

marked on the books of a Federal Reserve Bank, such Reserve Bank may rely, and is protected in relying, exclusively on the order of an authorized Representative of the United States directing the transfer of the Security.

(d) *Who is an authorized Representative of the United States, for purposes of paragraph (c) in this section?* The official designated in the applicable regulations or in an agreement to which a Federal Reserve Bank is a party, governing the security interest.

(e)(1) *Must the United States and the Federal Reserve Banks agree to act on behalf of any Person or to recognize the interest of any transferee of a security interest or other limited interest in favor of any Person?* No, they need not agree to act or recognize any party's interest, except:

(i) To the extent of any specific requirement of Federal law or regulation, or

(ii) To the extent set forth in any specific agreement with the Federal Reserve Bank on whose books the interest of the Participant is recorded.

(2) *May a security interest be created and perfected by a Federal Reserve Bank marking its books?* Yes, a security interest in a Security Entitlement that is in favor of a Federal Reserve Bank or a Person may be created and perfected by a Federal Reserve Bank marking its books to record the security interest to the extent required by law, regulation, or an agreement with a Federal Reserve Bank or the Federal Reserve Bank Operating Circular.

(3) *Does this security interest have priority over other interests?* A security interest in a Security Entitlement marked on the books of a Federal Reserve Bank has priority over any other interest in the securities, except a security in favor of the United States, as provided in table (b) of this section.

(4) *In addition to the method provided in paragraph (e)(2) of this section, may a security interest, including a security interest in favor of a Federal Reserve Bank, be perfected in another way?* Yes, a security interest may be perfected by any method under applicable law as described in §357.10(b) or §357.11.

(i) The applicable law governs the perfection, effect of perfection or non-

perfection and priority of a security interest.

(ii) A security interest in favor of a Federal Reserve Bank shall be treated as a security interest in favor of a clearing corporation in all respects under that law.

(iii) A Federal Reserve Bank Operating Circular shall be treated as a rule adopted by a clearing corporation for these purposes.

§357.13 Obligations of the United States and the Federal Reserve Banks with respect to Book-entry Securities and security interests.

(a) *Who is entitled to deal with an interest in a Book-entry Security that has been credited to a Participant's Security Account?* Except in the case of a security interest in favor of the United States or a Federal Reserve Bank or otherwise as provided in §357.12 (e), for the purposes of this subpart B, the United States and the Federal Reserve Banks treat the Participant as exclusively entitled to perform the following functions, even if the Treasury or a Federal Reserve Bank has any information or notice to the contrary:

(1) Issue a Transfer Message,

(2) Receive interest and other payments with respect thereof, and

(3) Exercise all the rights and powers with respect to the Security,

(b) *Are the Federal Reserve Banks and Treasury liable for Adverse Claims?* The Federal Reserve Banks and Treasury are not liable to a Person asserting or having an Adverse Claim to a Security Entitlement or to a Book-entry Security in a Participant's Securities Account. This includes any such claim arising as a result of the transfer or disposition of a Book-entry Security by a Federal Reserve Bank, pursuant to a Transfer Message that the Federal Reserve Bank reasonably believes to be genuine.

(c) *When is the obligation of the United States to pay interest and principal with respect to Book-entry Securities discharged?* The obligation is discharged once payment is made as follows:

(1) A Federal Reserve Bank credits the appropriate amount of interest on Book-entry Securities to a Funds Account maintained at the Bank, or pays it as directed by the Participant.

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(2) Book-entry Securities are redeemed according to their terms, a Federal Reserve Bank withdraws the securities from the Participant's Securities Account in which they are maintained, and either:

(i) Credits the amount of the Redemption proceeds, including both principal and interest, where applicable, to a Funds Account at the Bank, or

(ii) Pays such principal and interest as directed by the Participant.

(d) *What does a Participant need to do in connection with the Redemption of a Book-entry Security?* No action by the Participant is required.

§ 357.14 What authority does a Federal Reserve Bank have?

(a) Each Federal Reserve Bank has the authority as fiscal agent of the United States to:

(1) Perform functions with respect to the issuance of Book-entry Securities offered and sold by the Department to which this subpart applies, in accordance with the terms of the applicable offering circular and with procedures established by the Department;

(2) Service and maintain Book-entry Securities in accounts established for such purposes;

(3) Make payments of principal and interest, as directed by the Department;

(4) Effect transfer of Book-entry Securities between Participants' Securities Accounts as directed by the Participants; and

(5) Perform such other duties as fiscal agent that the Department may request.

(b) Each Federal Reserve Bank may issue Operating Circulars that are consistent with this part, governing the details of its handling of Book-entry Securities, Security Entitlements, and the operation of the book-entry system under this part.

§ 357.15 How can a debtor's interest in a Security Entitlement be reached by creditors?

(a) The interest of a debtor may be reached by creditors only by legal process upon the Securities Intermediary with whom the debtor's securities account is maintained. Exception: If a Security Entitlement is maintained in

the name of a secured party, the debtor's interest may be reached by legal process upon the secured party.

(b) These regulations do not state whether a Federal Reserve Bank is required to honor an order or other notice of attachment in any particular case or class of cases.

Subpart C—Legacy Treasury Direct Book-Entry Securities System (Legacy Treasury Direct)

§ 357.20 Securities account in Legacy Treasury Direct®.

(a) *Account.* A securities account consists of:

(1) An account master record, and

(2) A securities portfolio.

(b) *Security.* A security in Legacy Treasury Direct is evidenced by the account master record and a description of the security as set out in the securities portfolio associated with an account master record.

(c) *Account master record.* An owner must establish an account master record before the owner may deposit a security in Legacy Treasury Direct. If the security is being purchased on original issue, the request that an account master record be established may be made on the form used for purchase of the security. If the security is being acquired other than on original issue, the request that an account master record be established should be made on the appropriate form that is provided by the Department. The account master record includes, but is not limited to, the following data:

(1) The exact form of registration in which the securities are held;

(2) The Legacy Treasury Direct account number;

(3) The correspondence address for the account;

(4) The TIN of the owner, or in the case of ownership by two individuals, of the first-named owner; and

(5) Payment instructions. (See § 357.26.)

(d) *Securities portfolio.* The securities portfolio contains a description of each security and is the aggregate of all securities in the securities account.

(e) *Statement of account.* The Department shall send a statement of account (statement):