

**VOLUME 5, CHAPTER 16: “SAFEKEEPING FUNDS AND VALUABLES FOR INDIVIDUALS AND MORALE, WELFARE, AND RECREATION ACTIVITIES”**

**SUMMARY OF MAJOR CHANGES**

Changes are identified in this table and also denoted by [blue font](#).

Substantive revisions are denoted by an asterisk (\*) symbol preceding the section, paragraph, table, or figure that includes the revision.

Unless otherwise noted, chapters referenced are contained in this volume.

Hyperlinks are denoted by [\*\*\*bold, italic, blue, and underlined font\*\*\*](#).

The previous version dated [December 2022](#) is archived.

<b>PARAGRAPH</b>	<b>EXPLANATION OF CHANGE/REVISION</b>	<b>PURPOSE</b>
All	Updated hyperlinks and formatting to comply with current administrative instructions.	Revision

Table of Contents

VOLUME 5, CHAPTER 16: “SAFEKEEPING FUNDS AND VALUABLES FOR INDIVIDUALS AND MORALE, WELFARE, AND RECREATION ACTIVITIES” ..... 1

1.0 GENERAL ..... 3

    1.1 Overview ..... 3

    1.2 Purpose ..... 4

    1.3 Authoritative Guidance ..... 4

2.0 SAFEKEEPING OF NONAPPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR MWR ACTIVITIES..... 4

    2.1 Accounting for Separate Funds ..... 4

    2.2 Accounting for Collocated Funds..... 4

    2.3 Bank Accounts ..... 6

3.0 SAFEKEEPING OF PERSONAL FUNDS AND VALUABLES OF INDIVIDUALS... 7

    3.1 Deposits ..... 7

    3.2 Withdrawals..... 7

    3.3 Withdrawal of Funds or Valuables Subsequent to Transfer of Depositor ..... 7

    3.4 Deposit and Withdrawal of Funds by Incapacitated Persons ..... 8

    3.5 Deposits of Deceased or Missing Persons..... 8

4.0 BALANCING AND VERIFICATION OF SAFEKEEPING DEPOSITS ..... 8

    4.1 Balancing..... 8

    4.2 Verification..... 8

    4.3 Transfer of Safekeeping Deposits Upon Relief of Custodian ..... 9

## CHAPTER 16

**SAFEKEEPING FUNDS AND VALUABLES FOR INDIVIDUALS  
AND MORALE, WELFARE, AND RECREATION ACTIVITIES**

## 1.0 GENERAL

## 1.1 Overview

DoD disbursing officers (DOs), deputy DOs (DDOs), and agents may accept cash and checks from individuals and morale, welfare, and recreation (MWR) activities for which safe custody otherwise would not be available. When a DO, DDO, or agent is unavailable, or when it is impractical for one of them to accept and account for safekeeping deposits, a commander may appoint and terminate any military member or DoD civilian employee as a safekeeping custodian to accept and account for safekeeping deposits using a separate DoD [\(DD\) Form 577](#), Appointment/Termination Record – Authorized Signature (see Chapter 2, section 3.0).

1.1.1. Safekeeping of Deposits. Keep safekeeping deposits in a secured safe and establish appropriate procedures to maintain accountability. Consider funds accepted for safekeeping as funds held in trust for which the United States is accountable, but are not within the DO's financial accountability to be reported to the U.S. Department of the Treasury (Treasury) on the Standard Form (SF) 1219, Statement of Accountability.

1.1.2. Restrictions. Deposits and withdrawals are subject to local command regulations that establish necessary and proper restrictions as to the time, place, and frequency of deposits and withdrawals, and the types of objects classified as valuables. Impose controls to prohibit interruption of the activity's priority fiscal operations (e.g., special and regular payroll activities). Safekeeping services should not be abused by the deposit of objects that are not usually afforded additional protection. Limit deposited valuables to funds; negotiable instruments including bonds, credit cards, travelers' checks, and checkbooks; and objects classified as jewelry having an intrinsic value requiring additional protection. Items such as wallets, snapshots, keys, or items lacking any intrinsic value are prohibited.

1.1.3. Responsibility for Deposits

1.1.3.1. Custodians. Commanders appoint custodians to be responsible for the proper handling of and accounting for safekeeping deposits (see paragraph 3.1). Appointments must state the specific duties authorized to be performed by the custodian. Pecuniary liability does not attach to safekeeping deposits as they are not public funds. Section 2.0 applies to the safekeeping of nonappropriated funds (NAF) for MWR activities. Note that losses of NAF are not recorded on the DO's SF 1219. If a loss occurs, notify the depositor of their right to submit a claim for reimbursement of the loss under applicable DoD Component regulations. Submission of a claim need not be deferred to await findings of any investigation initiated to determine responsibility for the loss.

