

number (TIN) or employer identification number (EIN) and the signature of the depositor or of a person authorized to sign on the account (if customer accounts are maintained in a code name, a record of the actual owner of the account);

(5) Each item, including checks, drafts, or transfers of credit, of more than \$10,000 remitted or transferred to a person, account or place outside the United States;

(6) A record of each receipt of currency, other monetary instruments, investment securities and checks, and of each transfer of funds or credit, or more than \$10,000 received on any one occasion directly and not through a domestic financial institution, from any person, account or place outside the United States;

(7) Records prepared or received by a dealer in the ordinary course of business, that would be needed to reconstruct an account and trace a check in excess of \$100 deposited in such account through its internal recordkeeping system to its depository institution, or to supply a description of a deposited check in excess of \$100;

(8) A record maintaining the name, address and taxpayer identification number, if available, of any person presenting a certificate of deposit for payment, as well as a description of the instrument and date of transaction;

(9) A system of books and records that will enable the dealer in foreign exchange to prepare an accurate balance sheet and income statement.

(c) This section does not apply to banks that offer services in dealing or changing currency to their customers as an adjunct to their regular service.

[75 FR 65812, Oct. 26, 2010, as amended at 76 FR 43597, July 21, 2011]

§ 1022.420 Additional records to be maintained by providers and sellers of prepaid access.

With respect to transactions relating to providers and sellers of prepaid access described in § 1010.100(ff)(4) and (7) that are subject to the requirements of this chapter, each provider of prepaid access shall maintain access to transactional records for a period of five years. The provider of prepaid access, as defined in § 1010.100(ff)(4), shall main-

tain access to transactional records generated in the ordinary course of business that would be needed to reconstruct prepaid access activation, loads, reloads, purchases, withdrawals, transfers, or other prepaid-related transactions.

[76 FR 45420, July 29, 2011]

Subpart E—Special Information Sharing Procedures To Deter Money Laundering and Terrorist Activity

§ 1022.500 General.

Money services businesses are subject to the special information sharing procedures to deter money laundering and terrorist activity requirements set forth and cross referenced in this subpart. Money services businesses should also refer to subpart E of part 1010 of this chapter for special information sharing procedures to deter money laundering and terrorist activity contained in that subpart which apply to money services businesses.

§ 1022.520 Special information sharing procedures to deter money laundering and terrorist activity for money services businesses.

- (a) Refer to § 1010.520 of this chapter.
- (b) [Reserved]

§ 1022.530 [Reserved]

§ 1022.540 Voluntary information sharing among financial institutions.

- (a) Refer to § 1010.540 of this chapter.
- (b) [Reserved]

Subpart F—Special Standards of Diligence; Prohibitions; and Special Measures for Money Services Businesses

§ 1022.600 General.

Money services businesses are subject to the special standards of diligence; prohibitions; and special measures requirements set forth and cross referenced in this subpart. Money services businesses should also refer to subpart F of part 1010 of this chapter for special standards of diligence; prohibitions; and special measures contained in that