

(1) the financial institution shall not be liable under this subchapter for maintaining that account or transaction consistent with the parameters and timing of the request; and

(2) no Federal or State department or agency may take any adverse supervisory action under this subchapter with respect to the financial institution solely for maintaining that account or transaction consistent with the parameters of the request.

(b) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this section may be construed—

(1) to prevent a Federal or State department or agency from verifying the validity of a keep open request submitted under subsection (a) with the law enforcement agency submitting that request;

(2) to relieve a financial institution from complying with any reporting requirements or any other provisions of this subchapter, including the reporting of suspicious transactions under section 5318(g); or

(3) to extend the safe harbor described in subsection (a) to any actions taken by the financial institution—

(A) before the date of the keep open request to maintain a customer account; or

(B) after the termination date stated in the keep open request.

(c) **LETTER TERMINATION DATE.**—For the purposes of this section, any keep open request submitted under subsection (a) shall include a termination date after which that request shall no longer apply.

(d) **RECORD KEEPING.**—Any Federal, State, Tribal, or local law enforcement agency that submits to a financial institution a keep open request shall, not later than 2 business days after the date on which the request is submitted to the financial institution—

(1) submit to FinCEN a copy of the request; and

(2) alert FinCEN as to whether the financial institution has implemented the request.

(e) **GUIDANCE.**—The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Attorney General and Federal, State, Tribal, and local law enforcement agencies, shall issue guidance on the required elements of a keep open request.

(Added Pub. L. 116-283, div. F, title LXIII, § 6306(a)(1), Jan. 1, 2021, 134 Stat. 4588.)

§ 5334. Training regarding anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism

(a) **TRAINING REQUIREMENT.**—Each Federal examiner reviewing compliance with the Bank Secrecy Act, as defined in section 6003 of the Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2020, shall attend appropriate annual training, as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, relating to anti-money laundering activities and countering the financing of terrorism, including with respect to—

(1) potential risk profiles and warning signs that an examiner may encounter during examinations;

(2) financial crime patterns and trends;

(3) the high-level context for why anti-money laundering and countering the financ-

ing of terrorism programs are necessary for law enforcement agencies and other national security agencies and what risks those programs seek to mitigate; and

(4) de-risking and the effect of de-risking on the provision of financial services.

(b) **TRAINING MATERIALS AND STANDARDS.**—The Secretary of the Treasury shall, in consultation with the Financial Institutions Examination Council, the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, and Federal, State, Tribal, and local law enforcement agencies, establish appropriate training materials and standards for use in the training required under subsection (a).

(Added Pub. L. 116-283, div. F, title LXIII, § 6307(a), Jan. 1, 2021, 134 Stat. 4590.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Section 6003 of the Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2020, referred to in subsec. (a), is section 6003 of div. F of Pub. L. 116-283, which is set out as a note under section 5311 of this title. Such section 6003 defines terms, including the Bank Secrecy Act, as used in div. F of Pub. L. 116-283.

§ 5335. Prohibition on concealment of the source of assets in monetary transactions

(a) **DEFINITION OF MONETARY TRANSACTION.**—In this section, the term the term “monetary transaction”—

(1) means the deposit, withdrawal, transfer, or exchange, in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce, of funds or a monetary instrument (as defined in section 1956(c)(5) of title 18) by, through, or to a financial institution (as defined in section 1956(c)(6) of title 18);

(2) includes any transaction that would be a financial transaction under section 1956(c)(4)(B) of title 18; and

(3) does not include any transaction necessary to preserve the right to representation of a person as guaranteed by the Sixth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

(b) **PROHIBITION.**—No person shall knowingly conceal, falsify, or misrepresent, or attempt to conceal, falsify, or misrepresent, from or to a financial institution, a material fact concerning the ownership or control of assets involved in a monetary transaction if—

(1) the person or entity who owns or controls the assets is a senior foreign political figure, or any immediate family member or close associate of a senior foreign political figure, as set forth in this title or the regulations promulgated under this title; and

(2) the aggregate value of the assets involved in 1 or more monetary transactions is not less than \$1,000,000.

(c) **SOURCE OF FUNDS.**—No person shall knowingly conceal, falsify, or misrepresent, or attempt to conceal, falsify, or misrepresent, from or to a financial institution, a material fact concerning the source of funds in a monetary transaction that—

(1) involves an entity found to be a primary money laundering concern under section 5318A or the regulations promulgated under this title; and

(2) violates the prohibitions or conditions prescribed under section 5318A(b)(5) or the regulations promulgated under this title.