1.1.3.2. Assistant Custodians. When the volume or nature of safekeeping deposit transactions warrants, the custodian may formally appoint an assistant custodian for initial receipt and temporary custody of safekeeping deposits pending their delivery to the designated custodian. Provide separate safekeeping facilities for the assistant custodian. Cover all custody transfers between the custodian and assistant custodian with receipt. An assistant custodian is responsible for proper accounting and handling, including receipt and delivery of safekeeping deposits to a permanent custodian. Process losses under subparagraph 1.1.3.1.

1.1.4. Deposit of Postal Funds. Receive and handle safekeeping deposits of postal funds under the [Military Postal Service, DoD Instruction 4525.09](#), identifying these as postage stamp fund or postal money order fund, as applicable, on the safekeeping deposit receipt.

1.1.5. Deposit of Funds Under Emergency Conditions. Follow paragraph 2.2 to receive and handle safekeeping deposits of funds by military banking facilities, NAF custodians, and other DoD sponsored activities. Identify on the safekeeping deposit receipt the deposit, depositing agency, and the custodian making the deposit.

## 1.2 Purpose

This chapter provides DoD's policy for appointed custodians and assistants to receive and safeguard cash and other valuables belonging to individuals or MWR activities.

## 1.3 Authoritative Guidance

[Title 31, United States Code, section 3302](#) authorizes DOs to have custody of public funds for disbursement purposes and requires them to safeguard the funds.

## 2.0 SAFEKEEPING OF NONAPPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR MWR ACTIVITIES

### 2.1 Accounting for Separate Funds

Place each safekeeping deposit in a separate, sealed envelope following subparagraph 2.2.1, except as provided in paragraph 2.2. Process withdrawals in accordance with the procedures provided in subparagraph 2.2.2.

### 2.2 Accounting for Collocated Funds

Custodians may collocate funds when the volume of safekeeping deposits warrants, and it is desirable to accommodate more than one deposit or withdrawal transaction in (non-individual) safekeeping deposit accounts at non-tactical activities. Place the deposits in a separate container identified as safekeeping funds to prevent commingling with official funds. At activities other than Navy ships, if the total value of collocated safekeeping funds on hand is large, a bank checking account may be established (see paragraph 2.3).

### 2.2.1. Deposits

2.2.1.1. Receipt for Deposit. Use a DD 2674, Record and Receipt of Deposits and Withdrawals of Safekeeping Funds, for each deposit and assign a consecutive series of deposit numbers beginning with the number “1” preceded by the letter “D.” Assign each depositor a depositor’s account number using a consecutive series of numbers beginning with the number “1.” The information on the DD 2674 should identify the depositor, depositor’s account number, date of deposit, and the amount deposited. The custodian gives the signed original DD 2674 to the depositor and retains a copy.

2.2.1.2. Individual Ledger Sheets. For each depositor, the custodian keeps a separate ledger control sheet, the heading of which includes the following: depositor’s account number, name, location of the depositing MWR activity, and signature of the MWR activity representative making the deposit. The custodian enters the amount of each deposit in the debit column of the ledger sheet, the total amount on deposit in the balance column, the date of each deposit, and deposit receipt number.

2.2.1.3. Cash-On-Hand Ledger Control Sheet. In addition to the individual ledger sheets described in subparagraph 2.2.1.2, the custodian also keeps a cash-on-hand ledger control sheet entering the amount of each deposit in the debit column and the total amount on deposit by all depositors in the balance column. If preferred, a daily summary posting may be made to the ledger control sheet showing inclusive deposit numbers. The balance of the ledger control sheet must agree with the combined balances of the individual depositors’ ledger sheets.

2.2.2. Withdrawals. The depositor presents the original deposit receipt(s) to the custodian when requesting a full or partial withdrawal of the funds on deposit. The custodian confirms the depositor’s account balance and obtains a signature in the applicable section of the retained copy of the DD 2674 verifying it against the signature on the deposit record and/or the individual ledger sheet before releasing the funds requested. If the request is for a full withdrawal, the custodian voids the original DD 2674 in the presence of the depositor. A depositor may make up to three partial withdrawals of a safekeeping deposit. If the deposit is not withdrawn in full after two requests, the custodian voids the original DD 2674 and issues a new DD 2674 for the new deposit amount. The custodian enters the withdrawal as a credit in the depositor’s individual ledger sheet and the custodian’s ledger control sheet. In lieu of individual entries, the custodian may post a daily summary showing inclusive withdrawal numbers on the ledger control sheet.

