

program, as well as a certificate of indebtedness in an investor's TreasuryDirect account.

Settlement means final and complete payment for securities awarded in an auction and delivery of those securities.

Settlement amount means the total of the par amount of securities awarded, less any discount amount or plus any premium amount, and plus any accrued interest. For inflation-protected securities, the settlement amount also includes any inflation adjustment when such securities are reopened or when the dated date is different from the issue date.

Single-price auction means an auction in which all successful bidders pay the same price regardless of the yields or rates they each bid.

STRIPS (Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities) means our program under which eligible securities are authorized to be separated into principal and interest components, and transferred separately. These components are maintained and transferred in the commercial book-entry system.

Submitter means a person or entity submitting bids directly to us for its own account, for customer accounts, or both. Only depository institutions and dealers are permitted to submit bids for customer accounts. We permit investment advisers to submit bids on behalf of controlled accounts.

TINT means an interest component from a stripped security.

TreasuryDirect means the book-entry, online system maintained by Treasury for purchasing and holding marketable Treasury securities, nonmarketable savings bonds, and certificates of indebtedness directly with Treasury. (See 31 CFR part 363.)

We (or "us") means the Secretary of the Treasury and his or her delegates, including the Department of the Treasury, Bureau of the Public Debt, and their representatives. The term also includes Federal Reserve Banks acting as fiscal agents of the United States.

Weighted-average means the average of the yields or discount rates at which we award securities to competitive bidders weighted by the par amount of se-

curities allotted at each yield or discount rate.

Yield means the annualized rate of return to maturity on a fixed-principal security. Yield is expressed as a percentage. For an inflation-protected security, yield means the real yield. Yield is also referred to as "yield to maturity." (See appendix B.)

You means a prospective bidder in an auction.

[69 FR 45202, July 28, 2004, as amended at 70 FR 57439, Sept. 30, 2005; 73 FR 14938, Mar. 20, 2008]

§ 356.3 What is the role of the Federal Reserve Banks in this process?

The Treasury Department authorizes Federal Reserve Banks, as fiscal agents of the United States, to perform all activities necessary to carry out the provisions of this part, any auction announcements, and applicable regulations.

§ 356.4 What are the book-entry systems in which auctioned Treasury securities may be issued?

There are three book-entry securities systems—the commercial book-entry system, TreasuryDirect®, and legacy Treasury Direct®—into which we issue marketable Treasury securities. We maintain and transfer securities in these three book-entry systems at their par amount. Par amounts of Treasury inflation-protected securities do not include adjustments for inflation. Securities may be transferred from one system to the other, unless the securities are not eligible to be held in the receiving system. See Department of the Treasury Circular, Public Debt Series No. 2-86, as amended (part 357 of this chapter) and part 363 of this chapter.

(a) *The commercial book-entry system.* When depository institutions or dealers submit bids for Treasury securities in an auction, securities awarded as a result of those bids are generally held in the commercial book-entry system. Specifically, we maintain book-entry accounts in the National Book-Entry System® ("NBES") for Federal Reserve Banks, depository institutions, and other authorized entities, such as government and international agencies

§ 356.5

31 CFR Ch. II (7–1–10 Edition)

and foreign central banks. In their accounts, depository institutions maintain securities held for their own account and for the accounts of others. The accounts held for others include those of other depository institutions and dealers, which may, in turn, maintain accounts for others.

(b) *TreasuryDirect*. In this system, account holders maintain accounts in a book-entry, online system directly on the records of the Bureau of the Public Debt, Department of the Treasury. Bids for securities to be held in TreasuryDirect are submitted through the Internet.

(c) *Legacy Treasury Direct*. In this system, we maintain the book-entry securities of account holders directly on the records of the Bureau of the Public Debt, Department of the Treasury. Bids for securities to be held in Legacy Treasury Direct are submitted directly to us. From time to time, Treasury may announce that certain securities to be offered will not be eligible for purchase or holding in Legacy Treasury Direct.

[69 FR 45202, July 28, 2004, as amended at 70 FR 57439, Sept. 30, 2005; 72 FR 2193, Jan. 18, 2007; 71 FR 2928, Jan. 23, 2007; 73 FR 14938, Mar. 20, 2008]

§ 356.5 What types of securities does the Treasury auction?

We offer securities under this part exclusively in book-entry form and as direct obligations of the United States issued under Chapter 31 of Title 31 of the United States Code. The securities are subject to the terms and conditions in this part, the regulations in 31 CFR part 363 (for securities held in TreasuryDirect), the regulations in 31 CFR part 357 (for securities held in the commercial book-entry system and Legacy Treasury Direct), and the auction announcements. When we issue additional securities with the same CUSIP number as outstanding securities, we consider them to be the same securities as the outstanding securities.

(a) *Treasury bills*. (1) Are issued at a discount or at par, depending upon the auction results;

(2) Are redeemed at their par amount at maturity; and

(3) Have maturities of not more than one year.

(b) *Treasury notes*—(1) Treasury fixed-principal¹ notes.

(i) Are issued with a stated rate of interest to be applied to the par amount;

(ii) Have interest payable semiannually;

(iii) Are redeemed at their par amount at maturity;

(iv) Are sold at discount, par, or premium, depending upon the auction results; and

(v) Have maturities of at least one year, but of not more than ten years.

(2) *Treasury inflation-protected notes*.

(i) Are issued with a stated rate of interest to be applied to the inflation-adjusted principal on each interest payment date;

(ii) Have interest payable semiannually;

(iii) Are redeemed at maturity at their inflation-adjusted principal, or at their par amount, whichever is greater;

(iv) Are sold at discount, par, or premium, depending on the auction results (See appendix B for price and interest payment calculations and appendix C for Investment Considerations.); and

(v) Have maturities of at least one year, but not more than ten years.

(c) *Treasury bonds*—(1) Treasury fixed-principal bonds. (i) Are issued with a stated rate of interest to be applied to the par amount;

(ii) Have interest payable semiannually;

(iii) Are redeemed at their par amount at maturity;

(iv) Are sold at discount, par, or premium, depending on the auction results; and

(v) Have maturities of more than ten years.

(2) *Treasury inflation-protected bonds*.

(i) Are issued with a stated rate of interest to be applied to the inflation-adjusted principal on each interest payment date;

¹We use the term “fixed-principal” in this part to distinguish such securities from “inflation-protected” securities. We refer to fixed-principal notes and fixed-principal bonds as “notes” and “bonds” in official Treasury publications, such as auction announcements and auction results press releases, as well as in auction systems.