

a discount from par and there is no accrued interest.

(2) *When you must remit an additional amount.* If the settlement amount is more than the amount you paid, we will notify you of the additional amount due. You may owe us such an additional amount if the auction calculations result in a premium or if accrued interest or an inflation adjustment is due. If your securities are to be held in TreasuryDirect®, we will collect this amount through the same payment method that you previously authorized for the transaction. If your securities are to be held in Legacy Treasury Direct®, you will be responsible for remitting this additional amount immediately.

[69 FR 45202, July 28, 2004, as amended at 70 FR 57440, Sept. 30, 2005; 73 FR 14938, Mar. 20, 2008]

Subpart D—Miscellaneous Provisions

§ 356.30 When does the Treasury pay principal and interest on securities?

(a) *General.* We will pay principal on bills, notes, and bonds on the maturity

date as specified in the auction announcement. Interest on bills consists of the difference between the discounted amount paid by the investor at original issue and the par value we pay to the investor at maturity. Interest on notes and bonds accrues from the dated date. Interest is payable on a semiannual or quarterly basis on the interest payment dates specified in the auction announcement through the maturity date. If any principal or interest payment date is a Saturday, Sunday, or other day on which the Federal Reserve System is not open for business, we will make the payment (without additional interest) on the next business day. If a bond is callable, we will pay the principal prior to maturity if we call it under its terms, which include providing appropriate public notice.

(b) *Treasury inflation-protected securities.* (1) This table explains the amount that we will pay to holders of inflation-protected securities at maturity.

At maturity, if . . .	then . . .
(i) the inflation-adjusted principal is equal to or more than the par amount of the security..	we will pay the inflation-adjusted principal.
(ii) the inflation-adjusted principal is less than the par amount of the security, and the security has not been stripped..	we will pay an additional amount so that the additional amount plus the inflation-adjusted principal equals the par amount.
(iii) the inflation-adjusted principal is less than the par amount of the security, and the security has been stripped..	to holders of principal components only we will pay an additional amount so that the additional amount plus the inflation-adjusted principal equals the par amount.

(2) Regardless of whether or not we pay an additional amount, we will base the final interest payment on the inflation-adjusted principal at maturity.

(c) *Discharge of payment obligations—*
 (1) *The commercial book-entry system.* We discharge our payment obligations when we credit payment to the account maintained at a Federal Reserve Bank for a depository institution or other authorized entity, or when we make payment according to the instructions of the person or entity maintaining the account. Further, we do not have any obligations to any person or entity that does not have an account with a Federal Reserve Bank. We also will not

recognize the claims of any person or entity:

- (i) That does not have an account at a Federal Reserve Bank, or
- (ii) With respect to any accounts not maintained at a Federal Reserve Bank.

(2) *TreasuryDirect®.* We discharge our payment obligations when we make payment to a depository institution for credit to the account specified by the owner of the security, when we make payment for a certificate of indebtedness to be issued and held in the owner's account, or when we make payment according to the instructions of the security's owner or the owner's legal representative.

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(3) *Legacy Treasury Direct*[®]. We discharge our payment obligations when we make payment to a depository institution for credit to the account specified by the owner of the security, or when we make payment according to the instructions of the security's owner or the owner's legal representative.

[69 FR 45202, July 28, 2004, as amended at 70 FR 57441, Sept. 30, 2005; 78 FR 46430, July 31, 2013]

§ 356.31 How does the STRIPS program work?

(a) *General*. Notes or bonds (other than Treasury floating rate notes) may be "stripped"—divided into separate principal and interest components. These components must be maintained in the commercial book-entry system. Stripping is done at the option of the holder, and may occur at any time from issuance until maturity. We provide the CUSIP numbers and payment dates for the principal and interest components in auction announcements and on our Web site at <http://www.treasurydirect.gov>.

(b) *Treasury non-indexed securities (notes and bonds other than Treasury inflation-protected securities or Treasury floating rate notes)*—(1) *Minimum par amounts required for STRIPS*. The minimum par amount of a non-indexed security that may be stripped is \$100. Any par amount to be stripped above \$100 must be in a multiple of \$100.

(2) *Principal components*. Principal components stripped from non-indexed securities are maintained in accounts, and transferred, at their par amount. They have a CUSIP number that is different from the CUSIP number of the fully constituted (unstripped) security.

(3) *Interest components*. Interest components stripped from non-indexed securities have the following features:

(i) They are maintained in accounts, and transferred, at their original payment value, which is derived by multiplying the semiannual interest rate and the par amount;

(ii) Their interest payment date becomes the maturity date for the component;

(iii) All interest components with the same maturity date have the same CUSIP number, regardless of the un-

derlying security from which the interest payments were stripped, and therefore are fungible (interchangeable).

(iv) the CUSIP 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, and therefore are not fungible.

(c) *Treasury inflation-protected securities*—(1) *Minimum par amounts required for STRIPS*. The minimum par amount of an inflation-protected security that may be stripped is \$100. Any par amount to be stripped above \$100 must be in a multiple of \$100.

(2) *Principal components*. Principal components stripped from inflation-protected securities are maintained in accounts, and transferred, at their par amount. At maturity, the holder will receive the inflation-adjusted principal or the par amount, whichever is greater. (See § 356.30.) A principal component has a CUSIP number that is different from the CUSIP number of the fully constituted (unstripped) security.

(3) *Interest components*—(i) *Adjusted value*. Interest components stripped from inflation-protected securities are maintained in accounts, and transferred, at their adjusted value. This value is derived by multiplying the semiannual interest rate by the par amount and then multiplying this value by: 100 divided by the Reference CPI of the original issue date. (The dated date is used instead of the original issue date when the dates are different.) See appendix B, section IV of this part for an example of how to do this calculation.

(ii) *CUSIP numbers*. When an interest payment is stripped from an inflation-protected security, the interest payment date becomes the maturity date for the component. All interest components with the same maturity date have the same CUSIP number, regardless of the underlying security from which the interest payments were stripped. Such interest components are fungible (interchangeable). The CUSIP 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.