numbers of interest components are different from the CUSIP numbers of principal components and fully constituted securities, even if they have the same maturity date.

(iii) Payment at maturity. At maturity, the payment to the holder will be derived by multiplying the adjusted value of the interest component by the Reference CPI of the maturity date, divided by 100. See appendix B, section IV of this part for an example of how to do this calculation.

(iv) Rebasing of the CPI. If the CPI is rebased to a different time base reference period (See appendix D.), the adjusted values of all outstanding inflation-protected interest components will be converted to adjusted values based on the new base reference period. At that time, we will publish information that describes how this conversion will occur. After rebasing, any interest components created from a security that was issued during a prior base reference period will be issued with adjusted values calculated using reference CPIs under the most-recent base reference period.

(d) Reconstituting a security. Stripped interest and principal components may be reconstituted, that is, put back together into their fully constituted form. A principal component and all related unmatured interest components, in the appropriate minimum or multiple amounts or adjusted values, must be submitted together for reconstitution. Because inflation-protected interest components are different from fixed-principal interest components, they are not interchangeable for reconstitution purposes.

(e) Applicable regulations. Subparts A, B, and D of part 357 of this chapter govern notes and bonds stripped into their STRIPS components, unless we state differently in this part.

§356.33 Does the Treasury have any discretion in the auction process?

(a) We have the discretion to:
(1) Accept, reject, or refuse to recognize any bids submitted in an auction;
(2) Award more or less than the amount of securities specified in the auction announcement;
(3) Waive any provision of this part for any bidder or submitter; and
(4) Change the terms and conditions of an auction.

(b) Our decisions under this part are final. We will provide a public notice if we change any auction provision, term, or condition.

(c) We reserve the right to modify the terms and conditions of new securities and to depart from the customary pattern of securities offerings at any time.

§356.34 What could happen if someone does not fully comply with the auction rules or fails to pay for securities?

(a) General. If a person or entity fails to comply with any of the auction rules in this part, we will consider the circumstances and take what we deem to be appropriate action. This could include barring the person or entity from participating in future auctions under this part. We also may refer the matter to an appropriate regulatory agency.

(b) Liquidated damages. If you fail to pay for awarded securities in a timely manner, we may require you to pay liquidated damages of up to one percent of the par amount of securities we awarded to you. Our use of this liquidated damages remedy does not preclude us from using any other appropriate remedy.