

§ 363.69

(d) The beneficiary has no ownership rights to the bond during the owner's lifetime. Upon the death of the owner, the beneficiary is the absolute owner of the bond, despite any attempted testamentary disposition by the owner or any state law to the contrary.

(e) If the beneficiary does not survive the owner, the bond belongs to the estate of the owner.

(f) If both the owner and the beneficiary die under conditions where it cannot be established, either by presumption of law or otherwise, which one died first, the bond is the property of the estate of the owner.

(g) In order for the beneficiary to obtain the bond or the bond proceeds after the death of the owner, the beneficiary must provide proof of death of the owner. If the beneficiary has a New Treasury Direct account, the bond will be transferred to that account. If the beneficiary does not have an account, he or she may establish an account or request redemption. If the beneficiary requests redemption, he or she must provide ACH instructions for the payment.

(h) Registration example: "John Doe, SSN 123-45-6789 POD (payable on death to) Jane Doe, SSN 987-65-4321."

§ 363.69 What do I need to know about the primary owner with secondary owner form of registration?

(a) The purchaser must be named in the registration as the primary owner.

(b) The primary owner holds the bonds in his or her account and may view or conduct online transactions in the bonds.

(c) The primary owner may remove the secondary owner without the consent of the secondary owner.

(d) The secondary owner has no rights to view or conduct transactions in any bond unless the primary owner gives the secondary owner these rights.

(e) The primary owner may give the secondary owner the right to view any bond or rights to view and redeem any bond, online from the account of the secondary owner.

(f) Once the right to conduct transactions in a bond has been given to the secondary owner, the primary owner may view and conduct transactions in the bond from his or her account, and

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the secondary owner may view and redeem the bond using his or her own account.

(g) The primary owner may revoke any rights previously given to the secondary owner at any time.

(h) Upon the death of either the primary or secondary owner, the survivor is the absolute owner of the bond, despite any attempted testamentary disposition or any state law to the contrary.

(i) If both the primary and the secondary owner die under conditions where it cannot be established, either by presumption of law or otherwise, which one died first, the bond is the property of the estate of the primary owner.

(j) In order for the secondary owner to obtain the bond or the bond proceeds after the death of the owner, the secondary owner must provide proof of death of the owner. If the secondary owner has a New Treasury Direct account, the bond will be transferred to that account. If the secondary owner does not have an account, he or she may establish an account or request redemption. If the secondary owner requests redemption, he or she must provide ACH instructions.

(k) Registration example: "John Doe, SSN 123-45-6789 with Joseph Doe, SSN 987-65-4321."

§§ 363.70-363.79 [Reserved]

MINORS

§ 363.80 May a minor purchase book-entry savings bonds?

We do not permit a minor to purchase bonds.

§ 363.81 May book-entry savings bonds be purchased for a minor as a gift?

A New Treasury Direct account owner may purchase bonds as a gift with a minor as the recipient.

§ 363.82 May an account owner deliver a book-entry savings bond purchased as a gift to a minor?

An account owner may deliver a bond purchased as a gift to a minor. The account owner must deliver the security

to the minor's linked account. Once delivered, the bond will be under the control of the custodian of the minor's account. (See §363.27.)

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§ 363.83 May an account owner transfer a book-entry savings bonds to a minor?

An account owner may transfer a bond to a minor as a gift or pursuant to one of the specified exceptions in §363.55(a).

§§ 363.84–363.89 [Reserved]

DECEASED OWNERS

§ 363.90 What happens when a New Treasury Direct account owner dies and his or her estate is entitled to savings bonds held in the account?

(a) *Estate is being administered.* (1) We will require appropriate proof of appointment for the legal representative of the estate. Letters of appointment must be dated within six months of the submission, unless the appointment was made within one year before submission.

(2) The bonds will be registered in the following form: "John Doe, SSN 123-45-6789, Legal Representative of the estate of James Doe, deceased, SSN 987-65-4321."

(3) The legal representative of the estate may request payment of bonds to the estate or to the person(s) entitled, or may have the bonds transferred to the New Treasury Direct account(s) of the person(s) entitled.

(4) The legal representative of the estate may not purchase bonds on behalf of the estate.

(5) If payment is requested, we will require ACH instructions.

(6) If the value of the New Treasury Direct account greater than \$100,000, we will require probate.

(b) *Estate has been settled previously.* If the estate has been previously settled through judicial proceedings, the person(s) entitled may request payment of bonds or may have the bonds transferred to the New Treasury Direct account of the person(s) entitled. If payment is requested, we will require ACH instructions. We will require a certified copy of the court-approved final accounting for the estate, the court's de-

ree of distribution, or other appropriate evidence.

(c) *Summary administration procedures.* If there is no formal administration and no representative of the estate is to be appointed, the person(s) entitled under state law summary or small estates procedures may request payment of bonds or may have the bonds transferred to the New Treasury Direct account(s) of the person(s) entitled. We will require appropriate evidence. If payment is requested, we will require ACH instructions.

(d) *Survivors' order of precedence for payment or transfer.* If there has been no administration, no administration is contemplated, no summary or small estate procedures have been used, and the total redemption value of the Treasury securities that are the property of the decedent's estate is \$100,000 or less, then the securities may be paid to the persons named in the following order of precedence:

(1) There is a surviving spouse and no surviving child or descendant of a deceased child: to the surviving spouse.

(2) There is a surviving spouse and a child or children of the decedent, or descendants of deceased children: one-half to the surviving spouse and one-half to the child or children of the decedent, and the descendants of deceased children, by representation, or by agreement of all persons entitled in this class;

(3) There is no surviving spouse and there is a surviving child or descendant of deceased children: to the child or children of the decedent, and the descendants of deceased children, by representation.

(4) There are no surviving spouse, no surviving child, and no surviving descendants of deceased children: to the parents of the decedent, one-half to each, or in full to the survivor.

(5) There are no surviving spouse, no surviving child or surviving descendants of deceased children, and no surviving parents: to the brothers and sisters and descendants of deceased brothers and sisters by representation.

(6) There are no surviving spouse, no surviving child or surviving descendants of deceased children, no surviving parents, and no brothers or sisters or descendants of deceased brothers and