses set forth in the Iranian Transactions Regulations, 31 CFR part 560 (the “ITR”), and certain specific licenses issued pursuant to 31 CFR chapter V, including Part 560, authorize transactions with the “Government of Iran,” as the term is defined in section 7(d) of the new Executive Order, or “Iranian financial institutions,” as the term is defined in section 7(f) of the new Executive Order. The issuance of the new Executive Order, blocking the property and interests in property of the Government of Iran and Iranian financial institutions, would have rendered these general and specific licenses invalid to the extent that they authorized transactions with the Government of Iran or an Iranian financial institution. OFAC has taken action to preserve these licenses under the new Executive Order.

In addition, OFAC has taken action to ensure that noncommercial, personal remittances may continue to flow to or

from Iran. The issuance of the new Executive Order, blocking all Iranian financial institutions, would have prohibited U.S. persons from processing noncommercial, personal remittances to or from Iran that involve Iranian financial institutions. General License B authorizes United States depository institutions and United States registered brokers or dealers in securities to process transfers of funds to or from Iran or for or on behalf of an individual ordinarily resident in Iran, in cases in which the transfer involves a noncommercial, personal remittance, subject to certain restrictions.

General Licenses A and B are set forth below. They also are available on OFAC's Web site at: www.treasury.gov/ofac.

General License A—Certain Transactions Otherwise Authorized Under General or Specific Licenses Set Forth in or Issued Pursuant to 31 CFR Chapter V Authorized

(a) Effective February 6, 2012, all transactions involving property and interests in property of the Government of Iran or Iranian financial institutions authorized under general licenses set forth in the Iranian Transactions Regulations, 31 CFR part 560 (the “ITR”), are hereby authorized under the new Executive Order of February 5, 2012 (“Blocking Property of the Government of Iran and Iranian Financial Institutions”) (“new Executive Order”), except as set forth in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this general license.

(b) Effective February 6, 2012, all transactions involving property and interests in property of the Government of Iran or Iranian financial institutions authorized under specific licenses issued pursuant to any part of 31 CFR chapter V, including specific licenses issued pursuant to the Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7201–7211), are hereby authorized under the new Executive Order, and such specific licenses shall remain in effect according to their terms, provided that such specific licenses have an expiration date. If a specific license has no expiration date:

(1) If it was issued pursuant to any part or parts of 31 CFR chapter V, but was not issued under 31 CFR part 535, then all transactions involving property and interests in property of the Government of Iran or Iranian financial institutions authorized under such a specific license are hereby authorized under the new Executive Order until April 6, 2012;

(2) If it was issued pursuant to 31 CFR part 535, including a specific license

issued pursuant to 31 CFR part 535 and another part or other parts of 31 CFR chapter V, then all transactions involving property and interests in property of the Government of Iran or Iranian financial institutions authorized under such a specific license are hereby authorized under the new Executive Order, and such a specific license shall remain in effect according to its terms.

(c) This general license does not authorize any transactions authorized by § 560.517(a)(3) or (b)(2) of the ITR. Such transactions involving property and interests in property of the Government of Iran or an Iranian financial institution are prohibited by the new Executive Order.

(d) This general license does not authorize any payments from blocked funds or debits to blocked accounts, except for payments from funds or debits to accounts blocked pursuant to 31 CFR part 535 that are authorized by specific licenses issued pursuant to 31 CFR chapter V.

(e) *Definitions.* As used in this general license:

(1) The term *Government of Iran* shall have the meaning set forth in section 7(d) of the new Executive Order; and

(2) The term *Iranian financial institutions* shall have the meaning set forth in section 7(f) of the new Executive Order.

General License B—Certain Noncommercial, Personal Remittances to or From Iran Authorized

(a) Effective February 6, 2012, United States depository institutions and United States registered brokers or dealers in securities are authorized to process transfers of funds to or from Iran or for or on behalf of an individual ordinarily resident in Iran who is not included within the term “Government of Iran,” as defined in section 7(d) of the new Executive Order of February 5, 2012 (“Blocking Property of the Government of Iran and Iranian Financial Institutions”) (“new Executive Order”), to the extent the transfer is otherwise prohibited by the new Executive Order, in cases in which the transfer involves a noncommercial, personal remittance, provided the transfer is not by, to, or through any of the following:

(1) A person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to the Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferators Sanctions Regulations, 31 CFR part 544 (“WMDPSR”), or the Global Terrorism Sanctions Regulations, 31 CFR part 594 (“GTSR”); or

(2) A person whose property and interests in property are blocked

pursuant to any other part of 31 CFR chapter V, or any Executive order, except an Iranian financial institution whose property and interests in property are blocked solely pursuant to the new Executive Order.

(b) Noncommercial, personal remittances do not include charitable donations to or for the benefit of an entity or funds transfers for use in supporting or operating a business, including a family-owned enterprise.

Note to paragraph (b) of General License B: Charitable donations of funds to or for the benefit of an entity in Iran require a specific license.

(c) The transferring institutions identified in paragraph (a) of this general license may rely on the originator of a funds transfer with regard to compliance with paragraph (a) of this general license, provided that the transferring institution does not know or have reason to know that the funds transfer is not in compliance with paragraph (a) of this general license.

(d) *Example.* A United States depository institution may transmit a noncommercial, personal remittance from a customer in the United States to her mother in Iran, provided the remittance is routed through a third-

country financial institution to an Iranian financial institution that has not been designated under the WMDPSR or the GTSR or any other part of 31 CFR chapter V, or any Executive order, but whose property and interests in property are blocked solely under the new Executive Order.

Dated: February 6, 2012.

Adam J. Szubin,

Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control.

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