§ 363.17

§ 363.17 Who is liable if someone else accesses my TreasuryDirect® account using my password?

You are solely responsible for the confidentiality and use of your account number, password, and any other form(s) of authentication we may require. We will treat any transactions conducted using your password as having been authorized by you. We are not liable for any loss, liability, cost, or expense that you may incur as a result of transactions made using your password.

[72 FR 30978, June 5, 2007]

§ 363.18 Is Fiscal Service liable if the electronic transmission of my data is intercepted?

We are not liable for any interception of electronic data or communication.

[67 FR 64286, Oct. 17, 2002. Redesignated at 70 FR 57434, Sept. 30, 2005]

§ 363.19 What should I do if I become aware that my password or other form of authentication has become compromised?

If you become aware that your password has become compromised, that any other form of authentication has been compromised, lost, stolen, or misused, or that there have been any unauthorized transactions in your account, you may place a hold on your account so that it cannot be accessed by anyone, and you should notify us immediately by e-mail or telephone. Contact information is available on the TreasuryDirect Web site.

[72 FR 30978, June 5, 2007]

§ 363.20 What do I need to know about the forms of registration that are available for purchases of securities through my TreasuryDirect® account?

- (a) General principles. (1) Registration must express the actual ownership of, and interest in, the security. Registration conclusively establishes ownership of a security.
- (2) You must provide a last name and a first name for each individual included in the registration of the security.
- (3) You must provide the valid taxpayer identification number for each

person named in the registration of the security.

- (b) Forms of registration for individuals. The forms of registration available for individuals for purchases of securities made through your TreasuryDirect account are single owner, owner with beneficiary, and primary owner with secondary owner, unless the forms of registration available for a security are specifically limited by the subpart governing that security.
- (1) Single owner. (i) A single owner is the individual named in the registration of a book-entry security or a converted savings bond without a beneficiary, secondary owner, or coowner.
- (ii) A single owner may add a beneficiary or secondary owner.
- (iii) A single owner may conduct permitted online transactions on securities held in his or her account.
- (iv) Upon the death of the single owner, his or her estate is entitled to the security. In determining entitlement, the law of the decedent's domicile will be followed.
- (v) Registration example: "John Doe, SSN 123-45-6789."
- (2) Owner with beneficiary. (i) The purchaser must be named as the owner with another individual as beneficiary.
- (ii) The owner may remove or change the beneficiary without the consent of the beneficiary.
- (iii) The owner may conduct permitted online transactions on securities held in his or her account without the consent of the beneficiary.
- (iv) The beneficiary has no ownership rights to the security during the owner's lifetime. Upon the death of the owner, the security becomes the property of the surviving beneficiary, despite any attempted testamentary disposition or any applicable local law to the contrary.
- (v) If the beneficiary does not survive the owner, the security belongs to the estate of the owner.
- (vi) If both the owner and the beneficiary die under conditions where it cannot be established, either by presumption of law or otherwise, who died first, the security is the property of the estate of the owner.
- (vii) In order for the beneficiary to obtain the security or the redemption proceeds after the death of the owner,