(d) PENALTIES.—A person convicted of an offense under subsection (b) or (c), or a conspiracy to commit an offense under subsection (b) or (c), shall be imprisoned for not more than 10 years, fined not more than \$1,000,000, or both.

(e) FORFEITURE.—

(1) CRIMINAL FORFEITURE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The court, in imposing a sentence under subsection (d), shall order that the defendant forfeit to the United States any property involved in the offense and any property traceable thereto.

(B) PROCEDURE.—The seizure, restraint, and forfeiture of property under this paragraph shall be governed by section 413 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 853).

(2) CIVIL FORFEITURE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Any property involved in a violation of subsection (b) or (c), or a conspiracy to commit a violation of subsection (b) or (c), and any property traceable thereto may be seized and forfeited to the United States.

(B) PROCEDURE.—Seizures and forfeitures under this paragraph shall be governed by the provisions of chapter 46 of title 18 relating to civil forfeitures, except that such duties, under the customs laws described in section 981(d) of title 18, given to the Secretary of the Treasury shall be performed by such officers, agents, and other persons as may be designated for that purpose by the Secretary of Homeland Security or the Attorney General.

(Added Pub. L. 116-283, div. F, title LXIII, § 6313(a), Jan. 1, 2021, 134 Stat. 4596.)

§ 5336. Beneficial ownership information reporting requirements

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ACCEPTABLE IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT.—The term “acceptable identification document” means, with respect to an individual—

(A) a nonexpired passport issued by the United States;

(B) a nonexpired identification document issued by a State, local government, or Indian Tribe to the individual acting for the purpose of identification of that individual;

(C) a nonexpired driver’s license issued by a State; or

(D) if the individual does not have a document described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C), a nonexpired passport issued by a foreign government.

(2) APPLICANT.—The term “applicant” means any individual who—

(A) files an application to form a corporation, limited liability company, or other similar entity under the laws of a State or Indian Tribe; or

(B) registers or files an application to register a corporation, limited liability company, or other similar entity formed under the laws of a foreign country to do business in the United States by filing a document with the secretary of state or similar office under the laws of a State or Indian Tribe.

(3) BENEFICIAL OWNER.—The term “beneficial owner”—

(A) means, with respect to an entity, an individual who, directly or indirectly, through any contract, arrangement, understanding, relationship, or otherwise—

(i) exercises substantial control over the entity; or

(ii) owns or controls not less than 25 percent of the ownership interests of the entity; and

(B) does not include—

(i) a minor child, as defined in the State in which the entity is formed, if the information of the parent or guardian of the minor child is reported in accordance with this section;

(ii) an individual acting as a nominee, intermediary, custodian, or agent on behalf of another individual;

(iii) an individual acting solely as an employee of a corporation, limited liability company, or other similar entity and whose control over or economic benefits from such entity is derived solely from the employment status of the person;

(iv) an individual whose only interest in a corporation, limited liability company, or other similar entity is through a right of inheritance; or

(v) a creditor of a corporation, limited liability company, or other similar entity, unless the creditor meets the requirements of subparagraph (A).

(4) DIRECTOR.—The term “Director” means the Director of FinCEN.

(5) FINCEN.—The term “FinCEN” means the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network of the Department of the Treasury.

(6) FINCEN IDENTIFIER.—The term “FinCEN identifier” means the unique identifying number assigned by FinCEN to a person under this section.

(7) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term “foreign person” means a person who is not a United States person, as defined in section 7701(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(8) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term “Indian Tribe” has the meaning given the term “Indian tribe” in section 102 of the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 5130).

(9) LAWFULLY ADMITTED FOR PERMANENT RESIDENCE.—The term “lawfully admitted for permanent residence” has the meaning given the term in section 101(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)).

(10) POOLED INVESTMENT VEHICLE.—The term “pooled investment vehicle” means—

(A) any investment company, as defined in section 3(a) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a-3(a)); or

(B) any company that—

(i) would be an investment company under that section but for the exclusion provided from that definition by paragraph (1) or (7) of section 3(c) of that Act (15 U.S.C. 80a-3(c)); and

(ii) is identified by its legal name by the applicable investment adviser in its Form ADV (or successor form) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

(11) REPORTING COMPANY.—The term “reporting company”—