The undersigned as assignee of this security hereby disclaims any interest herein.

(Signature)

I certify that the above-named person as described, whose identity is well known or proved to me, personally appeared before me the _____ day of _____ (Month and year) at _____ (Place) and signed the above disclaimer of interest.

(SEAL) _____

(Signature and official designation of certifying officer)

In the absence of a disclaimer, an affidavit or affidavits should be submitted for consideration explaining why a disclaimer cannot be obtained, reciting all other material facts and circumstances relating to the transaction, including whether or not the security was delivered to the person named as assignee and whether or not the affiants know of any basis for the assignee claiming any right, title, or interest in the security. After an assignment has been voided, in order to dispose of the security, an assignment by or on behalf of the owner will be required.

[38 FR 7078, Mar. 15, 1973, as amended at 64 FR 38126, July 15, 1999]

§ 306.44 Discrepancies in names.

The Department will ordinarily require an explanation of discrepancies in the names which appear in inscriptions, assignments, supporting evidence or in the signatures to any assignments. (Form PD 385 may be used for this purpose.) However, where the variations in the name of the registered owner, as inscribed on securities of the same or different issues, are such that both may properly represent the same person, for example, ''J. T. Smith'' and ''John T. Smith,'' no proof of identity will be required if the assignments are signed exactly as the securities are inscribed and are duly certified by the same certifying officer.

§ 306.45 Certifying individuals.

(a) *General.* The following individuals may certify assignments of, or forms with respect to, securities:

(1) Officers and employees of depository institutions, corporate central credit unions, and institutions that are members of Treasury-recognized signature guarantee programs who have been authorized:

(i) Generally to bind their respective institutions by their acts;

(ii) Unqualifiedly to guarantee signatures to assignments of securities; or

(iii) To certify assignments of securities.

(2) Officers and authorized employees of Federal Reserve Banks and branches.

(3) Officers of Federal Land Banks, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks and Banks for Cooperatives, and Federal Home Loan Banks.

(4) Commissioned officers and warrant officers of the Armed Forces of the United States but only with respect to signatures executed by Armed Forces personnel, civilian field employees, and members of their families.

(5) U.S. Attorneys, Collectors of Customs, and Regional Commissioners, District Directors, and Service Center Directors, Internal Revenue Service.

(6) Judges and Clerks of U.S. Courts.

(7) Such other persons as the Commissioner of the Public Debt or his designee may authorize.

(b) *Foreign countries.* The following individuals are authorized to certify assignments of, or forms with respect to, securities executed in a foreign country:

(1) United States diplomatic or consular officials.

(2) Managers and officers of foreign branches of depository institutions and institutions that are members of Treasury-recognized signature guarantee programs.

(3) Notaries public and other officers authorized to administer oaths, provided their official position and authority are certified by a United States diplomatic or consular official under seal of the office.

(c) *Duties and liabilities of certifying individuals*—(1) *General.* Except as specified in paragraph (c)(2) of this section, a certifying individual shall require that the security or related form be signed in the certifying individual's presence after he or she has established the identity of the person seeking the certification. An employee who is not