

State party	Cultural property	Decision No.
Jordan	Archaeological material representing Jordan's cultural heritage from the Paleolithic period (c. 1.5 million B.C.) to the middle of the Ottoman period in Jordan (A.D. 1750).	CBP Dec. 20–02, extended by CBP Dec. 25–02.

Robert F. Altneu,
Director, Regulations and Disclosure Law Division, Regulations and Rulings, Office of Trade, U.S. Customs and Border Protection.
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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
Federal Highway Administration
23 CFR Part 470
Highway Systems

CFR Correction
This rule is being published by the Office of the Federal Register to correct an editorial or technical error that appeared in the most recent annual revision of the Code of Federal Regulations.
■ In Title 23 of the Code of Federal Regulations, revised as of April 1, 2024, in Appendix C to Subpart A of Part 470, remove the section “Sign Details”.
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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
Office of Foreign Assets Control
31 CFR Parts 501 and 515
Reporting, Procedures and Penalties Regulations
AGENCY: Office of Foreign Assets Control, Treasury.
ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) is issuing this final rule to adopt, without change, an interim final rule to amend the Reporting, Procedures and Penalties Regulations (the “Regulations”), extending certain recordkeeping requirements from five to 10 years, consistent with the statute of limitations for violations of certain sanctions administered by OFAC.
DATES: Effective March 21, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Assistant Director for Licensing, 202–622–4570; Assistant Director for Regulatory Affairs, 202–622–4855; Assistant Director for Compliance, 202–622–2490 or <https://ofac.treasury.gov/contact-ofac>.
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background
On April 24, 2024, the President signed into law the 21st Century Peace through Strength Act, Public Law 118–50, div. D (the “Act”). Section 3111 of the Act extended from five years to 10 years the statute of limitations for civil and criminal violations of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.* (IEEPA), and the Trading with the Enemy Act, 50 U.S.C. 4301 *et seq.* (TWEA).
On September 13, 2024, OFAC published an interim final rule (89 FR 74832, September 13, 2024) with a 30-day public comment period to solicit public comments on amending the Regulations to extend from five to 10 years the recordkeeping requirements codified at 31 CFR 501.601, paragraph IV.B of appendix A to part 501, and 515.572, consistent with the statute of limitations for violations of certain sanctions prohibitions administered by OFAC. OFAC received three relevant written submissions on the proposed rule, which are available on the public rulemaking docket at <https://www.regulations.gov>. OFAC considered each submission but made no revisions in this rule in response to the comments.

The first comment was general in nature, for example, supporting OFAC’s efforts to extend recordkeeping requirements for certain transactions from five to 10 years, consistent with the statute of limitations for violations of certain sanctions administered by OFAC. That comment also stated that the rule has a broad scope and sought additional guidance on the applicability of the rule.
The second comment suggested that OFAC postpone enacting the new recordkeeping requirements to give stakeholders more time to acquire additional resources and storage

capacity and to adjust their current recordkeeping practices to conform to the new recordkeeping requirements of OFAC. However, OFAC believes that it has provided sufficient time for recordkeepers to adjust because the relevant statute was signed into law in April 2024, and OFAC published the interim final rule with a six-month delay in effective date (March 12, 2025).
Finally, the third comment noted that financial institutions subject to European Union (EU) regulations on anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing may face difficulties in complying with this new 10-year recordkeeping requirement. Specifically, the comment states that article 40 of EU Directive 2015/849, on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purposes of money laundering or terrorist financing, mandates that records of transactions must be deleted five years after the end of a business relationship with regular clients, or after the transaction for occasional clients, because this data is considered “personal” by EU authorities. OFAC is mindful that this may create instances in which there is potential tension between EU and U.S. retention requirements and has accounted for potential conflict of laws issues in assessing apparent violations in General Factor K of OFAC’s Enforcement Guidelines. *See* 74 FR 57593.
Based on the rationale set forth in the interim final rule and this final rule, OFAC is adopting the interim final rule with no changes.
Electronic Availability
This document and additional information concerning OFAC are available on OFAC’s website: <https://ofac.treasury.gov>.
Public Participation
Because the amendment of the Regulations is a rule of agency procedure and involves a foreign affairs function, the provisions of Executive Order 12866 of September 30, 1993, “Regulatory Planning and Review” (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993), as amended, and the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 553) requiring