§ 356.17 How and when do I pay for securities awarded in an auction?

(a) General. By bidding in an auction, you agree to pay the settlement amount for any securities awarded to you. (See §356.25.) For notes and bonds, the settlement amount may include a premium amount, accrued interest, and, for inflation-protected securities, an inflation adjustment.

(b) TreasuryDirect®. You must pay for your awarded securities by a debit entry to a deposit account that you are authorized to debit or by using the redemption proceeds of your certificate of indebtedness held in your TreasuryDirect account. Payment by debit entry occurs on the settlement date for the actual settlement amount due. (See §356.25.)

(c) Legacy Treasury Direct®. Unless you make other provisions, you must pay by debit entry to a deposit account that you are authorized to debit or submit payment with your bids. Payment by debit entry occurs on the settlement date for the actual settlement amount due. (See §356.25.) If you are paying with a check or with maturing securities, you must pay separately for any premium, accrued interest, or inflation adjustment as soon as you receive your Payment Due Notice.

(1) Bidding and payment by computer or by telephone. If you are bidding by computer or by telephone, you must pay for any securities awarded to you by debit entry to a deposit account.

(2) Bidding and payment by paper form. If you are mailing bids to us on a paper form, you may either enclose your payment with the form or pay for any securities awarded to you by debit entry to a deposit account. For bills, you may pay by depository institution (cashier’s or teller’s) check, certified check, or currently dated Treasury or fiscal agency check made payable to you. For notes or bonds, in addition to the payment options for bills, you may also pay by personal check. If you submit a personal check, make it payable to Legacy Treasury Direct and mail it with the bid to the Federal Reserve Bank handling your account. In your payment amount you must include the par amount and any announced accrued interest and/or inflation adjustment.

(3) Payment by maturing securities. You may use maturing securities held in Legacy Treasury Direct as payment for reinvestments into new securities that we are offering, as long as we receive the appropriate transaction request on time.

(d) Commercial book-entry system. Unless you make other provisions, payment of the settlement amount must be by charge to the funds account of a depository institution at a Federal Reserve Bank.

(1) A submitter that does not have a funds account at a Federal Reserve Bank or that chooses not to pay by charge to its own funds account must have an approved autocharge agreement on file with us before submitting any bids. Any depository institution whose funds account will be charged under an autocharge agreement will receive advance notice from us of the total par amount of, and price to be charged for, securities awarded as a result of the submitter’s bids.

(2) A submitter that is a member of a clearing corporation may instruct that delivery and payment be made through the clearing corporation for securities awarded to the submitter for its own account. To do this, the following requirements must be met prior to submitting any bids:

(i) We must have acknowledged and have on file an autocharge agreement
between the clearing corporation and a depository institution. By entering into such an agreement, the clearing corporation authorizes us to provide aggregate par and price information to the depository institution whose funds account will be charged under the agreement. The clearing corporation is responsible for remitting payment for auction awards of the clearing corporation member.

(ii) We must have acknowledged and have on file a delivery and payment agreement between the submitter and the clearing corporation. By entering into such an agreement, the submitter authorizes us to provide award and payment information to the clearing corporation.

§ 356.20 How does the Treasury determine auction awards?

(a) Determining the range and amount of accepted competitive bids—

(1) Accepting bids. First we accept in full all non-competitive bids that were submitted by the noncompetitive bidding deadline. After the closing time for receipt of competitive bids we start accepting those at the lowest yields or discount rates through successively higher yields or discount rates, up to the amount required to meet the offering amount. When necessary, we prorate bids at the highest accepted yield or discount rate as described below. If the amount of noncompetitive bids would absorb most or all of the offering amount, we will accept competitive bids in an amount sufficient to provide a fair determination of the yield or discount rate for the securities we are auctioning.

(2) Accepting bids at the high yield or discount rate. Generally, the total amount of bids at the highest accepted yield or discount rate exceeds the offering amount remaining after we accept the noncompetitive bids and the competitive bids at the lower yields or discount rates. In order to keep the total amount of awards as close as possible to the announced offering amount, we award a percentage of the bids at the highest accepted yield or discount rate. We derive the percentage by dividing the remaining par amount needed to fill the offering amount by the par amount of the bids at the high yield or discount rate and rounding up to the next hundredth of a whole percentage point, for example, 17.13%.

(b) Determining the interest rate for new note and bond issues. We set the interest rate at a 1/8 of one percent increment. If a Treasury inflation-protected securities auction results in a negative or zero yield, the interest rate will be set at zero, and successful bidders’ award prices will be calculated accordingly (See appendix B to this part for formulas).

(1) Single-price auctions. The interest rate we establish produces the price closest to, but not above, par when evaluated at the yield of awards to successful competitive bidders.

(2) Multiple-price auctions. The interest rate we establish produces the price closest to, but not above, par when evaluated at the weighted-average yield of awards to successful competitive bidders.

(c) Determining purchase prices for awarded securities. We round price calculations to six decimal places on the basis of price per hundred, for example, 99.554321 (See appendix B to this part).

(1) Single-price auctions. We award securities to both noncompetitive and competitive bidders at the price equivalent to the highest accepted discount rate or yield at which bids were accepted. For inflation-protected securities, the price for awarded securities is the price equivalent to the highest accepted real yield.

(2) Multiple-price auctions—(i) Competitive bids. We award securities to competitive bidders at the price equivalent to each yield or discount rate at which their bids were accepted.

(ii) Noncompetitive bids. We award securities to noncompetitive bidders at the price equivalent to the weighted average yield or discount rate of accepted competitive bids.