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debit entry. In no instance does our liability extend beyond the amount of the debit entry.

Subpart D—Electronic Submission of Transaction Requests Through the Bureau of the Public Debt

§ 370.35 Does the Bureau of the Public Debt accept all electronically signed transaction requests?

An electronic signature will not be accepted if it has not been accomplished through a method that has been approved for specific purposes by us.

§ 370.36 When does a transaction request become effective?

Except for auction bids of U.S. securities or unless otherwise agreed, a transaction request becomes effective at the moment we send a confirmation message. In no instance does a transaction request become effective before we actually receive the request.

§ 370.37 Where is the point of transaction for an electronically submitted transaction request?

For jurisdiction and venue purposes, the point of transaction for a transaction request handled pursuant to this subpart is Parkersburg, West Virginia, regardless of from where the transaction request is transmitted or where the transaction request is actually processed.

§ 370.38 What is the legal effect of an electronic signature?

An electronic signature and any electronic message to which it is affixed or attached may not be denied legal effect, including legal effect as a signature, a writing, or an original, solely because the signature or record is in electronic form.

§ 370.39 To what extent is a digital signature admissible in any civil litigation or dispute?

In asserting a digital signature against you in any civil litigation or dispute, extrinsic evidence of authenticity as a condition precedent of admissibility (such as testimony about

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the scientific validity of digital signatures) is not necessary to establish:

(a) That a digital signature corresponds to a specific public key pair, and;

(b) That an electronic message to which the digital signature is affixed has not been altered from its original form.

§ 370.40 Can I be held accountable if my negligence contributes to a forged signature?

(a) *General.* If your failure to exercise ordinary care substantially contributes to the submission of a forged signature, then you cannot claim that the signature is a forgery. However, we cannot invoke this section against you if we cannot first establish that we were reasonable in relying upon the signature. If we can do so, you bear the burden of production and the burden of persuasion in establishing your exercise of ordinary care. If you cannot do so, then you cannot claim that the signature is a forgery.

(b) *Exception.* This section has no application in any dispute involving a debit authorization or credit card transaction.

§ 370.41 What limitations exist on liability?

In no instance does our liability extend beyond the amount of the transaction.

Subpart E—Additional Provisions

§ 370.45 What is the status of a security if the remittance cannot be collected?

If we cannot promptly collect all of the remittance for a security, we may in our discretion cancel the security unless it has been legally transferred for value to a third person who had no knowledge of the improper debit entry at the time of the transfer.

§ 370.46 Are there any situations in which the Bureau of the Public Debt may waive these regulations?

We reserve the right, in our discretion, to waive any provision of these regulations in any case or class of cases. We may do so if such action is not inconsistent with law and will not

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subject the United States to substantial expense or liability.

§ 370.47 To what extent may the Bureau of the Public Debt change these regulations?

Any aspect of this part may be changed at any time and without notice. You assume the risk that a change may terminate a provision that was to your advantage. Nothing in this part creates vested rights in your favor.

PART 375—MARKETABLE TREASURY SECURITIES REDEMPTION OPERATIONS

Subpart A—General Information

Sec.

375.0 What authority does the Treasury have to redeem its securities?

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AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301; 31 U.S.C. 3111; 12 U.S.C. 391.

SOURCE: 65 FR 3116, Jan. 19, 2000, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General Information

§ 375.0 What authority does the Treasury have to redeem its securities?

Section 3111 of Title 31 of the United States Code authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to use money received from the sale of an obligation and other money in the general fund of the Treasury to buy, redeem, or refund, at or before maturity, outstanding bonds, notes, certificates of indebtedness, Treasury bills, or savings certificates of the United States Government. For the purposes of this part, we will refer to these outstanding obligations as “securities”.

§ 375.1 Where are the rules for the redemption operation located?

The provisions in this part and the redemption operation announcement govern the redemption of marketable Treasury securities under 31 U.S.C. 3111. (See § 375.10.)

§ 375.2 What special definitions apply to this rule?

The definitions in 31 CFR part 356 govern this part except as follows:

Accrued interest means an amount payable by the Treasury as part of the settlement amount for the interest income earned between the last interest payment date up to and including the settlement date.

Bank means the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Customer means a person or entity on whose behalf a submitter has been directed to submit an offer of a specified amount of securities in a specific redemption operation.

Minimum offer amount means the smallest par amount of a security that may be offered to the Treasury. We will state the minimum offer amount in the redemption operation announcement.

Multiple means the smallest additional par amount of a security that may be offered to the Treasury. We will state the multiple in the redemption operation announcement.