2.2.2.1. Currency Withdrawals. Return the identical currency that was presented by the depositor when the deposit is withdrawn (e.g., a deposit made in Japanese Yen cannot be withdrawn in U.S. dollars).

2.2.2.2. Check Withdrawals. Enter the check number on the withdrawal request. See subparagraph 2.3.1 for more information regarding checks for the deposit of safekeeping funds.

## 2.3 Bank Accounts

2.3.1. Checking Account. Custodians of commingled safekeeping funds, with command approval, may establish and maintain a checking account in a local bank or credit union (insured by either the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund, as appropriate) for the deposit of safekeeping funds if the amount available for deposit is large enough to preclude the payment of service charges or other fees. The financial institution collateralizes funds in excess of the insured limits in accordance with Title 31, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 202. Establish the account in the name of the disbursing activity, the safekeeping fund, and the custodian (e.g., “U.S. Naval Activity, Boston, MA, Safekeeping Deposit Fund, Lieutenant J. A. Hancock, SC, U.S. Navy, Custodian”). Loans or investments from safekeeping deposit funds are prohibited.

2.3.2. Check Records. All checks must be serially pre-numbered. A complete record of all checks drawn, deposits made to the safekeeping checking account, and a running account balance must be maintained in the checkbook. Reconcile statements from the financial institution immediately upon receipt and file them with the bank ledger control sheet. Mark spoiled checks as “VOID” and file them in sequence.

2.3.3. Deposits to Safekeeping Fund Bank Account. Deposit checks, money orders, and cash received for safekeeping to the authorized account, except for cash required to be kept on hand to meet safekeeping withdrawal requirements. Checks and money orders may be accepted for deposit, subject to collection. Withdrawals are not authorized until sufficient time has elapsed for the checks and money orders to clear through the banking system.

2.3.4. Disbursements From Safekeeping Fund Bank Account. Draw checks for withdrawals of safekeeping funds on the safekeeping deposit fund account whenever practical. Checks may be drawn on the safekeeping fund account only for payment to a depositor for withdrawal, an authorized transfer of a depositor’s account to another activity, replenishment of cash-on-hand (through an exchange-for-cash check) needed to meet safekeeping withdrawal requirements, or transfer of unclaimed monies.

2.3.5. Cancellation of Checks. Checks drawn on the safekeeping deposit fund account must bear the following stamped endorsement on the reverse side: “This check is not valid unless presented for payment within 12 months from its date of issue.” If a check is canceled, the custodian confirms the stop payment action with the financial institution and credits the depositor’s safekeeping account for the amount of the canceled check. An effort should be made to locate the depositor and make the payment.

2.3.6. Account Closure. If the depositor cannot be located, close the account by drawing a check payable to the Treasury for deposit. For amounts less than \$25, the custodian prepares a DD 1131, Cash Collection Voucher, and credits account 1060, Forfeitures of Unclaimed Money and Property. For amounts of \$25 or more, the custodian credits account 20X6133, Payment of Unclaimed Moneys (T), Treasury. Ensure the deposit utilizes the Treasury Account Symbol that matches the DD 1131 along with the Business Event Type Code for collateral. Include all information available as to the identity and location of the depositor on the collection voucher.

The custodian presents the check and DD 1131 to the DO for collection. Send any claim subsequently received for the funds to the supporting Defense Finance and Accounting Service site for processing, with a copy of the related DD 1131.

2.3.7. Bank Ledger Control Sheet. In addition to the cash-on-hand ledger control sheet, the custodian keeps a separate ledger control sheet for cash-in-bank. When cash, checks, or money orders are deposited in the bank, the custodian debits the cash-in-bank ledger control sheet and credits the cash-on-hand ledger control sheet. Post exchange-for-cash checks as credits to the bank ledger control sheet and debits to the cash-on-hand ledger control sheet. Post withdrawals by check as credits to the bank ledger control sheet and debits to the individual ledger sheet. The sum of the cash-in-bank and cash-on-hand ledger control sheets must agree with the combined balances of the individual depositors' ledger sheets.

### 3.0 SAFEKEEPING OF PERSONAL FUNDS AND VALUABLES OF INDIVIDUALS

#### 3.1 Deposits

The custodian records all deposits on a DD 2674. Use a series of consecutive numbers beginning with the number "1" for assignment to safekeeping deposits. Assign each deposit, at the time it is made, the next number in the series. The custodian enters in the appropriate spaces of the DD 2674 the deposit number, date of deposit, description of the deposit (if money, describe the amount in figures and words), and the signature and rank of the custodian (or assistant custodian) receiving the deposit. The depositor must enter their social security number (SSN), signature, and rank or rate in the spaces provided. The custodian gives the signed original of the DD 2674 to the depositor and retains a copy.

