

§ 25.96

capacity shall execute a new bond or obtain a consent of surety on all bonds in effect. When the interests of the Government so demand, or in any case when the security of the bond becomes impaired for any reason, the principal will be required to give a new bond. When a bond is found to be not acceptable by the appropriate TTB officer, the principal will be required immediately to obtain a new and satisfactory bond or discontinue business.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1388, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5401))

§ 25.96 Superseding bond.

When the principal submits a new bond to supersede a bond or bonds in effect, the appropriate TTB officer, after approving the superseding bond, will issue a notice of termination for the superseded bond under the provisions of this subpart. Superseding bonds will show the current date of execution and their effective date.

§ 25.97 Continuation certificate.

If the contract of surety between the brewer and the surety on an expiring bond or continuation certificate is continued in force for a succeeding period of not less than 4 years from the expiration date of the bond or continuation certificate, the brewer may submit, in lieu of a new bond, a Brewer's Bond Continuation Certificate on Form 5130.23, executed under the penalties of perjury, by the brewer and the surety attesting to continuation of the bond. Each continuation certificate will constitute a bond and all provisions of law and regulations applicable to bonds on Form 5130.22 given under this part, including the disapproval of bonds, are applicable to continuation certificates.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1388, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5401))

§ 25.98 Surety or security.

(a) *Bond coverage.* Bonds required by this part will be given with corporate surety or collateral security.

(b) *Corporate surety.* Surety bonds may be given only with surety companies holding certificates of authority from the Secretary as acceptable sureties on Federal bonds, subject to the limitations set forth in the current re-

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vision of Treasury Department Circular No. 570, Companies Holding Certificates of Authority as Acceptable Reinsuring Companies.

(c) *Revisions of Circular No. 570.* Treasury Department Circular No. 570 is published in the FEDERAL REGISTER annually as of the first workday in July. As they occur, interim revisions of the circular are published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Copies may be obtained from the Surety Bond Branch, Financial Management Service, Department of the Treasury, Washington, DC 20226.

(d) *More than one corporate surety.* A bond may be executed by two or more corporate sureties. Each corporate surety may limit its liability in terms on the face of the bond in a specified amount. This amount may not exceed the limitations set forth for corporate security by the Secretary which are set forth in the current revision of Treasury Department Circular No. 570. The sum of the liabilities for the sureties will equal the required penal sum of the bond.

(e) *Deposit of collateral securities in lieu of corporate surety.* Bonds or notes of the United States, or other obligations which are unconditionally guaranteed as to both interest and principal by the United States, may be pledged and deposited by principals as collateral security in lieu of corporate surety in accordance with 31 CFR Part 225.

(96 Stat. 1068, 1085 (31 U.S.C. 9304-9308); sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1388, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5401))

§ 25.99 Filing powers of attorney.

Each bond, continuation certificate, and each consent of surety will be accompanied by a power of attorney authorizing the agent or officer to execute the document. The power of attorney will be prepared on a form provided by the surety company and executed under the corporate seal of the company. If the power of attorney submitted is other than a manually signed original, it will be accompanied by a certificate of its validity.

(96 Stat. 1068, 1085 (31 U.S.C. 9304-9308))