#### 3.2 Withdrawals

A depositor wishing to withdraw a deposit presents the original DD 2674 to the custodian, who verifies the depositor's signature and determines that the serial number, date, and description correspond with the data appearing on the retained copy of the form. The depositor acknowledges receipt of the deposit by entering their signature and the date of withdrawal in the space provided on the retained copy of the DD 2674. The custodian destroys the original DD 2674 in the presence of the depositor. If the receipt has been lost, the deposit may be returned to the depositor only after the custodian is satisfied as to the identity of the depositor and the depositor's entitlement to the deposit. The entries on the DD 2674 constitute the official record of the deposit. The entire deposit must be withdrawn at the time of withdrawal. Partial withdrawals are not authorized, but a new deposit in a new amount is authorized subject to any restrictions prohibiting unreasonable repeated deposits.

#### 3.3 Withdrawal of Funds or Valuables Subsequent to Transfer of Depositor

If a depositor is transferred before withdrawing safekeeping deposits, the custodian delivers the depositor's cash balance to the DO in exchange for a Treasury check payable to the depositor. Send the check and the depositor's valuables (if any) with a letter of transmittal to the commander of the activity where the depositor was transferred to for delivery to the depositor.

Include in the transmittal letter all available details about the depositor and request acknowledgement of receipt. Insert data regarding the transfer on the file copy of the DD 2674.

### 3.4 Deposit and Withdrawal of Funds by Incapacitated Persons

To process deposits and withdrawals of funds and valuables, an officer or any other person designated by the commander must accompany an incapacitated person to witness and sign each transaction. Deliver receipts for safekeeping deposits to the commander.

### 3.5 Deposits of Deceased or Missing Persons

The custodian delivers cash on deposit to the DO in exchange for a Treasury check payable to the payee designated by the officer (or inventory board) appointed by the commander to take custody of the depositor's personal effects. The Treasury check is drawn as "Exchange-for-Cash, Safekeeping Deposit No. \_\_\_\_\_, name, rank or rate, SSN." Deliver the check and any depositor valuables to the appointed officer (or inventory board) for disposition following applicable DoD Component regulations. Obtain a receipt for the check and any valuables transferred under these instructions. Enclose a retained copy of the DD 2674 with a notation describing the disposition, and destroy the receipt portion of the DD 2674, if available.

## 4.0 BALANCING AND VERIFICATION OF SAFEKEEPING DEPOSITS

### 4.1 Balancing

The safekeeping custodian balances all safekeeping deposits on the last day of each month. The cash-on-hand and any safekeeping fund bank account balance must equal the total of the amounts credited in all the active depositors' accounts as shown on the retained copies of the DD 2674s, or the individual ledger sheets and ledger control sheet. The custodian certifies that balancing was accomplished on the ledger control sheet.

### 4.2 Verification

4.2.1. [Verification](#). At unannounced intervals, at least once during each calendar quarter, a cash verification team appointed by the commander verifies safekeeping deposits in the presence of the custodian (see Appendix A "Quarterly Verification of Cash and Other Assets"). Include the results of the verification in the report of verification to the commander.

4.2.2. [Separate Deposits](#). Separate deposits should be confirmed by verifying the contents of each envelope against the retained copies of the DD 2674s.

4.2.3. [Collocated Funds](#). The custodial office verifies collocated funds by counting the cash held for safekeeping and comparing it with the total of the individual depositors' ledgers and with the balance shown on the ledger control sheet. At activities maintaining a safekeeping deposit fund checking account, examine the latest statement from the financial institution and verify the amount on deposit in the checking account. The verifying officers should certify the last entry on the ledger control sheet.



4.2.4. Reporting a Shortage or Overage. By accepting custody of safekeeping funds, the United States is accountable for them and assumes a trust responsibility for their care and safekeeping, even though it has no beneficial interest in them. The custodian must promptly report any shortage or overage of safekeeping deposits to the commander who takes actions similar to those prescribed in Chapter 6, section 4.0 for a shortage or overage of public funds.

#### 4.3 Transfer of Safekeeping Deposits Upon Relief of Custodian

In preparation for being relieved of custodial duties, the outgoing custodian must balance safekeeping deposits, prepare a duplicate list of all active deposits, and give the list and all active deposits to the relieving custodian, who must then verify all deposits and receipts. The DD 2674 and any other records of commingled deposits must be transferred to the relieving custodian. If a checking account is maintained, it must be reconciled and transferred to the relieving custodian. The outgoing custodian must arrange with the financial institution to transfer the checking account to the relieving custodian.